

Jai Hind

THE PREMIER GUIDE
TO THE
HISTORY OF INDIA

(A - GROUP)

ENGLISH EDITION

*M.H.S.
E.K.M.*

BY

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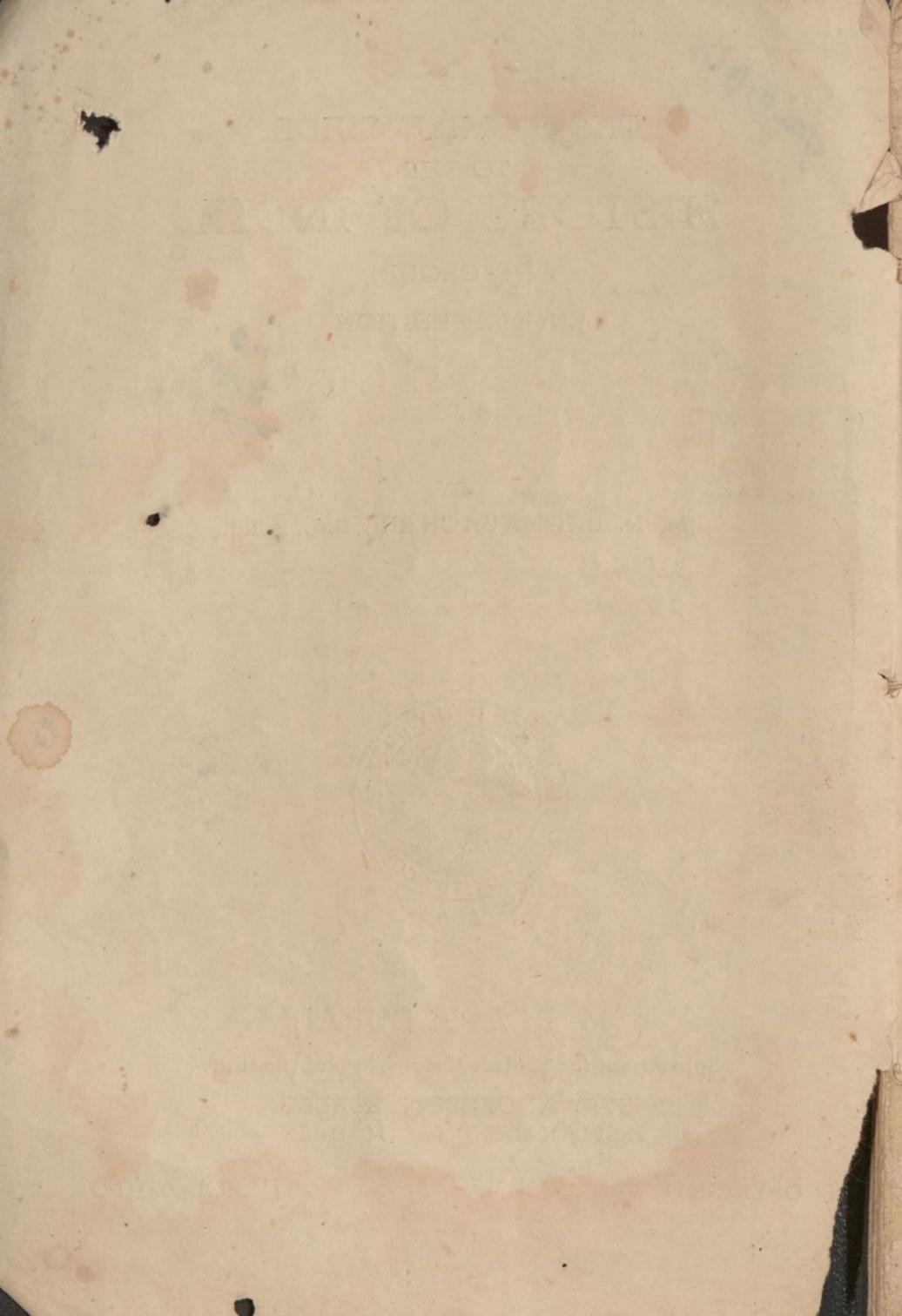
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PREFACE

This study-help has been prepared with many objects in view. It contains the answers to the S.S.L.C. public examination questions from 1933 to the present day. It covers the whole ground prescribed in the Departmental Syllabus (printed in the succeeding pages). The student will find the treatment comprehensive, analytical and elaborate so that, if he is thorough with the matter given here, he can be sure of answering any paper that might be set. In addition to all this, the book will help the student to prepare his daily lessons in all the three High School forms. I am confident that this study-help will be of great use to all High School students as it has been prepared by an experienced teacher.

The Publisher.

Departmental Syllabus

ON THE

HISTORY OF INDIA

For the IV Form : (45 Lessons)

No. of

Lessons.

2. 1. Introduction : Early inhabitants of India — Vedic Civilisation.
3. 2. Early Kingdoms — Rise of Jainism and Buddhism.
3. 3. The Mauryan Empire—Chandragupta—Asoka and his greatness.
2. 4. The break-up of the Mauryan Empire and the rise of small kingdoms.
4. 5. The Gupta Empire — Samudragupta and Chandragupta Vikramaditya — Chinese pilgrims in India — Harsha.
3. 6. India after Harsha — The Rajputs — The Arabs in India — The Chalukyas, the Pallavas and the Cholas.
3. 7. The invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori — The Sultanate of Delhi and its decline.
3. 8. The Bahmani and the Vijayanagar kingdoms.
3. 9. The Mughal Empire :—Babar, Humayun, Sher Shah and Akbar.

No. of
Lessons.

3. 10. The later Mughal Emperors :— Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzib.
3. 11. Sivaji and the Rise of the Marathas — the Peishwas.
2. 12. The Sikhs.
4. 13. The European powers in India — Their settlement — The Triumph of the English — Dupleix and Clive.
4. 14. The expansion of the English power ; Warren Hastings, Wellesley, the Marquis of Hastings and Dalhousie.
3. 15. India under the Crown : Moral and material progress of the people under British rule.

For the V From : (36 Lessons)

3. 1. Introduction : Prehistoric India — The Indus Valley civilisation — Dravidians and Aryans— Vedic Religion — Aryan Kingdoms in India — The Mahabharata.
5. 2. The Rise of Magadha: India in the 6th Century B. C. — The Kingdom of Magadha — Rise of Jainism and Buddhism — Persian and Greek conquests in North-West India.
5. 3. The Mauryan Empire : Chandragupta—Asoka and his achievements — Mauryan administration — Decline of the Empire.
4. 4. The period of many dynasties : The Sungas — Kharavela — Indo-Greek and Indo-Parthian Kings — The Sakas and the Kushanas — The

No. of
Lessons.

- New Buddhism — Early South India — The three Tamil monarchies — The Andhras.
5. 5. The Gupta Empire : The rise and extension of the Gupta power — Samudragupta and Vikramaditya — The Huns — The fall of the Gupta Empire — Chinese pilgrims in India — The Empire of Harsha.
4. 6. India after Harsha : The rise of the Rajput Kingdoms — The Rise of Islam and the Arab conquest of Sind — The Western and Eastern Chalukyas — The Pallavas and the Cholas.
6. 7. The Muhammadan Ascendancy : Mahmud of Ghazni, Muhammad of Ghorī — The Slave Kings — The Khiljis and the Tughlaks — Decline of the Delhi Sultanate — The Bahmani Kingdom.
4. 8. The Hindu reaction. The rise and growth of Vijayanagar — The Five Sultanates of the Deccan — The battle of Talikota and its results.

For the VI Form —

(36 Lessons)

10. 1. The Mughal Empire : Babar — Humayun — Sher Shah — Akbar ; his conquests, policy and administration — Jahangir and Shah Jahan — Mughal policy in the Deccan — Aurangzib ; his policy — Sivaji and the rise of the Marathas — The Deccan campaigns — The Mughal Empire in its decline — The Later Mughals — The Peishwas and the expansion of the Maratha power — Panipat.

No. of
Lessons.

5. 2. The Rise of the British Power; Discovery of the sea-route to India — The Portuguese and the Dutch in the East — The coming of the English — Decline of the Portuguese and the Dutch — The French in India — Early English and French Settlements — Rivalry of the French and the English — The Carnatic Wars — The English acquisition of Bengal.
8. 3. The early Governors-General: Warren Hastings — The Regulating Act—Hastings' administration — Pitt's India Act — Lord Cornwallis — Lord Wellesley — England and Revolutionary France — Subsidiary Alliances — The Mysore and Maratha Wars—Lord Hastings—Extinction of the Maratha power.
5. 4. The Rule of the Company: Lord William Bentinck and internal reforms — The Burmese Wars — Afghanistan and Sind—The Sikh Wars and the annexation of the Punjab — Lord Dalhousie and the Doctrine of Lapse — Lord Canning — The Mutiny — The Queen's Proclamation.
8. 5. The Rule of the Crown. An era of internal peace and reform — Successive changes in the Government—Famines— Education — Revenue settlement — Moral and material progress — Frontier policy — Modern India and its problems.

Table of Contents

THE HINDU PERIOD

Sec.		Page.
1.	The Vedic and the Epic Ages	1
2.	Buddha and Mahavira	7
3.	Darius and Alexander	10
4.	The Mauryan Empire	12
5.	A Period of Confusion	20
6.	The Kushan Empire	23
7.	The Tamils	26
8.	The Gupta Empire	28
9.	Harshavardhana	34
10.	The Deccan and South India	38
11.	The Arabs	40
12.	The Rise of the Rajputs	41
13.	Bengal	42
14.	The Deccan	43
15.	The Later Cholas	45

THE MUHAMMADAN PERIOD

1.	Ghazni and Ghori	48
2.	The Slave Dynasty	52
3.	The Khiljis	56
4.	The Tughlaks	59
5.	The Sayyads and the Lodis	63
6.	The Bahmanis	67

7.	Vijayanagar	...	69
8.	Babar founds the Mughal Dynasty	...	73
9.	Humayun and Sher Shah	...	75
10.	The Portuguese in India	...	77
11.	The Rule of Akbar	...	29
12.	Jahangir	...	88
13.	Shah Jahan	...	92
14.	Aurangzib	...	95
15.	The Rise of the Marathas	...	98
16.	The Mughal Empire splits up	...	106

THE BRITISH PERIOD.

1.	The Growth of the E. I. Company	...	109
2.	Anglo-French Rivalry	...	112
3.	Plassey and After	...	117
4.	Clive as Governor	...	120
5.	Haidar Ali	...	123
6.	Warren Hastings	...	124
7.	Mysore and Maharashtra	...	128
8.	Cornwallis	...	131
9.	Sir John Shore	...	135
10.	Wellesley	...	136
11.	Cornwallis to Minto	...	143
12.	Lord Hastings	...	144
13.	Amherst to Metcalfe	...	146
14.	Auckland to Hardinge	...	150
15.	Dalhousie	...	153
16.	The great Indian Mutiny	...	155
17.	Canning to Laurence	...	158

18.	Mayo to Elgin.	...	160
19.	Curzon to the Present Day	...	163

LIST OF MAPS

1.	Map showing the Extent of Asoka's Empire	21
2.	Map Showing the extent of Kanishka's Empire	... 25
3.	Map showing the largest extent of the Gupta Empire under Chandragupta II	... 31
4.	Map showing the extent of Harsha's Empire	... 37
5.	Map showing the Tamil Kingdoms	... 47
6.	Map showing the Deccan Sultanates and Vijayanagar	... 72
7.	Map showing the Empire of Akbar and illustrating his reign	... 82
8.	Map showing Aurangzib's Empire and illustrating his reign	... 102
9.	Map showing the Early European Settlements and illustrating the Anglo—French Wars	... 111
10.	Map illustrating the Mysore and Maratha Wars	... 130
11.	Map showing British Possessions in 1793	... 134
12.	Map showing British Possessions in 1803	... 140
13.	Map illustrating the Afghan, the Sikh, the Nepalese and the Burmese Wars	... 148
14.	Map showing British Possessions in 1857	... 154
15.	Map showing British India and the important Indian States of To-day	... 165

THE HINDU PERIOD

Sec. 1. The Vedic and the Epic Ages

Q. (1) What are the natural divisions of India and their special features ?

The Himalayas form the northern boundary of India. The lower tracts are inhabited, especially in Nepal and Bhutan. Further south we have the Indo-Gangetic Valley, fertile and populous. South of the Vindhya we have the Deccan plateau, not so thickly populated. The coastal strips on the east and the west are very fertile and thickly populated. We find the great Thar desert between the Aravallis and the Indus which has played its own part in the history of the land.

Q. (2) Show how the physical features of India affected its history.

(i) The Himalayas have acted as a check to the invasion of the Mongolian races from the north. The Mongols came to India through the Brahmaputra valley, but they did not spread further than Bengal. (ii) The Khyber and the Bolan passes in the north-western ranges (the Safed Koh, the Sulaiman and the Kirthar mountains) have made various invasions of India possible. We might here mention the Aryan, the Scythian and the Mongol invasions. (iii) The rich Indo-Gangetic plains attracted these invaders. They found it easy to conquer the country because it is not mountainous. (iv) The dry and mountainous Deccan plateau is not thickly populated. The mountain barriers are not

high enough to prevent invasions. (v) The fertile coastal plains were civilised even in the ancient past. The flat country fell an easy prey to invaders.

Q. 3. From what sources do we learn the history of the early Hindu period ?

(i) The Vedas give us the earliest information of the Aryans in India. (ii) The *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*, called the *Itihasas* tell us something of the Aryans after they had settled in the Gangetic plain. (iii) The *Puranas* contain lists of Hindu Kings. Many of their heroic deeds have been recorded therein. (iv) Historical narrative poems like *Harshacharita* and *Rajatarangini* deal with the lives of individual kings. (v) The writings of the Jains and Budhists deal with their heroes and their culture from very early times. These writings are mainly of a religious nature. (vi) Related to these might be mentioned the inscriptions of Asoka. (vii) We have also the writings of travellers like the Greek Megasthenes and the Chinese Fa Hien and Hieun Tsiang.

Q. 4. Write a para on the early inhabitants of India.

In very ancient times, the country was inhabited by savages. They used stone implements and lived by hunting. These are called the Men of the Old Stone Age. Later came a less savage race who used polished stone implements. They knew pottery and agriculture. These are called Men of the New Stone Age. Much later, the Mundaris came into India. Their descendants are now found both in North and in South India. They speak the Munda languages. The Santals and the Bhils in the North, and the Todas and Puniyans in the South belong to this race.

Q. 5. What kind of people were the Dravidians in past ages ?

Recent discoveries show that the Dravidians must have come from the western part of Central Asia. Excavations in Harappa (in the Punjab), Mahenja Daro (in Sind) and in Baluchistan show us that the Dravidians were a civilised people. They were short and dark, lived in villages and were ruled by their chiefs. They understood agriculture and the use of metals. They could build ships and sail on the seas. There were traders among them. They built temples to their gods and goddesses and worshipped them with animal sacrifices. From their language is derived the modern Dravidian languages, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam and Tulu.

Q. 6. Who were the Aryans ?

It is believed that the Aryans originally lived in Central Asia. Some of them migrated to Europe, while some came to Persia and India. Both the Indian and the Persian Aryans spoke a common language. The language of the Rig Veda and the language of the Zend Avesta of the Persians resemble each other. The Indian branch crossed the Hindu Kush and settled in the Punjab and the upper valley of the Indus. They must have come to India more than 2000 years before Christ. They were a tall, fair-skinned people with long, straight noses, blue eyes and curly hair. They spoke dialects of Sanskrit. They were warlike and adventurous. They had a civilisation of their own.

Q. 7. What is the Rig Veda ?

The word 'Veda' means 'knowledge', and the word 'Rik' means 'hymn'. The Rig Veda is composed of 1028 hymns. These were composed by the early Aryan settlers

in the Punjab in praise of their gods. This Veda is important in two ways. From this was developed the other three Vedas. From the Rig Veda we learn much about the ancient Aryans, their customs and manners, their government and their religion. It is the only source of information we have about this period.

Q. 8. What do you learn from it about the life of the Aryans ?

By the end of the Rig-Vedic period, the Aryans had occupied the country up to the Ganges. They were divided into tribes, and each tribe was ruled by its own king. He was assisted by the *purohit* or priest and the *senani* or commander. On special occasions he consulted the *sabha* or council of the tribesmen. The tribes often fought among themselves. More often they fought with the original people of the land whom they called Dasas or Dasyus (foes). The Aryans treated them with contempt because they had dark skins and flat noses. But we also learn that these Dasas were wealthy and civilised and lived in cities and forts. All the Aryans were fighters; some of them used chariots in war. The common weapon was the bow and arrow, but mention is also made of swords, spears and axes.

Their social life was very simple. The head of the family was the father and a number of families lived in a *grama* or village. Agriculture and cattle-breeding were their main occupations. They ate meat, used milk and butter in large quantities and drank intoxicating liquors, (the *soma* and the *sura*). Frequent mention is made of hunting, dicing and chariot-racing as the common amusements of the people. Both the customs of burying and burning the dead were practised.

They worshipped the powers of Nature with hymns and offerings in the sacrificial fire. They prayed to Indra for rain and success in battle. Agni was the god of fire, Varuna, of the sky. Surya was the resplendent Sun. Ushas was the goddess of Dawn. In the Rig Veda we have also the idea of a great Creator of the Universe.

Q. 9. What do you know of the Vedas ?

[For the Rig Veda, see answer to Q. 7.]

The *Sama Veda* is composed of hymns to be chanted by a special class of priests. The *Yajur Veda* deals mainly with sacrifices. In this period, the Aryans had come to believe that by sacrifices, they could make the gods grant them boons. Therefore the importance of the Brahman increased. We see that the caste system was also gradually evolving. The Aryans took up many of the customs and practices of the Dravidians. The *Atharva Veda* contains spells and incantations and treats of the magical efficacy of plants and herbs. Many scholars do not consider it to be a true Veda.

Q. 10. Describe the life of the Aryans in the later Vedic Age, or the Brahmanic (or Upanishadic) Age.

The *Brahmanas* are books explaining the Vedas. From them we learn how social and political conditions had changed from the Vedic Age. The Aryans had expanded up to the Vindhya. Caste was becoming hereditary: the rules of marriage were becoming stricter. Each caste split up into sub-castes. Thus a Brahman from Kosala would not intermarry with one from Magadha. The development of civilisation gave rise to new arts and crafts; the people of a particular occupation became members of a new caste.

The power of the king was limited and various forms of government prevailed. The *Upanishads* were written down.

These deal with philosophical questions. It was a period of great intellectual activity.

Q. 11. What is the importance of the Epics ?

When the Aryans settled in the country, they gradually began to intermarry with the people of the land. Powerful kings ruled over large kingdoms. The capital of the Kurus was at Hastinapura, that of the Panchalas was Kananj, that of the Videhas was Mithila. The Kosalas ruled in Oudh. The Epic poems, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* deal with the adventures of these great Kings. The former deals with the conquest of South India ; the latter contains the *Bhagavad Gita*, considered to be the most important book on Hindu philosophy.

From these books we learn many new things about the common people. We see that silver, lead and tin were being commonly used. Gold and Silver were utilised for a variety of ornaments. Pieces of gold were used like coins. Medicine and astronomy came to be studied, as well as grammar, prosody, logic and rhetoric. The life of each individual was regulated by the *Dharma Sastras*. Agriculture was improved ; we hear of irrigation canals and the scientific manuring of land.

Q. 12. Describe briefly the rise of Magadha up to the reign of Chandragupta Maurya.

About six centuries before Christ, Northern India was split up into a number of small states constantly fighting with each other. A local chief, Sisunaga became the King of Magadha (about 600. B. C). The next important kings were Bimbisara and his son, Ajatasatru. They fought with many of their neighbours and annexed many small kingdoms. To keep the people of Kosala in check,

Ajatasatru built Patalipura, which became famous later on. Both favoured the two new religions, Buddhism and Jainism. About 400 B. C. Mahapadma Nanda rose to power and established a wide empire. The kings of the Nanda dynasty were powerful, but unpopular because they were tyrannical. About 321 B. C. Chandragupta Maurya, overthrew the Nanda king and established himself as the ruler of the Magadhan Empire.

Sec. 2. Buddha and Mahavira

Q. 13. Who was Mahavira? Give the cardinal points of his teaching.

In the fourth century B. C. there were many who were not satisfied with Hinduism. It taught that salvation could be got by sacrifices and penance. At this time new philosophies came into being. It was in this age that Vardhamana Mahavira was born and founded Jainism. He was the son of the king of Vaisali. At an early age, he became a *sanyasin* and attained supreme knowledge. The people called him *Mahavira*, the great hero, and *Jina*, the conqueror. He followed the footsteps of previous Jain saints (known as Tirthankars). He reformed the system of Parswanatha (the Tirthankar previous to Vardhamana). The chief tenets of the Jains are (1) *Ahimsa* (non-injury to life), *Satya* (Truth), *Asteya* (not to steal) and *Vairagya* (Renunciation). Evil thoughts and deeds are to be avoided and good deeds performed, so that the soul might become morally perfect and attain salvation in the course of many lives.

Q. 14. What do you know of the life of Buddha?

Sidharta was the son of the king of Kapilavastu. At the age of sixteen, he was married to Yasodara and had a son named Rahula. By nature he was very thoughtful.

He felt for the sufferings of humanity and resolved to find a cure for poverty, pain and death. He became a sanyasin and performed penances for many years. But this did not bring him knowledge. Then he retired to a forest near Gaya and spent six years in meditation. One day enlightenment came to him. He made up his mind to impart his knowledge to others. He became a preacher and came to be known as *Gautama Buddha* or *Sakya Muni*.

He first preached his doctrines at Sarnath near Benares. He wandered over Magadha and the neighbouring country for more than forty years, giving his knowledge to all. In 487 B.C. he passed away at Kusinagara. His ashes were divided into 8 parts and handed over to eight kings. Each part was enclosed in an urn and a *stupa* built over it. Buddhist pilgrims visited these stupas in large numbers.

Q. 15. What do you know of the teaching of Buddha ?

Gautama Buddha taught that life is always accompanied by suffering. Death does not put an end to this suffering, therefore everyone should try to win *Nirvana* or Liberation. The only way to do it is by the conquest of one's own desire for pleasure, which is the cause of repeated rebirths. In every birth one should lead a pure and noble life and follow the *Ashtanga-Marga*, the path comprising eight ideals like right faith, right speech, right action etc. Then the soul will get better and better rebirths and finally attain *Nirvana*. Each man is responsible for his own destiny and not the gods. The moral principles of Truth and Ahimsa, Purity, Charity and Self-control ought to be followed by everyone. The extremes of indulgence and asceticism ought to be avoided.

Q. 16. Explain the causes of the rapid spread of Buddhism.

The Buddhists were composed of two classes, the *Upasakas* who led a lay life and the *Bhikkus* who led an ascetic life. All the *Bhikkus* or monks belonged to the *Sangha* or Association and were equal, without any distinction of caste or rank. From time to time councils of the Sangha were held to re-examine the doctrines. The first, held at Rajagriha, collected the teachings of the Buddha. The second was held at Vaisali a hundred years later and the third was convened by Asoka at Pataliputra. The Sangha was responsible for the rapid spread of Buddhism. The monks preached in the Vernacular; *Pali* the common language of Magadha, became their sacred language. Caste was not recognised. The ritual of worship and sacrifice was abolished. The divine personality of the Buddha and the simplicity of his teachings appealed to the common people. Moreover, kings like Asoka and Kanishka used their wealth and power to spread the new faith.

Q. 17. What are the sacred books of the Buddhists?

The sacred books of the Buddhists were at first written in the Pali language. These were divided into three groups known as the *Tripitaka*. The first dealt with *dharma* or the beliefs of the Buddhists. The second explained to the monks their conduct and behaviour. The third group deals with the *Jatakas* or the former lives of the Buddha. They are now taken to be moral tales.

Q. 18. In what ways did the Jains and the Buddhists resemble each other?

They did not quarrel with the Brahmans but merely preached their own faiths. Both religions are based on the

doctrine of *Karma* and rebirth. *Ahimsa* and *Vairagya* are important in both. The Jains and the Buddhists do not believe in caste, and therefore their faiths might be called democratic religions. Both taught that Salvation lies in moral perfection and not in the performance of sacrifices. In both, the Soul of Man is examined but not the nature of God. Some consider that both these religions are atheistic.

Sec. 3. Darius and Alexander

Q. 19. Give an account of the invasion of Darius.

Darius was a great Persian king who flourished in the 6th century B. C. He conquered the Indus valley which was then known as India. It was divided into two satrapies or provinces, with a *satrap* or governor over each. There were many cities in this region, among which Taxila was the most noted. Persian rule lasted even up to the invasion of Alexander the Great.

Q. 20. What were the results of the conquest of India by Darius ?

From very ancient times, trade had been carried on between Persia and the Indus valley. The influence of Persian art and architecture was now increased. Persian coins became the currency of the provinces. The *Kharoshti* script was introduced. The inscriptions of the period came to be written in this script.

Q. 21. What do you know of the life of Alexander ?

Alexandar was the son of Philip, king of Macedonia. When Alexander became king, he was filled with the ambition to conquer the whole world. His army was well trained

and disciplined. He conquered in succession, Egypt, Asia Minor, Persia, Bactria and Afganistan. He fought with Porus and conquered the Punjab. His army refused to cross the Beas and he was compelled to return. He returned through Baluchistan to Persia. There he died at the early age of thirty-two.

Q. 22. Give an account of Alexander's invasion of India. Account for his success.

On the death of his father, Philip, Alexander became king of Macedonia. He was ambitious of conquering the whole world. He conquered Egypt, Asia Minor, Persia and Afghanistan and came to the borders of the Indus Valley. There were two kings in the Punjab at that time. The Raja of Taxila submitted. The King of the Pauravas (Poros) determined to oppose the invader. Alexander crossed the Jhelum at an unexpected place by night. Poros fought bravely but Alexander was victorious. He treated Poros generously and made him his governor. Then Alexander marched east, conquering the small tribes on the way. His army refused to cross the Beas and he was compelled to return. He came down the Indus subduing several tribes. A part of his army he sent back by sea, the other through Kandahar. He himself returned along the coast of southern Baluchistan.

There were many reasons for the success of Alexander. (1) The undisciplined Indian soldiers could not fight with the well drilled and equipped Macedonian phalanx. (2) Alexander himself was an able general and understood military strategy very well. (3) There was no unity among the Indian states.

Q. 23. What were the results of Alexander's invasion ?

Soon after the death of Alexander, his empire in India was lost. Therefore Greek ideas on government and warfare were not absorbed by Indians. For some time, there were a number of Greek kingdoms on the Frontier. Through them Greek art, religion and culture were introduced into India to a small extent. Greek scholars and scientists who came to India from time to time have left us records of their impressions, and maps of the country through which they travelled. On the whole we can say that Alexander's conquest left no lasting impression on India.

Sec. 4. The Mauryan Empire

Q. 24. Who was Chandragupta Maurya ?

According to tradition, Chandragupta was the son of a low-caste servant-woman and one of the Nanda princes. He was by nature ambitious. He succeeded in overthrowing the Nandas, and making himself the master of the Magadhan Empire. In this he was ably helped by the advice of Chanakya, a wise Brahman Minister. This part of his life is dramatically treated in a Sanskrit drama called *Mudra-Rakshasa*. He is called Maurya because his mother's name was Mura. He conquered many parts of the Punjab. We do not know whether he did this before he became King of Magadha or after. His name is now remembered for his wise administration.

Q. 25. What do we learn from the invasion of Seleukos ?

After the death of Alexander, one of his generals, named Seleukos Nikator became the master Western Asia. He invaded India with a large army but was defeated by Chandragupta. Seleukos ceded Kabul, Herat, Kandahar and Baluchistan. He gave his daughter in marriage to the

Indian King. Chandragupta gave him 500 elephants. This incident shows that a well-disciplined Indian army could defeat a Greek army. Alexander's success had been due to disunion among the Indian Rajahs and the absence of a large and powerful empire.

Q. 26. What was the extent of Chandragupta's Empire ?

Chandragupta extended his empire over wide areas. It extended from the Gangetic delta on the East to a little beyond the western boundary of Afghanistan. He seems to have conquered the Deccan in the South. It is also said that his army invaded the Tamil kingdoms of the extreme south.

Q. 27. Who was Megasthenes ?

Seleukos Nikator sent Megasthenes as an ambassador to the court of Chandragupta. He was a scholar and a shrewd observer of life. He has given us a reliable account of the court, the administration and the condition of the common people. Therefore we remember his name today.

Q. 28. What does Megasthenes say about the king and his government ?

The king lived in luxury in his grand palace at Pataliputra. He went out in a golden palanquin, attended by his nobles and soldiers. His government benefitted the people in many ways. He punished criminals so severely that wrong-doing became rare. He had separate departments to deal with the various activities of the people like agriculture and trade. He built many new roads and waterways and kept them in repair. He built rest-houses for travellers. Hospitals for human beings and animals were founded. Schools and Colleges were opened and maintained. His

municipal administration was efficient. His army was well-trained and well-equipped.

Q. 29. What does Megasthenes say about the municipal administration of Pataliputra ?

A council of thirty looked after the affairs of the city. The council was made up of six *panchayats* of five members each. Each *panchayat* was given certain duties. One supervised artisans and the manufacture of goods. The traders were controlled by another. Foreigners were placed in charge of another *panchayat*. A register of births and deaths was carefully maintained. As the houses were mainly built of wood, there was the danger of frequent fires. A *panchayat* looked after the prevention of fire and putting it out when it broke out. The other towns also must have been governed in a similar manner. Officials called *Nagarakas* had charge of the smaller towns.

Q. 30. How were the villages governed under the Mauryas ?

Hamlets and larger villages were controlled by *Gopas* and *Rajukas*. Irrigation canals encouraged agriculture. The people were encouraged to cultivate waste lands. The pasture-land of each village was carefully maintained. The forest areas near villages and towns were looked after for the benefit of the people.

Q. 31. How was the Mauryan Empire governed ?

The larger provinces were ruled by *Uparajas* who were members of the royal family. Governors were appointed for the provinces near the capital. Both the king and the *Uparajas* had their own ministers. Lawyers and judges were given well-defined powers and duties. Punishments

like mutilation and torture were often meted out to criminals. Various kinds of taxes were imposed and collected. Accurate records were kept of the people and their property.

Q. 32. Write a short note on the army of the Mauryas.

The army was large and well-equipped. It was composed of 200,000 infantry, 80,000 cavalry, 8000 chariots and 6000 fighting-elephants. To maintain this army, there was an army council of 30 members, composed of 6 committees. Four committees looked after the four divisions of the army. Another committee was in charge of the commissariat. The sixth maintained ships and boats to safe-guard the coasts and the rivers.

Q. 33. What was the condition of the people under the Mauryas ?

There was peace and order in the country. Agriculture was encouraged. Both internal and external trade was highly developed. The safety of the traders was ensured and the prices of commodities fixed. The various crafts and trades had their own guilds. Each had a headman assisted by a council. Although the Buddhists and Jains preached against caste, it continued to exist. *Siva* and *Vishnu* were largely worshipped among the Hindus. A large number of the people were literate. The country enjoyed an era of great prosperity under the Mauryas.

Q. 34. What is the importance of Kautilya's Arthashastra ?

Kautilya has written a treatise on government. The administration of the Mauryas was based upon this. He

taught that a king might use cunning to strengthen his power and employ spies to gather information. We learn much of the administration of the Mauryas from his book.

Q. 35. What do you know of Bindusara's rule ?

Chandragupta was succeeded by his son, Bindusara, who was a very war-like prince. Probably he annexed the Deccan to the Mauryan Empire. The Greek king of Egypt sent an ambassador to his court. After ruling for 23 years, he died in 274 B. C.

Q. 36. Give a short account of Asoka's life.

Asoka was the son of Bindusara and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father in 274 B.C. The legend that he murdered his brothers to become king is plainly untrue. His coronation took place only in 270 B. C. He was known by the titles of *Devanampiya* (one who is loved by the gods) and *Piyadasi* (one who has a lovable countenance). His bloody conquest of Kalinga filled him with remorse. He became a convert to Buddhism and thereafter devoted himself to spreading that religion. A record of his missionary and charitable efforts would fill a large book. It is said that he became a monk some time before his death, but continued to rule the country firmly and wisely. After ruling for more than 40 years, he died in 230 B. C.

Q. 37. What event in Asoka's life made him renounce warfare for ever ?

In the year 262 B. C. Asoka invaded Kalinga, the country between the Godavari and the Mahanadi. Large numbers of people were killed, and the whole population suffered the effects of the war. His generous heart was filled with anguish. He made up his mind to follow the

principle of *Ahimsa* and became a convert to Buddhism. This conversion had an immediate effect on the conquered country of Kalinga. He declared that all men were his children and that he wished for the complete happiness of his people. His officials were asked to bear this in mind in governing the newly conquered country.

Q. 38. How did Asoka help to spread Buddhism ?

After the conquest of Kalinga, Asoka became a staunch Buddhist and devoted himself to the spread of that religion. Following the principle of *Ahimsa* (a) he prohibited meat-dishes in the palace-kitchen, (b) he forbade hunts and animal-fights, and (c) he commanded his subjects not to kill animals or eat flesh on particular days. He went on a pilgrimage to the holy places of Buddhism, and ordered the *Mahamatras* (the highest officials and ministers) to do the same and teach the faith to the people. *Dharma Mahamatras* were appointed to supervise the moral and spiritual condition of the people. Missionaries were sent to distant countries like Egypt in the west and Ceylon in the south. His son, Mahendra, and his daughter, Sanghamitra, were sent on the mission to Ceylon. He convened a council of the Sangha and this settled finally the form of the Buddhist faith. He founded many monasteries and erected pillars and stupas. On these were engraved the chief principles of Buddhism for the information of the people. He built and endowed free hospitals for men and animals. He ordered wells to be dug by the roadside and shady trees to be planted along the roads. He was tolerant to other faiths and insisted that his subjects also should have the same tolerance.

Q. 39. What is the importance of Asoka's edicts ?

His edicts were engraved on the walls of caves, rocks and pillars. The Rock Edicts were inscribed on the borders of his Empire and they give us an idea of its extent. They deal with his administration and missionary work. The Pillar Edicts tell us of his government and moral code. Two rock Edicts tell us about the government of the Kalinga country. Other edicts tell us of his charitable and other activities.

Q. 40. What do you know of the character of Asoka ?

From the two titles that he assumed, *Devanampiya* and *Piyadasi*, we can see that he wanted to be noble and generous in his conduct. His war with Kalinga removed pride and ambition from his heart. Thereafter he came to be more of a saint than a king. As a Buddhist, he devoted himself to following its principles and spreading them. As king he worked both for the material prosperity and moral welfare of his people. He avoided the error of being a fanatic. He laid stress only on those principles which would be liked by all men. He frequently toured his empire and came in close contact with the people. He took particular care of backward tribes and succeeded in civilising them.

Q. 41. What do Asoka's inscriptions tell us about right conduct ?

Asoka ordered that the Dhamma or the Moral Law should be engraved on rocks and stone pillars so that his subjects might know the principles of right conduct. The chief among them are these : (i) Parents and teachers must be treated with respect, (ii) Only the truth must be spoken, (iii) *Ahimsa* should be followed, (iv) *Trikarana Suddhi* or purity in thought, speech and action should be maintained,

(v) servants and subordinates should be treated with kindness.

Q. 42. What light do the inscriptions of Asoka throw on his aim as a ruler ?

We learn from the Kalinga Edicts that he considered himself the father of his people. Although he had despotic power, he wanted to be benevolent. He always strove to promote the happiness and moral welfare of his people. His Rock Edicts tell us that he was always ready to attend to public business at all times and places. He made himself easily accessible to the people and came in close contact with them.

Q. 43. Note the chief features of the administration of the Mauryan Empire.

From the *Indica* of Megasthenes and the *Artha-Sastra* of Kautilya we learn that the king enjoyed absolute power and that his will was enforced even in the remotest villages of the Empire. In the task of governing, he was assisted by a council of the wisest men of the kingdom. The Empire was divided into a number of provinces. The distant provinces were governed by members of the royal family called *Uparajas*. The provinces near the capital were ruled by Governors appointed by the king. The capital was ruled by a council of thirty, divided into 6 panchayats, each dealing with one aspect of administration. Small towns were controlled by officials known as *Nagarakas*. *Gopas* and *Rajukas* were in charge of villages and groups of villages. Peace and order were enforced strictly. Agriculture and trade were encouraged. A large standing army protected the Empire. The strictest supervision was exercised over all ministers and officials. The Mauryan Age was an era of great prosperity for the country.

Q. 44. How far did Asoka's Empire extend ?

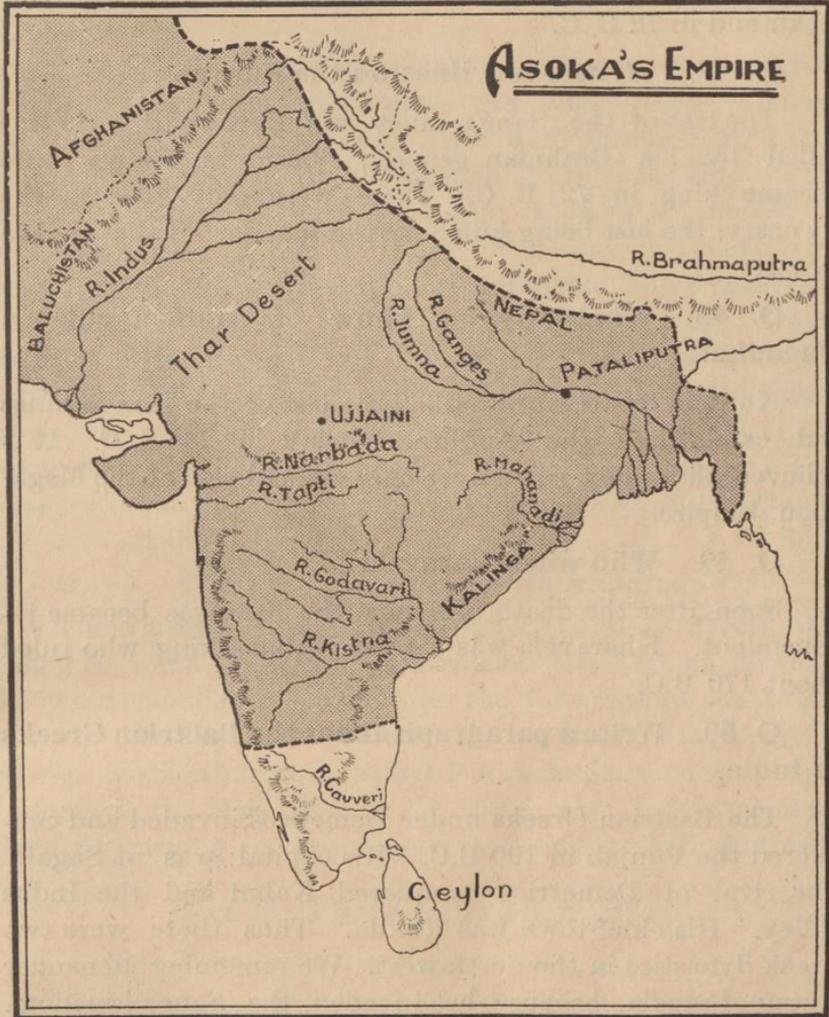
It comprised the whole of India without the Tamil Kingdoms of the southern plains. A line drawn from Madras to Mangalore would roughly show the southern boundary of the Empire. In the north-west, it included both Afghanistan and Baluchistan. The names of the various provinces are not of importance now.

Q. 45. Why did the Mauryan Empire decay after Asoka ?

The Mauryan Empire decayed rapidly after the death of Asoka. There were many reasons for this. The Empire was split up into two parts. Samprati, a grandson of Asoka, ruled the western half with his capital at Ujjayini. Dasaratha, another grandson, ruled the eastern part from Pataliputra. He supported the Saivites, while Samprati encouraged the Jains. Thus religious discord added to the confusion. The policy of Ahimsa made the people less warlike. The imperial armies were no longer well-trained, and the number of the soldiers too were very much lessened. The Kalingas and the Andhras became independent. The Bactrian Greeks invaded the Indus valley. Brihatratha was the last of the Mauryan dynasty, ruling at Pataliputra. Pushyamitra Sunga, his general, killed him and became king.

Sec. 5. A Period of Confusion**Q. 46. What do you know of the Sanga dynasty ?**

Pushyamitra Sanga was the Brahman general of Brihatratha, the last Mauryan King at Pataliputra. Pushyamitra killed the king and founded the Sanga dynasty in 185 B. C. He drove back the Greeks who invaded his kingdom, and held the Andhras in check. He performed the Asvamedha sacrifice, thus claiming to be the Overlord of all India. We



MAP SHOWING THE EXTENT OF
ASOKA'S EMPIRE

know practically nothing of his successors; his dynasty came to an end in 72 B. C.

Q. 47. Write a few lines on the Kanvas.

The last of the Sanga kings was Devabhuti. He was killed by his Brahman general, Vasudeva Kanva, who became king in 72 B. C. There were only four in the dynasty, the last being killed by the founder of the Andhra dynasty.

Q. 48. What do you know of Andhra rule in Magadha?

Kuntala Swati Karna killed the last of the Kanva kings and established the Andhra dynasty in 28 B. C. It is believed that they ruled over only a small part of the Magadhan Empire.

Q. 49. Who was Kharavela?

Soon after the death of Asoka, the Kalingas became independent. Kharavela was a great Kalinga king who ruled about 170 B.C.

Q. 50. Write a paragraph about the Bactrian Greeks in India.

The Bactrian Greeks under Demetrios invaded and conquered the Punjab in 190 B.C. His capital was at Sagala. The rival of Demetrios conquered Kabul and the Indus valley. His chief town was Taxila. Thus there were two Greek dynasties in the north-west. We remember Menander a king of Sagala, because he invaded the Sanga kingdom. He became a Buddhist. Greek art and sculpture were introduced into India. Indian rulers imitated the fine coins issued by the Greek rulers. The Greeks were overthrown by the Sakas, who invaded the country about 40 B. C.

Q. 51. Writh a short note on the Saka and Pahlava invasions.

The Sakas (Scythians) came to occupy southern Afghanistan. The Parthians mingled with them. They poured into Sind through the Bolan Pass and occupied it. The delta came to be known *Saka-dwipa* or Indo-Scythia. The Sakas and Pahlavas (Parthians) were ruled by a number of chieftains. These were controlled by two great dynasties of overlords, one of which is to be remembered, the dynasty of the Maues or Moga. They conquered Gandhara, the Punjab and the adjacent territory. One of them was Gondophernes who received St. Thomas, one of the apostles of Christ. Christianity became the state religion in his time. After his reign, the Saka power declined as the Kushanas invaded the country. The Sakas and Pahlavas did much to spread Greek art and culture in India.

Q. 52. What do you know of Rudradaman ?

There were various Satraps under the Saka Overlords, ruling in North-West India. Very soon they became Hindus. They continued to rule even after the Saka Empire was overthrown. In the 2nd century A. D. there was a great Satrap (Mahakshatrapa) called Rudradaman, who defeated Pulumayi, the Andhra king (c. 150 A. D.). He patronised Sanskrit learning and encouraged the worship of Hindu Gods.

Sec. 6. The Kushan Empire

Q. 53. Who were the Kushanas ?

The Kushanas first occupied the Kabul Valley about 100 B. C. In the first century A.D. a Kushana king named Kadphises I gained control over the border-land of India. His son Kadphises II destroyed the Saka overlordship and conquered the major part of the Punjab.

Q. 54. Who was Kanishka ? Why is he regarded as a great ruler ?

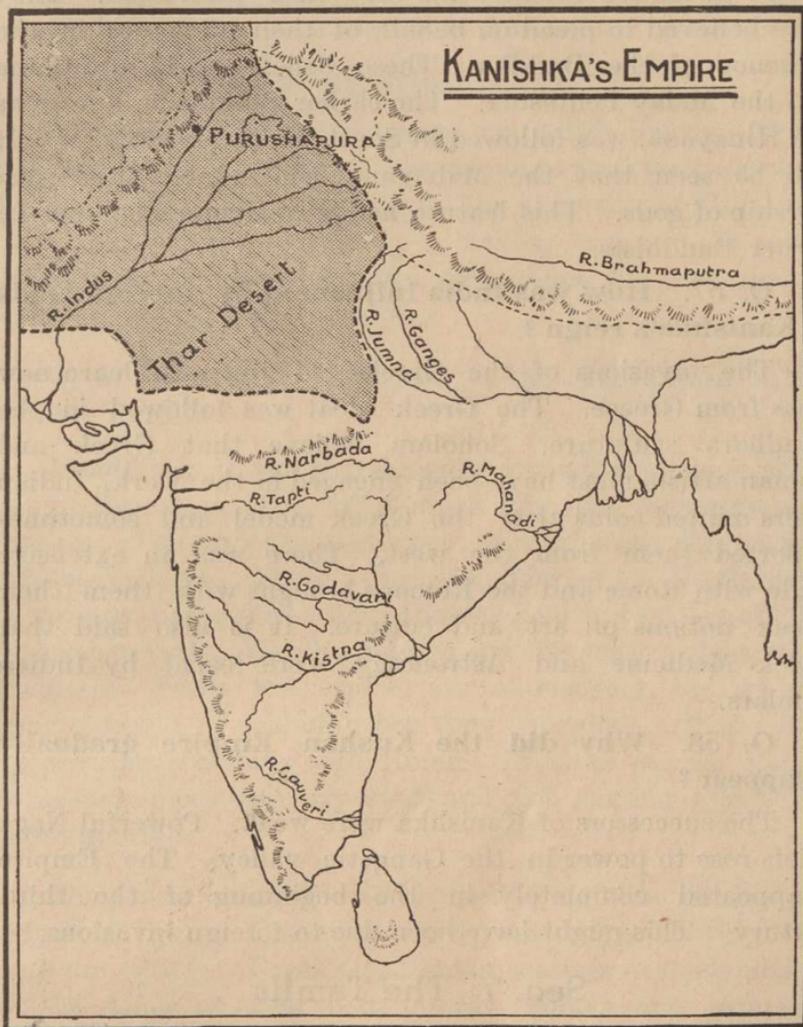
Kanishka was the greatest of the Kushana rulers. The dates of his accession and death are uncertain. But his name is remembered for the following reasons. He ruled over a vast empire with his capital at Purushapura. He built Kanishkapura in Kashmir and another city near Taxila. He was a great patron of Buddhism, although he continued the worship of all the other gods in the land. In his court lived Asvaghosha who wrote a life of the Buddha. Vasumitra, another Buddhist scholar wrote on Buddhist philosophy. The famous Charaka was the palace-physician. He encouraged art and sculpture: this period is famous for an imitation of Greek art, called Gandhara art. Trade flourished between India and remote countries like China, Rome and Greece. The country was again prosperous as under the reign of Asoka.

Q. 55. Note the extent of Kanishka's empire.

The Empire of Kanishka extended far beyond the boundaries of India. In addition to the Indo-Gangetic plains, it extended over the eastern part of Afghanistan, and Eastern Turkestan which he conquered. It was from his time that Hindu and Buddhist ideas spread from Turkestan into China.

Q. 56. What was the new Buddhism that came to be taught in Kanishka's reign ?

In the course of centuries, a large number of sects had sprung up within Buddhism. Kanishka held a council of the Buddhists to bring about uniformity in the sacred texts. The new Buddhism defined by the Council came to be known as the Mahayana (the Great Vehicle). Buddha was considered a god, and the Bodhisattvas also as minor



MAP SHOWING THE EXTENT OF
KANISHKA'S EMPIRE.

gods. These are human souls very near perfection. They were believed to plead on behalf of their devotees in the presence of the Buddha. These beliefs spread into China and the Malay Peninsula. The earlier Buddhism, known as the Hinayana, was followed in South India and Ceylon. It will be seen that the Mahayana reintroduced the formal worship of gods. This feature had been condemned by the earlier Buddhists.

Q. 57. How was India influenced by foreign lands in Kanishka's reign ?

The invasions of the Greeks led India to learn new ideas from Greece. The Greek ideal was followed in the Gandhara sculpture. Scholars believe that Greek and Roman artists must have been engaged in the work. Indian rulers minted coins after the Greek model and sometimes imported them from the west. There was an extensive trade with Rome and the Romans brought with them their Greek notions on art and culture. It is also said that Greek Medicine and Astronomy were learnt by Indian scholars.

Q. 58. Why did the Kushan Empire gradually disappear ?

The successors of Kanishka were weak. Powerful Naga chiefs rose to power in the Gangetic valley. The Empire disappeared completely in the beginning of the third century. This might have been due to foreign invasions.

Sec. 7. The Tamils

Q. 59. What was the extent of the Tamil land in ancient times ?

The Tamil land or Tamilakam was the country south of Tirupathi. The Chera kingdom was in the north, the Chola

kingdom was in the Kaveri basin and the Pandya kingdom occupied the extreme south, of the Peninsula.

Q. 60. Who was Agastya?

According to legend, many centuries before Christ, Sage Agastya came with his disciples into the Tamil country. He taught them the alphabet and the elements of literature. From this we can see that the Aryans came to the south as peaceful colonists. But the Dravidians did not change their religion or social customs.

Q. 61. What do you know of the civilisation of the ancient Tamils?

In addition to the pure-blooded Dravidians, there were many tribes of pre-Dravidian stock like the Maravars and Eyinars. The upper classes were the Brahmans, the traders and the Vellalas. There were also different castes devoted to various professions, like the goldsmith caste and the washerman caste. Woollen fabrics and fine cotton cloth were produced. Trade was carried on extensively, the traders being escorted by soldiers when they travelled. There was a prosperous sea-trade with Rome. Precious stones, cotton cloths and spices were exported, and glass, amber and coins were imported.

The towns were protected by walls, and the villages by hedges of thorn. There were frequent wars between the kings and chiefs. Greek and Roman soldiers were employed by the kings as their body-guard. Poetry and painting, music and the drama were encouraged. Women enjoyed freedom and were treated with great courtesy. Love-marriages were prevalent, while child-marriage was unknown. Thus we see that the early Dravidians were highly civilised,

although there were many wild and barbarous tribes in the land.

Q. 62. What do you know of the early Tamil Kings ?

The three great Tamil dynasties were always trying to become supreme over the whole of Tamilakam. Karikala, the Chola King was the first to become supreme. His capital was at Kaveripatnam. He drove away the wild tribes from Tondaimandalam and settled cultivators in the country. He raised the banks of the Kaveri so that the water might not overflow during flood-time. It is said that he invaded Ceylon and conquered the land. After Karikala's death, Chenguthuvan, the Chera King became powerful. After him, Nedunjelian, the Pandyan King defeated the others and became the overlord of South India. All these Kings patronised learning. The Tamil Sangam was held at Madura. Tiruvalluvar wrote the *Kural* in this Golden Age of the Tamils. In every court, there were poets and minstrels who sang in praise of the King.

Sec. 8. The Gupta Empire

Q. 63. What was the condition of Northern India in the 3rd century A.D. ?

When the Kushan empire decayed, the Nagas rose to power and ruled a large part of northern India. The dynasty of the Bharasivas were the overlords, under whom many Naga chiefs ruled. After them the dynasty of the Vakatakas rose to power. The Nagas worshipped Siva and other Hindu gods and patronised Sanskrit. The Naga power declined in the fourth century with the rise of the Gupta dynasty.

Q. 64. Account for the rise of the Gupta power.

The decline of the Kushan power led to the rise of the Nagas. There were a large number of Naga kingdoms,

each small by itself. They paid homage to their overlord, but he did not possess a large standing army. The Naga states fell an easy prey to the Gupta Kings.

Q. 65. Give the names of the first three Emperors of the Gupta dynasty. Of these whom do you consider to be the greatest? Briefly state the reasons for your choice.

Chandragupta I married Kumaradevi of the powerful Lichchavi clan and called himself *Maharajadhiraja*. His son Samudragupta conquered the whole of Hindustan. He was succeeded by his son Chandragupta II, who extended the Empire, and was known as a wise ruler and a great patron of learning.

Samudragupta can be said to be the greatest of these three, because it was he who founded the Gupta Empire. He made himself the ruler of the Indo-Gangetic plains. The rulers of Nepal, Assam and Bengal accepted him as Overlord. He invaded the Deccan and South India and came as far as Kanchi. A record of his glorious conquests was inscribed on one of the Asokan pillars. His power was so great that even the chiefs of Afghanistan sought his friendship. The King of Ceylon asked his permission to build a Buddhist monastery at Buddha Gaya. In addition to being a great conqueror, he was also a man of letters. He loved learning and the company of scholars. He loved music. He patronised Hinduism, but was tolerant towards Buddhism. Vasubandhu, a Buddhist scholar exercised a great influence over him.

Q. 66. Note the extent of Samudragupta's Empire.

Samudragupta's Empire was bounded by the Himalayas on the north and the Narmada in the south. It

extended from the Chambal river in the West to Bengal on the East. The Kings beyond his borders accepted his overlordship.

Q. 67. What was the extent of the Empire of Chandragupta II?

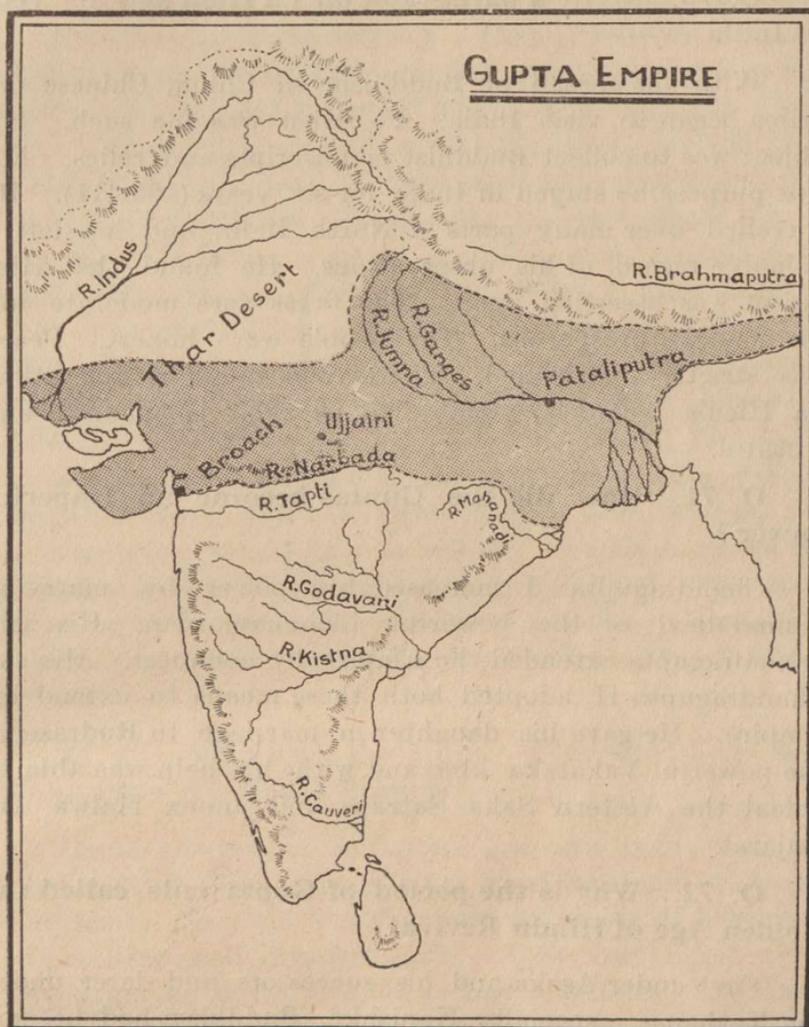
He extended his father's Empire (See A-66) by the addition of Malwa and Gujarat. The capital of Malwa was the famous Ujjayini. The ports of Gujarat increased the wealth of the Empire by foreign trade.

Q. 68. How did Chandragupta II build up his empire? Indicate its extent.

Chandragupta II married his daughter to Rudrasena, the powerful Vakataka King. With his help, Chandragupta defeated the western Saka Satraps and annexed Malwa and Gujarat. Now his empire extended from the Himalayas in the north to the Narmada in the south, from Bengal in the East to the Arabian sea in the west. In addition to this, the Kings of Nepal, Assam, Orissa and Bengal accepted his overlordship. He called himself *Sakari* or Destroyer of the Sakas and *Vikramaditya* or the Sun of Valour.

Q. 69. What do you know of the greatness of Chandragupta II?

Like his father Samudragupta, Chandragupta II had a martial spirit. He conquered the Saka Satraps and annexed Malwa and Gujarat. He was a wise and generous ruler and a great patron of learning. According to tradition, the Nine Gems of Sanskrit Literature, including Kalidasa, lived in his court. He did not tax the people too much or oppress them. The country enjoyed peace and prosperity in his reign.



MAP SHOWING THE LARGEST EXTENT OF THE
GUPTA EMPIRE UNDER CHANDRAGUPTA II

Q. 70. Write a paragraph on Fa Hien and his visit to India.

With the spread of Buddhism in China, Chinese pilgrims began to visit India. Fa Hien was one such. His object was to collect Buddhist manuscripts and relics. For this purpose he stayed in India for six years (405-411). He travelled over many parts of North India and has left a valuable record of his observations. He found that Hinduism was asserting itself. The taxes were moderate and the country prosperous. The people were honest. Peace was strictly maintained. There was religious toleration. Fa Hien's record is valuable to us as it is accurate and truthful.

Q. 71. How did the Guptas become an Imperial power?

Chandragupta I increased his power by marrying Kumaradevi of the powerful Lichchavi clan. His son, Samudragupta extended the Empire by conquest. His son Chandragupta II adopted both these means to extend his Empire. He gave his daughter in marriage to Rudrasena, the powerful Vakataka king and with his help was able to defeat the western Saka Satraps and annex Malwa and Gujarat.

Q. 72. Why is the period of Gupta rule called the Golden Age of Hindu Revival?

First under Asoka and his successors, and later under the Kushanas, especially Kanishka, Buddhism had become the dominant religion of India. The Nagas had brought back Hinduism, but it was under the Guptas that it reached its climax of development. Hinduism was the state religion: the worship of gods like Siva, Vishnu and Surya became

extremely popular. Sanskrit became the state-language and the language of the learned. Even Buddhist and Jain scholars wrote in Sanskrit instead of in the vernaculars. During this period many great men flourished. The 'Nine Gems' lived in the court of Chandragupta II. Of them Kalidasa was the most famous and even today enjoys a world-wide reputation. Aryabhatta, the astronomer, taught that the earth revolves round its own axis and explained the nature of eclipses. Many of the Puranas and books on *Dharma*, including the *Manu Dharma-Sastra* were compiled and written down in this period. Sciences like metaphysics and logic, mathematics and astronomy were cultivated. Painting, architecture and sculpture were highly developed, as well as the art of minting beautiful coins. The country enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. Both internal and external trade were carried on briskly. People absorbed new ideas from Greece, Rome, Persia and China. This made them very broadminded. For these reasons, the period of Gupta rule might be called the Golden Age of Hindu Revival.

Q. 73. Who were the Huns? How did their invasions affect the Gupta Empire?

The Huns were a barbarous, nomadic race who came from Central Asia. One section went west and destroyed the Roman Empire. Another section conquered Persia and Afghanistan and invaded India. They established themselves in the north-west, but their dominion was short-lived.

The repeated invasions of the Huns broke up the Gupta empire which had been already invaded by the Pushyamitras in the reign of Kumara Gupta I. His son Skandagupta

fought heroically against both the Pushyamitras and the Huns. But the country was weakened by repeated wars. After the death of Skandagupta, the Gupta Empire rapidly broke up. His successors ruled only over Magadha.

Q. 74. What do you know of Toramana and Mihirakula ?

The barbarous Huns invaded India in the fifth century. Towards the close of the century, their ruler Toramana established himself in Malwa. Their attempts to extend their dominion was opposed by brave Hindu rulers, of whom Yesodharman is the most famous. Toramana was succeeded by Mihirakula, a cruel tyrant who oppressed the Buddhists and the Jains. He was defeated by Yesodharman and withdrew into Kashmir which he conquered. He died shortly after and the Hun power in India came to an end.

Q. 75. Write a short note on Yesodharman.

The Huns established themselves in Malwa, under their king Toramana. Under him and his successor, Mihirakula, they tried to extend their conquests. But they were fiercely opposed by three Hindu Kings of whom Yesodharman is the most famous. He defeated Mihirakula and drove him into Kashmir (c. 533 A-D.) His capital was at Ujjain. He conquered the whole of northern India and performed the Asvamedha sacrifice. By some he is thought to be the famous Vikramaditya and not Chandragupta II.

Sec. 9. Harshavardhana

Q. 76. How did Harshavardhana become Emperor ?

With the downfall of the Gupta Empire several small rulers rose to prominence. Of these, Prabhakara-Vardhana was the King of Thaneshwar. His daughter, Rajyasri, was

married to the Maukhari King. After the death of Prabhakaravardhana, his son Rajyavardhana came to the throne. He was slain by Sasanka who had defeated and killed the Maukhari king and imprisoned Queen Rajyasri. His younger brother Harshavardhana was asked to ascend the throne. He did not like to do so, but ruled under the title of Prince Siladitya or the Sun of Virtuous Conduct. He rescued his sister who, in her despair, was about to burn herself alive. He fought successfully against Sasanka and other kings and extended his Empire up to the Narmada.

Q. 77. Why do you consider Harshavardhana a great ruler ?

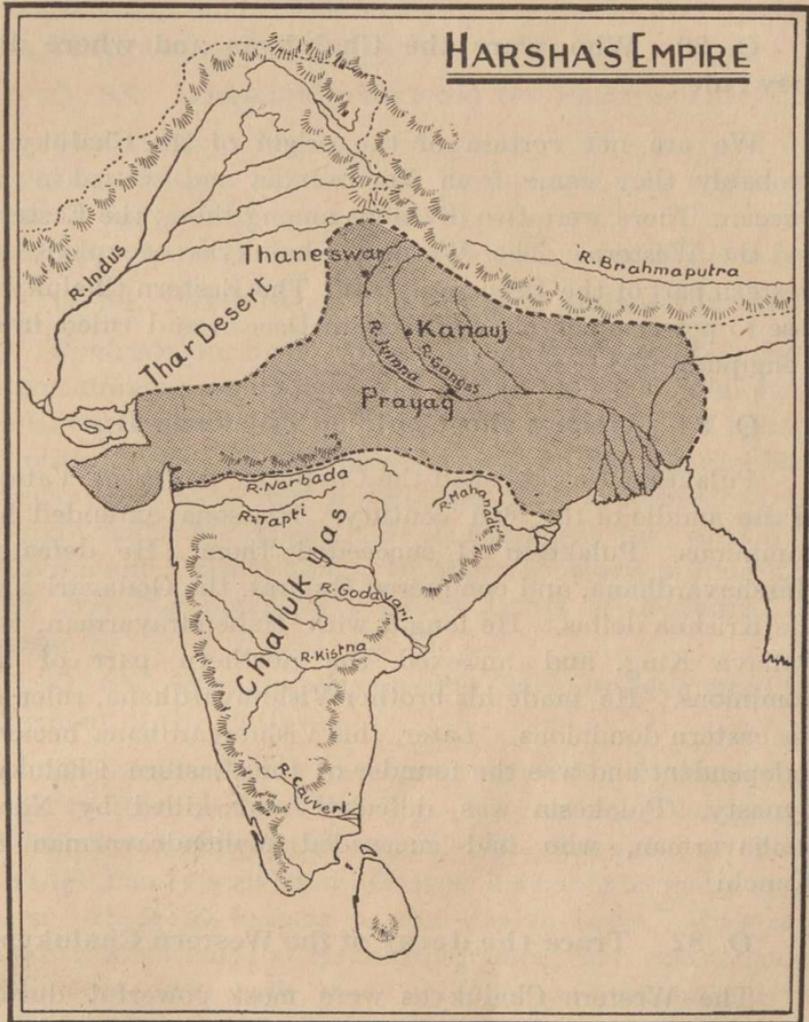
Harshavardhana is admired not only for his martial exploits, but also for his personal character and benign rule. He defeated a number of kings on his borders and extended his boundary up to the River Narmada. Bana, his court poet, has described him as a model of perfection. When he came to the throne, he refused to be called Emperor, but styled himself Siladitya or the Sun of Right Conduct. He patronised Buddhism. Under the influence of Hiuen Tsiang, he favoured the Mahayana form. But he was generous towards all faiths. Once every five years, he gave away all his wealth and honoured all the gods at Prayag. He was himself a scholar and poet and patronised learning. Stupas and monasteries he built for the Buddhists, hospitals and rest-houses for all. His government was benign and popular. Taxes were light, punishments moderate. At all times of the day and night he was prepared to attend to his duties. In this he was assisted by a council of able ministers. He was great not only in a worldly sense, but also in the moral and spiritual significance of the word.

Q. 78. Write a paragraph on Hiuen Tsiang and his stay in India.

Hiuen Tsiang was a Chinese traveller who visited many parts of India between 630 and 644 A. D. He has left us a clear and faithful record of what he saw in India. He bestows the highest praise on Harshavardhana and his government. He tells us that the taxes were light and that even offenders were not punished in a barbarous manner. The officials were honest and did their duty in a straightforward manner. The king was a noble-minded man and an earnest ruler. A council of able ministers assisted him in the task of government. Under the influence of Hiuen Tsiang, Harsha favoured the Mahayana form of Buddhism. The king summoned a Buddhist conference at Kananj and Hiuen Tsiang attended it. He wanted to collect manuscripts and relics, and for that purpose went down as far south as Conjeevaram, in the reign of Narasimha. He tells us of the military prowess of Pulakesin II and the honesty and courage of the Chalukyas. He is famous today for the interesting historical record he has left of the country, during the first half of the seventh century.

Q. 79. What was the extent of Harsha's Empire?

When Harsha came to the throne, he was King of Thaneshwar. By fighting successfully against many kings, he extended his empire to include Bengal in the east and the territories up to the Narmada in the south. He did not attempt to subdue the Hun kingdoms in the Punjab and the Indus Valley. His attempt to conquer the Chalukyas proved a failure.



MAP SHOWING THE EXTENT OF
HARSHA'S EMPIRE

Sec. 10. The Deccan and South India

Q. 80. Who were the Chalukyas and where did they rule ?

We are not certain of the origin of the Chalukyas. Probably they came from North India and settled in the Deccan. There were two divisions among them, the Eastern and the Western. The Western Chalukyas occupied the western part of the Deccan plateau. The Eastern Chalukyas rose to power much later in eastern Deccan and ruled from Vengipura.

Q. 81. Write a short note on Pulakesin II.

Pulakesin I established the Chalukya power at Vatapi in the middle of the 6th century. His sons extended his dominions. Pulakesin II succeeded them. He defeated Harshavardhana, and conquered Gujarat, the Godavari and the Krishna deltas. He fought with Mahendravarman, the Pallava King, and annexed the northern part of his dominions. He made his brother Vishnuvardhana, ruler of his eastern dominions. Later, this Vishnuvardhana became independent and was the founder of the Eastern Chalukya dynasty. Pulakesin was defeated and killed by Narasimhavarman, who had succeeded Mahendravarman at Kanchi.

Q. 82. Trace the decay of the Western Chalukyas.

The Western Chalukyas were most powerful during the reign of Pulakesin II. But he himself was defeated and killed by Narasimhavarman, the Pallava king. Pulakesin's son, Vikramaditya, defeated the Pallavas, but they were always fighting with the Chalukyas. They were further

weakened by conflicts with the Arabs who had established themselves in Sind. Their empire was finally destroyed by the Rashtrakutas in 753 A. D.

Q. 83. When and where did the Pallavas rule ?

The Pallavas became prominent in the 4th and 5th centuries. Their capital was Kanchi. In the beginning, their kingdom extended from the capital to the Lower Krishna. Later, it was extended by the Great Pallavas.

Q. 84. Write what you know of Mahendravarman.

Simhavishnu founded the great Pallava dynasty (c. 590). Mahendravarman, his son, lost a part of his dominions to Pulakesin II. But Mahendravarman made himself famous in other ways. He excavated large cave-temples and large tanks. He was at first a Jain, but was converted to the Saivite cult by Appar. He encouraged the revival of Saivism and Vaishnavism. He was a scholarly author himself and was noted as a great patron of learning and music.

Q. 85. Why do you consider Narasimhavarman the greatest of the Pallavas ?

Narasimhavarman succeeded his father Mahendravarman to the throne of Kanchi. He captured Vatapi and defeated and killed Pulakesin II. The Keralas, the Cholas and the Pandyas suffered defeat at his hands on many occasions. He seems to have invaded Ceylon twice. His strong navy was stationed at Mahamallapuram, now called Mahabalipuram. He built many temples and encouraged the Hindu Revival. He ruled justly and maintained peace. Kanchi was a populous town in his days and the country was prosperous. He was a patron of both Sanskrit and Tamil learning.

Q. 86. In what ways did the Pallavas benefit the country ?

Although the Kings were engaged in frequent wars, the common people enjoyed peace and prosperity. There were two reasons for this. The government was efficient. The kingdom was divided into *mandalas* and *nadus*. All the affairs of the village were controlled by elected representatives. Secondly, the kings took an active interest in promoting the welfare of the common people. Improved methods of irrigation brought more profit from agriculture. The fine arts were encouraged. Both Sanskrit and Tamil learning were patronised by the Pallavas. Fine stone-temples were built which exist even today; among these might be mentioned the temples of Kailasanathaswami and Vaikunta Perumal. Saivism and Vaishnavism received royal patronage and rapidly spread among the people.

Sec. 11. The Arabs

Q. 87. Write a short note on the Arab invaders.

The Prophet Muhammad not only gave a new religion to the Arabs but also unified them under his control. After his death they obeyed their chosen Caliphs and rapidly extended their power. In 712, Muhammad bin Kasim defeated the ruler of Sind. Though Kasim was recalled and killed, Arab rule was established in Sind.

Q. 88. Why were the Arab invaders unable to extend their power beyond Sind ?

The Arabs settled in Sind early in the 8th century. Then they tried to extend their dominion by attacking Malwa, Gujarat and the Punjab. Although they were brave warriors, they were not successful. Beyond Sind is the

Rann of Katch and the Thar Desert. The Arabs found it difficult to cross these and attack neighbouring kings. Moreover the Sind Arabs were not helped by their countrymen in Arabia and Persia. In addition to this, the petty chiefs in Sind began to quarrel among themselves. They were not united and therefore their attacks on the neighbouring kingdoms could not be effective. The powerful Kings of Kanauj exercised a check on their advance.

Sec. 12. The Rise of the Rajputs

Q. 89. Who were the Rajputs ?

The Rajputs cannot claim to be wholly of Aryan origin. The Scythians and the Huns in the North-west had become completely Hinduised and intermarried with the Hindus. The reigning families among them claimed to be Khsatriyas. They belonged to various clans. Although they often fought among themselves, they opposed Muhammadan inroads for centuries. They were brave in battle and treated their women with chivalrous respect. They recognised fighting as their only occupation, and looked down upon agriculture and trade.

Q. 90. What is the importance of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty ?

In the beginning of the ninth century, Nagabhata became the King of Kanauj. He belonged to the Gurjara-Pratihara clan. His successor Mihira Bhoja fought with the Rashtrakuta kings in the south and the King of Kashmir in the north. His son, Mahendrapala extended his kingdom. In his court lived the celebrated Rajasekhara. After Mahendrapala, the dynasty declined. But they were famous for resisting the Muhammadans. The Rajputs resisted them even under Aurangazib in the 17th century.

Q. 91. Explain why the Rajputs could not resist the Muhammadan invaders.

Though the Rajputs were brave fighters, they were not united under a common leader. Mutual jealousies and internal dissensions weakened their power. Moreover their method of fighting was old-fashioned. They could not cope with the agile Muhammadan cavalry. Their conservatism in war was one of the chief causes for the decay of their power.

Sec. 13. Bengal

Q. 92. What do you know of the Palas of Bengal ?

Gopala was the ruler of West Bengal and Bihar in the middle of the eighth century. His son Dharmapala and grandson Devapala were both conquerors. They encouraged Buddhism and built many monasteries. They sent missionaries to spread Buddhism in Tibet. They encouraged centres of learning like Nalanda. In 1023, Rajendra Chola defeated the reigning Pala and after this the power of the dynasty went down. In 1100, Vijaya Sena overthrew the Pala king and thus ended the Pala dynasty.

Q. 93. How did the Senas influence the history of Bengal ?

In 1100, Vijaya Sena overthrew the Pala King and founded his own dynasty. The Senas encouraged Brahmanism. Ballal Sena reintroduced caste and sent out Brahman missionaries to preach Hinduism. They were great patrons of the fine arts. Their power was finally destroyed by the Muhammadans in the 13th century.

Sec. 14. The Deccan

Q. 94. Mention what you know of the Rashtrakuta rulers.

The Rashtrakutas were a Deccanese clan ruled over by the Western Chalukyas. In 753, they overthrew the Chalukya power and became lords of the Deccan. One of the dynasty, Krishna, was responsible for the famous rock-cut Kailasa temple at Ellora. Govinda III was very powerful and ruled from Malwa to Kanchi. Amoghavarsha fought with the Eastern Chalukyas. The Arab traders on the west coast respected the power of the Rashtrakutas. All the rulers of this line fought with the Pallavas of Kanchi. When in the 10th century, the Chola power rose to prominence, the Rashtrakutas fought with them. The Cholas were Hindus and in this struggle religious hatred found a place, for the Rashtrakutas came to support the Jains from the time of Amoghavarsha. In 973, the Rashtrakuta power was overthrown by Tailapa who founded the dynasty of the Chalukyas of Kalyani.

Q. 95. Narrate briefly the story of the later Chalukyas.

Tailapa, a member of the old Chalukya clan, overthrew the Rashtrakutas in 973. He and his successors are known as the Later Chalukyas or the Chalukyas of Kalyani, because their capital was in that place. Somesvara I killed the Chola king in battle and captured Kanchi, but he was later on defeated. His son Vikramaditya or Vikramanka is famous in history. He fought with Kulothunga Chola and with the Hoysalas of Mysore. He patronised learning. In his court lived the poet *Bilhana* who has written the *Vikamankadeva Charita*, a poetical biography of the king.

Vijnanesvara, an authority on Hindu Law lived in his court. After Vikramanka's death, petty kings and governors became independent. The Chalukya power came to an end in 1157 when Vijjala imprisoned the king and ascended the throne.

Q. 96. Write a note on Basava and the Lingayats.

Vijjala imprisoned the Chalukya king (1157) and established himself on the throne. He had a minister named Basava who founded the Lingayat sect. They have no caste and do not accept the authority of the Vedas. They worship the Siva Linga, and reverence Guru Basavappa and the Jangam or teachers. The growth of this new Saivite sect led to the rapid decline of Jainism.

Q. 97. What do you know of the Hoysalas of Mysore ?

The Hoysalas were originally inhabitants of West Mysore. Their first great king was Bettideva Vishnuvardhana who drove away the Cholas from Mysore. He became a convert to Vaishnavism under the influence of Ramanujacharya. From this time forwards, Jainism gradually lost its hold on the people. Vishnuvardhana's successors did not accept Chalukya overlordship, but extended their dominions by conquest. They even occupied Tiruvannamalai and Trichinopoly in the south. In the fourteenth century Alau'd-din's army invaded their territory. Later on the Muhammadans invaded Dwarasamudra, their capital. But the kings fought bravely against the invaders and died fighting (C. 1336).

Q. 98. Who were the Kakatiyas ?

When the later Chalukyas declined in power, the Kakatiyas of Telingana rose to power. They reached the height of their glory in the 12th century. Warangal was their capital; Prataparudra and Ganapati were their greatest kings. Their power was broken by the Muhammadan invaders.

Q. 99. Who were the Yadavas ?

The decline of the later Chalukyas led to the founding of the Yadava kingdom of Devagiri. The Yadavas fought against the Hoysalas of Mysore, and extended their power to the north as far as Gujarat. They patronised Sanskrit learning and Brahmanism. Singhana in the 13th century was their most famous King.

Sec. 15. The Later Cholas

Q. 100. How did the Later Cholas rise to prominence ?

When the Pallavas and Pandyas declined in power in the ninth century, Vijayalaya Chola conquered Tanjore and made himself king. His son Aditya Chola defeated the Pallava King and annexed the country between Trichinopoly and Tanjore and Tondaimandalam. His son, Parantaka Chola (906-953) defeated the Pandyas thrice and invaded even Ceylon. He called himself *Maduraikondan* or the Conqueror of Madura. He was a staunch Saivite and plated the sanctuary of Chindambaram with gold. The Chola power continued for more than three centuries.

Q. 101. What do you know of Raja Raja the Great ?

Raja Raja Chola ascended the throne in 985 A.D. He subdued the whole of South India and a considerable part

of Mysore. He defeated the Pandyas and the Gangas. With his powerful fleet he broke up the naval supremacy of the Cheras. He extended his empire as far north as Kalinga. He continued the struggle with the Chalukyas. He was an enthusiastic Saivite but treated other faiths with tolerance. He built the beautiful Brihadisvara temple at Tanjore. We learn much about him from the inscriptions on its walls.

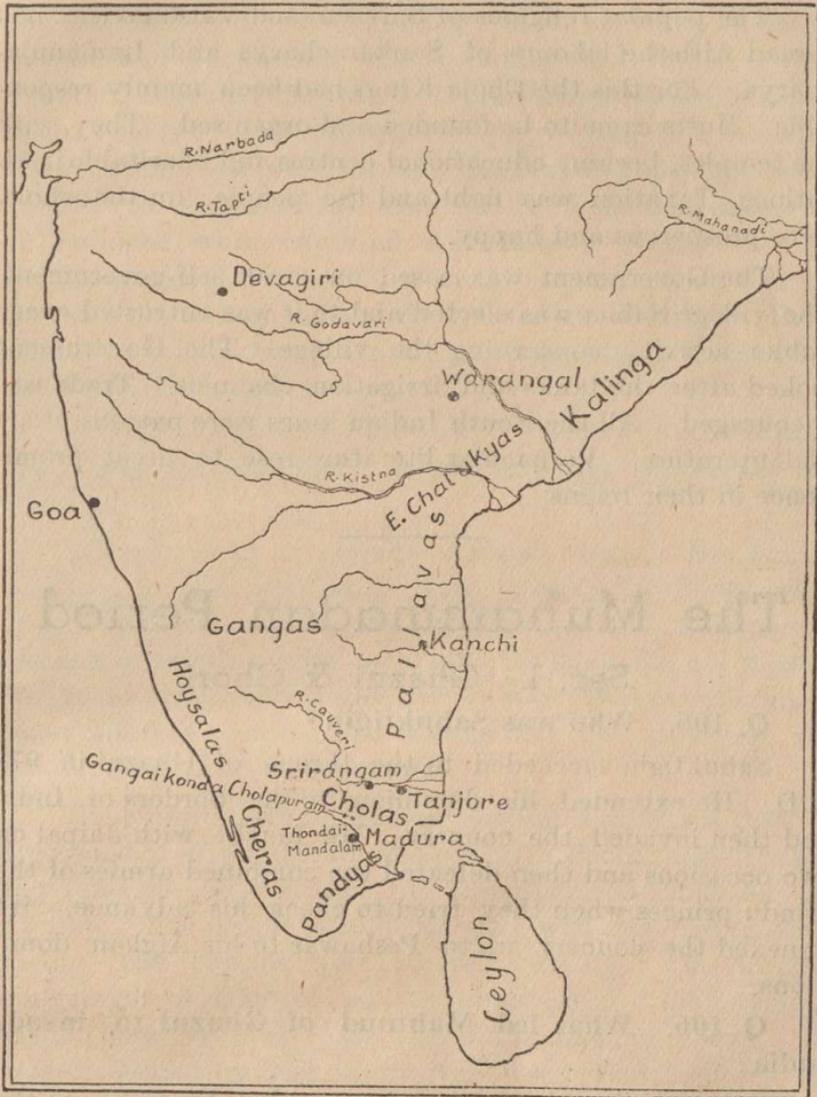
Q. 102. How is Rajendra Chola famous ?

Rajendra succeeded his father, Raja Raja. He conquered Kalinga. His army marched up to the Ganges and defeated the Pala King of Bengal. For this reason he called himself *Gangai Kondan*. He founded Gangai Konda Chalapuram and made it his capital. He built a stately temple there. He sent a naval expedition to the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra. It is said that even distant countries like Kerala and Ceylon were terribly afraid of his power.

Q. 103. Write a note on Kulothunga Chola.

There was confusion in the land after the death of Rajendra Chola. Then his daughter's son, Kulothunga Chalukya ascended the throne, but he styled himself Chola. He reigned from 1070 to 1118. On two occasions, he sent out expeditions against Kalinga. He was popular because he lessened the taxes. He was a Saivite and encouraged Saivism. Sekkilar, who wrote the *Periyapuranam* lived in his reign. Ramanujacharya also lived and preached in his country, but was forced to take shelter in the court of Vishnuvardhana, the Hoysala King of Mysore.

Q. 104. What do you know of S. India in the 13th century ?



MAP SHOWING THE TAMIL KINGDOMS

The popular religions of Saivism and Vaishnavism had spread with the labours of Sankaracharya and Ramanujacharya. For this the Chola Kings had been mainly responsible. Mutts came to be founded and organised. They, with the temples, became educational centres and charitable institutions. Taxation was light and the people, on the whole, were prosperous and happy.

The Government was based on local self-government. The village Sabha was elected and to it was entrusted every public activity concerning the village. The Government looked after the tanks and irrigation channels. Trade was encouraged. All the South Indian kings were patrons of art and literature. Vernacular literature rose to great prominence in their reigns.

The Muhammadan Period

Sec. 1. Ghazni & Ghori

Q. 105. Who was Sabuktigin?

Sabuktigin succeeded to the throne of Ghazni in 977 A.D. He extended his dominions to the borders of India and then invaded the country. He fought with Jaipal on two occasions and then defeated the combined armies of the Hindu princes when they tried to check his advance. He annexed the country up to Peshawar to his Afghan dominions.

Q. 106. What led Mahmud of Ghazni to invade India?

Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni succeeded his father to the throne of Ghazni in 997 A.D. He warred with the neighbouring princes and built up an extensive empire for himself.

When he invaded India he had the triple object of territory, plunder and conversion. He occupied the whole of the Punjab. From thence he led plundering expeditions to various places. The wealthy temple of Nagarkot and the city of Thanesar were looted. Kanauj and Kalanjar were the next to be plundered. Anhilwara and the famous temple of Somnath were captured and looted. Everywhere he tried to extend his religion by force, but conversion was not his main object in India. He wanted the wealth of India so that he might strengthen his power in Afghanistan and in the territories he had conquered.

Q. 107. Why was Mahmud of Ghazni successful in his Indian expeditions? Why were his conquests not permanent?

Mahmud had a carefully trained army. His fanatic soldiers thought that they were fighting for Islam when they fought against Hindus. The Hindu princes were disunited and quarrelling with each other. They did not make a concerted attempt to oppose the invader. Moreover Mahmud was a military genius and understood the tactics of war much better than his opponents.

His empire in India was not lasting for various reasons. He aimed at strengthening his power in Persia and Turkestan, and so did not care to strengthen his hold on the Punjab. The people were dissatisfied with his bad government. The Hindus were treated harshly. The forcible conversion of Hindus and the plundering of their temples made them secretly hate the Muhammadan power. He was succeeded by lazy rulers who were weakened by the attacks of the Seljuk Turks. The Ghoris were thus enabled to build up their power in India and put an end to the Ghaznavide rule.

Q. 108. Was Mahmud of Ghazni great in any way?

Mahmud of Ghazni was ambitious and unscrupulous. He was a fanatic. But he had one good quality in him, his great admiration for Persian scholars. Of these, Firdausi, the author of the *Shah Nameh* is the most famous. The name of Albiruni is also well-known. He was exiled to India where he studied Sanskrit and the culture of the Hindus. He has left us a record of the condition of India and its literature.

Q. 109. Who was Muhammad Ghori?

When the Ghaznavides and the Seljuks declined in power, the dynasty of Ghor rose to prominence. Two brothers became the rulers of Ghor in 1161. The younger brother known as Muhammad Ghori was very warlike and captured a large part of northern India. He is responsible for establishing Muhammadan rule in India.

Q. 110. What were the portions of North India that were conquered by Muhammad Ghori?

Ghori was ambitious of extending his territories. He invaded India with a powerful army and captured Sind and Multan. Next he defeated the Ghaznavide rulers of Lahore and captured it. The whole of the Indus valley and the Punjab were in his hands. Then he tried to extend his conquests towards the East. But in 1191 he was defeated at the battle of Tarain by Prithvi Rai, king of Delhi and Ajmere. Next year Ghori returned with a larger force and defeated and slew Prithvi Rai in the second battle of Tarain (1192). In a short time he defeated Jai Chandra and annexed Kanauj. His general, Kutbuddin took the important fort of Kalanjar. Another general, Bhaktiyar

Khilji, conquered Bihar from the Palas and western Bengal from the Senas.

Q. 111. Why were the Rajputs beaten in the Second Battle of Terain ?

The Rajput kings could not think of India as a whole. Each ruler thought only of his own safety or personal interests. Thus when Prithvi Rai tried to check Ghori's advance, Jai Chandra of Kanauj kept quiet because he hated Prithvi Rai for a personal insult. The powerful chiefs of central India, Bihar and Bengal kept aloof even after Prithvi Rai was defeated. Again, the military tactics of the Rajputs were old-fashioned. Ghori's cavalry was better trained and much quicker in its movements. Therefore, in spite of the desperate courage of the Rajputs, they were defeated and their power overthrown.

Q. 112. Why were the Hindus unable to resist the invasions of the rulers of Ghazni and Ghor ?

The success of the Muhammadan invaders can best be explained by contrasting the characteristics of the Hindus and the Muhammadans. There was no national unity in India. Each king thought only of his own power and safety. Therefore the Muhammadans were able to capture the country piecemeal. The Hindu soldiers followed traditional methods of fighting and made no attempt to improve their mode of warfare. The Rajas depended on personal courage and not upon military strategy. Coming from a colder climate, the invaders were physically sturdier. Their armies were better trained. They were inspired by a fanatic spirit when they fought against the Hindus. On account of

these reasons, they were able to establish their power in India.

Q. 113. What was the state of the people in the 10th and 11th centuries ?

The country was split up into a large number of kingdoms, constantly warring upon one another. There was no central authority to maintain peace or to resist invasion. But it was the age of Rajput chivalry. Great changes were taking place in religion. The Puranas became the scriptures of Hindustan ; a large number of temples were built and ritual became more important than Vedic principles. To purify Hinduism, great teachers like Sankaracharya, Kumārillabhatta, Ramanujacharya and Madhwacharya arose in the land. There was no peace in the country, but the common people enjoyed prosperity when there was no war.

Sec. 2. The Slave Dynasty

Q. 114. Name the first Sultan of Delhi. Why were the early Muslim rulers known as the Kings of the Slave Dynasty ?

Kutbud-din was a slave of Muhammad Ghori, who rose to the position of a general under him. When Ghori returned to his capital, he left Kutbud-din in charge of his Indian conquests. He extended the conquests of his master. He was succeeded by Altamish, his slave. Though Razia, his daughter and Nasirud-din, his son, succeeded him, Balban, the slave of Altamish, succeeded them. Thus we see that the most able rulers of this line were slaves.

Q. 115. Explain why the early Muhammadan kings trusted their slaves so much.

The early Muhammadan rulers made it a point to favour their slaves for various reasons. The trusted slave would be faithful to his master. The slave would always be dependent on his master and so would never rebel against him. The son of the King might be weak and not fit to rule, but the chosen slave would be strong-minded and able to carry on the tasks of conquest and administration. Very often the slave managed to marry the daughter of his master, as in the case of Altamish. This practice was discontinued by the kings of the later dynasties, who cared more for birth than for individual merit.

Q. 116. Write a short note on Kutbud-din.

Kutbud-din was the most trusted slave-general of Muhammad Ghori. When he left India, he left Kutbud-din in charge of his Indian conquests. Though he failed to subdue the Rajput Kingdoms of Bundelkhand and Gujarat, he captured the important fortress of Kalanjar. He also controlled the kingdoms conquered by Bhaktiyar. Other slaves of Ghori were the governors of provinces. Kutbud-din brought them under his influence by politic marriage-alliances. When his master died in 1206, he became independent. He was a wise and just ruler and did not oppress the Hindus. He died in 1210.

Q. 117. Why do you consider Altamish to be a great ruler ?

Altamish was the favourite slave of Kutbud-din and his son-in law. He dethroned Kutbud-din's son and became Sultan in 1211 and ruled till 1236. He checked the power of his turbulent nobles and tried to extend his power into Central India. Chenghiz Khan invaded India during his reign, but did not proceed beyond the Indus. Altamish made

his position strong by persuading the Caliph of Bagdad to declare him to be the rightful ruler of Delhi. He built the Kutub Minar and Mosque in Delhi. He was a pious Muhammadan.

Q. 118. Who were the Mongols? Why did they invade India?

They were barbarians who lived beyond Turkestan. Under Chenchiz Khan, they devastated many countries. They invaded India during the reign of Altamish, but fortunately for him, did not proceed beyond the Indus valley. No nation could oppose them. They were notorious for their savage cruelty.

Q. 119. Account for the downfall of Queen Razia.

Razia, the daughter of Altamish was chosen to succeed him, because her brothers were weak-minded. Though she was an able ruler, the fierce Turkish nobles hated being ruled by a woman. They conspired against her, fought against her and killed her in 1239. She was the first female ruler among the Muhammadans. She lost her kingdom and her life, only because she was a woman.

Q. 120. Write a short note on Nasirud-din.

Sultan Nasirud-din succeeded his sister in 1246 and reigned until his death in 1266. He led a simple and a pious life. He earned money by copying the Koran and his Queen cooked for him. All the kingly power was wielded by his favourite slave, Balban. He fought against the Mongols, and controlled the fierce noblemen.

Q. 121. Describe briefly the greatness of Balban.

Ghiyasud-din Balban was the favourite slave of Sultan Nasirud-din and became his chief minister. He made up

for the weakness of his master by his wise and strong rule. He fought against the Mongol invaders and built a line of strong forts to prevent them from invading Delhi. He put down with a strong hand disobedient Hindu Chiefs and Muhammadan nobles. On the death of his master in 1266, he ascended the throne and reigned till 1287. As king, he ruled vigorously. His punishments were very severe. Thieves and robbers were exterminated. He defeated the rebel governor of Bengal and punished him mercilessly. By his active rule, he kept up the power of Delhi and the prestige of his rule.

Q. 122. What led to the fall of the Slave Dynasty ?

On the death of Balban, Kaikubad, his grandson, ascended the throne. He cared more for pleasure than for virtue. He was a very weak ruler and lost all the prestige which Balban had built up. Therefore, on his death in 1290, Jalalud-din Khilji was able to establish himself on the throne.

Q. 123. Name the two chief Sultans of the Slave Dynasty.

Kutbud-din extended the conquests of Ghoris and consolidated the power of Delhi. He might be said to have established the slave dynasty in Delhi. The power of the dynasty reached its zenith in the reign of Balban. He ruled the land with stern justice and stemmed the tide of Mongol invasion.

Q. 124. How did the Slave Dynasty strengthen the Empire of Delhi ?

Kutbud-din kept up the power of Delhi by military strength as well as by politic alliances with the governors. Altamish made the Caliph declare that he was the rightful

ruler of the Muhammadan Empire in India. Balban strengthened the Imperial army and built a line of forts to prevent the Mongols from invading Delhi. All the Slave kings kept down rebellious noblemen, and tried to rule justly. They kept up their authority, and kept up the unity of the Empire. They sternly maintained peace in the land. It is said that under Balban, the wolf and the lamb lived side by side, that is to say, the Muhammadan and the Hindu lived side by side peacefully. It must also be mentioned that the spread of Islam tended to increase the power of the Delhi Sultans.

Sec. 3. The Khiljis

Q. 125. What do you know of the founder of the Khilji dynasty?

Jalalud-din Khilji was a powerful chief under Kaikubad. On the death of the latter, Jalalud-din ascended the throne and founded the Khilji dynasty. He ruled from 1293 to 1296. He suppressed a revolt in Karra and drove back the Mongols. His nephew Alaud-din was made Governor of Oudh and shortly after, he invaded the Yadava kingdom of Devagiri. The Raja purchased him off with a large quantity of treasure. He murdered Jalalud-din treacherously and became Sultan of Delhi.

Q. 126. Describe how Alaud-din usurped the throne of Delhi.

Alaud-din was the nephew of Jalalud-din. For helping his uncle in his wars, Alaud-din was made Governor of Oudh. He marched upon Devagiri, and got a large amount of treasure from the Yadava king, Ramachandra. Then he got his uncle treacherously killed. He killed the members

of the Sultan's family and thus was able to succeed to the throne of Delhi.

Q. 127. Describe the military exploits of Alaud-din.

Even in his youth, Alaud-din gained military experience and displayed his courage and generalship in helping his uncle, Jalalud-din. For helping Jalalud-din in putting down the rebellion at Karra and in driving back the Mongols, Alaud-din was made Governor of Oudh. Then, with a well-disciplined army, he marched against Devagiri. He frightened Raja Ramachandra by telling him that his army was only the advance-guard of the royal army. The Yadava King parted with a huge treasure to be let alone. He used this wealth to increase his military strength. When he became Sultan by treachery, his first business was to drive back the Mongol invaders. He defeated them in many battles and built a series of forts along the Indus to check their advance. Gujarat was captured and plundered. Rantambhor was taken after a hard fight. The siege and capture of Chitor lasted several months, and the romantic story of Padmini is interwoven with the siege. By 1305 he had occupied the chief towns of Malwa and thus completed the conquest of Hindustan. Next he planned an invasion of the Deccan and South India. His general, Malik Kafur, advanced victoriously as far as Madura. Although these kingdoms were not annexed, Alaud-din's authority was recognised by them.

Q. 128. What do you know of Malik Kafur's expedition to South India?

After subjecting the whole of Hindustan, Alaud-din planned the conquest of the Deccan and South India. His general, Malik Kafur overran Maharashtra. The King of

Devagiri was sent a captive to Delhi. Then Malik Kafur attacked Warangal, the capital of Telingana. Finally King Prataparudra accepted to pay a heavy tribute to Alaud-din. On the second expedition, Malik Kafur attacked Dwaramudra, the Hoysala capital, with the help of the Raja of Devagiri. When the Hoysala king agreed to pay tribute, Malik advanced south, plundering great temples like those at Srirangam and Madura. He extended Alaud-din's authority as far as Madura and returned to the capital with untold treasure.

Q. 129. When did the Muhammadans first establish their power in the Deccan? Who were their chief enemies?

When Alaud-din first invaded Devagiri, he understood the weakness of the Hindu Kingdoms. When he became king, he sent his general, Malik Kafur, to conquer the Deccan and South India. In 1307, he overran Maharashtra. He sent Ramachandra, the King of Devagiri, to Delhi as a captive. Then he marched against Warangal, the capital of the Kakatiya kings of Telingana. In the second expedition, he compelled the Hoysala king to pay tribute. The chief enemies of the Muhammadan invaders were the Yadava King of Devagiri, the Kakatiya King of Warangal and the Hoysala King of Mysore.

Q. 130. Account for the easy victory of the Muhammadans in the Deccan and South India.

The Hindu Rajas were disunited and isolated. Therefore Alaud-din found it easy to bluff the Raja of Devagiri. Again, during the second expedition of Malik Kafur, the Raja of Devagiri helped the invader because of a quarrel with the Hoysala king. There were two claimants to the

Pandya Kingdom and one of them appealed to Alaud-din for help. This made the capture of Madura easy for Malik Kafur. In addition to all this, it must also be noted that the Muhammadans were fierce fighters and the Hindus were no match for them.

Q. 131. How did Alaud-din govern the country ?

His first aim was to maintain his own authority. For this purpose he kept up a standing army. He was able to keep the peace in his kingdom and to prevent Mongol invasions. He collected the land-tax in kind and enforced low prices for all commodities. Therefore he was able to maintain the army at a low cost. The nobles could not combine together to oppose him, because he maintained spies to watch them and weakened them by heavy taxes. He punished corrupt officials very severely. He knew that drink would lead to crime and so prohibited it. He imposed heavy taxes on Hindu land-holders, but refused to persecute them. During his life, all were afraid of him and obeyed him implicitly.

Sec. 4. The Tughlaks

Q. 132. How was the Tughlak dynasty founded ?

On the death of Alau-din, the hated Malik Kafur was put to death. Sultan Mubarak was put to death by his own favourite Khushru Khan, who usurped the throne. The nobles rose against him and slew him. Then Ghazi Malik Tughlak, Governor of the North-West Frontier, became the Sultan, and took the name of Ghiyasud-din Tughlak in 1320.

Q. 133. How did Muhammadbin Tughlak come to the throne ?

Ghiyasud-din Tughlak returned from suppressing a rebellion in Bengal. His son, Prince Juna erected a pavilion to

welcome him. The pavilion collapsed and the Sultan was killed. People believed that the prince had planned the death of the king. Prince Juna assumed the title of Muhammad Shah when he became Sultan. He is generally known as Muhammad bin Tughlak.

Q. 134. Why did Muhammad bin Tughlak make Devagiri his capital ?

A large part of the Deccan and South India were included in his empire. Therefore he wanted his capital at Devagiri which occupied a central position. He thought that he could then more easily control the distant provinces of his empire. But he ordered the citizens also to proceed to Devagiri, in addition to his officials and his army. Large numbers died on the way to Devagiri, now named Daulatabad. Then again he ordered everyone to return to Delhi which in the meanwhile had been ruined.

Q. 135. How did Tughlak deal with the Doab ?

The people of the Doab rebelled against Muhammad bin Tughlak. To punish them he taxed them heavily. Rain did not fall and the farmers were unable to pay the taxes. They left the fields and took shelter in the jungles. In a fit of fury, the Sultan ordered his army to hunt them and kill them. Some time later, he pitied them, constructed wells for them and lent them money. It took many more years for the peasants to recover their former prosperity.

Q. 136. Describe Muhammad bin Tughlak's experiment in currency.

When the Sultan was in need of money, he issued copper token coins in the place of silver coins. People tried

to hoard gold and silver. A large number of counterfeit coins came into circulation. Business could not be carried on. Then the Sultan paid in good coin for all the token coins that were being used. This exhausted his treasury. The Sultan realised his mistake only when it was too late.

Q. 137. Describe the military adventures of Muhammad bin Tughlak.

Muhammad bin Tughlak was not a martial man; this could be seen in his bribing the Mongols who threatened to invade the country. But he sent out two foolhardy expeditions. The army sent to conquer the lower Himalayan valleys suffered from the bitter cold and returned without doing anything. The expedition to Khorasan and Persia was equally fruitless.

Q. 138. Do you think that Muhammad bin Tughlak was a mad king?

The actions of Muhammad bin Tuqulak led to confusion and misery in the land. Muhammadan historians called him mad. But really, he was a just king and refused to persecute the Hindus. His new ideas on government failed because they were far in advance of the times. To transfer the capital to a new place is not a mad act. The British Government have transferred the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. But such a thing could not be accomplished in those days. The issue of token coins is justified. We now use a paper currency. Even his treatment of the Doab farmers was not intentionally cruel. His military expeditions were foolish, but a part of the blame must be laid on his advisers. Thus we see that his intentions were good, but his plans failed for various reasons. We cannot call him insane,

although the people of his own day cursed him for being a mad king.

Q. 139. What do you know of Firuz Tughlak ?

Firuz, a cousin of Muhammad bin Tughlak, succeeded him. He encouraged Arabic and Persian, constructed canals, lightened the tax on land and punished criminals mildly. But he was a weak king and had unworthy favourites. The royal power declined still further in his hands. He was a pious Mussalman, but unfit to be a king in those days when strength was necessary in a king.

Q. 140. What measures did Firuz Tughlak adopt for redressing the wrongs done by his predecessor ?

Firuz Shah succeeded Muhammad-bin Tughlak in 1351 and ruled till 1388. He wanted to bring back prosperity to the land. He lightened the land-tax and removed the restrictions on trade. The Jumna and the Sutlej canals were dug. He erected a large number of buildings, especially schools. Wells were dug and dams built for the cultivators. He was a patron of learning and generous to the poor. In his reign the villages again became prosperous.

Q. 141. Why did the Empire of Delhi decline under the Tughlaks? Name a few States that became independent in their time.

The ill-advised actions of Muhammad bin Tughlak made him hated by his subjects. Misery and discontent increased. The governors of distant provinces like Madura and Bengal declared themselves independent. The Foreign Amirs set up Hasan Kangu Bahmani as king of the Deccan. There were frequent rebellions in Sind and the Punjab. The Sultan's army became very inefficient under Firuz Tughlak

and the Mongols began their raids. After the death of Firuz, his successors followed each other rapidly. Gujarat, Malwa and Khandesh became independent. A minister founded the independent kingdom of Jaunpur. Timur's invasion completed the ruin of the Tughlak dynasty in 1412.

Q. 142. Write a short note on Timur's invasion.

Timur was a great Mongol conqueror who invaded India in 1398. He easily overran Hindustan and occupied Delhi. He returned to his country, taking with him the spoils of the cities he had plundered. He invaded India only for plunder. He left behind him Khizr Khan as the Governor of Lahore and Multan.

Sec. 5. The Sayyads and the Lodis.

Q. 143. What do you know of the Sayyad dynasty?

When Timur left India, he appointed Khizr Khan to rule over Lahore and Multan. He captured Delhi in 1414 and founded a dynasty. This is called the Sayyad dynasty, because Khizr Khan was a Sayyad or a descendant of the Prophet Muhammad. His successors were weak and could not maintain peace in the land. The last of the Sayyads was assisted by Bahlol Lodi, the Governor of Lahore. Bahlol Lodi siezed the throne in 1451.

Q. 144. How was the Lodi power established in Delhi?

Bahlol Lodi was the Afghan governor of Lahore when the Sayyads were ruling in Delhi. He siezed the throne in 1451. He annexed Jaunpur and fought against the Rajputs. His son, Sikander Lodi, succeeded him. He extended his kingdom up to Benares and Bihar and founded

the city of Agra. But he was a fanatic Mussalman and destroyed many Hindu temples.

Q. 145. How did Ibrahim Lodi lose his kingdom ?

Ibrahim Lodi succeeded Sikander Lodi to the throne of Delhi. He was a tyrant and so was hated by everyone. His own brothers rebelled against him. Daulat Khan, the governor of the Punjab asked Babar to invade the country. Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat in 1526. Babar founded the Mughal dynasty at Delhi.

Q. 146. Who were Maharana Kumbha and Rana Sanga ?

When the Muhammadans conquered Hindustan, the Rajputs founded many independent states in the desert region, east of the Aravallis. Of these, the kingdoms of Mewar and Amber are very famous. Maharana Kumbha was the King of Mewar (1416-69) who defeated the Sultans of Gujarat and Malwa and erected a Jayastamba. Rana Sanga in the next century fought against Ibrahim Lodi and favoured Babar. Later he fought with Babar but was defeated. Mewar kept up the fight against the Muhammadans till the end.

Q. 147. How did the Delhi Sultans govern the country ?

The Sultan had many ministers under him. The Prime Minister was called the Wazir and the Revenue Minister was called the Dewan. The provincial governors were independent in their own provinces and had their own armies. A large number of the lesser officials were Hindus. The village had its own hereditary officials, and the village *panchayat* settled disputes in the village. The town was controlled by its *Kotwal* and the judge was known as the *Kazi*. Each

citizen had the right to appeal to the Sultan against unjust judgments. But the Hindus were not promoted to high offices, and they had to pay much more in taxes. The power of the Sultan was autocratic. It was supported by the army. There was no place for weak kings in those ancient days.

Q. 148. What was the condition of the common people under the Delhi Sultans ?

While Muhammadans were favoured, the Hindus were kept in subjection. They were not given high offices, and had to pay more taxes. Some of the Sultans persecuted the Hindus and imposed the Jaziya on them. The Muhammadans became more and more wealthy and luxury weakened them. A large number of Hindus became Muhammadans for the sake of worldly advantage. There were frequent intermarriages between Hindus and Mussalmans. The Muhammadans became gradually Hinduised and came to be called Hindustanis. In the 14th and 15th centuries Hindus and Muhammadans began to sympathise with each other. Hindus learnt Persian and were promoted to high offices. Some Muhammadans studied Hindu philosophy and literature. A large number of reformers rose among the Hindus who purified Hinduism and made the Hindus more united.

Q. 149. What do you know of Ramananda and Kabir Das ?

Ramananda was a religious reformer who lived in the 14th century. He preached the worship of God as Rama and condemned idolatry and caste. Kabir Das, a Muhammadan weaver, was his disciple. He preached the virtues of morality and charity and condemned all ceremonies. He

taught that the one God is common to both Hindus and Muhammadans. Ramananda and his followers brought religious ideas to the common people and elevated their life.

Q. 150. How was Sikhism founded ?

The teaching of Kabir Das had a great influence over Guru Nanak in his youth. Like Kabir Das, he combined in his religion the ideals of Hinduism and Islam. He gave the greatest prominence to morality and virtuous conduct. Later on, his religion came to be known as Sikhism.

Q. 151. What do you know of the Bhakti cult in North India ?

Mira Bai, a princess of Mewar was a devotee of Krishna. She has composed many songs in His praise. There were also other teachers who spread the worship of Krishna in Muttra and its neighbourhood. Chaitanya and his followers spread similar ideas in Bengal. They began the *Sankirtan* movement. Tulsi Das, a Sanyasi, preached that God should be worshipped as Rama. He has written the beautiful *Ram Charit Manas*. In the 17th century Tukaram and Ramadas taught the Bhakti cult in Maharashtra and Gujarat. These great teachers purified the conduct of the people and placed before them great ideals to be followed. These teachers used the vernaculars and thus developed the various vernaculars of North India.

Q. 152. How did the Urdu language originate ?

The army of the Delhi Sultan was composed of Hindus and Muhammadans from different countries. A new language came into existence among them in which we find Hindi, Persian, Arabic and Turkish words. This language came to be known as Urdu or the language of the camp.

Many books have been written in this language. It is now spoken by all the Mussalmans of India.

Sec. 6. The Bahmanis

Q. 153. Explain how the Bahmani kingdom was founded.

In the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlak, many provinces revolted against him. The Amirs of the Deccan chose Hasan Kangu Bahmani as their leader and declared the independence of the Deccan. He called himself Alaud-din Bahman Shah. His kingdom stretched from the Narmada to the Tungabhadra. The capital was at Gulbarga. The Bahmanis were always warring with the Muhammadan states of Malwa and Gujarat in the north, and the Hindu kingdoms of Orissa and Warangal in the east and Vijayanagar in the south.

Q 154. Who were the greatest of the Bahmani Sultans ?

Firuz Shah was the eighth Bahmani Sultan. He fought with the Vijayanagar kingdom and annexed a large part of Warangal territory. He ruled the kingdom wisely and encouraged trade. His brother, Ahmad Shah, succeeded him. He captured Warangal in 1423 and thus completely broke down the Kakatiya power. He built a stronger capital at Bidar which was healthier than Gulbarga. He was called a *Wali* or saint by the Muhammadans because he was victorious over the Hindus. After the death of Ahmad Shah, the Bahmani power declined.

Q. 155. Account for the decline of the Bahmani kingdom.

On the death of Ahmad Shah there was confusion in the country. There were rival claimants to the throne. The Sunnis and the Shiahs among the Muhammadans hated each other. The provincial governors wanted to become independent. The struggle with Vijayanagar continued. The successors of Ahmad Shah were weak and could not meet these troubles. The chief minister of Muhammad Shah was Gawan, and so long as he lived, he maintained the power of the Sultan. He was a Persian and hated the Shiahs. The Sunnis made the Sultan kill him. In a few years, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Berar and Golconda declared their independence under local Sultans. In 1518, the last Bahmani Sultan died and his minister usurped the throne.

Q. 156. Write a short account of Gawan.

From being a merchant, Gawan rose to be the trusted minister of Muhammad Shah. He reformed the government in many ways. He was a generous man and spent his money in charity, in building hospitals and mosques and in founding educational institutions. He was an honest and able man and was the head of the Shiah party. The Deccanis, who were Sunnis, hated him. They persuaded the King, while he was drunk, to execute Gawan. During his life, he had kept up the power of the king. After his death, four provinces became independent Sultanates. Even Bidar fell into the hands of Amir Barid Shah in 1518. The execution of Gawan rang the death-knell of the Bahmani power.

Q. 157. Who was Yusuf Adil Shah ?

Yusuf Adil Shah was the son of the Sultan of Turkey. He came to the Deccan and became the Sultan of Bijapur. He patronised learning. He cared only for merit in appoint-

ing his officers and therefore many Hindus rose to influential positions in his reign.

Q. 158. What do you know of Abdul Hasan Tana Shah of Golconda ?

The last King of Golconda was Abdul Hasan Tana Shah. He treated Hindus with kindness ; two Brahmans, Akkanna and Madanna, rose to be his ministers. He encouraged agriculture by constructing tanks and irrigation channels. Aurangazib defeated Tana Shah in 1687 and annexed Golconda to the Mughal Empire.

Sec. 7. Vijayanagar.

Q. 159. What events led to the founding of Vijayanagar ?

The Hoysalas recovered their power after their defeat by Malik Kafur. The river Tungabhadra was the northern boundary of the kingdom. The defence of this frontier was entrusted to the five sons of Sangama. The last of the Hoysala kings died in fighting with the Muhammadan King of Madura. Then the brothers built the city of Vijayanagar (1336) and declared their independence. This was the beginning of the great Vijayanagar Empire.

Q. 160. How did Harihara and Bukka strengthen Vijayanagar ?

The sons of Sangama built Vijayanagar on the advice of Vidyaranya in 1336. By this time the Hoysala power had vanished. It was built on the southern bank of the Tungabhadra, and was considered to be safe from enemy attacks. Harihara and Bukka, the first sons of Sangama became the rulers of the new kingdom. Vidyaranya asked them to safeguard the Hindu religion. They encouraged

the Hindu faith and fought against the Mussalmans. Harihara died in 1343, but Bukka continued the struggle. He fought long with Madura and finally destroyed the Muhammadan power there in (c) 1370. His rule was recognised over the whole South India and so he could call himself Maharajadhiraja or the Great King over Kings.

Q. 161. Who was Krishnadeva Raya ?

Narasa Nayak, a general of Vijayanagar, usurped the throne in 1505, but died soon after. His second son, Krishnadeva Raya ascended the throne in 1509 and reigned till 1530. He is known as the greatest of the Kings of Vijayanagar.

Q. 162. Why is Krishnadeva Raya regarded as Vijayanagar's greatest ruler ?

Krishnadeva Raya became famous for his victories over his enemies. He drove back the Orissa king and strengthened the coastal districts of Nellore, Krishna and Godavari. He kept the rebellious chieftains of Mysore in check. He defeated the Sultan of Bijapur at Raichur and annexed the Raichur Doab. He led an expedition on Gulburga. His warlike policy raised the prestige of the Hindus everywhere. He introduced a new method in governing the empire. He put distant provinces in the charge of able generals, so that his power might not be questioned anywhere. These generals were called Nayaks. He encouraged the Portuguese who had established themselves on the west coast for the sake of trade. Two Portuguese named Paez and Nuniz have left us an account of the magnificence of Vijayanagar and the ability of Krishnadevaraya. He was a great patron of learning. He himself is the author of a Telugu poem on Sri Andal. He built many temples in his capital and

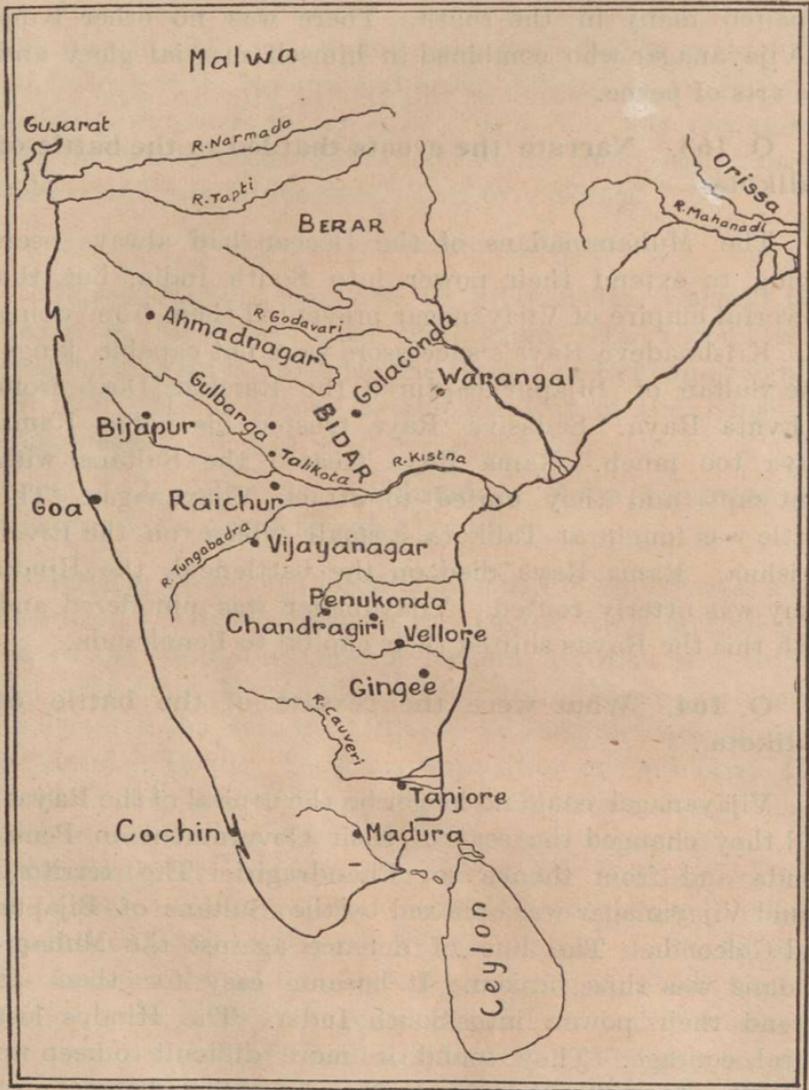
repaired many in the south. There was no other King of Vijayanagar who combined in himself martial glory and the arts of peace.

Q. 163. Narrate the events that led to the battle of Talikota.

The Muhammadans of the Deccan had always been trying to extend their power into South India, but the powerful empire of Vijayanagar prevented them from doing so. Krishnadeva Raya's successors were not capable kings. The Sultan of Bijapur captured the Raichur Doab from Achyuta Raya. Sadasiva Raya trusted his noble, Rama Raya too much. Rama Raya treated the Sultans with contempt and they united to attack Vijayanagar. The battle was fought at Talikota, a small village on the River Krishna. Rama Raya died on the battlefield, the Hindu army was utterly routed. Vijayanagar was plundered and with this the Rayas shifted their capital to Penukonda.

Q. 164. What were the results of the battle of Talikota?

Vijayanagar could no longer be the capital of the Rayas, and they changed the seat of their Government to Penukonda and from thence to Chandragiri. The territory round Vijayanagar was annexed by the Sultans of Bijapur and Golconda. The line of defence against the Muhammadans was thus broken. It became easy for them to extend their power into South India. The Hindus lost moral courage. They found it more difficult to keep up their *dharma*. The Generals or Nayaks ruling distant provinces like Vellore and Tanjore declared their independence and thus new kingdoms came into existence. The trade of



MAP SHOWING THE DECCAN SULTANATES
AND VIJAYANAGAR.

the Portuguese in Goa gradually declined, because they lost the support of the Vijayanagar kings.

Q. 165. Account for the rise of Vijayanagar.

Vidyaranya and the Sangama brothers had chosen the site for the new city very carefully. On the north was the deep and rapid Tungabhadra and on the south lay rocky hills and dense woods. The encircling walls made the city still further impregnable. The name of Vidyaranya gave it added importance in the eyes of the Hindus ; it is said that it was at first called Vidyaranya Nagar. Moreover the site was in Kishkindha and this made the city sacred to the Hindus. All Hindus supported Vijayanagar because it represented Hindu independence in the south, and if the city were lost, the Muhammadans could easily enter south India. The first kings of Vijayanagar had the help of able councillors like Sankaracharya and Madhavacharya. The kings had great martial ability and devoted themselves to the task of maintaining Hindu power and Hindu dharma.

Q. 166. Write what you know of Tirumala Nayak.

The Nayak rulers of South India became independent on the downfall of Vijayanagar. The Nayaks of Madura continued to rule till the middle of the 18th century. The most noteworthy among them was Tirumala Nayak (1623-59). His palace exists even today at Madura and is a wonderful piece of architectural art. Like the other Nayaks, he was a great patron of art and learning.

Sec. 8. Babar founds the Mughal Dynasty.

Q. 167. Who was Babar ?

Babar was the descendent of Chenghiz Khan on his mother's side and Timur on his father's side. Thus he had

both Mongal (Mughal) and Turkish blood in his veins. At the age of twelve he became a petty chieftain in Turkestan. He lost his kingdom and fled to Afghanistan. He became the king of Afghanistan (1504) and strengthened his frontiers. He invaded India for the second time on the invitation of the governor of the Punjab who hated the tyrannical Ibrahim Lodi. For the third time he invaded India, defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the Battle of Panipat in 1526, took Delhi and Agra and made up his mind to remain in India. Thus was the Mughal dynasty founded at Delhi.

Q. 168. How did Babar break Rajput power ?

When Babar established himself in Delhi, he was faced with the hostility of the Afghan nobles and the powerful Rana Sanga of Mewar. The Rana had thought that Babar would return to Afghanistan and that he would be able to establish a Hindu empire at Delhi. At the battle of Kanwaha, near Agra, Babar won a decisive victory (1527) over the Rajputs. He next captured Chanderi in Bundelkhand. After this he had no trouble from the Rajputs and he was able to quell the rebellious Afghan noblemen and establish himself firmly on the throne.

Q. 169. What do you know of the character of Babar ?

Babar was a brave warrior who never lost his courage even in the midst of misfortunes. His remarkable strength of body made him endure his early hardships and the difficulties of his Indian campaigns. He was generous and chivalrous by nature and therefore was never cruel to anyone. He was a man of culture and loved the fine arts. He was himself a poet and has written his autobiography,

from which we can learn much of the condition of Asia in his days.

Sec. 9. Humayun and Sher Shah

Q. 170. Describe how Humayun lost his Empire.

Humayun succeeded Babar in 1530. His position was weakened by the jealousy of his brothers, especially Kamran who was the governor of Afghanistan. He prevented fresh recruits from joining the army of Humayun. The Afghan noblemen under him did not want a Mughal Emperor and rebelled against him. He defeated a Lodi pretender from Bihar and Bahadur Shah, Sultan of Gujarat. Instead of consolidating his power at this stage, he was weak-minded enough to spend his time in pleasure. A revolt broke out in Agra and Bahadur Shah recovered his power. In the meanwhile an Afghan nobleman, named Sher Shah, had become the ruler of Bengal and Bihar. When Humayun invaded Bengal, Sher Shah did not oppose him, but cut off supplies through the Rajmahal Pass. Disease spread in Humayun's army during the rainy season, and the Emperor retreated to Bihar. Sher Shah fought with him at Chaunsa near Buxar (1539) and defeated him. Humayun was compelled to flee for his life.

Q. 171. How did Sher Shah become the Emperor of Delhi?

Sher Shah belonged to the Sur clan, a family of nobles in Bihar. He gained military experience under Ibrahim Lodi and Babar. He put himself at the head of the Afghan nobles who disliked Mughal rule. On the death of Babar he became master of Bihar. While submitting to Humayun, he made himself master of Bengal. He allowed Humayun

to occupy Bihar and advance into Bengal through the Rajmahal pass. Then Sher Shah cut off supplies to Humayun's army. The rainy season brought sickness into the Mughal camp. Humayun's army was dispirited by disease and famine. When the Mughals retreated to Bihar, Sher Shah met them at Chaunsa, near Baxar in 1539. The Mughals were routed and Humayun himself sought safety in flight. Sher Shah then called himself Emperor and advanced to Kanauj. Humayun met him with a large army but was defeated. Sher Shah then took Agra and even Lahore. Then he quelled the tribes of the Indus valley and the Rajput king of Jodhpur who wanted to oppose him. Sher Shah's authority was now recognised over the whole of Hindustan but he ruled only for five years from 1540 to 1545.

Q. 172. Account for the military successes of Sher Shah.

There were many reasons for the military success of Sher Shah. He recruited only strong and brave men for his army and then trained and drilled them carefully. He was regular in paying his soldiers so that they might not be discontented with him. When he became Emperor he framed new rules for the army. As the horses of each noble were branded differently, no noble could cheat the king by showing him the horses of another. By this means the Emperor was sure of the number of his cavalry soldiers. He disarmed the people of the rebellious parts of his kingdom so that they could not rise against him. In addition to all this, he was a strategist of great skill. He opposed the Moghuls only after he had understood their weak points. He did not fight with Humayun's army until it had been weakened by disease and famine. He knew that the Afghans hated the Mughals. He

took advantage of this and made himself their leader. He was a brave soldier, but his success was mainly due to his remarkable intelligence and his ability to organise and control large numbers of men.

Q. 173. What were the administrative reforms effected by Sher Shah ?

Sher Shah's most important reforms relate to land-revenue. The extent of land held by each farmer and the average produce of each piece of land was noted down. The land-tax could be paid in money or in kind. Officials were not permitted to harass the cultivators. He did not collect the tax in times of famine. The village headman was responsible for thefts in the village. The headman's post was hereditary. Several villages formed a *parganah* and several *paraganahs* formed a district called the *sarkar*. The district was controlled by the *Shiqdar*. The chief Judge of the district was called the *Munsiff*. Sher Shah lessened the chances of corruption by the frequent transfer of officials. He controlled his officers directly instead of appointing governors who might rebel against his authority. He encouraged trade in various ways. The rupee was the standard silver coin. He built a trunk-road from Bengal to the Punjab. He lined the road with trees. Choultries were built and wells dug at frequent intervals. He was known to be impartial in his judgments. He did not oppress the Hindus, though he was a sincere Muhammadan. It is said that he would have become as famous as Akbar, if only he had lived longer.

Sec. 10. The Portuguese in India

Q. 174. How did the Portuguese build up their power on the west coast ?

Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese Captain, reached Calicut in 1498 and made friends with the Zamorin. A factory or trading centre was opened at Calicut. But the Moors who had been the masters of the Indian trade did not like this. When a second expedition came from Portugal in 1500, there was a quarrel between the Portuguese and the Moors supported by the Zamorin of Calicut. Vasco da Gama then came back to India, and he made the factories at Cannanore and Cochin very strong. Then he began to say that the Portuguese had the sole right to trade in the Indian seas. In fighting with the Muhammadans, the Portuguese were inspired by religious hatred also. Almeida was the Portuguese Viceroy between 1505 and 1509. He defeated the combined navies of the Sultans of Gujarat and Egypt and thus established his hold over the Indian and the African coasts.

Q. 175. What do you know of Albuquerque ?

Albuquerque succeeded Almeida as the Portuguese Viceroy in India (1509-1515). He made Goa the capital of the Portuguese. He captured Ormuz in the Persian Gulf and thus prevented the Muhammadan traders from using their old sea-route to India and land-route over Persia and Asia Minor. The Portuguese now monopolised the Indian trade. He captured Malacca in the Eastern Archipelago and thus monopolised the trade there also. He invited colonists from Portugal and was friendly with the Rayas of Vijayanagar. He was a just and impartial ruler. Under him the Portuguese enjoyed the greatest prosperity.

Q. 176. How do you explain the decline of the Portuguese power in India ?

The successors of Albuquerque were also capable men. Factories were opened at Hughli in Bengal, San Thome near Madras and at Diu in Kathiawar. They drilled Indian troops along with the Portuguese soldiers. They gained military power and prestige. But their wealth made them proud. They were fanatic Catholics and persecuted Syrian Christians, Hindus and Muhammadans alike. They grew corrupt and degenerate. In the second half of the 16th century they lost their power. But the competition of the Dutch and the English was mainly responsible for the decline of the Portuguese power in India.

Sec. 11. The Rule of Akbar

Q. 177. Describe briefly how Akbar ascended the throne of Delhi.

The misfortunes of Humayun seemed to eclipse Mughal power in India. But Adil Shah, the second successor of Sher Shah was not a capable man. His Hindu minister, Himu, was disliked by the Afghan nobles and rebellions broke out. Sikander Sur became master of Delhi. Humyan came down from Peshawar and defeated him at the battle of Sirhind (1555). Humayun occupied Delhi, but died shortly after. Himu again recovered Delhi, but was defeated and killed at the second battle of Panipat (1556) by Akbar and his guardian, Bairam Khan. There was nobody to oppose Akbar now and he ascended the throne of Delhi in the same year.

Q. 178. What led Akbar to rule his Empire personally?

Akbar was a boy of thirteen under the guardianship of Bairam Khan when the second battle of Panipat was won.

Bairam Khan was the Regent for four years. He captured Gwalior, Ajmere and Jaunpur. He was a strong ruler, but very haughty. This made Akbar dismiss his Regent in 1560. He set up a revolt in the Punjab, was defeated by Akbar and compelled to go on a journey to Mecca. He was killed on the way. Then Akbar allowed his foster-mother to guide him. But she used her power tyrannically and her son was found guilty of many misdeeds as Governor of Malwa. He was put to death and from 1564 Akbar ruled his empire personally without allowing anyone to interfere in his administration.

Q. 179. Describe Akbar's wars against the Rajputs.

He first proceeded against Gondwana. The Rani Durgavati fought gallantly against him at the head of her troops. When she was killed Gondwana submitted. Akbar then besieged Chitor on the pretext that the Rana had sheltered Mughal rebels. The Rana fled while his lieutenant, Jaimal, defended the fortress bravely. Jaimal was killed and the fortress captured. The women in the fort committed *Johur*. The Rana continued his resistance. Then Rantambhor and Kalanjar were captured by Akbar. Seeing that he was so powerful, Bikaner and Jodhpur submitted. Now Akbar had Rajputana at his feet. Only the Rana of Mewar continued hostile from the jungles of the Aravalli mountains.

Q. 180. How did Akbar deal with Gujarat?

Akbar found the chiefs of Gujarat bitterly quarrelling with each other. He overran the country in 1572. But when his back was turned, the chiefs rebelled. Akbar returned and subdued the country. He built a fort and palace at Sikri and called it Fathpur Sikri or Sikri, the City of Victory. He did this to commemorate his conquest of

Gujarat. But the Sultans continued to give trouble till the year 1592.

Q. 181. How did Akbar assert his supremacy over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa ?

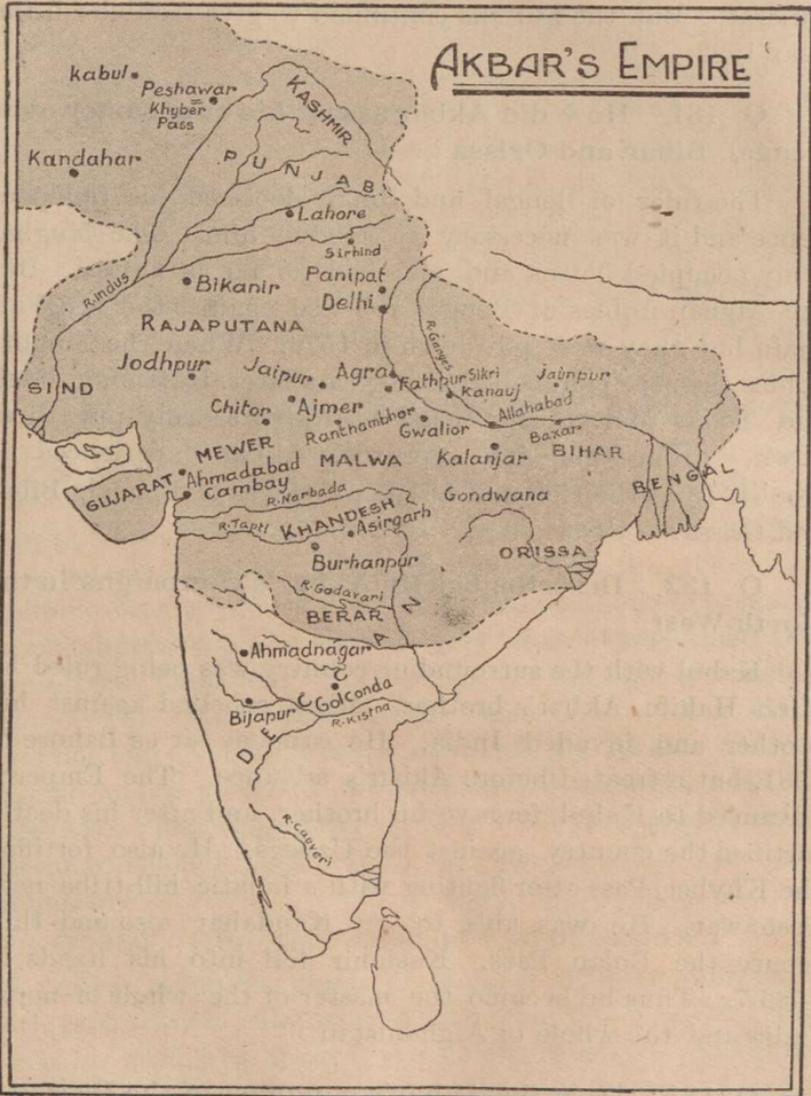
The ruler of Bengal and Bihar declared his independence and it was necessary to subdue him. The Mughal army occupied Patna and marched as far as Orissa. But the Afghan nobles of Bengal rebelled against the Mughals again but they were put down in 1576. When the Mughal nobles themselves rebelled some years later, Raja Man Singh and Todar Mal, at the head of Akbar's army put them down. From this time onwards, Akbar experienced no trouble from the rich and fertile provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Q. 182. Describe briefly Akbar's campaigns in the North-West.

Kabul with the surrounding country was being ruled by Mirza Hakim, Akbar's brother. Mirza rebelled against his brother and invaded India. He came as far as Lahore in 1581, but retreated before Akbar's advance. The Emperor advanced to Kabul, forgave his brother, and after his death, fortified the country against the Uzbegs. He also fortified the Khyber Pass after fighting with a fanatic hill-tribe near Peshawar. He was able to get Kandahar also and thus secure the Bolan Pass. Kashmir fell into his hands in 1586-7. Thus he became the master of the whole of north India and the whole of Afghanistan.

Q. 183. Describe Akbar's conquest of the Deccan.

Akbar wanted to extend his supremacy over the Deccan. In 1595 there were rival claimants to the throne



MAP SHOWING THE EMPIRE OF AKBAR
AND ILLUSTRATING HIS REIGN

of Ahmadnagar. On the pretext of helping one of the claimants, Akbar sent an army under Prince Murad, his second son. The Mughal army beseiged Ahmadnagar in vain. Chand Bibi, a sister of the last Sultan, put herself at the head of the troops and inspired the soldiers to defend the fortress. Her heroic valour forced the Mughal army to draw back, but Berar was ceded to Akbar for his non-interference. But the nobles of Ahmadnagar disliked Chand Bibi and wanted to recover Berar. Akbar again sent his army but it could do nothing. The other Deccan Sultans helped Ahmadnagar; Khandesh rebelled and the Mughal commanders themselves could not follow one definite plan as they were bitterly quarrelling among themselves. Akbar himself came on the scene, captured the capital of Khandesh (Burhanpur) and Asirgarh. Khandesh now became a province of the Empire. Chand Bibi was foully murdered by her own soldiers. Ahmadnagar surrendered and the Sultans of Bijapur and Golconda now accepted the supremacy of Akbar.

Q. 184. What was the extent of Akbar's Empire ?

Akbar's Empire extended from the eastern boundary of Bengal to the western frontier of Afghanistan, from the Himalayas in the north to Ahmadnagar and Berar in the south. Throughout the Empire his authority was accepted, except by Rana Pratap Singh who continued to defy him from Udaipur.

Q. 185. Describe briefly Akbar's administrative system.

The Empire was divided into 18 provinces called *subahs*. (These were Bengal, Bihar and Oudh, called the Eastern subahs; Oudh, Allahabad, Agra and Delhi, called the Central

Subahs ; Ahmadnagar, Khandesh and Berar, called the Deccan Subahs ; Gujarat, Malwa and Lahore on the west, Ajmere in Rajputana, Sind, Multan, Kashmir and Kabul on the north-west.) Each subah had its *subahdar* or governor. Two or three small provinces might be put under a subahdar. The subahdar exercised absolute authority but was assisted by the *diwan* appointed by the Emperor. The diwan was the head of the revenue department. Each subah was divided into districts called *sarkars*. A *faujdar* was in charge of each district assisted by the *Kazi* or judge and the *Kotwals* of towns. The district was further divided into *parganahs* for administrative convenience. The higher officials were also known as *mansabdars* and each had to maintain a certain number of soldiers. Lands were carefully measured and the assessment fixed, which could be paid in money or in kind. Zamindars were employed to collect the revenue for a fixed commission. The rupee and the mohur were the chief coins. The army was reorganised and carefully maintained.

Q. 186. What were the merits of Akbar's revenue system ?

Akbar reformed the revenue administration upon the advice of Rajah Todar Mal. The system of Sher Shah was taken up and improved. All the cultivated lands were accurately surveyed, the *bigha* being the land-unit. The average income was carefully fixed and the cultivator had to pay one third of this, either in money or in kind. All other taxes on land were abolished. Cultivators were paid for any damage caused by the passing of an army. The *amaldar* was the revenue officer of the district. In certain places *Zamindars* or rent collectors were employed who were paid a fixed commission for their labour. The head of the

department was the diwan. The amount of the land-tax would now be considered very high. But the cultivators paid it gladly because they could be sure of two-thirds of their produce.

Q. 187. What do you know of Todar Mal?

Todar Mal was the Hindu Minister of Akbar. He reformed the revenue administration. For this purpose he improved the system of Sher Shah. He advised Akbar on all important matters. He was also an able general. He helped Akbar in his campaigns in the north-west and assisted Raja Man Singh in putting down the rebellion in Orissa. The high position of Todar Mal created envy in the minds of many Muhammadans, but the Emperor cared only for merit and regarded him with favour.

Q. 188. How did Akbar reform the army?

Each mansabdar and jaghirdar was expected to maintain a stated number of cavalrymen. Each horse was branded so that false musters could not be shown. The Emperor himself maintained a large body of infantry. He had his musketeers and artillery. He maintained workshops to manufacture cannon and all kinds of weapons. The camels and the elephants used in the army were carefully trained. In spite of all this, the Mughal armies had some vital defects. The various units did not know how to act in support of each other. The soldiers were not drilled in military evolutions.

Q. 189. What do you know of Akbar's religious attitude?

For some time after becoming Emperor, Akbar continued an orthodox Muhammadan. But he was irritated with

the bigotry of the *Ulemas* who persecuted even Muhammadans who were not *Supnis*. He came under the influence of Sheik Faizi and Abul Fazl, who were philosophers rather than orthodox Muhammadans. He ended the power of the *Ulemas* and declared himself the religious head of the Empire. He invited preachers of all religions to his court and listened to their discussions. Hindus, Jains, Buddhists, Parsis and Christians explained their religious principles in his court. Akbar felt convinced that there was truth in all religions. He combined the best doctrines of all religions into a new faith which he called the Divine Religion (*Din Ilahi*). Only a few accepted his views. But in his time he would not permit violence in religious conversions. The people of each faith were free to worship in their own way.

Q. 190. What were the social reforms of Akbar ?

Akbar's studies in comparative religion made him initiate healthy social reforms. He passed a law against *sati* and sanctioned the marriage of widows. He forbade child-marriage. He was definitely against polygamy. He did not like the animal sacrifices performed by the Hindus. To please the Hindus he forbade the slaughtering of cows. Some of his reforms were disliked by orthodox Hindus, while some were disliked by orthodox Muhammadans. But Akbar was perfectly sincere in his actions and so his reforms were not seriously opposed.

Q. 191. How did Akbar attach the Rajputs to his throne ?

Akbar was tolerant towards the Hindus and abolished the *Jazia*. Therefore the Rajputs felt no religious hatred towards him. He married the daughter of the Rajah of Amber. Raja Man Singh, the Rajput warrior, was his

general. He recognised the valour and worth of the Rajputs and gave them high posts in his administration and his army. He ruled over all justly. By following this policy of honourable conciliation, he won over the Rajputs to his side. From being the inveterate enemies of the Mughal dynasty, they became the staunch supporters of Akbar and his supremacy.

Q. 192. Mention a few of the great men of Akbar's reign.

Todar Mal was a capable statesman and was responsible for the revenue reforms of Akbar. Raja Man Singh was his general and a great warrior. Sheik Faizi and Abul Fazl were scholars and philosophers who influenced the Emperor's religious views. Raja Birbal was the wit of the Court, and Mian Tansen, a great musician. Sur Das, a Hindu religious leader lived in the Court, while Tulsi Das lived in Benares. Great men among the Hindus and Muhammadans were encouraged alike.

Q. 193. What do you know of Akbar's character?

As a man, Akbar had a refined temperament. He was a patron of learning and the fine arts. He had a respect for valuable Sanskrit books like the *Mahabharata* and arranged for their translation into Persian. He had a large library of precious manuscripts. His buildings at Fathpur Sikri, Lahore and other places show that he loved noble architecture. From his religious attitude we can see that he was broad-minded and tolerant. He was a brave warrior and skilful general. As a ruler, he insisted on justice and equality of treatment. His greatness was not fully appreciated in his own days. His noble character made him not only a great king but a lovable man.

Q. 194. What was the condition of the people in Akbar's reign ?

Peace was maintained and the country was ruled justly. Great men lived in his days both among the Hindus and the Muhammadans. Cultivators were protected from official tyranny and encouraged to farm waste-lands. Cloths of various kinds were manufactured ; cotton and woollen fabrics and indigo being exported to Europe. The potato and tobacco were introduced from the West. The land was prosperous except in times of occasional famine, due to the failure of the rains. Non-Muhammadans were not taxed or persecuted for the difference in their faith. The reign of Akbar was the most happy period for the country during the whole of the Muhammadan period.

Q. 195. Mention a few of the sources of information about Akbar's reign.

Abul Fazl, the minister of Akbar, has written two valuable books. The *Ain-i-Akbari* tells us of Akbar's government and the condition of the people. The *Akbar-Nama* gives us a history of the Mughals in India. From the writings of Roman Catholic priests, we get an idea of Akbar's character and opinions. From the remains of his buildings and his coins, from the literature and paintings of the period, we get an idea of the glory of his reign.

Sec. 12. Jahangir

Q. 196. How did Jahangir come to the throne ?

When Akbar died, there was only Prince Salim living. There was a plot to set aside his claim to the throne and make his son Prince Khusru, Emperor. This was probably because Salim was a drunkard. But the plot failed and he

ascended the throne in 1605 with the title of *Jahangir* or Conqueror of the World.

Q. 197. Why was Arjun Singh put to death by Jahangir ?

Arjun Singh was the *Guru* of the Sikhs who compiled the teachings of the previous Gurus in the *Adi Granth* which has become the sacred scripture of the Sikhs. He sided with Prince Khushru when he rebelled against his father, Jahangir. He forgave his son, but his followers were severely punished. Arjun Singh was condemned and executed. The Sikhs looked upon this as an act of Muhammadan tyranny and came to hate Mughal rule.

Q. 198. What do you know of Jahangir's marriage with Nur Jahan ?

Mehirun-nissa Begam was the widow of a nobleman of Bengal. She was living in Delhi with her father and brother. Her wonderful beauty attracted the Emperor's attention. She was intelligent and resourceful, charitable and magnanimous. She cultivated the fine arts. The Emperor fell in love with her and married her in 1611. She was given the title of the Empress *Nur Jahan* or the Light of the World. There is a false story about Jahangir's love for this lady which might be mentioned. It is said that he loved her even in his youth, but that Akbar disapproved of the match and gave her in marriage to a nobleman in Bengal. When Jahangir came to the throne, the story tells us that he put the nobleman to death secretly and married the widow.

Q. 199. What part did Nur Jahan play in governing the Empire ?

When Nur Jahan became the Empress, she took up many of the responsibilities of government upon herself.

She had a strong party to support her. Her father and brother occupied responsible positions in the Court. Prince Khurram, the third son of Jahangir, married the daughter of Asaf Khan, the brother of Nur Jahan. Prince Khurram supported the policy of Nur Jahan. This continued for more than ten years. In 1622, some of the nobles began to oppose her and Prince Khurram joined them. He had acquired fame in his campaigns against Mewar and Ahmadnagar. Now Nur Jahan plotted to bring Prince Shahriyar, the youngest son of Jahangir to the forefront. She had a daughter by her first husband whom she gave in marriage to Prince Shahriyar. But Asaf Khan naturally supported his own son-in-law Prince Kurram, who called himself Shah Jahan. The confusion was increased by the Persians capturing Kandahar (1622). Shah Jahan refused to wage war against the Persians and rebelled. But he could not face Mahabat Khan, the general of Jahangir, and fled into Bengal. Nur Jahan quarrelled with Mahabat Khan and he imprisoned the aged Emperor. Nur Jahan joined him in his captivity and managed to liberate him. Mahabat Khan now joined Shah Jahan. The Emperor who was ill, wanted to go to Kashmir and died on the way. Asaf Khan now imprisoned Nur Jahan and sent word to his son-in-law, who became the Emperor. Nur Jahan continued to live for a few years more, but in retirement.

Q. 200. What do you know of the Europeans that came to Jahangir's court ?

The East India Company had been started in London for trading with India. The Portuguese were jealous and opposed them in many ways. Captain Hawkins came to the Court of Jahangir and stayed at Delhi for two years. He has left a record of what he saw in Delhi. Sir Thomas

Roe was the ambassador sent by James I of England. He stayed at Delhi for three years to get an order from the Emperor permitting the English to establish factories in India. His *Journal* tells us what he saw of the Imperial family and the nobles at the Court. Other Englishmen also visited India at this time, but these two alone are worthy of note.

Q. 201. What was the condition of the country during Jahangir's reign ?

The Emperor Jahangir maintained his father's administrative system. The country was troubled with wars, but the common people did not suffer except in the war areas. The last years of his reign was a period of confusion, but the work of administration was not seriously affected by it.

Q. 202. What do you know of the character of Jahangir ?

Prince Salim was under the protection of a famous Muhammadan sage, named Shaik Salim Chishti. Akbar took the greatest care about his education. He was a learned man and had a taste for the fine arts. But unfortunately he became a drunkard. Although he had a generous temper, he was subject to fits of ungovernable temper. At such times he was extremely cruel. After putting down the rebellion of Prince Khushru, he ordered Khushru's adherents to be impaled on stakes. Even as a prince, Jahangir had planned the death of Abul Fazl, because he reported to Akbar the drunken behaviour of the prince. His romantic love for Nur Jahan made him give her much of his authority. He had a warlike temper and sent out armies against Mewar and Ahmadnagar. The capture of Kandahar

by the Persians wounded his pride. Like his father, he conciliated his enemies after conquering them. He was friendly with the Rajputs and had a Rajput wife. If only he had not been a drunkard he would have been a much greater Emperor.

Sec. 13. Shah Jahan.

Q. 203. What do you know of the early life of Shah Jahan.

Prince Khurram was the third son of Jahangir. As the son-in-law of Asaf Khan, he naturally joined Nur Jahan's party. But when some nobles began to oppose the Empress after 1622, he openly joined them, because the Empress Nur Jahan was jealous of his military glory. He had made the Rana of Mewar submit and had distinguished himself in the attacks on Ahmadnagar. It was supposed that he was responsible for the death of Prince Khushru, who was a possible rival to the throne. Prince Khurram came to be called Shah Jahan. When he was asked to proceed against the Persians who had captured Kandahar, he rebelled against his aged father but was forced to take refuge in Bengal. Nur Jahan quarrelled with the general, Mahabat Khan, and he joined Shah Jahan. On the death of the Emperor, Asaf Khan imprisoned Nur Jehan, and sent word to his son-in-law. Shah Jahan came to Delhi and became the Emperor.

Q. 204. How did Shah Jahan deal with the Persians?

The Governor of Kandahar held it as a part of the Mughal Empire. The King of Persia captured it in 1649. Shah Jahan sent three expeditions to recapture Kandahar.

He had to spend enormous sums of money on these expeditions, but Kandahar was not taken. The event shows that the Mughals were not as strong as the Persians.

Q. 205. Write a short note on Malik Amber.

In the reign of Jahangir, attempts were made to capture Ahmadnagar. Prince Khurram himself attacked it. But an Abyssinian, by name Malik Amber, had become the chief minister of the state, and he was able to resist Mughal attacks successfully.

Q. 206. How did Shah Jahan subdue Ahmadnagar ?

The son of Malik Amber continued to defy Mughal authority. He was joined by Khan Jahan Lodi, a rebellious Afghan general of the Emperor. With great difficulty Khan Jahan Lodi was driven away. Another war was fought before Ahmadnagar was conquered and annexed. Bijapur and Golconda thought fit to submit to the Emperor.

Q. 207. How did Prince Aurangzib deal with the Deccan Sultans ?

Prince Aurangzib was made Viceroy of the Deccan. He took the side of the cultivators and lessened the power of the large landholders and noblemen. But unfortunately he was a fanatic. He was a Sunni and hated the Shiah rulers of Bijapur and Golconda. He won over to his side Mir Jumla, the able general and minister of Golconda. He attacked both the states without any excuse, but his attention was diverted by the illness of his father.

Q. 208. Why is Shah Jahan called the Magnificent ?—or—What do you know of Shah Jahan as a builder ?

The Emperor Shah Jahan had a great love for magnificent buildings. He began a new city in Delhi and called it Shahjahanabad. In the centre was a palace, surrounded by a strong fort. Even to-day the Hall of Public Audience (Dewan-i-Am) in the palace is admired for the delicate beauty of its design and ornamentation. In this hall was placed the famous Peacock Throne. He also built the beautiful Jumma Musjid at Delhi. The world-famous Taj Mahal was built as the tomb of his queen, Mumtaz Mahal. It is interesting to remember that the Emperor himself was buried by the side of his wife. The buildings of Shah Jahan show Mughal architecture at the height of its glory.

Q. 209. What was the condition of the people in Shah Jahan's reign ?

European travellers have recorded that there were severe famines in this reign. They also tell us that bribery and corruption were prevalent. The law was not properly administered. The officials misused their power to oppress the people. In spite of all this, there was material prosperity in the land. The Emperor himself wanted to rule justly.

Q. 210. Why is the reign of Shah Jahan held to be the climax of Mughal power ?

The Mughal Empire in India reached its maximum development in the reign of Shah Jahan. Although the loss of Kandahar lessened the martial prestige of the Mughals, yet the Deccan Sultanates of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda became parts of the Empire. The authority of the Mughals remained unquestioned in India. The building of stately edifices like the Palace and the Jumma Musjid at Delhi and the Taj Mahal at Agra added to the grandeur of

the reign. There was prosperity in the country in spite of famines and wars. The Mughal power began to decline from the reign of Aurangzib.

Sec. 14. Aurangzib.

Q. 211. Describe briefly how Aurangzib became Emperor.

Aurangzib was made the Governor of the Deccan by Shah Jahan. On hearing of his father's illness, he stopped his war with Bijapur and Golconda and hurried north. He gained his object as much by cunning as by valour. He was the third son of the Emperor and yet wanted to ascend the throne. He persuaded his younger brother Murad that he had no ambition. Murad believed that Aurangzib would establish him on the throne and become a fakir. They defeated Maharajah Jaswant Singh who had been sent by Dara, the eldest son. They advanced towards Agra, defeated Dara and took possession of Agra. Sometime later, he revealed his real intention. He imprisoned his father and Murad and declared himself Emperor. Dara was put to death. Shuja was defeated when he advanced from Bengal. He fled into Arakan and remained insignificant. Thus by violence and cunning, Aurangzib ascended the throne.

Q. 212. Account for the success of Aurangzib in the War of Succession.

Aurangzib was a fanatic Sunni Muhammadan and thus commanded the loyalty of all the Muhammadans in the country. Dara was hated for his Hindu sympathies, and Shuja was considered a bad Muhammadan because he drank wine. Aurangzib appealed to the bigotry of the Muhammadans and they came to dislike these princes. He was

cunning and dishonest enough to deceive his brother Murad. He was a daring man as can be seen from his imprisoning his father. He acted against his brothers promptly and decisively and defeated them in battle. He became the Emperor as the head of the orthodox Muhammadans in India, and this was the chief reason for the decay of the Mughal Empire.

Q. 213. What made Aurangzib to be intolerant towards the Hindus ?

Aurangzib was a fanatic Sunni and hated even Shiah Muhammadans. He became the representative of the orthodox Muhammadans who had been kept down by the three previous Emperors. When he became Emperor he felt compelled to persecute the Hindus to satisfy his followers. Even the Indian Muhammadans disliked the Emperor's policy and joined the Hindus to form the Hindustani party. The hatred of the Hindus weakened Mughal power and led to the downfall of the Empire.

Q. 214. How did Aurangzib show his intolerant spirit.

The temples of Benares, Muttra and Somnath were destroyed. Hindu schools and festivals were ordered to be suppressed in 1669. The Jaziya was reimposed in 1679. Hindu merchants had to pay a special duty. Hindu clerks were dismissed. Hindus were forbidden to have weapons, or ride on elephants and palkis. An exception was made in the case of the Rajputs. The Jats rebelled as well as the Satnamis. All classes of Hindus came to hate the Emperor.

Q. 215. Narrate briefly the history of the Sikh community up to the time of Aurangzib.

Guru Nanak was the founder of the Sikh faith. He was influenced by the moral teaching of Kabir Das. Nanak taught his followers to lead pure lives. In his religion, he combined the essential doctrines of Hinduism and Muhammadanism. Ramdas was their fourth Guru and he founded Amritsar, the sacred town of the Sikhs. He built the Golden Temple in the centre of this town. Arjun Singh was the next Guru. He compiled the teachings of the previous Gurus into a religious book known as the *Adi Granth*. The succeeding Gurus were able fighters and made the Sikhs a warlike and brave community.

Q. 216. Describe how the Sikhs resisted Aurangzib.

Tegh Bahadur was the ninth Guru of the Sikhs. He hated the religious persecution of Aurangzib and openly opposed it. The Emperor considered him an enemy and a traitor, caught him and imprisoned him in Delhi. On his refusing to become a Muhammadan, he was tortured to death in 1675. Guru Govind, his son, reformed the Sikh community. He abolished caste. He infused the martial spirit into his followers and made them splendid fighters. From this time onwards, the Sikhs became the determined enemies of the Muhammadans and were responsible, to a large extent, in destroying Mughal power.

Q. 217. When did the Mughals estrange the Rajputs? What were the effects of this on their Empire?

Aurangzib incurred the enmity of the Rajputs when he did not recognise the infant son of Jaswant Singh as the ruler of Jodhpur. The nobles of Jodhpur rose in revolt and were helped by the Maharana of Mewar. When a Mughal army marched against Udaipur, the capital of Mewar, the

Rajputs made a surprise attack on the Mughal camp. The third son of Aurangzib, Akbar, joined the Rajputs. By a clever trick the Rajputs were made to believe that the Prince was not sincere. He fled to Sambhaji, the King of the Marathas for protection. As the Marathas continued to be strong, Aurangzib entered into a treaty with the Rajputs. But they never after showed any loyalty to the Mughal cause. Ajit Singh, the Prince of Jodhpur continued to give trouble to the successors of Aurangzib. The desertion of the Rajputs was one of the reasons for the decay of the Mughal power.

Sec. 14. The Rise of the Marathas

Q. 218. What do you know of Shahji Bhonsle ?

Shahji was first in the service of the Sultan of Ahmadnagar and had helped him in resisting Mughal attacks. Later on, he was employed by the Sultan of Bijapur and conquered for him Mysore and a portion of the Carnatic. He made his second son Vyankoji, King of Tanjore.

Q. 219. Describe how Sivaji became a powerful chief.

Sivaji was brought up by his mother and a Brahman named Dadaji Kondadev. His mother narrated to him old tales of Hindu heroism. Dadaji taught him the principles of government. He inspired Sivaji to work for the independence of the Hindus. Inspired by Tukaram and Ramdas, he wanted to establish Hindu dharma. For this purpose, he subdued the neighbouring Maratha chiefs and captured fortresses like Purandhar and Rajgarh. He extended his power over a part of Konkan, and a part of Bijapur territory. When Aurangzib went north to fight his brothers, Sivaji declared himself independent of Bijapur and Delhi.

The Sultan of Bijapur sent his general, Afzal Khan, against Sivaji, but he killed the general when they met. Aurangzib sent his general, Shayista Khan, against the Maratha leader. Sivaji attacked his house in Poona, but the general escaped. By now Sivaji had established his power and reputation. He was feared even by the Mughal Emperor.

Q. 220. Describe the imprisonment of Sivaji at Delhi.

Aurangzib had a Rajput general, named Jai Singh. He made Sivaji sign the Treaty of Purandhar in 1665. By this, he accepted Aurangzib as his Overlord. But when he went to Agra to visit the Emperor, he was not treated with respect. Sivaji resented it. Aurangzib imprisoned him. He escaped by a trick and ever after remained the mortal enemy of the Mughals.

Q. 221. How did Sivaji assert Hindu independence ?

Sivaji was crowned Maharaja in 1674. He created a navy and harried the Mughal ports. He attacked the pilgrim ships which annually sailed to Mecca. He plundered Surat on two occasions. He invaded the Carnatic and captured a large number of forts like those of Gingee and Vellore. By thus weakening the Mughal power and extending his own territory, he was able to assert his power and establish an independent Hindu State.

Q. 222. How did Sivaji succeed in building up an independent Maratha State ?

The Marathas had learnt the art of governing under the Deccan Sultans, and later, when the Mughal power began to weaken, they found it easy to organise themselves into an independent state. Sivaji was a born leader and inspired

fidelity in the hearts of his followers. Moreover, persecution at the hands of the Muhammadans made the Hindus unite. In this, they were inspired by the teachings of Tukaram and Ramdas who brought about a revival of the Hindu spirit. Possessing a common language and religion, the Marathas found it easy to unite. Living in a mountainous region, they were a hardy race and could fight with desperate courage. Their country gave them ideal sites for hill fortresses; the heavily armed Muhammadan cavalry could not move quickly in that country, while the Marathas were quick and agile in their movements and attacks. By waging guerilla warfare, Sivaji was able to tire out his enemies and then repulse them. All these factors favoured the founding of an independent Hindu kingdom.

Q. 223. What do you know of Sivaji's administration?

Maharashtra was ruled directly by Sivaji. Each hillfort with the surrounding country was the unit of administration. The land was carefully assessed and the revenue collected by honest officials. Sivaji did not permit the officials to oppress the people. The soldiers were kept under strict discipline. He did not persecute the Muhammadans or the people of other faiths. The country outside Maharashtra was compelled to pay *chauth* on pain of being plundered by the Maratha armies. In everything that he did, Sivaji took the advice of his council of eight ministers which was called the *Ashtapradhan*.

Q. 224. Why did the Maratha power decline under Sambhaji?

Sambhaji loved pleasure more than ruling, and he was encouraged in this by a cunning favourite, named

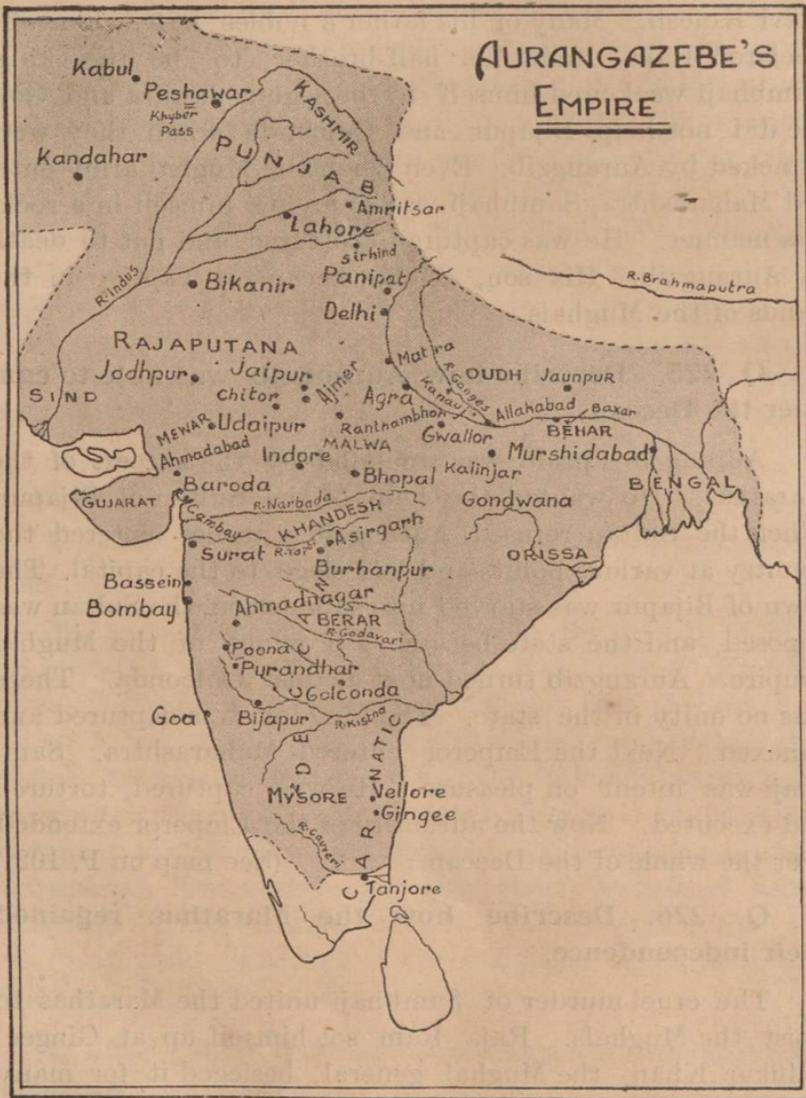
Kavi Kulesh. Many of his father's nobles hated him and declared Raja Ram, his half-brother, to be the king. Sambhaji weakened himself by besieging Janjira and Goa. He did not help Bijapur and Golconda when they were attacked by Aurangzib. Even when the Mughal army entered Maharashtra, Sambhaji was enjoying himself in a reckless manner. He was captured, tortured and put to death by Aurangzib. His son, Shahu, became a captive in the hands of the Mughals.

Q. 225. Describe how Aurangzib was able to conquer the Deccan.

Aurangzib's pride was wounded by the success of the Marathas. He wanted the help of the Sultan of Bijapur. When the Sultan refused, Aurangzib's armies entered the country at various points and laid siege to the capital. The town of Bijapur was starved into submission, the Sultan was deposed, and the state became a province of the Mughal Empire. Aurangzib turned next against Golconda. There was no unity in the state. The kingdom was captured and annexed. Next the Emperor entered Maharashtra. Sambhaji was intent on pleasure. He was captured, tortured and executed. Now the authority of the Emperor extended over the whole of the Deccan. (See map on P. 102.)

Q. 226. Describe how the Marathas regained their independence.

The cruel murder of Sambhaji united the Marathas to resist the Mughals. Raja Ram set himself up at Gingee. Zulfikar Khan, the Mughal general, besieged it for many years and finally took it in 1698. But Rajaram escaped to Maharashtra, where he rapidly succeeded in establishing Maratha independence. When he died in 1700, his wife



MAP SHOWING AURANGZIB'S EMPIRE AND ILLUSTRATING HIS REIGN

Tara Bai, continued the struggle on behalf of her minor son. In 1706, Aurangzib retreated to Ahmadnagar, and died the next year. The power of the Marathas began to grow again after this.

Q. 227. In what way was Aurangzib's character responsible for the decay of the Mughal Empire ?

In his personal life Aurangzib was a puritan, he strictly followed the rules of orthodox Muhammadanism. But he was also a fanatic. His hatred of the Shiah Muhammadans and the persecution of the Hindus created the Hindustani party which opposed him. The Sikhs, the Rajputs and the Marathas fought with him and weakened his power. His suspicious nature made him distrust everyone and so he could not command the loyalty of his followers. His cruelty and cunning made him disliked. People were afraid of his power, but no one loved him because he was lacking in benevolence. The last years of his reign were clouded with anarchy, the result of the quarrels between his sons. When he died, he left the Empire in a weak and tottering condition.

Q. 228. Write a para on the travellers, Bernier and Manucci.

Bernier was a French physician who lived in the court of Dara Shukoh. He has left us an account of the War of Succession and the weaknesses of the Mughal administration. He foretold that the Mughal armies would be easily defeated by disciplined troops from the West. Manucci was an Italian traveller who lived for more than fifty years in India and has noted down many things about the condition of the people and the government of the country.

Q. 229. What do you know of the rule of Bahadur Shah?

Muazzam, called also Shah Alam and Bahadur Shah, ascended the throne after the death of Aurangzib with the help of the general, Zulfikar Khan. He released Shahu and recognised him as the King of Maharashtra. He even permitted him to collect chauth from the Deccan. He pacified the Rajputs and suppressed the Sikh rebellion led by Banda. He maintained the dignity of the Empire during his rule of five years.

Q. 230. Why were the Sayyad brothers called Emperor-Makers?

Abdulla and Hussain Ali were brothers and Shiah Muhammadans. They were the leaders of the Hindustani party. They wanted to bring back Akbar's policy in ruling the land. Because they were Sayyads or descendants of the Prophet Muhammad, they were called the Sayyad brothers. With their help Farrukh Siyar killed Jahandar Shah and ascended the throne. The Emperor was only a tool in their hands. When he opposed them, they killed him. They made three more Emperors in quick succession. But the last of them, Muhammad Shah, enlisted the help of Nizamul-Mulk on his own side. The armies of the brothers were defeated and they were killed.

Q. 231. What were the aims of the Sayyad brothers?

They were Shiah Muhammadans and hated the rule of the foreign Sunni Muhammadans. They were the leaders of the Hindustani party and wanted to follow Akbar's policy in dealing with the Hindus. So long as they were in power, the Hindus were not persecuted. The Sikhs and the

Rajputs were conciliated. Ratan Chand, a Hindu, became the Diwan. Farrukh Siyar married the daughter of Ajit Singh of Jodhpur. The Jazia was abolished. Shahu became an independent ruler and he was permitted to collect chauth in the Deccan provinces. The Sayyad brothers wanted to get the full support of the Hindus for the Mughal Empire.

Q. 232. How did the failure of the Sayyad brothers affect the Empire ?

The Sayyad brothers wanted to establish amity between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. But the Sunnis hated them and brought about their downfall and death. With their death, the Hindus stopped being loyal to the Emperors. Therefore the Mughals were not able to withstand the increasing power of foreign nations like the English and the French.

Q. 233. Write a short note on Balaji Visvanath.

In 1713 Shahu appointed Balaji Visvanath as his Peishwa. Two years later he entered into an agreement with Sayyad Hussain Ali by which a body of Maratha cavalry served him, and the independence of the Marathas and their right to collect chauth were recognised. Balaji kept the Maratha chiefs loyal to Shahu and consolidated his power. By this means he preserved unity among the Marathas.

Q. 234. How did Baji Rao Peishwa extend Maratha power ?

When he became Peishwa, Baji Rao was able to grasp all the power for himself, because Shahu trusted him implicitly. He aimed at destroying Mughal power and building up a Maratha Empire. He sent out his generals to conquer new

territories. They drove the Mughals from Malwa and Gujarat and established new states like Holkar, Gwalior and Baroda. These generals became the chiefs of these states, but were subordinate to the Peishwa and the King. Baji Rao led a plundering expedition very near Delhi. The Emperor ordered Nizamul-Mulk to put down the Marathas, but he was defeated by the Peishwa and was forced to accept peace under humiliating conditions. Other generals conquered territories in the south and east. Raghuji Bhonsle occupied Orissa and broke the power of the Nawab of the Carnatic. Chinnaji took Bassein from the Portuguese.

Q. 235. How did the Peishwas become the rulers of Maharashtra ?

Baji Rao extended the power of the Marathas in all directions. He enjoyed the confidence of Shahu and so was able to wield all the power himself, keeping the king in the background. His son Balaji Rao succeeded him and ably continued his father's policy. When Shahu died childless in 1748, the Peishwa came to be publicly recognised as the head of Maharashtra. Thus the Peishwas became the real rulers of the country. The descendants of Shivaji could not assert themselves as there were rival factions among them.

Sec. 16. The Mughal Empire splits up.

Q. 236. What do you know of Nadir Shah ?

Nadir Shah was an ordinary man who became King of Persia. He conquered Afghanistan. Understanding the weakness of the Mughals, he entered India and easily occupied Lahore. He defeated the Mughal army at Karnal and occupied Delhi. The palace and the city were plundered by the barbarous soldiery. Nadir Shah then went away, taking

with him untold treasure, including the famous Peacock Throne. This invasion finally shattered the prestige of the Mughal Emperors.

Q. 237. How did Ahmad Shah Abdali occupy Delhi ?

Nadir Shah's Afghan kingdom passed into the hands of Ahmad Shah Abdali. He raided the country up to the Indus and plundered Delhi in 1756. He did not want to remain in India, but left Najibud-daula to represent him in Delhi.

Q. 238. How did the Marathas conquer Delhi ?

Raghunatha Rao, the Maratha general, saw his chance of occupying Delhi after Ahmad Shah Abdali's invasion. Raghunatha entered into an alliance with the rival of Najibud-daula, drove him out of Delhi, and took possession of the Punjab. They plundered Rohilkhand. It now seemed as if the Marathas would establish a Hindu Empire at Delhi.

Q. 239. What were the events that led to the Third Battle of Panipat ?

When Ahmad Shah Abdali left Delhi, he left Najibud-daula, a Rohilla chief, as his representative in Delhi. Raghunatha Rao, the Maratha general, drove him out and occupied the Punjab. Ahmad Shah Abdali wanted to re-establish his martial prestige and invaded India. The Rohillas, whose country Raghunatha had plundered, hated the Marathas and joined the invader. The Nawab Vizier of Oudh naturally helped Ahmad Shah. The rapid rise of the Marathas had made many jealous of their power. The decisive battle between the Hindus and Muhammadans was fought at Panipat in 1761.

Q. 240. Explain why the Marathas lost the Third Battle of Panipat.

The Marathas were led by Sadasiva Rao and with them fought the Rajputs and the Jats. He set up a son of the Peishwa as *Chakravarthi* at Delhi. Ahmad Shah understood the strength of the Hindu army and waited to gain a strategical advantage. When the Hindus were near Panipat, Ahmad Shah attacked them in Jan-1761. The Hindus had not enough food supplies. They could not move quickly because of their heavy guns. Many of the allies of the Marathas played them false, while reinforcements did not reach them from the Deccan. Ahmad Shah was helped by the Nawab Vizier of Oudh. Ahmad Shah won a decisive victory and the major part of the Maratha army were slain, including Sadasiva Rao and the Peishwa's son.

Q. 241. What were the effects of the Third Battle of Panipat?

The Muhammadans had hoped to re-establish their ascendancy with the help of Ahmad Shah, but he returned to his native country. The kingdom of Delhi shrank to the territory around it. The Maratha power was not completely destroyed, but they gave up the dreams of a Hindu Empire. This battle was followed by a period of confusion, a large number of kings fighting with each other. The result was that the English and the French who had come to trade were able to expand their territories.

Q. 242. State briefly the reasons for the decline of the Mughal power in India.

Akbar had tried to nationalise the Mughals, but in this he failed. The exclusiveness of the foreign Muhammadans and the religious persecution of Aurangzib gave rise to the Hindustani party. Hindu sympathy for the Empire was lost. The rapid rise of the Marathas might be traced to the intolerance of Aurangzib. The Mughal Emperors had no definite policy to follow ; each emperor ruled in his own way. The successors of Aurangzib were weak. The invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali broke up Mughal power, which had been weakened by the inroads of the Marathas. The Deccani Muhammadans began to hate the Mughals on account of Aurangzib's policy towards them. The Empire was too vast to be efficiently controlled, because in those days, there were no easy means of communication.

The British Period

Sec. I. The Growth of the E. I. Company

Q. 243. How and when was the East India Company formed ?

A merchant fleet reached India in 1595. The reports brought back by these ships made many wealthy London merchants organise themselves into the East India Company, to trade with the East. Queen Elizabeth granted them a Charter in 1600 by which they enjoyed a monopoly of the Eastern trade. A Governor and twenty-four committeemen, elected annually, controlled the company. In the beginning the merchants traded individually, but later, each member subscribed a fixed amount of capital which could

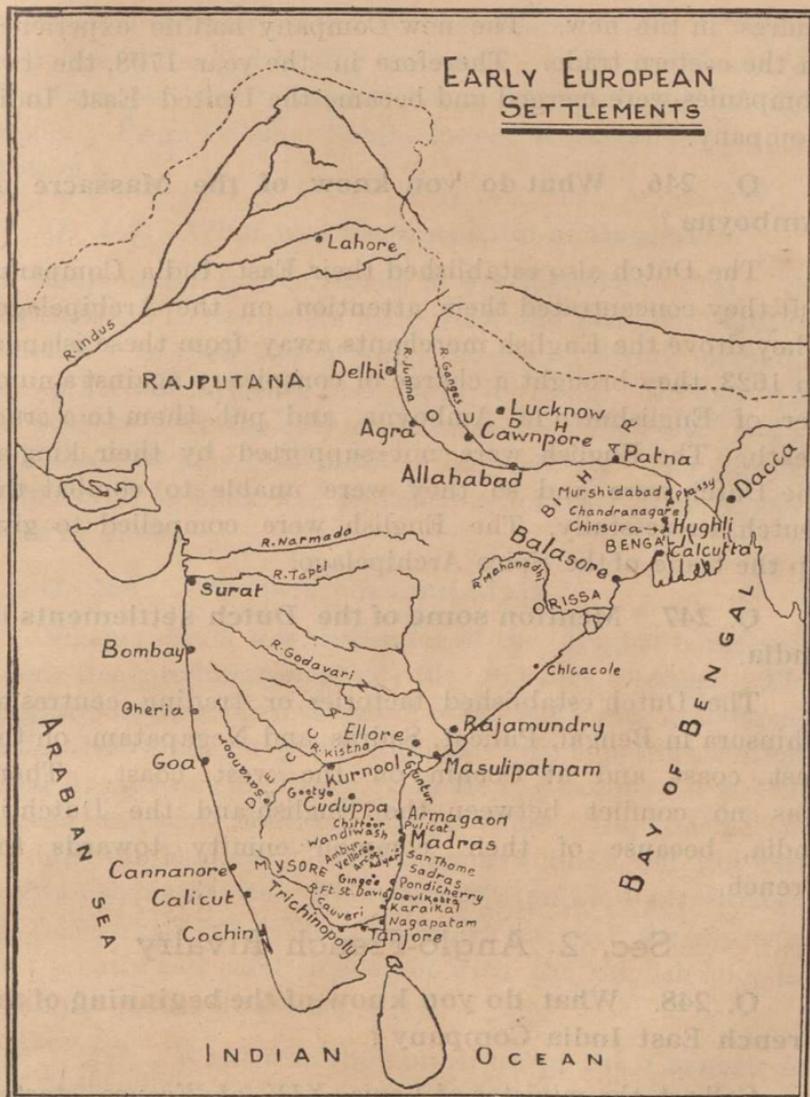
not be taken back. The Charter was renewed from time to time.

Q. 244. Mention the early settlements of the E. I. Company.

A factory was established at Surat in 1612. Sir Thomas Roe secured a *farman* from the Emperor Jahangir, allowing the company to build factories at Agra, Burhanpur and Ahmadabad. Surat became a flourishing centre in spite of Mughal exactions and the jealous rivalry of the Portuguese and the Dutch. In 1668, Charles II handed over Bombay to the Company for an annual rent. It was not a part of the Mughal Empire, and its natural harbour afforded shelter from Maratha pirates. In course of time it grew to be much more important than Surat itself. On the East Coast, their first factory was at Masulipatam, but the rivalry of the Dutch and the Portuguese troubled them very much. Then Francis Day acquired Madras in 1639 which rapidly grew in importance. The English factories in Bengal were at Hughli, Balasore, Patna and Dacca. A foolish war with the Mughals ended in the English being driven out. Then Job Charnock got the site of Calcutta in 1690 and Fort William was built. Very rapidly it increased in importance and subsequently became the capital of India.

Q. 245. Mention how the United East India Company was formed.

The profits of the Company were so enormous that private adventurers began to trade in defiance of the monopoly granted by the Charter. In the reign of William III, Parliament created a new Company and ordered the winding up of the old Company in three years. The members of the old Company bought up the major number of



MAP SHOWING THE EARLY EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS AND ILLUSTRATING THE ANGLO-FRENCH WARS

shares in the new. The new Company had no experience in the eastern trade. Therefore in the year 1708, the two companies were merged and became the United East India Company.

Q. 246. What do you know of the Massacre of Amboyna ?

The Dutch also established their East India Company, but they concentrated their attention on the Archipelago. They drove the English merchants away from these islands. In 1623, they brought a charge of conspiracy against a number of Englishmen in Amboyna and put them to a cruel death. The English were not supported by their king as the Dutch were and so they were unable to combat the Dutch successfully. The English were compelled to give up the trade of the Spice Archipelago.

Q. 247. Mention some of the Dutch settlements in India.

The Dutch established factories or trading centres at Chinsura in Bengal, Pulicat, Sadras and Negapatam on the east coast and at Cochin on the west coast. There was no conflict between the English and the Dutch in India, because of their common enmity towards the French.

Sec. 2. Anglo-French Rivalry

Q. 248. What do you know of the beginning of the French East India Company ?

Colbert, the minister of Louis XIV of France started the French East India Company. They captured Trincomali in Ceylon and San Thome in 1672. Martin acquired Pondicherry in 1674. He fortified the settlement and developed

its trade. Dumas, who was Governor from 1735 to 1741, maintained friendly relations with the Nawab of the Carnatic and Chanda Sahib, the ruler of Trichinopoly. From Chanda Sahib he got Karaikal in Tanjore District.

Q. 249. What was the ambition of Dupleix ?

Dupleix became Governor of Pondicherry in 1741. He saw that the Indian rulers were weak and filled with mutual jealousy. In their lack of unity, he saw a chance for building up French influence and power in India. He saw that the English were the only rivals that the French had, and so he wanted to drive them out of the country. The political ambition of Dupleix was responsible for the Anglo-French Wars in India.

Q. 250. Who was Nizamul-Mulk ?

Nizamul-Mulk was the leader of the Mughal party who hated the predominance of the Sayyad brothers. The Mughal party poisoned the mind of the Emperor, Muhammad Shah, against the Sayyad brothers. Nizamul-Mulk consolidated his power in Malwa, defeated Hussain Ali in the Deccan and got hold of the province. He became the Wazir of the Empire. But Muhammad Shah did not care to listen to his advice. Therefore Nizamul-Mulk retired to the Deccan in 1723. Then he interfered with the affairs in the Carnatic and came in contact with the English and the French in political matters.

Q. 251. What was the condition of the Carnatic in the middle of the 18th century ?

The Marathas invaded the Carnatic and killed Nawab Dost Ali in 1740. His son was killed as the result of a

palace-intrigue. Nizamul-Mulk stepped in and appointed Anwarud-din, his lieutenant, as the Nawab. He was personally disliked and his government was unpopular. The Poligars of the south were rebellious. There was the danger of another Maratha invasion. The Carnatic was in a state of confusion when the Anglo-French Wars began.

Q. 252. What led to the first war between the English and the French ?

Dupleix was the Governor of Pondicherry when Nawab Dost Ali was slain. He saw that a European power could easily establish itself in South India and was ambitious of building up a French Empire. In 1744, the War of Austrian Succession in Europe made the English and the French enemies. When the news reached India, the English wanted to fight the French.

Q. 253. Describe briefly the course of the first Anglo-French War.

When the news of the War of Austrian Succession reached India the English wanted to capture Pondicherry. But Dupleix persuaded Anwaruddin to prohibit fighting in the Carnatic. When the French fleet under La Bourdonnais reached Pondicherry, the English fleet had left the coast. La Bourdonnais bombarded Madras and took it in 1746, disregarding the orders of Anwaruddin. The French admiral left the Bay after a quarrel with Dupleix. Anwaruddin sent an army against the French at Madras, but it was defeated at Adyar. Dupleix wanted to capture Fort St. David, but could not do it. The English fleet returned and the siege of Pondicherry was begun. But it was ineffective. When peace was concluded in Europe, the war came to an end in India. There was a mutual exchange of prisoners. Madras was restored in 1749.

Q. 254. How did Chanda Sahib become Nawab of the Carnatic ?

Nizamul-Mulk died in 1748, and Nasir Jang succeeded him. Muzaffar Jang, a grandson of Nizamul-Mulk claimed the Deccan and fought against his uncle Nasir Jang. Chanda Sahib, the son-in-law of Dost Ali, was released by the Marathas, influenced by Dupleix. Chanda Sahib wanted to fight with Anwaruddin and got French troops to assist him. He joined Muzaffar Jang, defeated and slew Anwaruddin at the battle of Ambur in 1749. Chanda Sahib became the Nawab of Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic. Muhammad Ali the second son of Anwaruddin fled to Trichinopoly.

Q. 255. How did the French gain political power in the Carnatic ?

Dupleix helped Chanda Sahib to become the Nawab of Arcot. He advised Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jang to destroy Muhammad Ali at Trichinopoly. They failed in capturing Tanjore and retired to Pondicherry when Nasir Jang came down with a large army. Muzaffar Jang surrendered to his uncle and was imprisoned. But Nasir Jang was frightened at the boldness of Dupleix and Chanda Sahib and retired to Arcot. The French took Gingee and the neighbouring forts. Dupleix secretly persuaded the Nawabs of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Savanore to assassinate Nasir Jang (1750). Upon the advice of Dupleix, Muzaffar Jang was released and made Nizam. When he was slain treacherously, the French general, Bussy, persuaded the army to declare Salabat Jang, the younger brother of Nasir Jang, to be the Nizam. He confirmed the French in all their privileges and granted them the Northern Sarkars in 1753.

Q. 256. Write a short note on Bussy.

When Dupleix was helping Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jang, Bussy was placed in charge of a considerable portion of the French troops. He took Gingee when Nasir Jang retired into Arcot. Bussy with his French troops accompanied Muzaffar Jang on his journey to the Deccan. When he was killed treacherously, Bussy made Salabat Jang the Nizam. By helping Salabat Jang against the Marathas, he got for the French the Northern Sarkars. He continued in the Deccan even under Godeheu, and on the out-break of the Seven Years' War, captured the English factories in the Sarkars. Sirajud-daula asked him to march into Orissa and Bengal to help him against the English. But Lally ordered him to leave the Deccan and help him in the siege of Madras. The work of Bussy in the Deccan was nullified. The French were defeated, and Bussy, although a brave captain, lost his prominence.

Q. 257. Describe briefly the siege of Trichinopoly.

The English realised that they should help Muhammad Ali because Dupleix was helping Chanda Sahib. When Chanda Sahib besieged Trichinopoly, Muhammad Ali was able to hold on because the town could not be completely blockaded. Moreover, the Raja of Mysore and Murari Rao of Gooty helped him. Robert Clive diverted Chanda Sahib's attention by his dramatic capture and defence of Arcot in 1751. Clive and Major Laurence led an expedition to Trichinopoly. The French troops helping Chanda Sahib took refuge in Srirangam, but were compelled to surrender in July 1752. Chanda Sahib surrendered himself to the Raja of Tanjore, who treacherously put him to death. Dupleix continued the struggle and maintained the claims

of Reza Sahib, the son of Chanda Sahib. The French were defeated again in 1753. The next year Dupliex was recalled and peace was restored.

Q. 258. What were the terms of the Treaty of Pondicherry?

The French government recalled Dupleix and appointed Godeheu as Governor of Pondicherry with instructions to end the Carnatic War. He concluded the Treaty of Pondicherry with the English. Both the English and the French were to have an equal number of factories. The governors were to give up Indian titles and refrain from political intrigues. But Godeheu did not recall Bussy from the Deccan, and retained the French supremacy in the Northern Sarkars.

Q. 259. Account for the failure of Dupleix.

Dupleix was over-ambitious and could not understand that his resources were limited. He undertook to do much more than he was capable of. He did not pay attention to the profits of the Company, and so the share-holders in France grew discontented with his political schemes. He could not command sufficient money for his military operations. His generals, with the exception of Bussy, did not understand military tactics. His troops were often ill-paid and were not as efficient as the English troops. He was not supported by naval power. His allies often proved treacherous and weak. His intrigues were corrupt and so he did not inspire respect in the hearts of Indian rulers.

Sec. 3. Plassey and After

Q. 260. What led to the Battle of Plassey? When was it fought? What were its results?

Sirajud-daula was afraid of the growing power of the English and ordered them not to fortify Calcutta further. Then he siezed Kasimbazaar and Calcutta in 1756. The loss of Calcutta as well as the Black Hole tragedy aroused the indignation of the English at Madras. Clive proceeded to Bengal, accompanied by Admiral Watson with his fleet. Calcutta was recaptured and Hughli plundered. The Nawab then sued for peace and Clive accepted his favourable terms. On the declaration of the Seven Years' War, Clive captured Chandernagar with the consent of the Nawab and thus cleverly brought about a rupture between the Nawab and the French. Then Clive joined in the intrigue to overthrow Sirajud-daula and place Mir Jafar Ali Khan, the Nawab's general, on the throne.

Then Clive advanced from Calcutta and met the Nawab's huge but ill-disciplined army at Plassey in June 1757. Mir Jafar remained neutral. The English got an easy victory. Clive accompanied Mir Jafar to Murshidabad. Sirajuddaula was caught and put to death by the son of Mir Jafar. The new Nawab became a tool in the hands of the English. They were allowed to fortify all their factories in Bengal. The Twenty-four Pargannahs were ceded to them. Their success in Bengal raised their prestige and enabled them to destroy French power in India. The capture of Chinsura drove the Dutch from the field. Thus we can say that the victory at Plassey began the ascendancy of the English in India.

Q. 261. Describe briefly Lally's siege of Madras.

Although a brave soldier, Lally was tactless and quarrelsome. He took Fort St. David and Devacotta. Then he laid siege to Madras. The French Admiral would not take

orders from Lally and sailed away to Mauritius. He foolishly ordered Bussy to join him. Lally had no money and no supplies and his soldiers were discontented and mutinous. When the English fleet came in sight, the French retreated towards Pondicherry.

Q. 262. Describe briefly the siege of Pondicherry.

When Lally was retreating towards Pondicherry Sir Eyre Coote defeated him at Wandewash and occupied Arcot. Coote blockaded Pondicherry so completely that it surrendered in 1761. The walls and fortifications were destroyed. The town never again rose to prominence, although it was handed back to the French according to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris (1763).

Q. 263. Explain how the French lost the Northern Sarkars.

Lally committed a military blunder when he recalled Bussy from the Deccan. The anti-French party in the Nizam's Court got the upper hand. The Zamindars of the Sarkars proved troublesome. Just at this juncture, Clive sent Forde with an efficient army to capture the Northern Sarkars. He defeated the French at Condore. He occupied Rajamandry and Masulipatam. He entered into a treaty with Salabat Jang, the Nizam, who confirmed the English in their new conquests.

Q. 264. Account for the failure of the French in India.

The French efforts in India failed mainly because the French Government interfered too much in the affairs of the Company and did not help it with money and men. The French officials in India quarrelled too much among themselves, and many of the captains were incompetent.

The French forces were not properly trained and were not as effective as the English troops. The French armies were not helped by their fleet. Dupleix planned to do much more than he could achieve; want of resources made him fail repeatedly. If the French had paid more attention to commerce and had strengthened their position in India they would not have been so easily defeated.

Sec. 4. Clive as Governor.

Q. 265. Describe how Mir Kasim became Nawab of Bengal.

Mir Kasim was the son-in-law of Mir Jafar. He offered to give the English Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong, and pay them the arrears of Mir Jafar, if they would make him Nawab. The English made Mir Jafar abdicate and made Mir Kasim Nawab.

Q. 266. What led to the war with Mir Kasim?

Mir Kasim was a vigorous ruler and tried to restore order in his kingdom. He suspected the intentions of the English, removed his capital to Monghyr and trained his army according to western methods. He asked the English merchants not to sell their permits to Indian traders, who thus escaped the payment of duties. When the English refused to do so, Mir Kasim cancelled all trade duties, and put his own subjects on a level with the English. This infuriated the English merchants and led to the war with Mir Kasim.

Q. 267. What are the chief events in the war with Mir Kasim?

The abolition of trade-duties made the English furious with Mir Kasim. Ellis, the English factor at Patna, captured

the town. An English army captured Murshidabad, defeated the Nawab's army twice and besieged Monghyr. The Nawab fled to Patna and cruelly put to death the English imprisoned there. The English army advanced to Patna and the Nawab fled to Oudh. Shah Alam and the Nawab Vizier joined him to oppose the English. Major Munro defeated the Mughal armies decisively at Baxar in Oct. 1764. Then he took possession of Chunar and Allahabad. Thus ended the war in the utter defeat of the three Muhammadan princes.

Q. 268. How did the victory at Baxar strengthen the English?

The battle of Baxar showed clearly the efficiency of the English troops and the weakness of the Indian armies. Shah Alam, the nominal Emperor, put himself under the protection of the English. The Nawab Vizier of Oudh accepted humiliating terms. Mir Kasim sank into obscurity. The English got the *Diwani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and became the virtual masters of these provinces. The English were now forced to take up the responsibility of government. The Battle of Plassey showed the superiority of English arms, the Battle of Baxar made them the rulers of wide territories.

Q. 269. What is the importance of the Treaty of Allahabad?

A few months after the victory of Baxar, Clive came to Calcutta as the Governor of Bengal. He entered into a treaty with Shah Alam and the Nawab Vizier at Allahabad in 1765. His kingdom was given back to the Nawab Vizier with the exception of Allahabad and Karra which were handed over to Shah Alam. The Emperor was to stay at Allahabad and receive annually 26 lakhs of rupees in

return for granting the English the *Diwani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. By this, the English became the virtual masters of these provinces.

Q. 270. Describe Clive's Double Government and mention its evils.

In theory Mir Jafar and his successors were the rulers of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The revenue administration was in the hands of the Company. Thus both the Nawab and the Company ruled over these provinces. This system was productive of serious evils. The English did not know the country and its languages, and so their work was entrusted to Deputy Nawabs with Indian officials working under them. They were very corrupt and tyrannised over the peasants. The English officials were corrupt likewise and amassed huge fortunes by evil means. No one dared to oppose them because even Shah Alam was their puppet. The whole country was reduced to poverty. The sufferings of the people were intensified by the terrible famine of 1770 and 1771.

Q. 271. Mention the important reforms effected by Clive.

By the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) he got for the Company the *Diwani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. By this, he instituted a Double Government for these provinces. At the same time he tried to put down corruption among the servants of the Company and in the army. He prohibited English officials from carrying on private trade or taking presents which were, in most cases, bribes. He increased their salaries to compensate for their loss of income. When he tried to put down corruption in military contracts, there was a mild mutiny which he curbed with vigour. He

wanted the Company to rule justly. But his departure was the signal for unjust practices to be resumed.

Q. 272. Estimate Clive's services to the Company.

Robert Clive came to India as a clerk but his own taste soon drew him to the army. He first made his mark by the capture of Arcot and its heroic defence. This was a turning point in the fortunes of the English in the south. He next went to Calcutta when news reached Madras that Sirajud-daula had captured the English factories. With the help of Admiral Watson, Clive took Calcutta. He then intrigued with Mir Jaffar to enlist his help against the Nawab. At the battle of Plassey, Clive defeated the forces of the Nawab, and put Mir Jaffar on the throne. This brought wealth to the English officials and the Twenty-four Pargannahs to the Company. The power of the Company was now firmly established in Bengal. When he returned to India as Lord Plassey, Governor of Bengal, he got for the Company the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The English now became the virtual rulers of these provinces. He was impeached for forging the signature of Watson to dupe Amin chand, but he defended his action by saying that the merchant brought it on himself. In spite of his defects, his name is remembered for converting a trading company into a governing body.

Sec. 5. Haidar Ali

Q. 273. How did Haidar Ali become the ruler of Mysore?

Haidar was at first just an ordinary soldier under the Wodeyars of Mysore. He became famous by defending Mysore against the Nizam and the Marathas. He served in

the Mysore army when it helped Muhammad Ali at Trichinopoly. He captured Dindigul and trained a well-equipped army. For driving away the Marathas from Mysore, he got the title, Fateh Haidar Bahadur, from the King. In 1766, he set aside the minor Raja and became the ruler of the country. He conquered Coimbatore, Malabar and Canara in the south, and the territory as far as the Krishna in the north. He was feared by both the Marathas and the Nizam.

Q. 274. Mention briefly the events of the First Mysore War.

The Marathas joined the Nizam against Haidar Ali in 1767. Haidar used his cunning to combat the danger. He bribed the Marathas and made peace with them. He persuaded the Nizam to join him against the English. The English defeated their combined forces at Tiruvannamalai and at Changamah. But the invaders ravaged the land. When the Nizam made peace with the English, Haidar continued his plundering expeditions. He suddenly invaded Tanjore and exacted tribute from the king. Then he came to the very gates of Madras. The English concluded the Treaty of Madras with him in 1769, by which the parties agreed to help each other against their enemies. The English got back their possessions.

Sec. 6. Warren Hastings

Q. 275. How did Warren Hastings reform the administration?

Warren Hastings had been in the service of the Company even before he became Governor of Bengal in 1772, and therefore he knew what reforms to introduce. He

abolished the Double Government of Clive, and appointed an English Collector of Revenue for each district. A Board of Revenue at Calcutta controlled the revenue administration. The Zamindars were deprived of their civil and criminal powers but they were made responsible for the revenue from their tenants. Courts were established in each district. Appeals were heard in the Sadr Adalat Courts at Calcutta. The judges were helped by Brahman Pandits and Muhammadan Maulvis. Codes of Hindu and Muhammadan Law were drawn up. He abolished whipping and put down dacoity. He improved trade by lowering the duties. Salt and opium were made the monopolies of the Company and thus he showed a vast increase in its profits.

Q. 276. Why was the Regulating Act passed ?

Many of the officials of the Company came back to England with huge fortunes. Englishmen believed that the Company was making immense profits. Moreover the Company had begun to rule over vast territories. This made Parliament interfere in the affairs of the Company. A Committee of Enquiry was established. The Company was asked to pay an annual tribute to the English government. In 1773, the Regulating Act was passed to enforce order in the Company's government of the country.

Q. 277. What were the main provisions of the Regulating Act ?

The Governor of Bengal became the Governor General, with authority over the other two Presidencies. He was assisted by a Council of four members. In this Council the vote of the majority was final. The Governor-General in Council could make Ordinances for the whole of British

India. A Supreme Court was established in Calcutta following English law and procedure. The Regulating Act also altered the constitution of the Company in London.

Q. 278. How did the Regulating Act affect the rule of Warren Hastings ?

Three of the councillors were sent from England, and they were filled with the conviction that the administration of Warren Hastings was rotten. They opposed him in every measure, especially one Philip Francis. They encouraged his enemies to bring charges against him, one of them being Nanda Kumar. With the death of one of the hostile councillors, the position of Hastings improved. From the retirement of Francis, Hastings experienced no difficulty from his Council. He met with some trouble from the Supreme Court also, which reversed the decisions of the Sadr Court based upon Hindu and Muhammadan law. Hastings minimised the difficulty by making the Chief Justice, the Chief Judge of the Sadr Court also. It was only later on that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was clearly defined.

Q. 279. Write a brief note on Nanda Kumar.

Philip Francis and two other members of the Council were the bitter enemies of Warren Hastings and they encouraged the enemies of the Governor-General. Nanda Kumar brought against him a charge of bribery, and the the Council favoured it. Now a charge of forgery was brought against Nanda Kumar by one of his enemies, and tried in the Chief Court, although the Court had no jurisdiction over Indians. Nanda Kumar was found guilty and hanged, that being the punishment according to English law. It was believed that the Chief Justice had brought

about the death of Nanda Kumar. This had the effect of frightening the enemies of Warren Hastings.

Q. 280. How did Warren Hastings deal with Chait Singh ?

Troubles in Mysore and Maharashtra upset the mind of Warren Hastings. He was badly in need of money. Chait Singh, the Raja of Benares, was the feudatory of the Company. Hastings demanded an extra payment from him and later, asked him to send troops to the Company. The Rajah did not comply with this demand and Hastings went to Benares to enforce it. There was a riot in the town and Hastings escaped with his life. The frightened Raja fled from Benares and was deposed. Hastings is considered to have acted unjustly in this matter.

Q. 281. How did Hastings deal with the Begums of Oudh ?

Wars with the Marathas and Haidar cost the Company large sums of money. Hastings demanded from the Nawab Vizier an extra payment. He replied that he had no money but pointed out that his mother and grandmother had a huge treasure with them. Hastings took away their jaghirs and forced them to give up their treasure. The action of Hastings cannot be justified. We can only say that he did all this in the interests of the Company.

Q. 282. Estimate the work done by Warren Hastings.

When Hastings returned to England, he was impeached before Parliament for corruption and injustice. He was acquitted after seven years of trial. We must admit that some of his actions were blameworthy. But it was he who saved the Company in 1780 and 1781, when the Company

might have lost everything in the Mysore and Maratha Wars. He was an able administrator and put the Company's Government on a sound basis. He showed succeeding Governors-General how best they could govern the territories in India.

Sec. 7. Mysore and Maharashtra

Q. 283. Describe briefly the Rohilla War.

The Marathas over-ran Rajputana and Rohilkhand. They entered Delhi and persuaded Shah Alam to come under their protection in 1771. Hastings then stopped the tribute to the Emperor and gave Allahabad and Karra to the Nawab Vizier. The Rohillas appealed to him for help and with the aid of the Company's troops, the Nawab-Vizier drove away the Marathas. The Rohillas did not make the promised payment. The Company's troops defeated them at Miranpur. The Nawab Vizier annexed Rohilkhand. Many of the Rohilla chiefs lost their property and were driven out from the country. In this War, Hastings was only helping an ally and so was justified.

Q. 284. What were the events that led to the First Maratha War ?

Madhava Rao Peishwa was a capable ruler, but he died childless, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Narayan Rao. The wicked wife of Raghunatha Rao, the uncle of Madhava Rao, brought about the death of the new Peishwa. Many of the nobles believed that Raghunatha Rao was also guilty and determined to oppose him in becoming the Peishwa. They set up the posthumous son of Narayan Rao as the Peishwa. Nana Phadnavis became the Regent. Raghunatha Rao entered

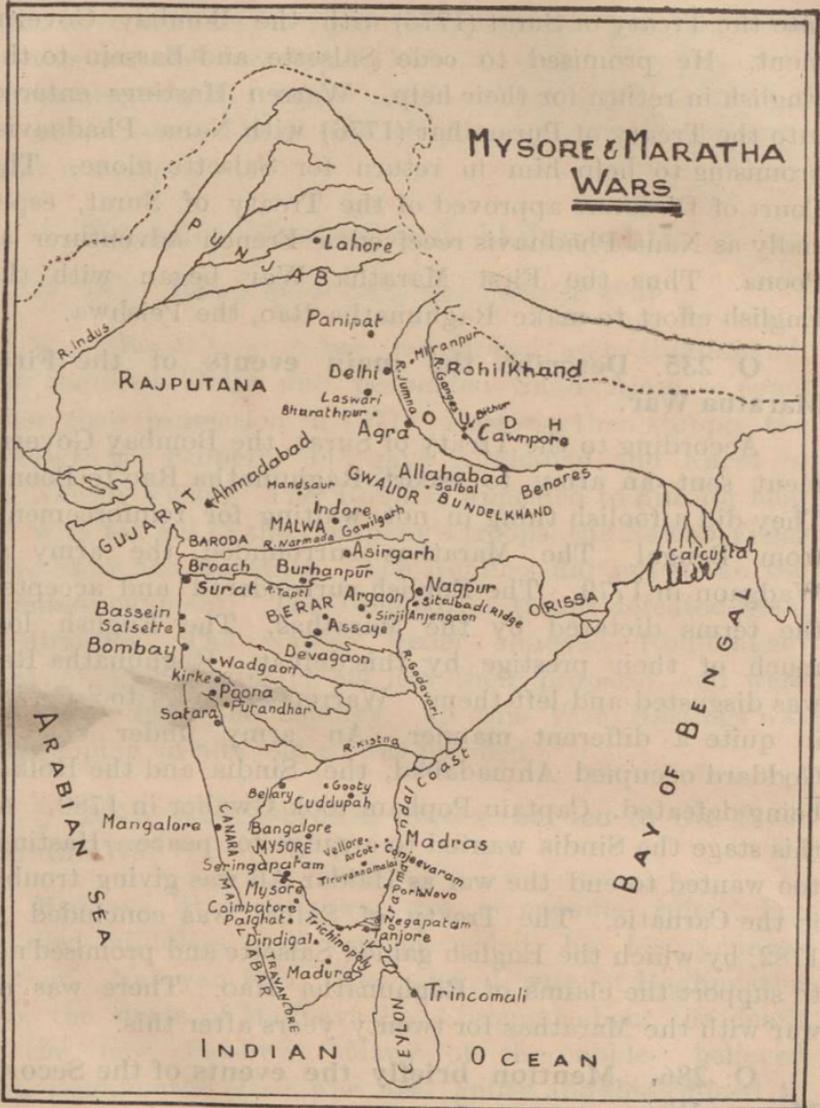
into the Treaty of Surat (1775) with the Bombay Government. He promised to cede Salsette and Bassein to the English in return for their help. Warren Hastings entered into the Treaty of Purandhar (1776) with Nana Phadnavis, promising to help him in return for Salsette alone. The Court of Directors approved of the Treaty of Surat, especially as Nana Phadnavis received a French adventurer at Poona. Thus the First Maratha War began with the English effort to make Raghunatha Rao, the Peishwa.

Q. 235. Describe the main events of the First Maratha War.

According to the Treaty of Surat, the Bombay Government sent an army to escort Raghunatha Rao to Poona. They did a foolish thing in not waiting for reinforcements from Bengal. The Marathas surrounded the army at Wadgaon in 1779. The English surrendered and accepted the terms dictated by the Marathas. The English lost much of their prestige by this defeat. Raghunatha Rao was disgusted and left them. Warren Hastings took action in quite a different manner. An army under General Goddard occupied Ahmadabad, the Sindia and the Holkar being defeated. Captain Popham took Gwalior in 1780. At this stage the Sindia wanted to arrange for peace. Hastings too wanted to end the war as Haidar Ali was giving trouble in the Carnatic. The Treaty of Salbai was concluded in 1782, by which the English gained Salsette and promised not to support the claims of Raghunatha Rao. There was no war with the Marathas for twenty years after this.

Q. 286. Mention briefly the events of the Second Mysore War.

The English did not keep the Treaty of Madras. Haidar Ali was infuriated and began his attacks on the Carnatic.



MAP ILLUSTRATING THE MYSORE AND THE MARATHA WARS.

He defeated Baillie near Conjeevaram and took Arcot. Hastings sent Sir Eyre Coote to the south. He defeated Haidar at Porto Novo and at two other places. Haidar retired into the interior and continued his operations. The English captured Negapatam and Trincomali from the Dutch and persuaded the Nairs of Malabar to revolt against Haidar. A French fleet arrived under Admiral Suffren, who landed two thousand soldiers. The battles between the English and the French were indecisive. Haidar died in 1782, and his son Tippu succeeded him. Coote returned to Bengal, and Bussy arrived to help Tippu. But Bussy and Suffren had to stop their help when peace was concluded between England and France. The Bombay Government had meanwhile captured Mangalore and Bednore. Tippu recovered Bednore and invested Mangalore. An English army marched against Seringapatam. At this stage, the Madras Governor concluded the Treaty of Mangalore with Tippu in 1784, by which conquered territories were returned by both parties.

Sec. 8. Cornwallis

Q. 287. What were the provisions of Pitt's India Bill ?

Pitt's India Bill was passed in 1784, by which the activities of the Company were brought under the control of the English ministry. A Board of Control was appointed to supervise the administration of India. The Board of Directors could do nothing without their sanction. The Board of Control could issue orders after consulting the Committee of Secrecy, consisting of a few chosen directors. The Directors continued to make appointments, but the Board of Control could recall the officials. The Council of the Governor-Gen-

ral as well as those of the Governors had now only three members. The Governor-General could over-ride his own Council and exercise greater control over the two Governors. He was advised to follow a policy of non-intervention in Indian affairs. Thus the English possessions in India were ruled by two bodies, the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. This has been called the Double Government of India.

Q. 288. What were the events that led to the Third Mysore War?

When Lord Cornwallis came to India as Governor-General, he found Tippu to be very powerful. He entered into friendly relations with the Nizam, because Tippu was intriguing with the French and was waiting for an opportunity to declare war on the English. He treated his English prisoners with great cruelty and stormed the Travancore Lines. The Raja of Travancore was an ally of the English. Then Cornwallis declared war on Tippu. He entered into the Tripartite agreement with the Marathas and the Nizam, by which they promised to help him against Tippu, in return for an equal division in the spoils of war.

Q. 289. Mention the chief incidents of the Third Mysore War.

Cornwallis suspended the Madras Governor for inefficiency and sent General Medows to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief. He occupied the Mysore plains, but could not penetrate into the interior. Cornwallis took command of the expedition and captured Bangalore in 1791, but could not take Seringapatam on account of the rains and deficient supplies. He retreated to Madras. Next year he laid siege to Seringapatam. Tippu was frightened and entered into the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792.

Q. 290. What were the provisions of the Treaty of Seringapatam ?

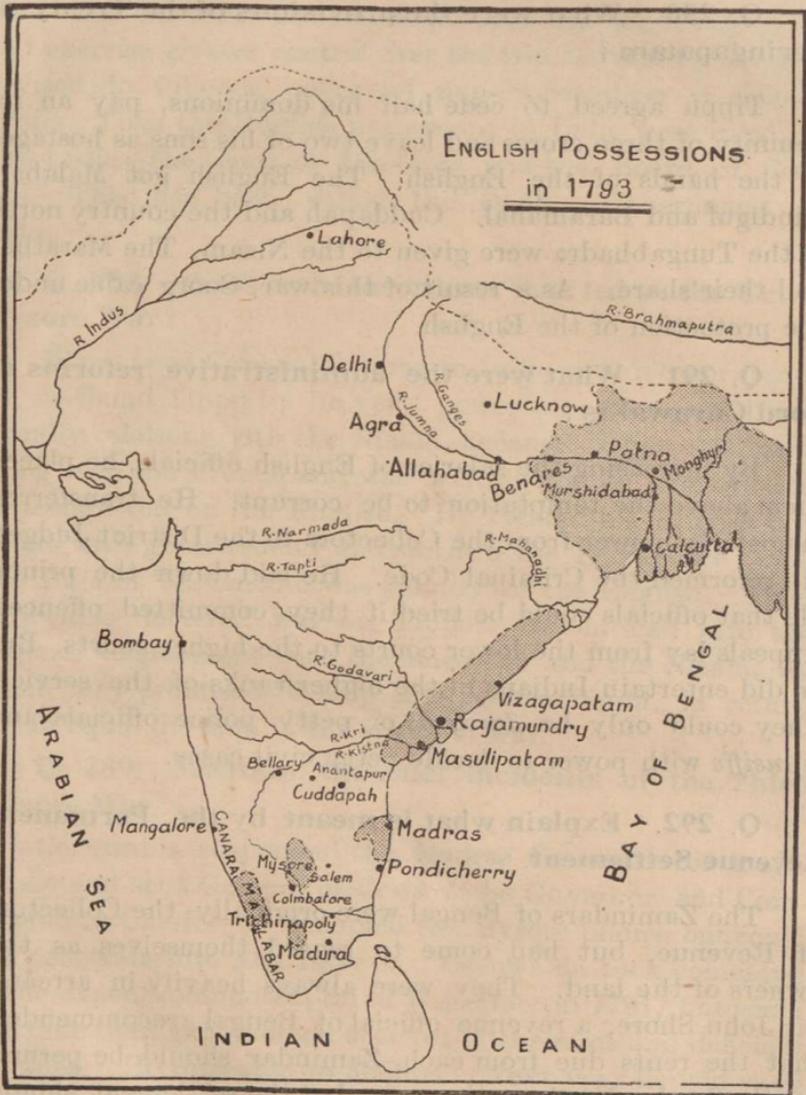
Tippu agreed to cede half his dominions, pay an indemnity of three crores and leave two of his sons as hostages in the hands of the English. The English got Malabar, Dindigul and Baramahal. Cuddapah and the country north of the Tungabhadra were given to the Nizam. The Marathas had their share. As a result of this war, Coorg came under the protection of the English.

Q. 291. What were the administrative reforms of Lord Cornwallis ?

By increasing the salaries of English officials, he placed them above the temptation to be corrupt. He transferred magisterial power from the Collectors to the District Judges. He reformed the Criminal Code. He laid down the principle that officials could be tried if they committed offences. Appeals lay from the lower courts to the higher courts. But he did entertain Indians in the higher ranks of the service. They could only be *darogahs* or petty police officials and *munsiffs* with power to decide petty civil cases.

Q. 292. Explain what is meant by the Permanent Revenue Settlement.

The Zamindars of Bengal were originally the Collectors of Revenue, but had come to regard themselves as the owners of the land. They were always heavily in arrears. Sir John Shore, a revenue official of Bengal, recommended that the rents due from each Zamindar should be permanently fixed. His intention was that the settlement should be revised periodically. But Cornwallis proclaimed the permanent settlement of the revenues of Bengal in 1793. He



MAP SHOWING BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN 1793

assured the Zamindars that the rents would not be increased thereafter.

Q. 293. What are the merits and demerits of the Permanent Settlement?

When the revenue was permanently settled, it was to the interest of the Zamindars to improve the land. They became wealthy. The general prosperity of the country was increased. The Zamindars became loyal to the English Government and paid their rents annually. This system has been criticised for various reasons. Though the Government has tried to protect the cultivators, the Zamindars have been exacting high rents from them so that they have not benefitted fully by the increase in the general prosperity. With the increased yield in the land, the Government have not realised a larger revenue as in the case of non-Zamindari lands.

Sec. 9. Sir John Shore

Q. 294. How did Sir John Shore alienate the Nizam?

Nana Phadnavis began a war against the Nizam, who appealed to the English for help according to the Tripartite agreement. But Shore refused to help one ally against the other. The Nizam was defeated at Kharda and was compelled to cede territory and pay an enormous indemnity. This made the Nizam think of the English as insincere friends. He raised new battalions trained by French officers. He wanted to come to terms with the French.

Q. 295. How did Shore deal with the kingdom of Oudh?

The Nawab-Vizier died leaving no legal heir behind. Vizier Ali, his natural son, claimed the throne as against Sadat Ali, the brother of the late ruler. Shore made Vizier Ali the Nawab. He changed his mind when he heard that the Nawab was of low birth and was moreover a secret enemy of the English. Then he deposed Vizier Ali and made Sadat Ali Nawab. For this, he ceded Allahabad to the English and placed his army in their control.

Sec. 10. Wellesley

Q. 296. What was the aim of Wellesley in India ?

Wellesley was convinced that the policy of non-inter-vention was against the interests of the English. He found that British prestige was at a low ebb. He aimed at making the English dominant all over India. For this purpose he evolved the scheme of Subsidiary Alliances.

Q. 297. Explain the Subsidiary System of Wellesley.

Wellesley entered into alliances with Indian rulers on the following terms. The Indian ruler maintained a British force in his country at his own cost. His foreign policy was guided by British advice. He agreed not to have any relations with any foreign power. This system prevented Indian rulers from revolting against British authority and from uniting to oppose the Paramount Power. It excluded other Europeans from the Courts of Indian princes and thus the English were able to maintain their dominance intact.

Q. 298. With what rulers did Wellesley enter into Subsidiary Alliances ?

In 1798, Wellesley entered into a subsidiary alliance with the Nizam. He dismissed his French troops and took into his service an English force. The state was first founded by Nizamul-Mulk who had been the Vizier of Muhammad Shah, the Emperor of Delhi. It remained independent till this treaty, and now became subsidiary to Britain. When Tippu was killed, Mysore was restored to the old Hindu ruling family. Krishnaraja Wodeyar became the king. A subsidiary army was stationed at Bangalore. The state came under the indirect control of the Regent appointed by the Governor-General. By the Treaty of Bassein, Baji Rao Peishwa became subsidiary to the English in 1802. In 1802, the Bhonsle entered into a subsidiary alliance, as well as the Sindia.

Q. 299. For what reasons did Wellesley declare War on Tippu ?

Tippu was planning for a French alliance and had French officers in his pay. Napoleon was planning to invade India. Wellesley asked Tippu to abandon negotiations with Napoleon. But he gave an evasive reply and asked the Afghan ruler to invade India. For these reasons, Wellesley found it necessary to declare war on Tippu.

Q. 300. Mention the incidents of the last Mysore War.

Wellesley came to Madras to carry on the war against Tippu personally. An army from Madras, another from Bombay and the Nizam's subsidiary force converged on Seringapatam. Tippu was defeated twice and retreated into Seringapatam, which was immediately besieged. Tippu sued for peace on the third day, but the terms were so humiliating, that he determined to die fighting. The fortress

was taken and Tippu was found dead in the breach in the wall. Wellesley annexed Canara and the land up to the Carnatic. The Nizam got Gooty and the adjoining territory. Krishnaraja Wodeyar, a member of the Hindu reigning family was made the King. He entered into a subsidiary alliance with the English.

Q. 301. How did the English get the Ceded Districts ?

When Tippu was killed and the Hindu dynasty restored, the Company entered into a new agreement with the Nizam in 1800. His subsidiary army was increased. The districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur were given to the Company for the maintenance of the subsidiary army. These districts came to be known as the Ceded Districts, because they were ceded to the English.

Q. 302. Why was the Carnatic annexed by the Company ?

Muhammad Ali had been misgoverning the country for long and had accumulated a heavy load of debts. On the death of Tippu, papers were found in his palace which proved the disloyalty of the Nawab. Wellesley made up his mind to annex the Carnatic, but he waited because the Nawab was rapidly sinking into the grave. On his death, the country was annexed. The successor got the title and one-fifth of the net revenues.

Q. 303. What do you know of Raja Serfoji ?

On the death of Raja Tuljaji, his brother and his adopted son, Serfoji, quarrelled over the succession. The English made Serfoji king, but he was given only Tanjore proper and one-fifth of the net revenues of his kingdom. The

kingdom was annexed by the Company. Serfoji had been educated by a famous missionary named Swartz, and proved a patron of learning and fine arts. He collected a fine library which is considered valuable even today.

Q. 304. How was the Madras Presidency administered?

The Madras Presidency was formed in a few years after 1800. Sir Thomas Munro was placed at the head of the Revenue administration. He brought in the ryotwari settlement, by which individual cultivators were made the owners of the land. European collectors, judges and police officials were appointed to carry on the administration.

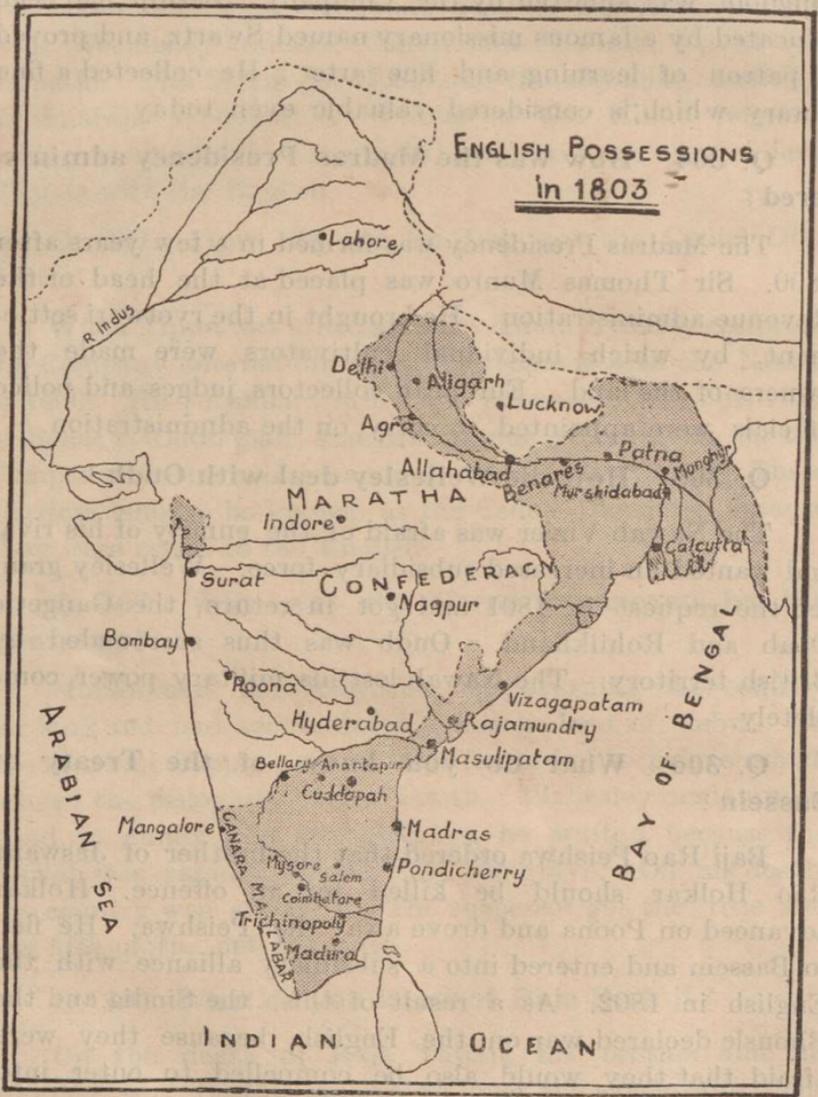
Q. 305. How did Wellesley deal with Oudh?

The Nawab Vizier was afraid of the enmity of his rival and wanted an increased subsidiary force. Wellesley granted the request in 1801 and got in return, the Gangetic Doab and Rohilkhand. Oudh was thus surrounded by British territory. The Nawab lost his military power completely.

Q. 306. What do you know of the Treaty of Bassein?

Baji Rao Peishwa ordered that the brother of Jaswant Rao Holkar should be killed for an offence. Holkar advanced on Poona and drove away the Peishwa. He fled to Bassein and entered into a subsidiary alliance with the English in 1802. As a result of this, the Sindia and the Bhonsle declared war on the English, because they were afraid that they would also be compelled to enter into subsidiary alliances with the English.

Q. 307. How did Wellesley fight the Marathas?



MAP SHOWING BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN 1803.

Two main armies and a smaller one were sent out with different objects. The smaller army captured Orissa which was in the hands of the Bhonsle. Broach was also captured. General Wellesley defeated the Sindia and the Bhonsle at Assaye in 1803. He again defeated the Bhonsle at Anjangaon. Burhanpur, Asirgarh and Gawilgarh were taken. The English prepared to march on Nagpur. The other army under General Lake took Aligarh, defeated the Sindia's army at Laswari and captured Agra and Delhi. The Mughal Emperor came under the control of the English. The Sindia and the Bhonsle now sued for peace.

Q. 308. What were the terms of the Treaty of Devagaon ?

The Bhonsle entered into a subsidiary alliance with the English and received a British Resident at his Court. The English took Cuttack (Orissa) and gave to the Nizam the country west of the Wardha river.

Q. 309. How did the Sindia make peace with the English ?

When the Sindia found that his power was broken, he entered into a modified subsidiary alliance with the English. This is called the Treaty of Sirji Anjangaon. He ceded to the Company Delhi, Agra, his possessions in the Doab, Broach and Ahmadnagar. This was a humiliating treaty for the Sindia and shows how strong the English had become in India.

Q. 310. How was the Third Maratha War conducted ?

The defeat of the Sindia and the Bhonsle stimulated the Holkar to declare war on the English in 1804. After a

few successes, Colonel Monson was compelled to retreat. Upon this, Bharatpur defied General Lake, who was repulsed from the walls of Bharatpur. Now the Holkar fled from Indore and would have submitted, had not the Directors recalled Wellesley and sent Cornwallis to restore peace. He died before peace could be concluded. Sir George Barlow succeeded him and through General Lake came to terms with the Holkar. He thought that the English were afraid of him and began plundering the neighbouring Rajput States.

Q. 311. What is the importance of Wellesley's Reforms?

Wellesley aimed at making British power supreme in India. With this view, he introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliances, by which he brought states like Hyderabad and Mysore under the control of the English. Subsidiary states can not oppose the Paramount Power. By the subsidiary system Wellesley extended the power of the British over practically the whole of India. He also tried to improve the administration, and for this increased his control over the other Presidencies. The Calcutta Appellate Courts were remodelled. A College for junior Civil Servants was opened at Fort William.

Q. 312. Enumerate the wars waged by Wellesley. Indicate the additions that he made to the Madras Presidency.

Wellesley conducted three important wars, the Fourth Mysore War and the Second and Third Maratha Wars.

Wellesley gave a shape to the Madras Presidency by making many annexations. The Carnatic was annexed. Bellary, Cudappah and Ananthapur extended it in the north. Tanjore and Coimbatore enlarged it on the south. Canara extended the west-coast strip. The Madras Presidency today is practically what Wellesley planned it to be.

Sec. 11. Cornwallis to Minto

Q. 313. What do you know of the fate of Krishna Kumari?

The Rana of Udaipur had a beautiful daughter, named Krishnakumari. The Ranas of Jodhpur and Jaipur waged a bitter war with each other for her hand. Amir Khan and the Sindia plundered the country in the meanwhile. The father was helpless and finally consented to her death to stop the prevailing disorder.

Q. 314. What do you know of the Mutiny at Vellore?

The religious sentiments of the Sepoys at Vellore were offended by the new regulations sanctioned by Barlow. Earrings, caste marks and beards were forbidden. The new head-dress was like the hat. They thought that Christianity was being imposed on them. Though the mutiny was suppressed, it had unforeseen results. Barlow was deposed to the Governorship of Madras. The sons of Tippu were transferred to Calcutta, because they were suspected of having inspired the Mutiny.

Q. 315. How did Minto deal with the Sikhs?

Ranjit Singh wanted to extend his dominion south of the Sutlej, where there were a number of small Sikh states like Patiala and Nabha. Minto took them under his protection and entered into an alliance with Ranjit Singh. He was taken under British protection.

Q. 316. What did Minto do to prevent a French invasion of India?

The English were afraid that Napoleon was planning an invasion of India. Minto sent Mount-Stuart Elphinstone on an embassy to Shah Shuja, Amir of Afghanistan, and another embassy to the Shah of Persia. Within India, the Sind States promised to exclude the French and Ranjit Singh agreed not to give them access into the Punjab.

Q. 317. How did Minto suppress pirates and robbers?

Dacoity had become so common in Bengal, that the peace of the country was endangered. Minto suppressed the dacoits and increased and reorganised the police force. He wanted to suppress the Pindaris also, but retired before permission could be obtained. The commerce with Europe was being endangered by pirates, who had their headquarters in Mauritius. The island was captured and piracy put down.

Sec. 12. Lord Hastings**Q. 318. Describe briefly the War with Nepal.**

The boundary between Nepal and British India was not well-defined. The Gurkhas encroached on British territory and this led to the war with Nepal. The

Gurkhas were excellent fighters and the British army was not familiar with fighting on the hills. No advance was made during a whole year. Then General Ochterloney who commanded the western division of the army, made Amar Singh Thapa surrender and captured Kumaon. He advanced towards Khatmandu and defeated the Gurkhas near it. They sued for peace and the Treaty of Sagauli was entered into in 1816. Kumaon, Garhwal and portion of the Tarai were ceded to the English. A British Resident was stationed at Khatmandu. From that time forwards, the Gurkhas have been the staunch allies of the English.

Q. 319. Describe briefly the Pindari War.

The Pindaris were mercenary soldiers who lived by plunder and by hiring themselves to Maratha chieftains. Both the Sindia and the Holkar had Pindaris in their service. Their captains were Afghan adventurers. When preparations were made to put down the Pindaris, the Marathas were alarmed and joined them. Two English armies surrounded them in Malwa, and a large number were destroyed. Two of their leaders submitted: one of them, Amir Khan was made the Nawab of Tonk.

Q. 320. What do you know of Colonel Tod ?

Col. Tod was the Resident in Rajputana. He has written a history of the Rajputs called *Annals of Rajasthan*. He isolated the Sindia from the other Maratha leaders. This enabled the English to bring pressure to bear upon Baji Rao Peishwa, and Appa Sahib, Regent at Nagpur, and make them submit still further to the English.

Q. 321. Describe the events of the last Maratha War.

When the Pindaris were crushed, the Marathas felt that their power was endangered. Baji Rao Peishwa attacked the cantonment at Kirkee, but was defeated. He fled south and was defeated on two more occasions. He surrendered in 1818 and with him ended the office of Peishwa. He was granted a pension during his life-time and lived at *Bithun* on the Ganges. Appa Sahib, the Regent of the Bhonsle at Nagpur, killed the Raja and ascended the throne. He attacked the Residency of Nagpur, but was defeated. He was defeated again at Sitabaldi Ridge and was deposed. A new ruler was set up and the territory north of the Narmada was annexed. The Holkar was defeated at Mandesori; he ceded his territory south of the Narmada and entered into a subsidiary alliance. Maharashtra was annexed. A descendant of Sivaji was made the Raja of Satara.

Q. 322. What do you know of the administration of Hastings ?

Hastings established British power firmly over the whole of India with the exception of the Punjab and Sind. The Indian rulers were nominally independent, but were tied down by their treaty obligations. He encouraged education and stimulated trade by the building of roads and bridges and by lowering the duties on articles imported from Britain.

Sec. 13. Amherst to Metcalfe.

Q. 323. What led to the Second Burmese War ?

The Burmans extended their dominance over the Shan States and Tennasserim. They conquered Assam and Arakan. They demanded from the English Chittagong and parts of

Bengal as parts of Arakan. They drove away the British troops near Chittagong and planned an invasion of Bengal. In self-defence the English were compelled to wage war on the Burmans.

Q. 324. How was the Second Burmese War conducted ?

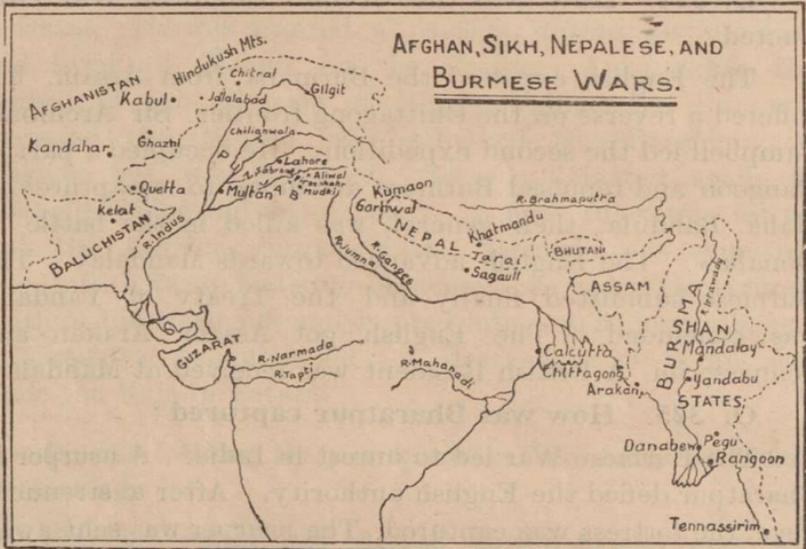
The English expelled the Burmans from Assam, but suffered a reverse on the Chittagong frontier. Sir Archibald Campbell led the second expedition. He occupied a part of Rangoon and repulsed Burmese attempts to recapture it. Maha Bandula, their general, was killed in the battle of Donabew. The English advanced towards Mandalay. The Burmese submitted finally and the Treaty of Yandabu was concluded. The English got Assam, Arakan and Tennasserim. A British Resident was received at Mandalay.

Q. 325. How was Bharatpur captured ?

The Burmese War led to unrest in India. A usurper in Bharatpur defied the English authority. After a strenuous siege, the fortress was captured. The usurper was sent away and the town has since been in the possession of the English.

Q. 326. Mention Bentinck's administrative reforms.

Bentinck found that the judicial department could be reformed. He admitted Indians to the higher ranks of the service, increased their pay and enlarged their powers. He made the local vernacular the language of each court, instead of the Persian language. The treasury of the Government had been drained by the Burmese Wars. He replenished the treasury in various ways. He cut down the salaries and allowances of English officials. In the provinces of Madras and Agra he increased the land revenue. He favoured Ranjit Singh and the Amirs of Sind by concluding commercial treaties with them.



MAP ILLUSTRATING THE AFGHAN, THE SIKH, THE
NEPALESE AND THE BURMESE WARS.

Q. 327. Mention Bentinck's social and educational reforms.

The custom had grown up among Hindus, especially those of Bengal, for widows to be burnt on the funeral pyres of their husbands. Originally this had been voluntary and rare. Later when compulsion came in, the custom became horribly cruel. The Directors of the Company wanted to suppress it. Indians like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Dwarkanath Tagore, the grandfather of the great poet, encouraged Bentinck in suppressing this custom. He issued a proclamation prohibiting the custom and declaring that anyone who took a part in it would be punished. The opposition of the orthodox party was silenced and the cruel custom was given up.

In the field of education, he condemned Sanskrit *Patasalas* and Arabic Schools as not beneficial to the country. Government Schools were thereafter to teach English literature and science. It was the famous Macaulay who drafted the scheme of education to be followed by the Government. The introduction of western education has profoundly influenced the social and cultural history of India.

Q. 328. How did Bentinck suppress the Thugs?

The Thugs were bands of robber-assassins who thought it their religious duty to kill and plunder unwary travellers. They were to be found in large numbers in the Deccan, Central India and Malwa. Bentinck sent out several officers to suppress them. Many of the bands were destroyed. Many became peaceful citizens. Sir William Sleeman must be remembered for taking the most active part in the suppression of thuggery.

Q. 329. How did Metcalfe deal with the press ?

Sir Charles Metcalfe succeeded Bentinck as provisional Governor-General for an year. He had already gathered experience in the service. He removed the restrictions that had been placed on the Indian press, because he thought that a free press would be beneficial for the growth of public spirit in the country.

Sec. 14. Auckland to Hardinge

Q. 330. What were the causes of the First Afghan War ?

The Russians were rapidly expanding their dominion in Central Asia and the British were afraid that they would invade India. The British wanted Afghanistan to be a buffer state and so sent an embassy to Dost Muhammad, the Amir. He asked the English to help him in recovering Peshawar which Ranjit Singh had captured. The English could not agree to this. Then they set up the claim of Shah Shuja, who had been the Amir and who had been driven out by Dost Muhammad.

Q. 331. Mention the events of the First Afghan War.

The English determined to place Shah Shuja on the throne so that they might have a buffer-state in Afghanistan. A British army accompanied him. Kandahar and Ghazni were occupied. Dost Muhammad fled from Kabul and Shah Shuja was placed on the throne. Dost Muhammad surrendered and resided in Calcutta. Next year there were rebellions against Shah Shuja ; Burnes and Macnaughten, the English envoys, were murdered, and the English force at Kabul was isolated from the troops at Jalalabad and Kandahar. Akbar Khan, a son of Dost Muhammad was responsible for all

this. The English commander agreed to retreat to Jalalabad when Akbar Khan promised not to molest him. But when the English forces were marching through the narrow passes, the tribesmen shot them all down except a doctor who reached India to tell the tragic tale. Ellenborough succeeded Auckland and wanted to withdraw the garrisons from Afghanistan. But the Generals, Nott and Pollock, marched on Kabul, blew up the bazaar, released the prisoners and returned by way of Ghazni (1842). Shah Shuja had been already killed, and so the English set free Dost Muhammad, who easily regained the throne.

Q. 332. How did Ellenborough annex Sind ?

The Amirs of Sind had been faithful to the English and had allowed their army to pass through their country during the Afghan War. The English general, Sir Charles Napier conquered and annexed Sind in 1843, although the English had no legitimate cause to attack the Amirs. Later, Sind was added to the Bombay Presidency.

Q. 333. When was Aden conquered ? What is its importance to India ?

The conquest of Aden in 1839 made communication between England and India easier. Aden became a coaling station for steamers. In 1842, a regular steamer-service was established through the Red Sea. This shortened the duration of the journey by many weeks.

Q. 334. What events led to the First Sikh War ?

The death of Ranjit Singh was followed by a period of confusion, in which the *Khalsa* (the Sikh army) got control of the civil government. In 1843, Dilip Singh, the youngest son of Ranjit Singh was made the ruler, under the Regency of his mother, the Rani Jindan. In 1845, the Sikh army

crossed into British territory, and so the English were compelled to fight them. It was supposed that the Regent could not control the Khalsa and that the army by itself began the war.

Q. 335. Describe the course of the First Sikh War.

When the Khalsa crossed the Sutlej, the English knew that they had to take decisive action. During the campaign, Hardinge and Gough, the Commander-in-Chief, fought the battles of Mudki, Aliwal, Ferozshahr and Sabraon. The battles were so severe that the Khalsa was practically destroyed. The English entered Lahore and concluded a treaty there in 1846. The Jallandar Doab was annexed, Gulab Singh, an ally of the English was made the ruler of Kashmir. The numerical strength of the Khalsa was limited. A Resident was stationed at Lahore. Dilip Singh was accepted as the ruler of the Punjab.

Q. 336. What led to the annexation of the Punjab ?

When the Treaty of Lahore was signed in 1846, Sir Henry Laurence became the Resident. He brought peace and prosperity to the land. He cancelled many hateful taxes, and fixed the land-revenue. He codified the laws. But the Sikh nobles and disbanded soldiers hated foreign domination. A rising in Malwa led to a general revolt. The battle of Chilianwala was ably fought by the Sikhs, but they were crushed in the battle of Gujarat (1849). Dalhousie who was now Governor-General, annexed the Punjab and pensioned off Dilip Singh.

Q. 337. How did the Laurences rule the Punjab ?

When the Punjab was annexed in 1849, Sir Henry Laurence became the Governor. Later, his brother, Sir John

Laurence succeeded him. They built roads and canals extensively. They reorganised and improved the revenue and the judicial departments. They tried to improve the status of the sturdy peasantry. They made British rule popular by bringing peace and prosperity into the land. For this reason, the Punjab did not join the Great Indian Mutiny when it broke out.

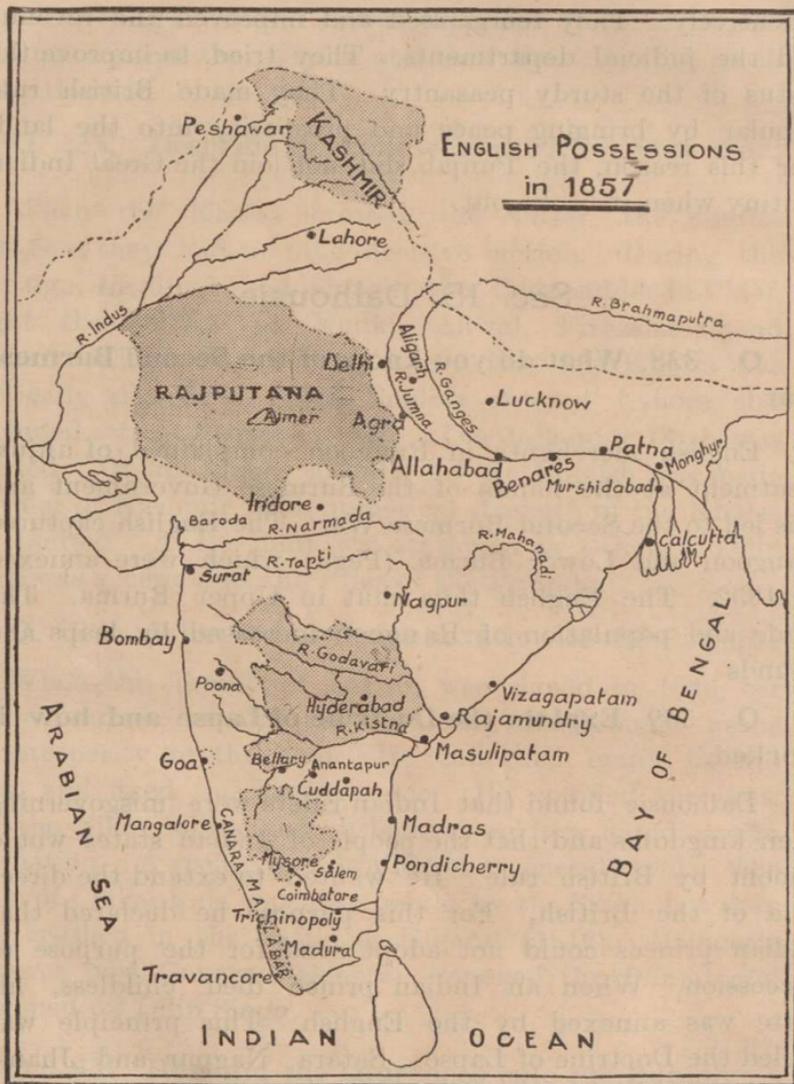
Sec. 15. Dalhousie

Q. 338. What do you know of the Second Burmese War?

English merchants in Rangoon complained of unjust treatment at the hands of the Burmese Government and this led to the Second Burmese War. The English captured Rangoon and Lower Burma (Pegu) which were annexed in 1852. The English thus shut in Upper Burma. The trade and population of Rangoon increased by leaps and bounds.

Q. 339. Explain the Doctrine of Lapse and how it worked.

Dalhousie found that Indian rulers were misgoverning their kingdoms and that the people of Indian states would benefit by British rule. He wanted to extend the direct rule of the British. For this purpose he declared that Indian princes could not adopt sons for the purpose of succession. When an Indian prince died childless, his state was annexed by the English. This principle was called the Doctrine of Lapse. Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi were annexed like this. This doctrine was naturally unpopular among the Indian princes and was one of the main causes of the Great Indian Mutiny.



MAP SHOWING BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN 1857

Q. 340. Why was Oudh annexed by Dalhousie ?

Bentinck and Hastings had tried in vain to make the Nawab-Vizier rule Oudh justly. Dalhousie proposed to the Court of Directors the annexation of Oudh as the only solution to the problem. With their consent, Dalhousie deposed Wajid Ali, pensioned him and made him live in Calcutta. This too was one of the reasons for the outbreak of the Great Indian Mutiny.

Q. 341. What is the importance of the renewal of the Charter in 1853 ?

Parliament renewed the Charter in 1853. By this, the Civil Service was thrown open to public competition. The Indian Legislative Council was established. Next year they issued an Education Despatch which started the Universities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. It became the aim of the Government to develop Indian Education.

Q. 342. Estimate Dalhousie's work in India.

Dalhousie completed the structure of the British Empire in India. He annexed Oudh, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Pegu and the Maratha states of Jhansi, Satara and Nagpur. Berar and Nagpur became the best cotton tracts of India. He developed the steamer-service between England and India. The railway and the telegraph were introduced. The Ganges Canal was opened. He built a number of important roads which rendered internal communication easier and developed internal trade.

Sec. 16. The Great Indian Mutiny**Q. 343. What were the main reasons of the Great Indian Mutiny ?**

Indian princes were discontented because they were afraid that the English would eventually annex their king-

doms by the operation of the Doctrine of Lapse. Many of them therefore secretly favoured the Mutiny. The Sepoys of Oudh and the Maratha states who had been disbanded by the English hated them and wanted to take revenge. Nana Sahib, the son of Baji Rao Peishwa, who had been denied his father's pension became one of the leaders of the Mutiny. Social reform measures and the introduction of the railway and the telegraph were supposed to bind India to Christianity. The discontent produced by all these factors was waiting to blaze out. The issue of greased cartridges to the Sepoys was the immediate cause of the Mutiny. It was believed that the fat of pigs and cows were used in these. Orthodox Muhammadans and Hindus were afraid they would 'lose caste' by using them. The Sepoys of Meerut and Delhi were the first to rebel.

Q. 344. Trace briefly the course of the Great Indian Mutiny.

The Sepoys of Meerut marched to Delhi and proclaimed Bahadur Shah to be the Emperor. From Delhi the trouble spread to Cawnpore, Lucknow and other places. The brave Nicholson marched from the Punjab against Delhi. Gurkha troops helped the English. Delhi was recaptured only after a severe struggle. Sir Henry Laurence defended the Residency of Lucknow heroically. After the recapture of Delhi and Cawnpore, Lucknow was relieved. The Rani of Jhansi fought gallantly against the English. But by the end of 1858, the Mutiny was wiped out everywhere. This could be done only after the arrival of abundant troops from England.

Q. 345. What led to the suppression of the Mutiny?

Canning remained cool and collected during this time of danger. He dealt justly and even generously with the

mutineers and so was nicknamed "Clemency Canning". The brothers Lawrence were equally tactful. This produced a profound impression on the Indian mind. The English were helped by loyal princes like the Nizam and the Sindia. The Madras and the Bombay Presidencies were not affected by the Mutiny. Sir John Lawrence had disarmed suspected regiments in the Punjab. The masses of the common people did not rebel; on the other hand, we have numerous instances recorded of Indians helping Englishmen. For these reasons, the Mutiny was not a rebellion of the whole people. The speedy arrival of reinforcements from England made it possible for the English to conquer the rebellious sepoy regiments.

Q. 346. What were the results of the Mutiny ?

Bahadur Shah II was deported to Rangoon and with him ended the Mughal dynasty. The rule of the Company in India came to an end in 1858. Parliament appointed a Secretary of State for India and the India Council to control Indian affairs. The Proclamation of Queen Victoria outlined the policy of the Government. The Governor-General was called the Viceroy. The doctrine of lapse was abolished. A policy of religious neutrality was proclaimed. The Company ceased to be a governing body and it was dissolved.

Q. 347. What do you know of Queen Victoria's Proclamation ?

When the Empire of India was taken over by the Crown, Queen Victoria issued a Proclamation formulating the policy of the Crown in India. By it, Lord Canning was appointed the first Viceroy of India. It proclaimed a pardon to all the mutineers except those who had murdered

British subjects. Religious toleration was to be observed. The rights of the Indian princes were to be protected. All the people were declared to be equal in the eye of the law. The progress of the people in all directions was announced to be the object of the Government.

Q. 348. Why did the British Government change their attitude towards the Indian Princes after the Sepoy Mutiny ?

The British realised that the doctrine of lapse had given dissatisfaction to the Indian princes. The Rani of Jhansi had fought bitterly because the right of adoption had been denied to her. The proclamation of Queen Victoria set the matter right. It declared that the rights and customs of the Indian princes would be respected. Canning granted *sanads* of adoption to the Indian princes. From this time onwards, the attitude of the English towards the Indian princes underwent a thorough change.

Sec 17. Canning to Laurence

Q. 349. How was the administration improved during Canning's régime ?

An Act of Parliament (1861) enlarged the Indian Legislative Council, and admitted non-official members for the first time into it. Legislative Councils were created for Bombay and Madras. Another Act established High Courts in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. The Indian Penal Code and the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure were drawn up. Hindu and Muhammadan law and custom were accepted, though these were modified to some extent. All this tended to stabilise the government of the country.

Q. 350. How did Canning protect the Bengal peasantry ?

The Zamindars of Bengal were oppressive towards their tenants. Even in the ryot-wari lands, the landlords took the lion's share of the produce. Canning passed the Bengal Tenancy Act which gave protection to the tenants. They were entitled to a reasonable share of the produce and could not be evicted at the will and pleasure of the landlords.

Q. 351. Write a note on the Orissa famine of 1865.

A severe famine broke out in Orissa in 1865. The next year floods increased the distress of the people. The government was able to relieve the suffering to some extent. Plans for the prevention of famines were now laid down. An irrigation department was established, and canals constructed from the Mahanadi. The government realised that the money spent on irrigation would be more than repaid by the increased prosperity of the land. The Sukkur Barrage and the Mettur Project are the results of this policy.

Q. 352. Why did Government begin improving the communications of India ?

Government have been following the policy of extending the railways and constructing good roads. Easy means of communication serve many purposes. In times of war, troops and provisions can be moved quickly from one place to another. Relief can be brought to famine-areas quickly and cheaply. Commerce is encouraged. Even today the communications of India are not perfect. There is ample scope for improvement with regard to the roads of India.

Q. 353. How were the cotton and jute industries stimulated ?

England became a cotton-manufacturing country in the first half of the nineteenth century. The American Civil War, which began in 1862, stopped the import of cotton from America. The demand for Indian cotton grew, and the cultivation of cotton was increased by leaps and bounds. Mills were started in Bombay and Ahmadabad, and later in other centres. Even today India owes a large share of her prosperity to cotton. In a similar manner, the Bengal jute industry became flourishing because Russia could not export flax to Britain. Today Calcutta is the largest jute-manufacturing centre in the whole world.

Q. 354. When was forest-conservation begun and why ?

The year 1858 saw the beginning of the Forest Department which preserves state forests from destruction. Forests are useful in many ways. Valuable timber like teak and the costly sandalwood are obtained. Forest products like the myrabolam afford a revenue to the government. Forest-tracts retain moisture in the soil. For these reasons, forests are conserved. In addition to these, villages next to the forest are as get firewood and are able to pasture their cattle and sheep. But the department controls these uses so that the forests might not be destroyed.

Sec. 18. Mayo to Elgin

Q. 355. What were the reforms introduced by Lord Mayo ?

In 1871, the Census of India was taken for the first time and every tenth year from that, it has been regularly taken. From the census returns, the Government has been

able to get interesting and useful information. He took a great interest in agriculture and commerce and established a separate department for improving them. The Mayo College at Ajmere was founded to educate the young men of the ruling families of Rajputana.

Q. 356. What part did Sir T. Madhava Rao play in Baroda ?

Lord Northbrook deported the Gaekwar of Baroda for glaring abuse of power. The boy-Gaekwar who was selected was educated by Madhava Rao. The administration of the country was also in his hands during the period of his Regency. He systematised the administration and put it on a modern basis.

Q. 357. What events led to the Second Afghan War ?

Sher Ali, Amir of Afghanistan, concluded a treaty with the Russians. Lytton made up his mind to depose him and put Yakub Khan, his son, on the throne. In this Lytton was being influenced by the fear of a Russian invasion of India.

Q. 358. Trace the course of the Second Afghan War.

Three armies entered Afghanistan and Sher Ali became a refugee in Russia. Kabul was occupied and Yakub Khan declared Amir. He concluded the Treaty of Gandamak with the English in 1879. The English annexed the approaches to Afghanistan and stationed a British envoy at Kabul. But shortly after, he was murdered and Yakub Khan fled before the rebels. General Roberts captured Kabul and relieved Kandahar. Lytton then chose Abdur Rahman, a nephew of Sher Ali, as the Amir. This turned out to be the best solution to the Afghan trouble.

Q. 359. Write a note on Abdur Rahman.

Abdur Rahman was a nephew of Sher Ali, and was chosen by Lord Lytton to be the Amir of Afghanistan, after the conclusion of the Second Afghan War. Lytton helped him to establish his power. He was friendly towards the English and kept aloof from the Russians. He ruled the country wisely and firmly. Afghanistan enjoyed peace and prosperity during his reign.

Q. 360. How have the British made the N.W. Frontier secure?

A net-work of railways connects the important military stations. A railway has been constructed into Baluchistan. Quetta has been occupied and fortified. The Khan of Kelat and other Baluchi chiefs have been persuaded to accept the supremacy of the British. A line of strong military outposts have been established along the frontier. The N. W. Frontier Province was formed in 1901, during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon.

Q. 361. Why was Ripon a very popular Viceroy?

He widened the sphere of local self-government by increasing the number of Municipalities and establishing District and Taluk Boards. A percentage of the members were to be elected by the people. These local bodies took charge of lighting, sanitation and the construction of roads. He improved primary and secondary education. He passed factory acts protecting the interests of labourers. He repealed the Vernacular Press Act and thus gave freedom to popular opinion.

Q. 362. Write a note on the Last Burmese War.

Dufferin found it necessary to declare war on King Thebaw, because he interfered in the affairs of Lower

Burma. An army marched up to Mandalay, the capital. King Thebaw was forced to submit and was deposed. Upper Burma was annexed to Pegu. The two now form a separate unit of the Empire. The north-eastern frontier is now impregnable.

Q. 363. Write a note on Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee.

Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee was celebrated in 1887, during the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin. It evoked the loyal enthusiasm of the whole of India. Dufferin arranged for its celebration in a magnificent manner. He used the occasion to inspire a deeper loyalty in the hearts of the Indian princes.

Q. 364. How did Lansdowne improve the Legislatures?

By the Act of 1892, a larger number of members were elected. For the first time, members of the Legislative Councils were permitted to put interpellations to the Government and to criticise the budget proposals. This gave an opportunity to the public to make their opinions felt by the Government.

Q. 365. Write a short note on Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated in 1897, during the Viceroyalty of Lord Elgin. It evoked great enthusiasm throughout India. The Indian princes as well as the common people showed their loyalty to the Queen and the British government.

Sec. 19. Curzon to the Present Day.

Q. 366. Mention the constructive reforms of Lord Curzon.

He made the Universities undertake the higher education of the people in addition to being examining bodies. He established the Archæological Department, and the Department of Commerce and Industry. He wanted that the Indian princes should be well-educated and that they should rule their kingdoms justly and beneficently. New railways were built. The army was reorganised. Famine relief measures were planned and carried out.

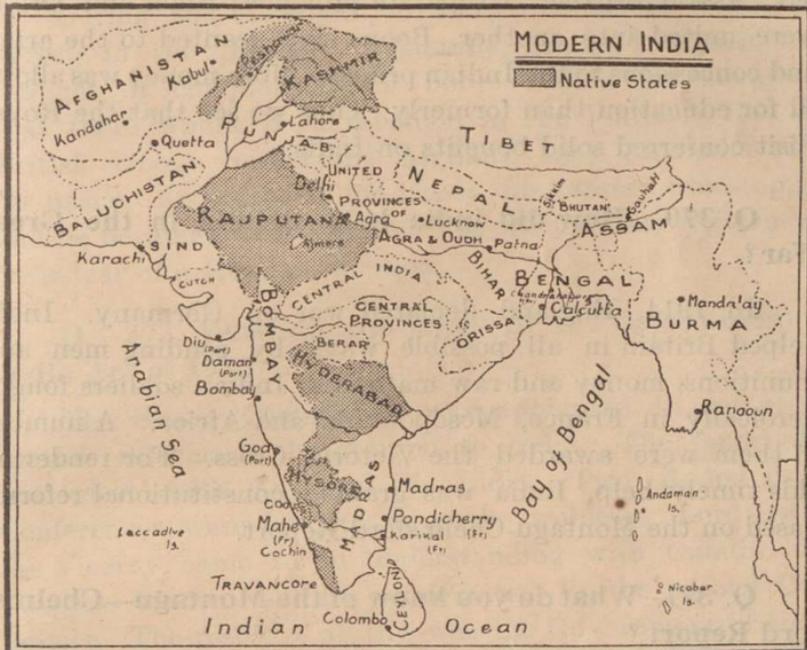
Q. 367. Write a brief note on the Partition of Bengal.

Lord Cuzon divided Bengal into two parts in 1905, for purposes of administrative convenience. Eastern Bengal is mainly Muhammadan and Western Bengal, mainly Hindu. The Bengalis came to think that this was an attempt to keep the Hindus and the Muhammadans separate and prevent national unity. The agitation against it was so great that the Partition was annulled later.

Q. 368. What is the importance of the Morley Minto Reforms?

Lord Morley was the Secretary of State for India when Minto was the Viceroy. Together they introduced reforms into the constitution. The Legislative Councils were enlarged with an elected majority. Separate representation was given to the Muhammadans. Members were given the right to move resolutions on the budget and other matters. Indian members were added to the Executive Councils in India and the Secretary of State's Council in London. This constituted one step farther on the road to full Representative Government.

Q. 369. What do you know of King George V's visit to India?



MAP SHOWING BRITISH INDIA AND THE IMPORTANT INDIAN STATES OF TODAY

Their Majesties, King George V and Queen Mary paid a visit to India and held the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th of Dec. 1911, during the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge. His Majesty was gracious enough to make several announcements on the occasion. The capital was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi. The Partition of Bengal was annulled. Assam became a separate province: Bihar and Orissa were united into another. Boons were granted to the army and concessions to the Indian princes. More money was allotted for education than formerly. Thus we see that the Royal Visit conferred solid benefits on India.

Q. 370. How did India help Britain in the Great War?

In 1914, England declared war on Germany. India helped Britain in all possible ways, by sending men and munitions, money and raw materials. Indian soldiers fought heroically in France, Mesopotamia and Africa. A number of them were awarded the Victoria Cross. For rendering this timely help, India was granted constitutional reforms based on the Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

Q. 371. What do you know of the Montagu—Chelmsford Report?

India's participation in the Great War changed the policy of England towards India. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India and Chelmsford, the Viceroy, drafted a report recommending reforms. These were embodied in the Reform Act of 1919. Certain departments of administration were transferred to popular ministers. Provincial Councils were enlarged and the franchise extended. Thus, responsible Government, with regard to the Transferred Subjects

was given to India. The Legislative Assembly and the Council of State at Delhi help the Viceroy in his administration.

Q 372. Write a short note on the Third Afghan War.

During the Viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford, there was unrest in the Punjab. Amanulla, Amir of Afghanistan, thought of conquering the border land. He imagined that there would be a rebellion in the Punjab. But the British troops routed the Afghans, and Amanulla sued for peace. According to the treaty, his subsidy was stopped and he became independent. The British have given up their fear of a Russian invasion.

Q. 373. What do you know of the Government of India Act of 1935.

The Simon Commission was appointed to report on further reforms to be granted to India. The report did not meet with approval in India. Two Round-Table Conferences were held to solve the problem. Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, came to an understanding with Gandhi, the Congress leader, and he participated in the second Conference. The result of all this was the Government of India Act of 1935.

Indian princes became members of the Federal Government. The Viceroy controls defence and foreign affairs, but in other matters is guided by the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. Ministerial government has been introduced both into the Central and the Provincial Governments. The Reserve Bank has been established. Burma has been separated from India.

Q. 374. Write a short note on Lord Linlithgow.

Lord Linlithgow is the present Viceroy of India. He is taking a keen interest in the improvement of agriculture and banking facilities. Indian financial policy is rapidly changing. At such a time another European war is being waged. The Viceroy's attention is fully concentrated on war effort. We can expect much from him because he is by nature sympathetic and generous.

APPENDIX A

Dates and Facts to be remembered

- B. C. 500 - Bimbisara was ruling in Magadha, and the Persians in the Indus Valley. Buddhism and Jainism began to be taught about this time.
- 487 - Death of the Buddha at Kusinagara.
- 400 - The beginning of the Nanda rule.
- 327-5 The Invasion of Alexander.
- 322 - Chandragupta Maurya establishes the Mauryan dynasty.
- 274 - Accession of Asoka.
- 262 - Asoka conquers Kalinga and becomes a Buddhist.
- A.D.19-45 Gondophernes and the visit of St. Thomas.
- 78 - Accession of Kanishka. This date is open to question.
- 100- The early Cholas were flourishing in S. India. This is the probable age of the Tamil Sangam.
- 150- The rule of Rudradaman.
- 319 - 20 The founding of the Gupta dynasty.
- 405-411 The visit of Fa Hien.
- 480-500 The Huns invade India and the Gupta Empire disappears.
- 530 - Yasodharman defeats Mihirakula.
- 590 - The Great Pallavas begin to rule at Kanchi.

- 606 - Harshavardhana ascends the throne.
- 608-42 Pulakesin II.
- 630-45 The visit of Hiuen Tsiang.
- 712 - Muhammad bin Kasim conquers Sind.
- 800 - Probable age of Sankaracharya.
- 906 - Accession of Parantaka Chola.
- 985 - Accession of Raja Raja, the Great.
- 1023- Rajendra Chola conquers Bengal.
- 1024- Mahmud of Ghazni sacks Somnath.
- 1100- Kulothunga Chola flourishes.
- 1150- The rise of the Lingayats.
1294. Alaud-din invades the Yadava Kingdom of Devagiri.
- 1308-11. Malik Kafur's expedition to S. India.
1336. The founding of Vijayanagar.
- 1346-7 The Bahmani Kingdom founded.
- 1398-9 Timur invades India.
- 1440-1511. Kabir Das
- 1469-1539. Guru Nanak.
- 1485-86. The usurpation of Vijayanagar by Saluva Narasinga.
- 1485-1539. Chaitanya.
1487. Vasco da Gama discovers the Cape Route to India.
- 1509-15. Albuquerque is the governor of Portuguese India.
1520. Krishnadeva Raya wins the battle at Raichur.
1526. The First Battle of Panipat and the founding of the Mughal dynasty.
1556. The Second Battle of Panipat.
1565. The Battle of Talikota.
1574. Ramdas, the Sikh Guru, founds Amritsar.

1600. The English East India Company founded.
1615-18. Sir Thomas Roe at the Mughal Court.
1623-59. Tirumala Nayak rules Madura.
1639. Madras founded.
1674. The founding of Pondicherry.
1690. Calcutta founded.
1723-4. Nizamulmulk begins ruling the Deccan.
1736. Chanda Sahib siezes Trichinopoly.
1739. Nadir Shah invades India.
1744. Anwarud-din becomes Nawab of the Carnatic.
1746. Madras captured by the French.
1748-59. Muhammad Shah Abdali's invasions of India.
1751. Clive's capture of Arcot.
1755. Treaty of Pondicherry.
1757. The Battle of Plassey.
1758. Forde Conquers the Northern Sarkars.
1759. The Battle of Wandewash.
1761. Third Battle of Panipat and the overthrow of Maratha ascendancy. The English capture Pondicherry.
1764. The Battle of Baxar.
1768. The Treaty of Allahabad by which the Company gets the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
1769. The Treaty of Madras.
1773. The Regulating Act.
1779. The Treaty of Wadgaon.
1782. The Treaty of Salbai.
1784. The Treaty of Mangalore. Pitt's India Bill.
1792. The Treaty of Seringapatam.
1793. Permanent Revenue Settlement.

1801. Tho Annexation of the Carnatic.
1802. The Treaty of Bassein.
1809. Treaty with Ranjit Singh at Lahore.
1816. The treaty of Sagauli.
1829. Bentinck prohibits Sati.
1837. Queen Victoria ascends the throne of England.
1849. Annexation of the Punjab.
1852. Conquest of Pegu.
1853. The first railway line and the first telegraph line in India. The inauguration of cheap postage.
1857. Universities founded at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
1857-8. The Great Indian Mutiny.
1858. India comes under the British Crown. Queen Victoria issues her proclamation.
1861. The High Courts Act and the India Councils Act passed.
1869. The Suez Canal opened and a regular steamer-service established through this route.
1885. Upper Burma annexed and the Province of Burma formed.
1892. The India Councils Act.
1901. The N. F. Province formed.
1905. The Partition of Bengal.
1911-12. Their Majesties visit India and hold the Delhi Durbar.
1919. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Act.
1922. The Visit of the Prince of Wales.
1935. The Government of India Act.
1936. Lord Linlithgow becomes the Viceroy.

APPENDIX B

LISTS OF INDIAN RULERS

I. Important Hindu Kings :

N.B. The dates refer to the accession and death in each case unless specified otherwise.

B. C.

- 322-297. Chandragupta Maurya (The dates refer to his accession and probable date of death.)
297-294. Bindusara.
274-250. Asoka.

A. D.

- 72-? Kanishka.
Karikala Chola (dates uncertain).
319-330. Chandragupta I.
330. Samudragupta.
-413. Chandragupta II.
606-647. Harshavardhana.
608-642. Pulakesin II.
603-630. Mahendravarman.
630-662. Narasimhavarman.
1076-1126. Vikramaditya or Vikramanka.
906-953. Parantaka Chola.
985-1013, Raja Raja, the Great.
1070-1118, Kulothunga Chola
1336-1378. Harihara and Bukka.
1509-30. Krishnadeva Raya.

II. Important Maratha (a) Kings and (b) Peishwas

- (a) 1627 (?) 1680. Sivaji (birth and death).
1680-1689. Sambhaji.

- (b) 1714-1720. Balaji Visvanath.
 1720-1740. Baji Rao I.
 1740-1762. Balaji Baji Rao.
 1761-1772. Madhu Rao.
 1772-1773. Narayana Rao.
 1773 — Raghunatha Rao.
 1774-1795. Madhu Rao II.
 1796-1818. Baji Rao II.

III. Important Muhammadan rulers :

- 977-997. Sabuktigin.
 997-1030. Mahmud of Ghazni.
 1192-1210. Kutbud-din.
 1236-1239. Queen Razia.
 1266-1287. Sultan Balban.
 1296-1316. Alaud-din.
 1325-1351. Muhammad bin Tughlak.
 1351-1388. Firuz Tughlak.
 1526-1530. Babar.
 1530-1555. Humayun.
 1540-1545. Sher Shah.
 1556-1605. Akbar.
 1605-1627. Jahangir.
 1627-1658. Shah Jahan.
 1658-1707. Aurangzib.

IV. Important Governors and Governors-General

- 1765-67. Robert Clive (second governorship).
 1772-85. Warren Hastings.
 1786-93. Lord Cornwallis.
 1798-1805. Lord Wellesley.
 1807-13. Lord Minto.
 1813-23. The Marquis of Hastings.

1823-28.	Lord Amherst.
1828-36.	Lord William Bentinck.
1836-42.	Lord Auckland.
1844-48.	Lord Hardinge.
1848-56.	Lord Dalhousie.
1856-58.	Lord Canning.

V The Viceroys of India

1858-61.	Lord Canning.
1869-72.	Lord Mayo.
1872-76.	Lord Northbrook.
1876-80.	Lord Lytton.
1880-84.	Lord Ripon.
1884-88.	Lord Dufferin.
1888-94.	Lord Lansdowne
1894-98.	Lord Elgin.
1899-1905.	Lord Curzon.
1905-1910.	Lord Minto (II).
1910-1916.	Lord Hardinge (II).
1916-1921.	Lord Chelmsford.
1921-1926.	Lord Reading.
1926-1931.	Lord Irwin.
1931-1936.	Lord Willingdon.
1936-	Lord Linlithgow.

APPENDIX C

The Transference of Power from the Company to the Crown

(i) 1600. The East India Company was started with a monopoly granted by the Crown. Successive charters prolonged the life of the Company till India was taken by the Crown in 1858. Even before this date, the English Parlia-

ment had been exercising control over the government of the Company.

(ii) 1773. The first important step was taken in 1773, when the Regulating Act made provision for the better government of the Indian possessions.

(iii) 1784. Pitt's India Bill was passed in this year. It established the Board of Control to supervise the policy of the Company and the appointment of its highest officials.

(iv) 1813. The Charter Act passed in this year cancelled the trade monopoly of the Company and stated that the Crown was the joint possessor of the Indian territories.

(v) 1833. The Charter Act of this year stated that the Indian possessions belonged to the Crown and that the Company occupied the position of a trustee.

(vi) 1853. The Charter Act of this year threw open the public services to competition. Thus the Directors were deprived of their right to appoint their own men.

(vii) 1858. By a Parliamentary Act of this year, the power of the Company came to an end and the Crown began ruling India.

APPENDIX D

The Growth of the British Empire in India

1. Up to the year, 1757, the Company had only its trading centres in various parts of India.

2. After the Battle of Plassey, Mir Jafar conferred on the English the Twenty-four Parganahs.

3. In 1759, Clive captured the Dutch settlement of Chinsura.

4. In 1758-59, Col. Forde conquered the Northern Sarkars which had been under French control. The acquisition was confirmed by the treaty with Salabat Jang.

5. In 1761, Mir Kasim gave the English the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong.

6. In 1765, Clive got the *Diwani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from Shah Alam, by the Treaty of Allahabad. They became the virtual rulers of these provinces.

7. In 1782, the Treaty of Salbai gave Salsette to the English.

8. In 1792, the Treaty of Seringapatam gave the English Malabar, Dindigul and the Baramahal, (the northern portion of Coimbatore and Salem districts).

9. In 1799, Seringapatam was taken and Tippu killed. Wellesley annexed Canara and the territory between Malabar and the Carnatic. Tanjore was annexed.

10. In 1800, the English made a new treaty with the Nizam. He returned to the English, the territories he had got from the division of the Mysore State. These were the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur, and came to be known as the Ceded Districts.

11. Surat was annexed by Wellesley.

12. In 1801, the Carnatic was annexed. By a new treaty, the Nawab-Vizier gave the English the Gangetic Doab and Rohilkhand.

13. 1803. By the treaty of Devgaon, the Bhonsle gave the English the province of Cuttack (Orissa). By the Treaty of Sirji Anjengaon with the Sindia, the English got Ahmadnagar, Broach, Delhi, Agra and the Sindia's possessions in the Gangetic Doab.

13. In 1816, the Treaty of Sagauli was concluded by which the Nepalese King ceded to the English, Kumaon, Garhwal and the lower portion of the Terai.

14. In 1818, the Peishwa was deposed and his territory annexed. Appa Sahib of Nagpur was defeated and his territory north of the Narmada was annexed.

15. After the battle of Mandesor, the Holkar ceded his territory south of the Narmada.

16. 1826. By the Treaty of Yandabu, the English got Assam, Arakan and Tenasserim.

17. In 1842, Sind was conquered and annexed.

18. 1846. By the Treaty of Lahore, the Jallandar Doab (between the Ravi and the Sutlej) was taken over.

19. 1849. Dalhousie annexed the Punjab.

20. In 1852, Lower Burma was annexed.

21. Between 1851 and 1853, Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi were annexed by enforcing the Doctrine of Lapse.

22. 1856. Dalhousie annexed Oudh.

23. 1879. By the Treaty of Gandamak, Yakub Khan ceded the approaches to Afghanistan and the Khurram Valley.

24. 1885. Upper Burma was annexed and the Province of Burma formed, as the result of the Third Burmese War.

APPENDIX E

S.S.L.C. Public Examination Papers.

[For the answers to these questions, please refer to the questions indicated. Please note that sometimes two or three bit questions have been combined together into one big question.]

1934

1. (a) Who was Mahavira ? (Q. 13)
(b) Give the cardinal points of his teaching (Q. 13)
2. (a) What event in Asoka's reign made him renounce warfare for ever ? (Q. 37)
(b) What light do the inscriptions of Asoka throw on him as a ruler ? (Q. 42)
3. (a) Give the names of the first three emperors of the Gupta dynasty . (Q. 65)
(b) Which of these do you consider to be the greatest ? Briefly state the reasons for your choice. (Q. 65)
4. (a) Name the first Sultan of Delhi. (Q. 114)
(b) Why were the early Muslim rulers known as the kings of the Slave Dynasty ? (Q. 114)
5. (a) Whom did Firoz Shah Tughlak succeed ? (Q. 139)
(b) What measures did he adopt for redressing the wrongs done by his predecessor ? (Q. 140)

6. (a) Why is Shah Jahan called the Magnificent? (Q. 208)
(b) In what way was Aurangzib's personal character responsible for the overthrow of the Mughal Empire? (Q. 227)-
7. (a) Who was the founder of the Sikh religion? (Q. 215)
(b) What was his aim in founding this religion? (Q. 215)
(c) Why did it become militant? (Q. 216)
8. (a) When and between whom was the Third Battle of Panipat fought? (Q. 239)
(b) What were the results of the battle? (Q. 241)
9. (a) What reform in the land revenue system was introduced by Lord Cornwallis? (Q. 292)
(b) What were the defects of the new system? (Q.293)
10. (a) Name the Governor-General who adopted the Doctrine of Lapse. (Q.339)
(b) Why did he adopt it? (Q. 339)
(c) Mention any three of the states that were annexed as a result of the adoption of this doctrine. (Q. 339)

1935

1. (a) What is the Rig Veda? (Q. 7)
(b) What do you learn from it about the life of the Aryans? (Q. 8)

2. (a) How did Chandragupta Maurya build up his Empire? (Q. 26)
(b) Indicate its extent. (Q. 26)
3. (a) When and where did Harshavardhana rule? (Q. 76)
(b) Why do you consider him a great ruler? (Q. 77)
4. (a) Why was Mahmud of Ghazni successful in his Indian expeditions? (Q. 107)
(b) Why were his conquests not permanent? (Q. 107)
5. (a) When did the Muhammadans first establish their power in the Deccan? (Q.129)
(b) Who were their chief enemies? (Q.129)
(c) How did they finally extend their sway into South India? (Q. 128)
6. (a) How did Akbar attach the Rajputs to his throne? (Q. 191)
(b) When did the Mughals estrange the Rajputs? (Q. 214)
(c) What were the effects of this on their Empire? (Q. 227)
7. (a) Why did Sivaji succeed in building up an independent Maratha State? (Q. 222)
(b) Name two enemies whom he outwitted. (Q. 219)
(c) How long did his dynasty continue to rule? (Q. 235)

8. (a) Who was the founder of Hyderabad (Deccan) State? (Q. 298)
(b) When did that State come under English influence? (Q. 298)
9. (a) Enumerate the Wars waged by the Marquis of Wellesley. (Q. 312)
(b) Indicate the additions that were made in his time to the Madras Presidency. (Q. 312)
(c) How did he establish British supremacy over Indian States? (Q. 311)
10. (a) When was the government of India assumed by the Crown of England? (Q. 346)
(c) Write a note on the Proclamation of Queen Victoria. (Q. 347)
-

1936

1. (a) What do you know of the life of Buddha? (Q. 14)
(b) Why did his religion spread rapidly in the country? (Q. 16)
2. (a) Who was Kanishka? (Q. 54)
(b) Why is he regarded as a great ruler? (Q. 54)
(c) Note the extent of his empire. (Q. 55)
3. (a) How did the Guptas become an Imperial power? (Q. 71)
(b) Why is the period of Gupta rule called the Golden Age of Hindu Revival? (Q. 72)

4. (a) Why were the Arab invaders unable to extend their power beyond Sind? (Q. 88)
(b) Name two Sultans of the Slave Dynasty. (Q. 123)
(c) How did the Slave Dynasty strengthen the Empire of Delhi? (Q. 124)
5. (a) Account of the rise of Vijayanagar. (Q. 165)
(b) Why is Krishnadeva Raya regarded as its greatest ruler? (Q. 162)
6. (a) Why is the reign of Shah Jahan held to be the climax of the Mughal power? (Q. 210)
(b) Account for the success of Aurangzib in the War of Succession. (Q. 212)
7. (a) Why was the Regulating Act passed? (Q. 276)
(b) Mention two of its provisions. (Q. 277)
(c) How did it affect the rule of Warren Hastings? (Q. 278)
8. (a) How did Lord Dalhousie complete British domination in India? (Qs. 339, 342.)
(b) Why did Lord Lytton go to war with Afghanistan? (Q. 357)

1937

1. (a) Note the chief features of the administration of the Mauryan Empire. (Q. 43)
(a) Why did that Empire decline after Asoka? (Q. 45)
2. (a) Who were the Huns? (Q. 73)
(b) How did their invasions affect the Gupta Empire? (Q. 73)

3. (a) When and where did the Pallavas rule ? (Q. 83)
(b) In what ways did they benefit the country ?
(Q. 86)
4. (a) Why were the Hindus unable to resist the invasions of the rulers of Ghazni and Ghori ?
(Q. 112)
(b) What were the portions of North India that were conquered by Muhammad Ghori ?
(Q. 110)
5. (a) Why did the Empire of Delhi decline under the Tughlaks ? (Q. 141)
(b) Name two states that became independent of Delhi in their time. (Q. 141)
6. (a) What were the administrative reforms effected by Sher Shah ? (Q. 173)
(b) Draw a map of India showing the extent of the Empire of Akbar at his death. (Q. 184)
7. (a) When and how did the English acquire dominion over Bengal ? (Q. 269)
(b) How did their victory at Baxar (1764) strengthen their position ? (Q. 268)
8. (a) Briefly note the reforms effected by Lord William Bentinck. (Q. 327)
(b) Why did the British Government change their attitude towards the Indian Princes after the Sepoy Mutiny ? (Q. 348)

1938

1. Who founded the Jain religion ? (Q. 13)
2. How did Asoka help to spread Buddhism ?
(Q. 38)

3. For what reasons do you consider Kanishka a great ruler? (Q. 54)
 4. What led Muhammad of Ghazni to invade India? (Q. 106)
 5. Mention four reasons why you consider Krishnadeva Raya the greatest king of Vijayanagar. (Q. 162)
 6. (a) What were the results of the battles of (i) Talikota, (ii) Plassey? (See Qs. 164, 260)
(b) Write short notes on (i) Todar Mall, (ii) Guru Nanak, (iii) Fa Hien. (See Qs. 187, 215, 70.)
 7. State the chief reasons for the downfall of the Mughal Empire. (Q. 242)
 8. How do you account for Sivaji's success in his time? (Q. 222)
 9. (a) What were the reasons for the passing of the Regulating Act? (Q. 276)
(b) Mention any four of its important terms. (Q. 277)
 10. (a) What is the importance of the Marquis of Wellesley's reforms? (Q. 311)
(b) Who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse? (Q. 339)
(c) How is it important? (Q. 339)
-

1939

1. (a) Who was Poros? (Q. 22)
(b) Who fought against him and with what results? (Q. 22)
2. (a) For what reasons is the Gupta Age called the Golden Age? (Q. 72)

3. What led Timur to invade India? (Q. 142)
4. (a) Who founded the Mughal Empire? (Q. 167)
(b) What difficulties had he to overcome? (Q. 167)
(c) State four reasons why do you consider Sher Shah a wise administrator? (Q. 173)
5. What were the results of the Third Battle of Panipat and Baxar? (Qs. 241, 268)
6. Who was the greatest of the Peishwas? Mention any three reforms of his. (Q. 234)
7. What is the Permanent Revenue Settlement? By whom was it introduced? (Q. 292)
8. Briefly note the reforms made by the Marquis of Wellesley. (Q. 311)
9. Who were the Thugs? Who dealt with them and with what result? (Q. 328)
10. (a) In what year was the Government transferred from the Company to the Crown? (Q. 346)
(b) What were the chief clauses of the Queen's Proclamation? (Q. 347)
11. What was India's share in the Great War? (Q. 370)

1940

1. (a) Where had the Dravidians their home? (Q. 5)
(b) What were their main occupations? (Q. 5)
2. For what reasons do you consider Chandragupta Maurya a great ruler? (Qs. 26, 28)
3. (a) Who were the Rajputs? (Q. 89)
(b) Mention their chief kingdoms. (See next page)

4. In what ways did Ferozshah's rule benefit the country? (Q. 140)
5. Why did Aurangzib's rule prove a failure? (Q. 227)
6. Mark the following in the given outline map of India (a) Plassey, (b) Panipat, (c) Baxar, (d) Goa, (e) Surat, (f) Madras.
7. Why did the French fail to establish an Empire in India? (Q. 264)
8. Write brief notes on (a) Rezia, (b) Marco Polo, (c) Nurjehan, (d) Roe. (Qs. 119, 198 & 199, 200, See next page)
9. State briefly the causes of the Indian Mutiny. (Q. 343)
10. Mention any three reforms of Lord William Bentinck. (Qs. 326,7)
11. Give three of the main clauses of Pitt's India Act. (Q. 287)
12. (a) Who is the present Viceroy of India? (Q. 374)
(b) In what is he particularly interested? (Q. 374)

Note 1. *Rajput Kingdoms.*

The earliest Rajput kingdoms and the most famous were the (a) the kingdom of Kanauj ruled by the Gurjara—Pratihara dynasty, and (b) the kingdom of Delhi and Ajmere ruled by the Chauhans. When these territories were captured by the Muhammadans, the Rajputs established many kingdoms in the desert country near the Aravallis.

Jodhpur, Mewar (Chitor) and Amber (Jaipur) might be mentioned among these.

Note 2. *Marco Polo.*

Marco Polo (1250—1324) was a Venetian traveller who reached Cathay (China) and was entertained honourably at the court of Kublai Khan. He had opportunities of observing different parts of the country. His *Book of Marco Polo* has been found to be accurate in the main. His book stimulated interest in eastern countries.

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