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CIVIL SERVICES ACHIEVERS' POINT

A ONE STOP SOLUTION FOR UPSC/APSC/SSC & BANKING

UPSC PRELIMS

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

(1995-2018)

MEDIEVAL INDIA



MEDIEVAL INDIA

CENTRES: BELTOLA, SILCHAR, KOKRAJHAR, COTTON UNIVERSITY, SONAPUR COLLEGE, MARGHERITA

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I. DELHI SULTANATE PART 1 (MAMLUK DYNASTY & MONGOLS)

Before we take a look at the previous year questions asked by UPSC from the topic “Delhi Sultanate”, let us go through some important facts associated with Mamluk Dynasty briefly. These facts will allow you to answer the questions asked by UPSC from this topic very easily and you will learn how to put the knowledge of these facts into use.

MAMLUK DYNASTY

Background

- The Period from 1000 to 1200 saw rapid changes both in West and Central Asia, and in North India. These developments led to the incursion of the Turks into northern India towards the end of the period.
- Towards the end of the 9th century, Trans- Oxiana, Khorasan and parts of Iran were being ruled by the Samanids, who were Iranians by descent.
- Among the Samanid governors was a Turkish slave ‘Alaptgin’, who established an independent kingdom with its capital at Ghazni.
- The Samanid kingdom soon ended and the Ghaznavids took over the task of defending the Islamic lands from the Central Asian tribesman.
- At this time, Mahmud ascended the throne (998-1030) at Ghazni.
- His most daring raids were against Kannauj in 1018, and against Somnath in Gujarat in 1025.
- Following the death of Mahmud, a powerful empire, the Seljuk empire came into being. The Seljuk empire included Syria, Iran and Trans- Oxiana and contended with the Ghaznavids for the control of
- Towards the middle of the 12th century, two new powers rose to prominence, the Khwarizmi empire based on Iran, and the Ghurid empire based on Ghur in north-west Afghanistan.

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- In 1173, Shahabuddin Muhammad (also known as Muizuddin Muhammad bin Sam or Muhammad Ghori) ascended the throne at Ghazni.
- Battle of Tarain: Battle between Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraja
- Second Battle of Tarain (1192): It is considered as one of the turning points in history.
- After Tarain, Muizuddin returned to Ghazni, leaving the affairs in India in the hands of his trusted slave Qutubuddin Aibak.

MAMLUK DYNASTY (SLAVE DYNASTY)

- Founder: Qutubuddin Aibak
- He was a Turkish slave who had played an important part in the expansion of the Turkish Sultanate in India after the battle of Tarain.
- Another slave of Muizuddin, Yalduz succeeded at Ghazni. He came to claim to rule over Delhi as well. This was not accepted by Aibak and from this time, the Delhi sultanate severed its link with Ghazni.
- In 1210, Aibak died of injuries received in a fall from his horse while playing chaugan (polo). He was succeeded by Iltutmish who was the son-in-law of Aibak.

ILTUTMISH (1210- 36)

- Iltutmish had to fight and defeat the son of Aibak. Thus, the principle of heredity, of son succeeding his father, was checked at the outset.
- Iltutmish is regarded as the real consolidator of the Turkish conquests in north India.

Background

- Ali Mardan Khan had declared himself the king of Bengal and Bihar.

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- Qubacha a fellow slave of Aibak had declared himself an independent ruler of Multan and seized Lahore and parts of the Punjab.
- At first, even some of the fellow officers of Iltutmish near Delhi were reluctant to accept his authority.
- Rajputs also took advantage of the situation to assert their independence. Thus, Kalinjar, Gwalior and the entire eastern Rajasthan, including Ajmer and Bayana, threw off the Turkish Yoke.

How he consolidated?

- A danger to his position arose with the conquest of Ghazni by Khwarizm Shah. It was the most powerful state in Central Asia at that time. But in 1220, the Khwarizmi empire was destroyed by the Mongols.
- Iltutmish also ousted Qubacha from Multan and Uchch. The frontiers of the Delhi sultanate reached upto Indus once again.
- In Bengal and bihar, a person called Iwaz who had taken the title of Sultan Ghiyasuddin had assumed independence, but in 1226-27, he was defeated and killed in a battle with Iltutmish's son near Lakhnauti.
- Iltutmish also took steps to recover Gwalior and Bayana. Ajmer and Nagor remained under his control.
- He sent expeditions against Ranthambhor and Jalor to reassert his suzerainty.
- He also sent an expedition against the Chalukyas of Gujarat, but it was repulsed with losses.

RAZIYA (1236-39)

- During his last years, Iltutmish was worried over the problem of succession. He considered none of his sons to be worthy of throne. After consideration, He finally decided to nominate his daughter, Raziya to the throne and induced the nobles and the theologians (ulema) to agree to the nomination.
- In order to assert her claim, she had to contend against her brothers as well as against powerful Turkish nobles

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- Her rule had a number of interesting features:
 - It marked the beginning of a struggle for power between and the Turkish chiefs, sometimes called 'the forty' or the chahalgani.
 - Her attempt to create a party of nobles loyal to her and raise non-Turks to high office led to opposition.
 - Rebellions broke out at Lahore and Sirhind. She personally led an expedition and on the way to Sirhind, Raziya imprisoned at Tabarhinda.
 - However, Raziya won over her captor, Altunia, and after marrying him made a renewed attempt on Delhi.
 - But she was defeated and killed in fight with bandits.

ERA OF BALBAN (1246-87)

- The struggle between the monarchy and the Turkish chiefs continued, till one of the Turkish chiefs, Ulugh Khan, known by the title of Balban, gradually arrogated all power to himself and finally ascended the throne in 1265. He took up the title of Zil-i-ilahi (shadow of god).

Background

- He held the position of naib or deputy to Nasiruddin Mahmud (younger son of Iltutmish).
- The growing authority of Balban alienated many of the Turkish chiefs who had hoped to influence in the affairs of the government, since Nasiruddin Mahmud was young and inexperienced.
- They, therefore, hatched a conspiracy (1250) and ousted Balban from his position. Balban was replaced by Imaduddin Raihan.
- Balban agreed to step aside, but he continued to build his own group.
- Ultimately, Sultan Mahmud bowed to the superior strength of Balban's group and dismissed Raihan. After some time, Raihan was defeated and killed in 1265.

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Characterstics:

- Balban was not prepared to share power with anyone, not even with members of his own family. He even poisoned his cousin, Sher Khan, to achieve his goal.
- He also organized the strong centralised army, both to deal with internal disturbances and to repel the Mongols who had entrenched themselves in the Punjab and posed a serious danger to the Delhi sultanate.
- For the purpose, He reorganized the military department (diwan-i-arz).
- The law and order situation in the area around Delhi and in the doab had deteriorated. To deal with these elements, Balban adopted a policy of 'Blood and iron'.
- To emphasize that nobles were not his equals, he insisted on the ceremony of Sijada and Paibos (prostration and kissing the monarch's feet).
- These and many other ceremonies which he copied were Iranian in origin and were considered un-Islamic.
- Balban died in 1286.

QUESTION 1

Q. Assertion (A): At first the Turkish administration in India was essentially military

Reason (R): The country was parceled out as 'Iqtas' among leading military leaders

Select the correct answer using the code given below: (1998)

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false

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d) A is false but R is true

Answer: a

QUESTION 2

Q. How did Sultan Qutub-ud-din Aibak die? (2003)

- a) He was treacherously stabbed to death by one of his ambitious nobles
- b) He was killed in battle with Taj-ud-din Yildiz, the ruler of Ghazni who entered into a contest with him over the capture of Punjab
- c) He sustained injuries while besieging the fortress of Kalinjar in Bundelkhand and succumbed to them later
- d) He died after a fall from his horse while playing chaugan

Answer: d

QUESTION 3

Q. After consolidating his power, Balban assumed the grand title of (1997)

- a) Tute-i-hind
- b) Kaisr-i-hind
- c) Zil-i-ilahi
- d) Din-i-ilahi

Answer: c

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THE MONGOLS AND THE PROBLEM OF NORTH- WEST FRONTIER

- On account of its natural boundaries, India has been safeguarded during most of its history from invasions. It was vulnerable only in the north-west.
- It was through the mountain passes of this area that the Turks, Huns, Scythians were able to penetrate into India.
- With the rise of Khwarizmi empire, it appeared that a struggle for the mastery of north India was about to begin between the Khwarizmi rulers and the successors of Qutubuddin Aibak.
- Just then, an even bigger danger made its appearance. This was the arrival of Changez Khan, the mongol leader, who prided in calling himself 'I the scourge of God'.
- The Mongols destroyed the Khwarizmi empire in 1220.
- Mongols deliberately used terror as an instrument of War.
- Whenever a city was surrendered and conquered, all the soldiers and large number of their chiefs were slaughtered, their women and children sold into slavery.
- The Mongol threat to India appeared in 1221. After the defeat of the Khwarizmi ruler, the crown prince, Jalaluddin, fled and was pursued by Changez Khan.
- Iltutmish, who was ruling India at that time, tried to appease the Mongols by politely refusing a request from Jalaluddin for asylum.
- After the death of Changez Khan in 1227, the mighty Mongol empire was divided among his sons.
- During this period, the Mongols under Batu Khan overran Russia.
- However, till 1240 the mongols desisted from making any encroachments in India beyond the river Indus.

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- In 1241, Tair Bahadur, the commander of the Mughal forces in Herat, Ghor, Ghazni and Tukharistan, appeared before Lahore.
- In 1245, the Mongols invested Multan, and only a speedy march by Balban saved the situation.
- When Balban was busy dealing with the threat to his position from his rivals, the Mongols had an opportunity to capture and hold Lahore. Though, Later Multan was recovered by Balban, but it remained under heavy Mongol pressure.
- Balban adopted a policy of both force and diplomacy.
- He repaired the forts of Bhatinda, sunam and Samana, and posted a strong force in order to prevent the Mongols from crossing the river Beas. • Simultaneously, he sent diplomatic feelers to Halaku, the Mongol Il-Khan of Iran and the neighbouring areas.
- Balban tactily agreed to leave the major portion of the Punjab under the Mongol Control.
- Then Balban died in 1286.
- In 1292, Abdullah, a grandson of Halaku, advanced on Delhi with 1,50,000 horses. He was defeated by Jalaluddin Khilji near Balban's frontier line of Bhatinda, Sunam etc.
- In 1299, a Mongol force of 2,00,000 arrived to conquer Delhi. This was the first time the Mongols had launched a serious campaign to establish their rule over Delhi.
- Alauddin Khilji, who was ruling over Delhi, decided to face the Mongols outside Delhi. After some time, the Mongols withdrew without risking a full-scale battle.
- In 1303, the Mongols appeared again. Alauddin Khilji who was campaigning in Rajputana rushed back and fortified himself at his new capital, Siri, New Delhi. Finally, the Mongols retreated again, without having achieved again.
- In 1306, after the death of Dawa Khan, Mongols now ceased to be a threat to India, till a new conqueror Timur unified the Mongols.

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• Taking advantage of the confusion among the Mongols, the rulers of Delhi were able to recover Lahore and in course of time, extended their control beyond the Jhelum.

QUESTION 4

Q. The Mongols under Chengiz Khan invaded India during the reign of (2001)

- a) Balban
- b) Feroz Tughlaq
- c) Iltutmish
- d) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

Answer: c

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II. DELHI SULTANATE PART 2 (KHILJI & TUGHLAQ DYNASTY)

Before we take a look at the previous year questions asked by UPSC from the topic “Delhi Sultanate”, let us go through some important facts associated with it briefly. These facts will allow you to answer the questions asked by UPSC from this topic very easily and you will learn how to put the knowledge of these facts into use.

THE KHILJIS (1290-1320)

Background

- After the death of Balban in 1286, there was again confusion in Delhi for some time. Balban’s chosen successor, Prince Muhammad, had died earlier in a battle with the Mongols. Hence, a grandson of Balban was installed in Delhi.
- Many non-Turks, such as the Khiljis, had come to India at the time of the Ghurid invasion.

The Khiljis (1290-1320)

- Origin: A group of Khilji nobles led by Jalaluddin Khilji, who had been the warden of the marches in the north-west and had fought many successful engagements against the Mongols, overthrew the incompetent successors of Balban in 1290.
- Khiljis did not exclude the Turks from high offices, but the rise of the Khiljis to power ended the Turkish monopoly of high offices.

Jalaluddin Khilji

- He ruled only for a period of 6 years.
- He was the first ruler of the Delhi sultanate who put forward the view that state should be governed by the one who have support of the large majority in India. Since the majority of the people in India were Hindus, the state in India could not be a truly Islamic state.

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- He also tried to gain the goodwill of the nobility by a policy of tolerance and avoiding harsh punishments.

Alauddin Khilji (1296-1316)

- He came to the throne by murdering his uncle and father-in-law, Jalaluddin Khilji.
- Alauddin won over most of his nobles and soldiers to his side by lavish use of gold.
- To overawe his opponents, Alauddin Khilji adopted a method of utmost severity and ruthlessness.
- He resorted to a wholesome massacre of the Mongols.
- Alauddin framed a series of regulations to prevent the nobles from conspiring against him. They were forbidden to hold banquets or festivities, or to form marriage alliances without the permission of the sultan.
- But this proved to be harmful as old nobility was destroyed and the new nobility was taught to accept anyone who ascend throne of Delhi.
- The became apparent after Alauddin Khilji's death in 1316. Malik Kafur raised a minor son of Alauddin to the throne and imprisoned or blinded his other sons.
- Soon after this, Kafur was killed by the palace guards, and a Hindu convert- Khusrau ascended the throne.
- However, in 1320, a group of officers led by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq raised the banner of revolt. In a hard-fought battle outside the capital, Khusrau was defeated and killed.

MARKET POLICY AND AGRARIAN POLICY OF ALAUDDIN:

- He fixed the cost of all commodities from foodgrains to a needle and from costly imported cloth to slaves.

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- For the purpose, He set up 3 markets at Delhi- One market for foodgrains, the second for costly cloth and the third for horses. Each market was under the control of shahna.
- In order to ensure a regular supply of cheap foodgrains, he declared that the land revenue in the doab region would be paid directly to the state.
- To ensure that there was no hoarding, all the banjaras were registered, and their agents and family were held responsible for any violation.
- He kept very high punishment for charging a higher price or tried to cheat using false weights and measures.
- Control of the prices was important for sultan. Good quality horses could only be sold to the state.
- He paid his soldiers in cash. He was the first sultan in sultanate to do so.

Malik Kafur:

- He led 2 campaigns in south India- the first against Warangal in the Telangana area and the other against Dwar Samudra and Mabar (modern Karnataka) and Madurai (Tamil Nadu).

QUESTION 1

Q. Consider the map given below: (1995)



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The route indicated in the map was followed, during the course of his military expedition by

- a) Chandragupta II
- b) Harshavardhana
- c) Rajendra Chola
- d) Malik Kafur

Answer: d

THE TUGHLAQS (1320- 1412)

- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq established a new dynasty which ruled till 1412.
- The Tughlaqs provided three competent rulers:
 - Ghiyasuddin, His son Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1324-51), and his nephew Firuz shah Tughlaq (1351-88).
 - The first of these sultans ruled over an empire which comprised almost the entire country.
 - After the death of Firuz, the Delhi Sultanate disintegrated, and north India was divided into a series of small states.
 - Although the Tughlaqs continued to rule till 1412, the invasion of Delhi by Timur in 1398 may be said to mark the end of the Tughlaq empire.

Muhammad bin Tughlaq

In some ways, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was one of the most remarkable rulers of his age.

- He was deeply read in religion and philosophy. He conversed not only with the Muslim mystics, but also with the Hindu yogis and Jain saints such as Jinaprabha Suri.

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- He was also prepared to give high offices to people on the basis of merit, irrespective of whether they belonged to noble families or not.
- The most controversial step which Muhammad Tughlaq undertook was the transfer of the capital from Delhi to Deogir which was renamed Daulatabad.
- But he soon found that just as he couldn't control the south from Delhi, he couldn't control north from Daulatabad.
- Another step which Muhammad Tughlaq took at this time was the introduction of the "token currency". He decided to introduce a bronze coin which was to have the same value as the silver tanka. As it was a new idea in India, it was difficult to induce the traders as well as the common man to accept it. That's why he had to exchange bronze coins with silver tanka and gold dinars.
- He also could not stop the forging of coins. Finally, Tughlaq decided to withdraw the token currency.
- The Moroccan traveller, Ibn Battuta came to Delhi during the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq in 1333.
- Muhammad Tughlaq had to contend the security of the frontiers.
- Although the Mongols by then become weak but they were still strong enough to threaten the Punjab and the areas near Delhi.
- But Muhammad Tughlaq not only defeated the Mongols in a battle near the Jhelum, but also occupied Kalanaur and for some time his power extended upto Peshawar beyond the Indus.
- After coming back from Deogir, He also recruited a large army in order to occupy Ghazni and Afganistan.
- He undertook a number of measures to improve agriculture.
- Right at the beginning of Muhammad Tughlaq reign, there was a serious peasant rebellion in the Gangetic Doab. A severe famine which ravaged the area for half a dozen years made the situation worse.

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- The sultan left the Delhi for 2 and half years and lived in a camp called Swargadwari, 100 miles from Delhi.
- After returning to Delhi, He launched a scheme to extend and improve cultivation in the doab. He set up separate department called diwan-i-amir-i-kohi.
- The scheme failed largely because the men chosen for the purpose proved to be inexperienced and dishonest.
- Finally, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq died in 1351. On his Death, Badauni made the comment that 'King was freed from his people and the people from his King'. He was succeeded by his cousin, Firuz Shah Tughlaq.
- Because of the hot and hasty temperament of Muhammad Tughlaq and his tendency to give extreme punishments and also the bad decisions taken by him.

Firuz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388)

- After his accession, He was faced with the problem of preventing the imminent break-up of the Delhi sultanate. He adopted a policy of trying to appease the nobles, the army, the theologians and asserted authority over only those areas which could be easily administered from the centre. He therefore made no attempt to reassert his authority over south India and the Deccan.
- He was by no means a distinguished military leader. But his reign was a period of peace, and of quiet development.
- Firoz extended the principle of heredity to the iqta as well as to the army.
- He tried to win over the theologians by proclaiming that he was a true Muslim king and that the state under him was a truly Islamic state:
- He tried to ban practices which the theologians considered un-Islamic.
- Jizyah became a separate tax during his time.

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- He was the first ruler who took steps to have Hindu religious works translated from Sanskrit into Persian, so that there may be a better understanding of Hindu ideas and practises.
- He banned inhuman punishments.
- He was keenly interested in the economic improvements of the country. He set up a large department of public works. He repaired and a dug a number of canals. The longest canal was about 200kms which took off from the river Sutlej to Hansi.
- He ordered his officials that whenever they attacked a place, they should select handsome and well-born young boys and send them to sultan as slaves. He gathered about 1,80,000 slaves.
- He died in 1388.
- Nasiruddin Mahmud (1394-1412) was the last ruler of the Tughlaq Dynasty.

QUESTION 2

Q. Assertion (A): Muhammad bin Tughlaq left Delhi, and, for two years lived in a camp called Swargadwari

Reason (R): At that time, Delhi was ravaged by a form of plague and many people died

Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (2002)

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

Answer: a

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QUESTION 3

Q. The historian Barani refused to consider the state in India under Delhi Sultans as truly Islamic because (2002)

- a) The majority of the population did not follow Islam
- b) The Muslim theologians were often disregarded
- c) The Sultan supplemented the Muslim law by framing his own regulations
- d) religious freedom was accorded to non- Muslims

Answer: c

QUESTION 4

Q. Assertion (A): Muhammad bin Tughlaq issued a new gold coin which was called dinar by Ibn Batutah

Reason (R): Muhammad bin Tughlaq wanted to issue token currency in gold coins to promote trade with West Asian and North African countries

Select the correct answer using the code given below: (2006)

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

Answer: c

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QUESTION 5

Q. 'The King was freed from his people and they from their king'. On whose death did Badauni comment thus? (1999)

- a) Balban
- b) Ala-ud-din Khilji
- c) Muhammad-bin-Tughlak
- d) Feroze Shah Tughlak

Answer: c

QUESTION 6

Q. The sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest networks of canals in India was (1998)

- a) Iltutmish
- b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- c) Feroze Shah Tughlaq
- d) Sikandar Lodi

Answer: c

QUESTION 7

Q. With reference to medieval Indian rulers, which one of the following statements is correct? (2002)

- a) Alauddin Khilji first set up a separate ariz's department
- b) Balban introduced the branding system of horses in his military

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- c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his uncle to the Delhi throne
d) Firoz Tughlaq set up a separate department of slaves

Answer: d

QUESTION 8

Q. Who was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi sultanate? (2004)

- a) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
b) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq Shah II
c) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud
d) Nasrat Shah

Answer: c

Keyword	Meaning
Wakil-i-dar	Head of department of slaves
Iqta	A unit of Turkish empire
Suba	Provinces
Muqti	Holder of the Iqtas
Paragana	A unit of shiq
Shiqs	A unit of province

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Amil	Head of Paragana
Muqaddams	Village Headmen
Khuts	Smaller landlords
Rais	People who enjoyed high standard of life
Dirham	Copper coin
Dhunia	Cotton carder's bow
Rahat	Persian wheel

QUESTION 9

Q. Fawazil in the Sultanate period means (1998)

- a) Extra payment made to the nobles
- b) Revenue assigned in lieu of salary
- c) Excess amount paid to the exchequer by the iqtadars
- d) Illegal exactions extracted from the peasants

Answer: c

QUESTION 10

Q. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched? (2001)

- a) Dewan-i-Bandagani: Tughlaq
- b) Dewan-i-Mustakhraj: Balban

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c) Dewan-i-Kohi: Alauddin Khilji

d) Dewan-i-Arz: Muhammad Tughlaq

Answer: a

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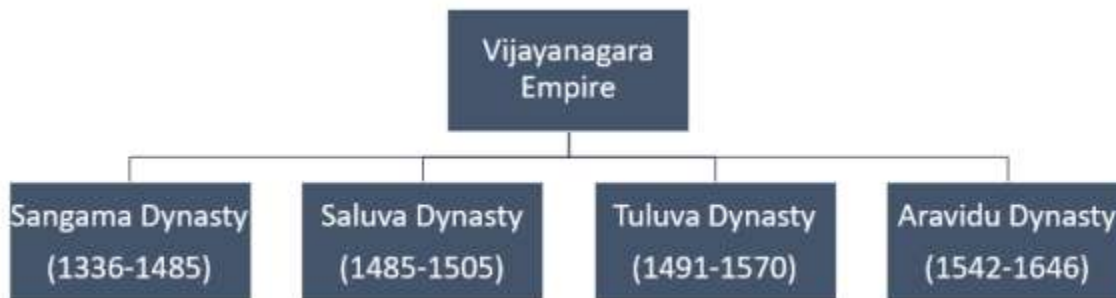
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III. THE VIJAYANAGARA & BAHMANI KINGDOM

Before we take a look at the previous year questions asked by UPSC from the topic “Vijayanagara Empire and Bahmani kingdom”, let us go through some important facts associated with it briefly. These facts will allow you to answer the questions asked by UPSC from this topic very easily and you will learn how to put the knowledge of these facts into use.

VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE

- The Vijayanagara Kingdom was founded by Harihara and Bukka of Sangama Dynasty in 1336.
- According to a legend, they had been the feudatories of the Kakatiyas of Warangal and later became ministers in the kingdom of Kampili in modern Karnataka.



Sangama Dynasty:

- Harihara became the first ruler, and by 1346 the whole of Hoysala kingdom passed into the hands of the Vijayanagara rulers.
- Bukka succeeded his brother on the throne of Vijayanagara in 1356 and ruled till 1377.

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CLASHES

- In the south, its main rivals were the sultans of Madurai. The Struggle between Vijayanagara and sultans of Madurai lasted for about four decades.
- In the north, Vijayanagara faced a full enemy in the shape of the Bahmani Kingdom.
- The Bahmani kingdom came into existence in 1347. Its founder was Alauddin Hasan. (also known as Hasan Gangu).
- Under Harihara II (1377-1406) Vijayanagara Empire embarked upon a policy of eastern expansion. He was able to maintain his position in the face of the Bahmani-Warangal combination. He invaded Ceylon.
- Deva Raya I (1406-22) was defeated by the Bahmani ruler Firoz Shah in 1407. He had to give his daughter in marriage to Firoz Shah. He defeated the Reddis of Kondavidu and recovered Udayagiri. In 1419, he defeated Firoz Shah.
- Deva Raya II (1422-1446) was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty. He began the practice of employing Muslims in the army. He was called Immadi Deva Raya. In his inscriptions he has the title of Gajabetekara (the elephant hunter).
- Dindima was his court poet.
- Abdur Razzak of Persia visited his kingdom.
- Deva Raya II is the author of two Sanskrit works Mahanataka Sudhanidhi and a commentary on the Brahmasutras of Badrayana.
- There was confusion in the Vijayanagara Empire after the death of Deva Raya II. Since the rule of primogeniture was not established, there was a series of civil wars among the contenders. After some time, the throne was usurped by the king's minister Saluva Narsimha and the Saluva dynasty was established.

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Saluva Dynasty

- Saluva Narasimha was the first king of the dynasty ruling from 1486–1491. He opened new ports on the west coast so that he could revive the horse trade, which had fallen into Bahmani hands.
- Narasimha's eldest son, Thimma Bhupa, was murdered by an army commander and one of Narasa's enemies in 1492.
- So, Narasimha's youngest son, Narasimha Raya II, ascended his brother to the throne as king. He was enthroned as Immadi Narasimha.
- Vira Narsimha (1503-04) the regent of Immadi Narasimha, usurped the throne after his assassination and laid the foundation of the Tuluva dynasty in 1505.

Tuluva Dynasty

- Vira Narasimha had the title of Bhujabala (1505-09). After his brief reign, he was succeeded by his younger brother Krishna Deva Raya who was the greatest ruler of the Vijayanagar Empire. Krishna Deva Raya (1509-30 A.D.)
- Under him, Vijayanagara emerged as the strongest military power in the south.

HIS CONQUESTS

- He defeated the rebellious chiefs of Ummattur, the Gajapatis of Orissa and Sultan Adil Shah of Bijapur.
- He successfully invaded Gulbarga and Bidar and restored the puppet Sultan Mahmud to the throne.
- To commemorate this act of restoration he assumed the title of 'Yavanarajya Sthapanacharya'.
- He conquered almost the whole of Telangana from the Gajapati king Pratapraudra and the Sultan of Golconda.
- He maintained friendly relations with Albuquerque, the Portuguese governor whose ambassador Friar Luis resided at Vijayanagar.

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- Krishna Deva Raya was also a great patron of art and literature and was known as Andhra Bhoja. He was the author of the Telugu work Amuktamalyada and one Sanskrit work Jambavati Kalyanam.
- His court was adorned by the Ashtadiggajas (the eight celebrated poets), of whom, Allasani Peddana was the greatest.
- His important works include Manucharitam and Harikatha Saramsamu. Krishna Deva Raya also built the famous temples of Krishnaswamy, Hazara Ramaswamy and Vitthalaswamy at his capital.
- Foreign travellers like Nuniz, Barbosa and Paes speak of his efficient administration and the prosperity of his empire.
- After the death of Krishna Deva Raya, the struggle for succession followed among his relations. After the uneventful reigns of Achyuta Raya and Venkata, Sadasiva Raya ascended the throne in 1543.
- But the real power was in the hands of Rama Raja, the son-in law of Krishna Deva.
- The Bahmani rulers except Berar combined to inflict a crushing defeat on Vijayanagar in the Battle of Talikota or Rakshasa- Tangadi in 1565.
- This battle is generally considered to mark the end of the great age of Vijayanagara.
- Although the kingdom lingered on for almost one hundred years under the Aravidu dynasty founded by Tirumala Raya with its capital at Penugonda, it came to an end in 1672.

Aravidu Dynasty

- Rama Raya (popularly known as "Aliya" Rama Raya) was the progenitor of the Aravidu dynasty of Vijayanagar Empire. "Aliya" Rama Raya and his younger brother Tirumala Deva Raya were sons-in-law of the great Vijayanagara emperor Krishna Deva Raya.
- Rama Raya lacked royal blood of his own and to legitimize his rule he claimed vicarious connection with two of the most powerful Empires of medieval India, the Western Chalukya Empire and the Chola empire.

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Tirumala Deva Raya (1565–1572 CE)

- He was the first Crowned King of the Vijayanagara Empire from the Aravidu Dynasty.
- In 1570 he split the Viceroyalty among his three sons:
 - ✓ First son Sriranga (Sriranga I) in Penukonda in charge of Telugu country
 - ✓ Second son Rama (father of Sriranga II) in Srirangapatna in charge of the Kannada country
 - ✓ Third son Venkata (a.k.a. Venkata II) in Chandragiri in charge of Tamil country. Penukonda was the Capital of the empire.

Venkatapati Raya (1585–1614 CE, also known as Venkata II)

- He was the ruler of Vijayanagara Empire with bases in Penukonda, Chandragiri and Vellore. His reign of three decades saw a revival of the strength and prosperity of the empire.
- Around 1592 Venkatapati shifted his capital from Penukonda to Chandragiri, which was further south near the Tirupathi hills. After 1604, he shifted capital from Chandragiri to Vellore Fort, which was used as a major base.
- During his time, Raja Wodeyar founded the kingdom of Mysore.
- Venkatapati, did not have a son, hence appointed Sriranga II, the son of his older brother Rama as his successor.
- Sriranga III (1642–1678/1681 CE) was the last ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire, who came to power in 1642 following the death of his uncle Venkata III.

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BAHMANI KINGDOM

- The Bahmani kingdom was founded by Alauddin Hasan in 1347. After his coronation, he assumed the title of Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah (1347-58), it is from this title that the kingdom was called the Bahmani kingdom.
- He established his capital at Gulbarga which remained till 1424, after which the capital was shifted to Bidar by Ahmad Shah. In the Gulbarga phase, Taj-ud-din Firoz Shah (1397- 1422) was the greatest Sultan.
- The most remarkable figure in the Bahmani Kingdom was Firuz Shah Bahmani (1397-1422).

Firuz Shah Bahmani

- He was well- acquainted with the religious sciences and was particularly fond of the natural sciences such as botany, geometry, logic etc.
- He was well versed in Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Telugu, Kannada and Marathi.
- He was determined to make the Deccan the cultural centre of India.
- The most remarkable step taken by Firuz Shah Bahmani was the induction of Hindus in the administration on a large scale.
- He encouraged the pursuit of astronomy and built an observatory near Daulatabad.

Ahmad Shah (1422-1435 A.D)

- He conquered the kingdom of Warangal. He changed his capital from Gulbarga to Bidar.
- Muhammad Shah III: He became the Sultan at the age of nine. Muhammad Gawan became the regent of the infant ruler. Under Muhammad Gawan's able leadership the Bahmani kingdom became very powerful.

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- Muhammad Gawan: He improved the administration, systematized finances, encouraged public education, reformed the revenue system, disciplined the army and eliminated corruption.
- Then Muhammad Shah III came, who died in 1482. His successors were weak, and the Bahmani Kingdom disintegrated into five kingdoms.

Breakup of the Bahmani kingdom

- Bijapur- The State of Bijapur was founded by Yusuf Adil Shah in 1489 A.D. Ibrahim (1534-58) was the first Bijapuri ruler to replace Persian by Hindvi (Dakhini Urdu) as the official language. Ibrahim II (1580-1627) was affectionately called Jagadguru by his subjects. Muhammad Adil Shah lies buried in the Gol Gumbaz. Bijapur was annexed by Aurangzeb in 1686.
- Ahmednagar—The founder of Nizam Shahi dynasty was Ahmad Bahri in 1490. This was conquered by Shahjahan in 1633.
- Berar—The Imad Shahi dynasty at Berar was founded by Fatullah Imad-ul-Mulk in 1490 A.D. This state had the shortest life span as it was annexed by Nizam Shahis in 1574 A.D
- Golconda—The Qutub Shahi dynasty was founded by Auli Qutub Shah in 1518. Muhammad Quli was the founder of the city of Hyderabad. Aurangzeb annexed Golconda in 1687.
- Bidar—The Barid Shahi dynasty was founded by Ali Barid in 1518. Bidar was later annexed by the Adil Shahis of Bijapur.

QUESTION 1

Q. Assertion (A): Saluva Narasimha put an end to the old dynasty and assumed the royal title

Reason (R): He wanted to save the kingdom from further degeneration and disintegration

Select the correct answer using the code given below: (2003)

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

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- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

Answer: c

QUESTION 2

Q. Consider the following statements: (2004)

1. Narasimha Saluva ended the Sangama dynasty and seized the throne for himself & started the Saluva dynasty
2. Vira Narasimha deposed the last Saluva ruler and seized the throne for himself
3. Vira Narasimha was succeeded by his younger brother, Krishnadeva Raya
4. Krishnadeva Raya was succeeded by his half-brother Achyuta Raya

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1 and 4
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: d

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QUESTION 3

Q. Who of the following founded a new city on the south bank of a tributary to river Krishna and undertook to rule his new kingdom as the agent of a deity to whom all the land south of the river Krishna was supposed to belong? (2015)

- a) Amoghavarsha I
- b) Ballala II
- c) Harihara I
- d) Prataparudra II

Answer: c



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QUESTION 4

Q. Regarding the taxation system of Krishna Deva, the ruler of Vijayanagara, consider the following statements: (2016)

1. The tax rate on land was fixed depending on the quality of the land
2. Private owners of workshops paid an industries tax

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: c

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IV. MUGHAL EMPIRE PART 1

Before we take a look at the previous year questions asked by UPSC from the topic “Mughal Empire”, let us go through some important facts associated with it briefly. These facts will allow you to answer the questions asked by UPSC from this topic very easily and you will learn how to put the knowledge of these facts into use.

REIGN OF BABUR

Background

- Important changes took place in Central and West Asia during the 15th century.
- After the disintegration of the Mongol Empire in the 14th century, Timur united Iran and Turan under one rule once again. Timur died in 1405, but his grandson, Shahrukh Mirza was able to keep intact a large part of his empire.
- The power of the Timurids declined rapidly during the second half of the 15th century. This provided an opportunity to two new elements to come to the forefront.
- From the north, a Mongol tribe, the Uzbeks, thrust into Trans-Oxiana.
- Further to the west, a new dynasty, the Safavid Dynasty, began to dominate Iran. They supported the Shiite sect among the Muslims and the Uzbeks on the other hand, were sunnis.
- Further to the west of Iran, the power of the Ottoman Turks was growing.
- Thus, the scene was set for the conflict of 3 mighty empires in Asia during the 16th century.

Rise of Babur

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- In 1494, at the young age of 12, Babur succeeded to Farghana, a small state in Trans-Oxiana. Babur made a bid to conquer Samarqand. He won the city twice but lost it in no time on both occasions. The second time Uzbek chief, Shaibani Khan defeated Babur and conquered Samarqand. Soon, he overran the rest of the Timurid kingdoms in the area. This forced Babur to move towards Kabul which he conquered in 1504.
- Then in a famous battle of 1510, Shah Ismail (Shah of Iran) defeated and killed Shaibani Khan.
- Babur now made another attempt to recover Samarqand, this time with the help of Iranian forces. But Iranian generals wanted to treat Babur as the governor of an Iranian province rather than as an independent prince.
- Meanwhile, Uzbeks recovered rapidly from their defeat and they once gain ousted Babur from Samarqand.
- These developments finally forced Babur to look towards India.

Conquest of India

- Babur says that from the time he obtained Kabul "I had never ceased to think of the conquest of the Hindustan".

REASONS

- ✓ He was drawn to India by the lure of its wealth. India was the land of gold and riches.
- ✓ There was the meagre income of Kabul. Babur could not provide well for his begs and kinsmen.

India's Situation

- The political in north-west India was suitable for Babur's entry into India. Sikandar Lodi had died in 1517 and Ibrahim Lodi had succeeded him.

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- Ibrahim's efforts to create a large centralized empire had alarmed the Afghan chiefs as well as the Rajputs.
- One of the most powerful of the Afghan chiefs was Daulat Khan Lodi.
- In 1518-19, Babur conquered the powerful fort of Bhira. He then sent messages to Daulat Khan and Ibrahim Lodi, asking for the cessation of the areas which had belonged to Turks. But Daulat Khan detained Babur's envoy at Lahore and When Babur returned to Kabul, Daulat expelled his agent from bhira.
- In 1520-21, Babur once again crossed the Indus, and easily captured Bhira and Sialkot, the twin gateways to Hindustan. Lahore also capitulated to him.
- But in 1525, Daulat Khan again ousted Babur's men from Sialkot and was marching on Lahore. At Babur's approach, the army of Daulat Khan melted away. Daulat Khan submitted and was pardoned.

The Battle of Panipat (20 April 1526)

- A conflict with Ibrahim Lodi, the ruler of Delhi, was inevitable, and Babur prepared for it by marching towards Delhi. Ibrahim Lodi met Babur at Panipat with a force estimated at 100,000 men and 1000 elephants.
- The battle raged for two or three hours. And Ibrahim Lodi was finally defeated.
- The Battle of Panipat is regarded as one of the decisive battles of Indian History:
- It broke the back of Lodi Power and brought under Babur's control the entire area up to Delhi and Agra.
- The treasures stored up by Ibrahim Lodi in Agra relived Babur from his financial difficulties.
- The rich territory up to Jaunpur also lay open to Babur.
- However, Babur had to wage two hard fought battles- one against Rana Sanga of Mewar, and the other against the eastern afghans, before he could consolidate his hold on this area.

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Lodi Dynasty

The Lodi dynasty was an Afghan dynasty that ruled the Delhi Sultanate from 1451 to 1526. It was the last dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate, and was founded by Bahlul Khan Lodi when he replaced the Sayyid dynasty.

- Sikandar Lodi: He founded Agra in 1504 and built mosques. He shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra.
- Ibrahim Lodi: Ibrahim Lodi (1517–1526), the youngest son of Sikandar, was the last Lodi Sultan of Delhi. Ibrahim was defeated in 1526 at the Battle of Panipat. This marked the end of the Lodi Dynasty and the rise of the Mughal Empire in India led by Babur (1526–1530).

Battle of Khanwa

Fought Between – Rana Sanga (with Hasan Khan Mewati) and Babur

When- March 16, 1527

Reason- Babur wanted to extend his empire.

Result- Rana Sanga was defeated.

- Babur's position in the Delhi-Agra region was secured. He further strengthened his position further by conquering forts of Gwalior, Dholpur etc.
- He also annexed large parts of Alwar from Hasan Khan Mewati.
- He led campaign against Medini Rai of Chanderi in Malwa.

Significance of Babur's Advent into India

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- Kabul and Qandahar became integral parts of an empire comprising north India. This strengthened India's foreign trade since these two towns were the starting points for caravans meant for china in the east and the Mediterranean seaports in the west.
- In north India, Babur smashed the power of the Lodis and Rajput confederacy led by Rana Sanga.
- Babur introduced a new mode of warfare in India. Although gunpowder was known in India earlier, Babur showed what a skilled combination of artillery and cavalry could achieve.
- By his new military methods as well by his personal conduct, He re-established the prestige of the crown which had been eroded since Firuz shah Tughlaq.
- Babur was deeply learned in Persian and Arabic and is regarded as famous writer in Turkish language.
- As a prose writer, his Autobiography 'Tuzuk-i-baburi' is considered one of the classics of world literature.
- His other works include masnavi.
- He was a keen naturalist and has described the flora and fauna of India in considerable detail.



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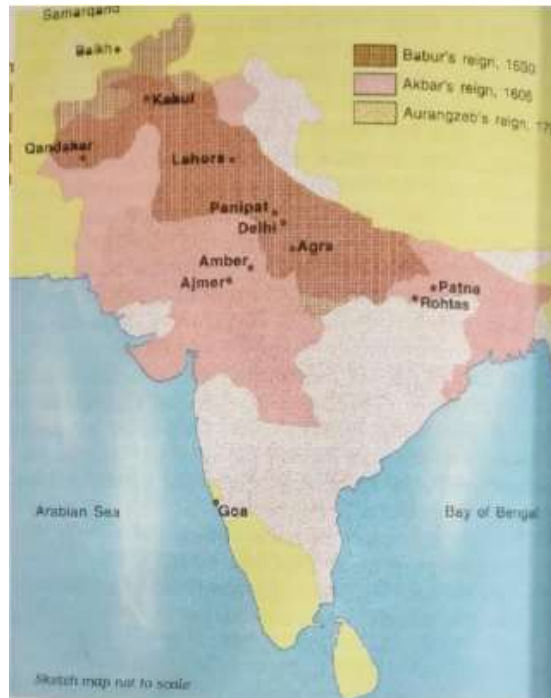
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HUMAYUN & SHER SHAH SURI

- Humayun succeeded Babur in December 1530 at the young age of 23.
- When Humayun ascended the throne at Agra, the empire included Kabul and Qandahar, while there was loose control over Badakhsan beyond the Hindukush mountains. Kabul and Qandhar were under the charge of Humayun's younger brother, Kamran.
- He named the city of Delhi as Dinpanah.
- Sher Shah Suri, born Farid Khan, was the founder of the Suri Empire in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent, with its capital in Sasaram in modern-day Bihar.
- An ethnic Pashtun, Sher Shah took control of the Mughal Empire in 1538.

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- He first served as a private before rising to become a commander in the Mughal army under Babur and then the governor of Bihar. In 1537, when Babur's son Humayun was elsewhere on an expedition, Sher Shah overran the state of Bengal and established the Suri dynasty.
- After his accidental death in 1545, his son Islam Shah became his successor.
- During his seven-year rule from 1538 to 1545, he set up a new civic and military administration, issued the first Rupiya from "Taka" and re-organised the postal system of the Indian subcontinent.
- He further developed Humayun's Din-panah city and named it Shergarh and revived the historical city of Pataliputra, as Patna.
- He extended the Grand Trunk Road from Chittagong in the frontiers of the province of Bengal in northeast India to Kabul in Afghanistan in the far northwest of the country. Humayun, referred to him as "Ustad-I-Badshahan", teacher of kings.

QUESTION 1

Q. Assertion (A): The Battle of Khanwa was certainly more decisive and significant than the First Battle of Panipat

Reason (R): Rana Sanga, the Rajput hero, was certainly a more formidable adversary than Ibrahim Lodi

Select the correct answer using the code given below: (2001)

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

Answer: a

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QUESTION 2

Q. Consider the following: (2015)

The arrival of Babur into India led to the

1. Introduction of gunpowder in the subcontinent
2. Introduction of the arch and dome in the region's architecture
3. Establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: b

QUESTION 3

Q. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the Afghan rulers to the throne of Delhi? (2006)

- a) Sikandar Shah- Ibrahim Lodi- Bahlol Khan Lodi
- b) Sikandar Shah- Bahlol Khan Lodi- Ibrahim Lodi
- c) Bahlol Khan Lodi- Sikandar Shah- Ibrahim Lodi
- d) Bahlol Khan Lodi- Ibrahim Lodi- Sikandar Shah

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Answer: c

QUESTION 4

Q. Alam Khan, one of those who invited Babur to invade India was (2003)

- a) An uncle of Ibrahim Lodi was a pretender to the throne of Delhi
- b) A cousin of Ibrahim Lodi who was ill-treated and expelled from the country
- c) The father of Dilawar Khan to whom cruel treatment was meted out by Ibrahim Lodi
- d) A high official in Punjab province who was very much discontented with Ibrahim Lodi's treatment to his tribe

Answer: a

QUESTION 5

Q. To which Lodi Sultan does the given map relate and what town does the site marked A on the map represent? (1999)



- a) Behlol Lodi, Jaunpur

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- b) Sikandar Lodi, Aligarh
- c) Ibrahim Lodi, Jaunpur
- d) Ibrahim Lodi, Aligarh

Answer: a

REIGN OF AKBAR

- When Humayun died in 1556, Akbar was at Kalanaur in the Punjab, commanding operations against the Afghan rebels there. He was crowned at Kalanaur at the young age of 13 year.



Circumstances when Akbar was crowned

- Afghans were still strong beyond the Agra and were regrouping their forces under the leadership of Hemu. Kabul had been attacked and besieged.
- However, Bairam Khan, the tutor of the prince and a loyal and favourite officer of Humayun, rose to the occasion. He became the wakil of the kingdom, with the title of Khan-i- Khanam and rallied the Mughal forces.

SECOND BATTLE OF PANIPAT

- The Second Battle of Panipat was fought on November 5, 1556, between Raja Hem Chandra Vikramaditya (Hemu), and forces of Mughal Emperor Akbar.
- Hemu had conquered the states of Delhi and Agra a few weeks earlier by defeating the Mughals led by Tardi Beg Khan at the Battle of Delhi and proclaimed himself Raja Vikramaditya at a coronation in Purana Quila in Delhi.

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• Akbar and his guardian Bairam Khan who, after listening the news of losing Agra and Delhi, had marched to Panipat to reclaim the lost territories. In the Battle, Hemu was hit by an arrow and he fainted. Mughals take advantage and captured Hemu and executed him.

Major Campaigns of Akbar

- (1556-1570)- Akbar became independent of the regent Bairam Khan and other members of his domestic staff. Military campaigns were launched against the Suris and other Afghans, against the neighbouring kingdom of Malwa and Gondwana, and to suppress the revolt of his half-brother Mirza Hakim and the Uzbegs.
- In 1568, the Sisodiya capital of chittor was seized and in 1569 Ranthambhor.
- (1570-1585)- Military Campaigns in Gujarat were followed by campaigns in the east in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.
- The Battle of Haldighati was a battle fought on 18 June 1576 between cavalry and archers supporting the Rana of Mewar, Maharana Pratap, and the Mughal emperor Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh I of Amber. The Mughals were the victors and inflicted significant casualties among the Mewaris but failed to capture Pratap, who escaped.
- Akbar marched to Kabul in 1581, the first time an Indian ruler had entered this historic town. Akbar handed over Kabul to his sister, before returning to India.
- (1585-1605)-After settling the affairs of the north-west Akbar turned his attention towards the affairs of the eastern and western India and the Deccan. Orissa which was at that time under domination of Afghan chief, was conquered by Raja Man Singh. Mansingh also conquered CoochBihar and parts of East Bengal, including Dacca.
- Campaigns in the Deccan started and Berar, Khandesh and parts of Ahmednagar were annexed.

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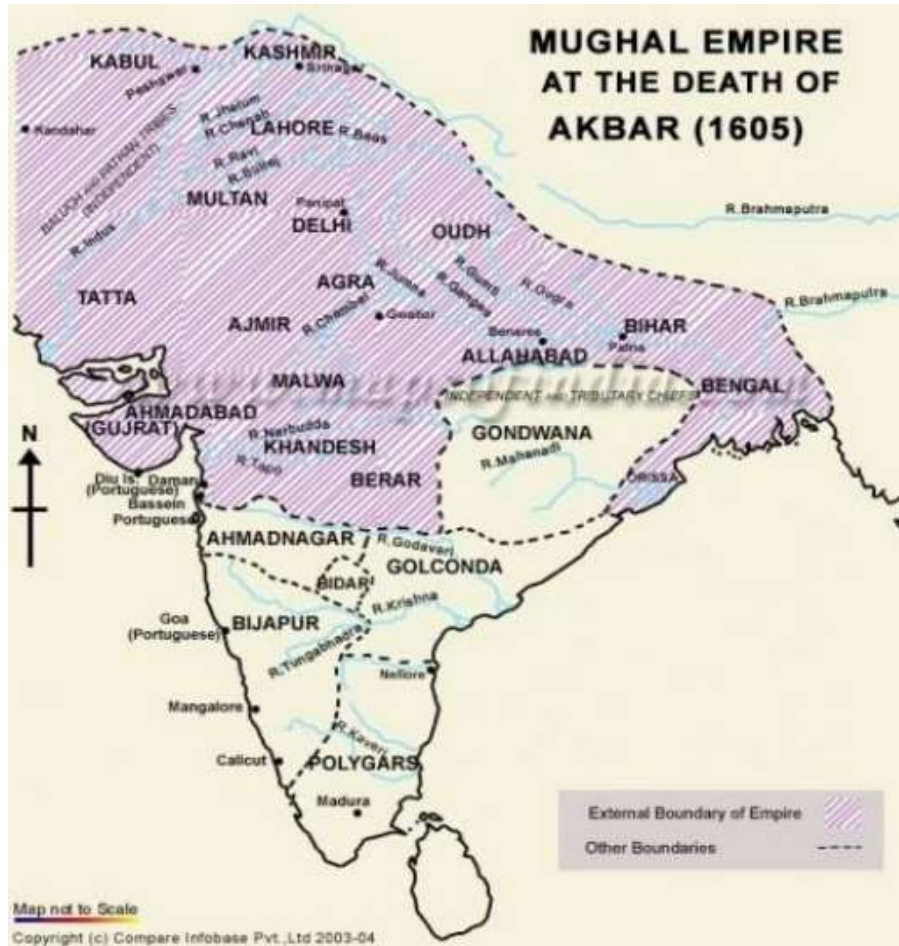
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Administration

LAND REVENUE

- Akbar instituted a new system called 'Dahsala' or 'zabti system'. Under this system, the average produce of different crops as well as the average prices prevailing over the last 10 years were calculated.
- One-third of the average produce was the state share. The state demand was in cash.

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- The zabti system is associated with Raja Todar Mal and is sometimes called Todar Mal's 'Bandobast'.
- A number of other assessments were also followed under Akbar. The most common and the oldest was called 'Batai' or 'Ghalla Bakshi'. In this system, the produce was divided between the peasants and the state in fixed proportion.
- A third system which was widely used in Akbar's time was 'nasaq'. It meant a rough calculation of the amount payable by the peasant on the basis of what he had been paying in the past.
- Also, in fixing the land revenue, continuity of cultivation was taken into account:
 - ✓ Polaj- Land which remained under cultivation almost every year
 - ✓ Parati- Uncultivated land
 - ✓ Chachar- Land which had been fallow for 2-3 years and if longer than that- Banjar
- He also introduced system to advance money to peasants by way of loans(taccavi) for seeds, implements etc.

Mansabdari System and the Army

- Akbar introduced a new system called 'Mansabdari System' to organise the nobility as well as his army.
- Under this system, every officer was assigned a rank (mansab). The lowest rank was 10, and the highest was 5000 for the nobles. Towards the end of the Akbar's reign, the highest rank a noble could attain was raised from 5000 to 7000, and two premier nobles of the empire, Mirza Aziz Koka and Raja Man singh, were honoured with the rank of 7000 each.

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- The ranks were divided into two- Zat and Sawar. Zat means personal. It fixed the personal status of a person, and also the salary due to him. The Sawar indicated the number of cavalrymen (sawars) a person was required to maintain.

Dagh System

- Great care was taken to ensure that the sawars recruited by nobles were experienced and wellmounted. For this purpose, a descriptive roll (chehra) of the soldier was maintained, and his horse was branded with the imperial marks. This was called 'Dagh' system.
- Ideally, for every ten cavalrymen, the mansabdars had to maintain 20 horses. This was so, because horses had to be rested while on March, and replacements were necessary in time of war.

Organisation of Government

- Hardly any changes were made by the Akbar in the organisation of the local government.
- The Pargana and Sarkar continued as before.
- Chief officers of Sarkar- Faujdar (incharge of law and order) and Amalguzar (responsible for assessment and collection of the land revenue).
- The territories of the empire were divided into jagir, Khalisa and inam.
- Diwan- Responsible for all income and expenditure and held control over Khalisa, Jagir and Inam lands.
- Mir Bakshi- Head of the military department. It was the Mir Bakshi and not the Diwan who was considered the head of the nobility. He was also the head of the intelligence and information agencies of the empire.
- Intelligence Officers (barids) and news reporters(waqia-navis) were posted to all parts of the empire.
- Mir Saman- In-charge of the imperial households.

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- Judicial Department was headed by the chief Qazi. This post was sometimes combined with that of the chief 'Sadr' who was responsible for all charitable and religious endowments.
- In order to make himself accessible to the people as well as to the ministers, Akbar carefully divided his time. The day started with 'Jharokha' in which people assembled to get a glimpse of ruler and to present petitions. These petitions were attended in Darbar (Diwan-i-am). Separate time was allotted to ministers for private consultation called 'Ghusal Khana'

QUESTION 6

Q. In Medieval India, Mansabdari system was introduced mainly for (1996)

- a) Making recruitment to the army
- b) Facilitating revenue collection
- c) Ensuring religious harmony
- d) Effecting clean administration

Answer: d

QUESTION 7

Q. In the given map, the shaded part represents Akbar's empire at a certain juncture: 'A' stands for an independent country and 'B' marks the site of a city. Which one of the following alternatives given all correct information? (1998)

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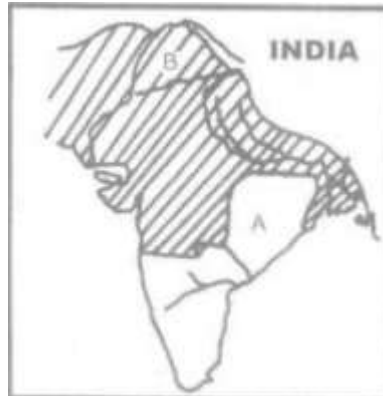
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- a) Akbar in 1557: (a) Golkonda (b) Lahore
- b) Akbar in 1557: (a) Khandesh (b) Multan
- c) Akbar in 1605: (a) Gondwana (b) Multan
- d) Akbar in 1605: (a) Gondwana (b) Lahore

Answer: d

QUESTION 8

Q. Assertion (A): Emperor Akbar marched towards Afghanistan in 1581 with a huge army

Reason (R): He was on his way to reclaim his ancestral country of Ferghana in Central Asia

Select the correct answer using the code given below: (2003)

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

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Answer: c

QUESTION 9

Q. Assertion (A): During the time of Akbar, for every ten cavalrymen, the mansabdars had to maintain twenty horses

Reason (R): Horses had to be rested while on March and replacements were necessary in times of war

Select the correct answer using the code given below: (1999)

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

Answer: a

QUESTION 10

Q. The head of the military department under the recognized central machinery of administration during Akbar's reign was (1997)

- a) Diwan
- b) Mir Bakshi
- c) Mir Saman
- d) Bakshi

Answer: b

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REIGN OF JAHANGIR

Jahangir (1605-1627)

- He succeeded to the throne after the death of Akbar.
- Shortly, after Jahangir's succession, his eldest son, Khusrau, broke out into rebellion. However, that proved to be short-lived. Jahangir defeated him at a battle near Lahore and soon afterwards he was captured and imprisoned.

Major Campaigns and Events

- Military campaigns started by Akbar continued.
- The Sisodiya ruler of Mewar, Amar Singh, accepted Mughal service.
- Less successful campaigns against the Sikhs, the Ahoms and Ahmadnagar followed.
- In the last years of his reign, Prince Khurram (Shah Jahan) rebelled because Khurram had his own ambitions of which Jahangir did not approved of.
- The Efforts of Nur Jahan (Jahangir's wife) to marginalise were unsuccessful.
- In 1612, Sir Thomas Roe visited the Mughal Emperor Nur-ud-din Salim Jahangir (r. 1605–1627) to arrange for a commercial treaty that would give the company exclusive rights to reside and establish factories in Surat and other areas. In return, the company offered to provide the Emperor with goods and rarities from the European market. This mission was highly successful.

Art: Jahangir was fascinated with art and architecture.

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• Jahangir himself was far from modest in his autobiography when he stated his prowess at being able to determine the artist of any portrait by simply looking at a painting. Mughal Painting reached its zenith under the reign of Jahangir.

QUESTION 11

Q. During the time of which Mughal Emperor did the English East India Company establish its first factory in India? (2008)

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shahjahan
- d) Aurangzeb

Answer: b

QUESTION 12

Q. With whose permission did the English set up their first factory in Surat? (2009)

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shahjahan
- d) Aurangzeb

Answer: b

QUESTION 13

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Q. Mughal painting reached its zenith under (1996)

- a) Humayun
- b) Akbar
- c) Jahangir
- d) Shahjahan

Answer: c

QUESTION 14

Q. The loss of Qandahar was a big blow to the Mughal empire from the view point of (1998)

- a) natural resources
- b) Buffer territory
- c) Communication
- d) Strategic stronghold

Answer: d

QUESTION 15

Q. Bhakta Tukaram was a contemporary of which Mughal Emperor? (2006)

- a) Babar
- b) Akbar
- c) Jahangir

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d) Aurangzeb

Answer: c

V. MUGHAL EMPIRE PART 2

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Before we take a look at the previous year questions asked by UPSC from the topic “Mughal Empire”, let us go through some important facts associated with it briefly. These facts will allow you to answer the questions asked by UPSC from this topic very easily and you will learn how to put the knowledge of these facts into use.

SHAHJAHAN

- He succeeded to the throne in 1628 after the death of Jahangir.
- Although an able military commander, Shah Jahan is perhaps best remembered for his architectural achievements.
- The period of his reign is widely considered to be the golden age of Mughal architecture. Shah Jahan commissioned many monuments, the best known of which is the Taj Mahal in Agra, which entombs his wife Mumtaz Mahal.



Major Campaigns and Events of the Shahjahan

- He continued Mughal campaigns in the Deccan under Shah Jahan.
- The Afghan noble Khan Jahan Lodi rebelled and was defeated.
- Campaigns were launched against Ahmadnagar; the Bundelas were defeated and Orchha seized.
- In the north-west, the campaign to seize Balkh from the Uzbegs was unsuccessful and Qandahar was lost to Safavids.
- In 1632, Ahmadnagar was finally annexed and Bijapur forced for peace.

SHAHJAHAN'S BALKH CAMPAIGN

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- Objective: To secure a friendly ruler in Balkh and Badakshan which bordered Kabul, which helps in controlling the rebel Afghan tribes ruling near Ghazni and Khyber.
- Result: The Mughal campaign was, by all standards, a strategic failure. No territory was gained, no changes in ruling dynasty were made, and nothing of tangible benefit was acquired.

AURANGZEB

- Towards the end of 1657, Shah Jahan was taken ill at Delhi. So, to avert a conflict between his sons over succession, He decided to nominate Dara Shikoh as his successor. But these actions, convinced the other princes of Shah Jahan's partiality to Dara.

Battle of Dharmat (April, 1658)

- It was fought between Dara Shikoh and Younger sons of Shahjahan i.e. Aurangzeb and Murad. Aurangzeb was victorious in this battle.
- After Dharmat, Dara made frantic efforts to seek allies. He approached Rana of Udaipur. But the Rana had already been won over by Aurangzeb. Thus, Dara failed to win over even the important Rajput rajas to his side.

Battle of Samugarh (May, 1658)

- Between Dara Shikoh and Aurangzeb.
- Result: Dara Shikoh was defeated, and he fled from Mughal Empire.
- Shah Jahan was besieged in the fort of Agra
- Aurangzeb was declared the new Mughal Emperor.
- Murad: Acc. to the terms of Aurangzeb's agreement with Murad, the kingdom was to be partitioned between the two. But Aurangzeb had no intention of sharing the empire, Hence, He treacherously imprisoned Murad and sent him to the Gwalior Jail. He was killed two years later.

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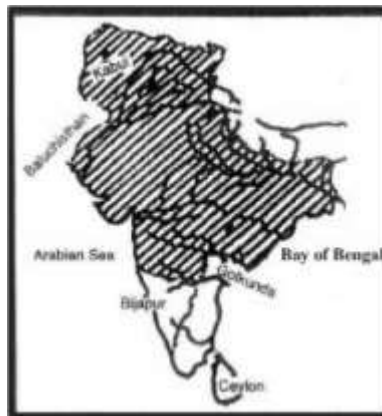
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QUESTION 1

Q. The shaded area in the below map shows the empire of (2001)



- a) Ala-ud-din Khilji
- b) Mohammed Tughlaq
- c) Shahjahan
- d) Aurangzeb

Answer: c

QUESTION 2

Q. Assertion (A): During the reign of Shahjahan, Dara Sikoh was sent on expedition to Balkha, Badakhsan and Qandahar

Reason (R): The expedition sent by Shahjahan to the Middle East was a marvelous success

Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (1998)

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- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

Answer: c

QUESTION 3

Q. The motive behind Shah Jahan's Balkh campaign was to (2002)

- a) Secure a friendly ruler in Balkh and Badakshan which bordered Kabul
- b) Conquer Samarqand and Farghana, the Mughal homelands
- c) Fix the Mughal frontier on the 'scientific line', the Amu Daria
- d) Expand the Mughal Empire beyond the sub-continent

Answer: a

QUESTION 4

Q. The battle of Dharmat was fought between (2003)

- a) Muhammad Ghor and Jai Chand
- b) Babur and Afghans
- c) Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh
- d) Ahmad Shah Durrani and the Marathas

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Answer: c

QUESTION 5

Q. How did the dynasty of Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar come to an end? (2004)

- a) Ahmadnagar was annexed into Mughal empire and Hussain shah was consigned to life imprisonment
- b) Mughal troops destroyed Daulatabad fort and killed Nizam-ul-mulk of Ahmadnagar
- c) Fateh Khan usurped the throne from Nizam-ul-Mulk
- d) Malik Ambar was defeated in a battle with Mughals in 1631 and the entire royal family was killed by the Mughal troops

Answer: a

QUESTION 6

Q. How did the Mughal Emperor Jahandarshah's reign come to an early end? (2003)

- a) He was deposed by his wazir
- b) He died due to a slip while climbing down steps
- c) He was defeated by his nephew in a battle
- d) He died of sickness due to too much consumption of wine

Answer: c

DO IT YOURSELF

QUESTION 7

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Q. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? (1999)

- a) Jahangir: William Hawkins
- b) Akbar: Sir Thomas Roe
- c) Shahjahan: Tavernier
- d) Aurangzeb: Manucci

QUESTION 8

Q. Nastaliq was (1996)

- a) A Persian script used in Medieval India
- b) A raga composed by Tansen
- c) A cess levied by the Mughal rulers
- d) A manual code of conduct for the Ulemas

Answer: a

EXPLANATION

- Calligraphy, the art of handwriting, was considered a skill of great importance.
- It was practised using different styles.
- Akbar's favourite was the 'Nastaliq', a fluid style with long horizontal strokes.
- It is written using a piece of trimmed reed with a tip of 5-10mm called qalam, dipped in carbon ink (siyahi).

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QUESTION 9

Q. In Indian history, who was Abdul Hamid Lahori? (2006)

- a) An important military commander during Akbar's reign
- b) An official historian of the reign of Shah Jahan
- c) An important noble and confidant of Aurangzeb
- d) A chronicler and poet during the reign of Muhammad Shah

Answer: b

QUESTION 10

Q. Prem Vatika, poems on the life of Krishna, was composed by (1996)

- a) Bihari
- b) Surdas
- c) Raskhan
- d) Kabir

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Answer: c

QUESTION 11

Q. The medieval Indian writer who refers to the discovery of America is (1997)

- a) Malik Muhammad Jayasi
- b) Amir Khusrau
- c) Raskhan
- d) Abul Fazl

Answer: d

QUESTION 12

Q. Consider the following statements: (1998)

Ahadis were those troopers who

- 1. Offered their services singly
- 2. Did not attach themselves to any chief
- 3. Has the emperor as their immediate colonel
- 4. Attached themselves to Mirzas

Of these statements

- a) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
- b) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

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c) 2 and 3 are correct

d) 1 and 4 are correct

Answer: b

QUESTION 13

Q. Which among the following ports was called Babul Makka (Gate of Makka) during the Mughal Period? (2001)

a) Calicut

b) Broach

c) Cambay

d) Surat

Answer: d

EXPLANATION

- Surat in Gujarat was the emporium of Western trade during the Mughal period along with Cambay and somewhat later, Ahmedabad.
- Surat was the gateway for trade with West Asia via the Gulf of Ormuz.
- Surat has also been called the gate to Mecca because many pilgrim ships set sail from here.

VI. THE MARATHAS

CENTRES: BELTOLA, SILCHAR, KOKRAJHAR, COTTON UNIVERSITY, SONAPUR COLLEGE, MARGHERITA

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Before we take a look at the previous year questions asked by UPSC from the topic “The Marathas”, let us go through some important facts associated with it briefly. These facts will allow you to answer the questions asked by UPSC from this topic very easily and you will learn how to put the knowledge of these facts into use.

Background

- Marathas had important positions in the administrative and military system of Ahmadnagar and Bijapur and that their power and influence in the affairs of government had grown as the Mughals advanced towards the Deccan.
- Both the Deccani sultans and the Mughals made a bid for their support. But Marathas did not have any large, well-established states as the Rajputs had.
- The Credit for setting up such a large state goes to Shahji Bhonsle and his son, Shivaji.
- By the treaty of 1636, Shahji yielded the territories he was dominating. He joined the service of Bijapur and turned his energies to Karnataka. This forms the background to Shivaji’s attempt to carve out a large principality around Poona.

SHIVAJI

- Shahji had left the Poona jagir to his minor son, Shivaji.
- Shivaji showed his mettle at the age of 18, he overran a number of hill forts near Poona- Rajgarh, Kondana and Torna in the years 1645-47.
- In 1674, Shivaji crowned himself formally at Raigarh. The formal coronation had a number of purposes:
 - ✓ It placed him on a pedestal much higher than any of the Maratha chiefs.
 - ✓ A formal declaration was also made by the priest that Shivaji was a



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high class kshatriya.

- ✓ As an independent ruler, it now became possible to enter into treaties with Deccani sultans.
- In 1676, He undertook a bold new venture. With the aid and support of his brothers, Madanna and Akhanna at Hyderabad, Shivaji undertook an expedition into the Bijapuri Karnataka.
- Shivaji was given a grand welcome by the Qutb shah at his capital and a formal agreement was arrived at. The Qutb Shah agreed to pay a subsidy of one lakh huns annually to Shivaji and a Maratha ambassador was to live at his court.
- The treaty was very favourable of Shivaji and enabled him to capture Jinji and Vellore from Bijapuri officials and also to conquer much of the territories held by his half-brother, Ekoji.
- Shivaji had assumed the title of 'Haindava-Dharmoddharak' (Protector of the Hindu Faith).
- Shivaji's system of administration was largely borrowed from the administrative practices of the Deccani states.
- He designated eight ministers, called the Ashtapradhan.
 - ✓ Peshva (Prime Minister)
 - ✓ Amatya or Mazumdar (Finance Minister)
 - ✓ Waqia-Navis (like a home minister)
 - ✓ Sumant or Dabir (dealing with the outsiders)
 - ✓ Sachiv (The official correspondence)
 - ✓ Pandit Rao (The official religious officer)
 - ✓ Sar-i-nabuat (army affairs)

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✓ Nyaayadhish(judiciary)

- There were eight subordinate officials to support the above and they were known as Diwan, Mazumdar, Fadnavis, Daftardar, Karkhani, Chitnis, Jamdar and Potnis.

- He preferred giving the cash salary to his officials. Until now the revenue collection was the job of the Kulkarnis and Patils, and the officer was hereditary. Shivaji changed this system and the revenue collection was not now a hereditary job.

- Shivaji strictly regulated the “mirasdars,” (those who had the hereditary rights in land). Later mirasdars grew and strengthened themselves by building strong holds and castles in the villages. Shivaji destroyed their bastions and forced them to surrender.

- Shivaji supplemented his income by levying a contribution which came to be one-fourth of the land revenue, began to be called chauthai or chauth.

- Shivaji was not only a deserving general and a skillful strategist, but he was also a shrewd diplomat and laid the foundation of a strong state by curbing the power of the Deshmukhs.

- Shivaji had 2 sons: Sambhaji and Rajaram

- Sambhaji, the elder son, was very popular among the courtiers. He got involved in Politics at a very young age of 9. He was a very learned Prince and had written literary works like Budhbhushanam at the age of 14.

Major conquests

- His first big achievement was the raid at Burhanpur the beloved city of Aurangzeb. Sambhaji collected huge ransom and plundered the city but ordered his soldiers not to touch any women, children or any Mosque.

Portuguese

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Sambhaji defeated the Portuguese and Chikka Deva Raya of Mysore with the help of the Supreme Commander of the Maratha forces Hambirrao. Portuguese were very much afraid of Sambhaji.

- The Portuguese colony of Goa at that time provided supplies to the Mughals, allowed them to use the Portuguese ports in India and pass through their territory. In order to deny this support to the Mughals, Sambhaji undertook a campaign against Portuguese Goa in late 1683, storming the colony and taking its forts.
- After the downfall of Bijapur and Golconda by the Aurangzeb in 1686-87 campaign, he concentrated all his forces against the Marathas.
- In 1686, Shambhaji was attacked at his secret hide-out at sangameshwar by a Mughal force. He then was executed by the Mughal forces.
- Upon Sambhaji's death, his half-brother Rajaram assumed the throne. The Mughal siege of Raigad continued, and he had to flee to Vishalgad and then to Gingee for safety. From there the Maratha raided Mughal territory, and many forts were recaptured. In 1697, Rajaram offered a truce but this was rejected by Aurangzeb. Rajaram died in 1700 at Sinhagad.
- His widow, Tarabai assumed control in the name of her son, Ramaraja (Shivaji II). She led the Maratha against the Mughal, and by 1705 they had crossed the Narmada River and entered Malwa, then in Mughal possession. As Shivaji II was not capable to rule, many Maratha nobles, mainly Dhanaji Jadhav defected to Shahu's side.
- After Aurangzeb's death in 1707, Shahu, son of Sambhaji (and grandson of Shivaji), was released by Bahadur Shah I, the new Mughal emperor. Upon release, Shahu immediately claimed the Maratha throne and challenged his aunt Tarabai and her son.
- Shahu appointed Dhanaji Jadhav as the supreme commander of the Maratha forces and Bahiroji Pingale as Peshwa. Later Balaji Vishwanath and his descendants were appointed as Peshwas of the Empire.
- During this era, Peshwas belonging to the Bhat family controlled the Maratha Army and later became de facto rulers of the Maratha Empire after the death of Shahu in 1749.

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Balaji Vishwanath

- Shahu appointed Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath in 1713.
- His first major achievement was the conclusion of the Treaty of Lonavala in 1714 with Kanhoji Angre, the most powerful naval chief on the Western Coast. Kanhoji Angre later accepted Shahuji as Chhatrapati.
- In 1719, an army of Marathas marched to Delhi after defeating Sayyid Hussain Ali, the Mughal governor of Deccan, and deposed the Mughal emperor. The Mughal Emperors became puppets in the hands of their Maratha overlords from this point on.

Baji Rao I

- After Balaji Vishwanath's death in April 1720, his son, Baji Rao I, was appointed Peshwa by Chhatrapati Shahu even when many Maratha Nobles were opposed to it.

Major Campaigns and Events

The Battle of Palkhed: When-February 28, 1728 at the village of Palkhed, Maharashtra

Between- Baji Rao I and the Qamar-ud-din Khan, Asaf Jah I of Hyderabad

Result-The Marathas defeated the Nizam.

- In 1737, Marathas under Bajirao I raided the suburbs of Delhi in a blitzkrieg in the Battle of Delhi. The Nizam left Deccan to rescue Mughals from the invasion of Marathas, but was defeated decisively in the Battle of Bhopal. The Marathas extracted a large tribute from the Mughals and signed a treaty which ceded Malwa to the Marathas.
- Battle of Vasai: It was fought between the Marathas and the Portuguese rulers of Vasai. The Marathas were led by Chimaji Appa, brother of Baji Rao. The Maratha victory in this war was a major achievement of Baji Rao's time in office.

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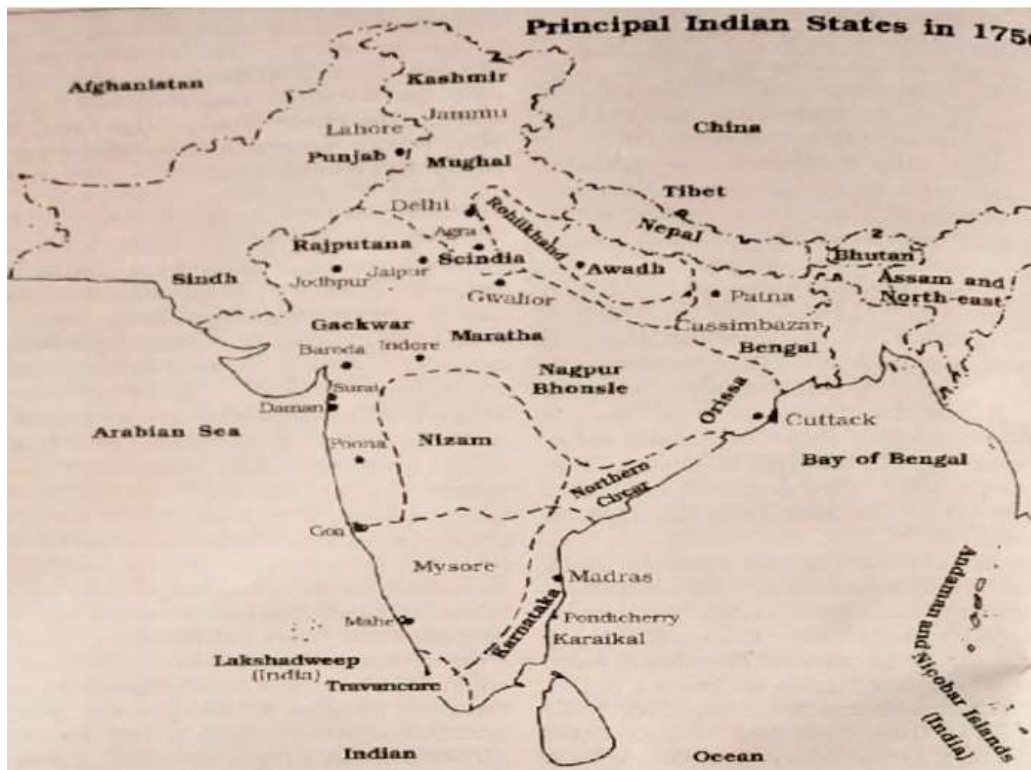


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- Besides gaining military victories, Baji Rao's principal contribution was seen in the domain of consolidating the Maratha power. He joined hands with Raghuji Bhonsle of Nagpur, Malhar Rao Holkar of Indore, Pillaji Gaekwar of Baroda and Ranoji Scindia of Gwalior and formed a powerful Maratha Confederacy.



Balaji Baji Rao

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- Baji Rao's son, Balaji Bajirao (Nanasaheb), was appointed as the next Peshwa by Shahuji despite the opposition of other chiefs. In 1749 when Shahu died, Ramraja became Chhatrapati (King) of the Maratha Empire.
- He undertook many campaigns both in the north and the south and maintained Maratha suzerainty over Malwa, Gujarat and Bundelkhand.
- He collected tributes from several Rajput rulers also.
- The Maratha chief Raghuji Bhonsle attacked Nawab Alivardi Khan of Bengal and forced him to surrender Orissa and agree to an annual payment of chauth of Bengal and Bihar.
- In 1752, the Peshwa also established the Maratha control over Delhi.
- In the south, He defeated the Nizam of Hyderabad in the year 1760 and won control over Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, some parts of Bidar, the fort of Daulatabad and several other fortresses.

Third Battle of Panipat: When- 1761

Between- Maratha forces and Ahmad shah Abdali at Panipat

Result- Peshwa had to face a crushing defeat, which gave severe blow to the rising supremacy.

QUESTION 1

Q. Ashtapradhan was a council of Ministers (1995)

- a) in the Gupta administration
- b) in the Chola administration
- c) in the Vijayanagara administration
- d) in the Maratha administration

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Answer: d

QUESTION 2

Q. The member of Shivaji's Astha Pradhana who looked after foreign affairs was: (1998)

- a) Peshwa
- b) Sachiv
- c) Pandit Rao
- d) Sumant

Answer: d

QUESTION 3

Q. Who among the following streamlined the Maratha administration after Sambhaji? (2000)

- a) Raja Ram
- b) Balaji Viswanath
- c) Ganga Bai
- d) Nanaji Deshmukh

Answer: b

QUESTION 4

Q. Assertion (A): Marathas emerged as the strongest native power in India after the decline of Mughal empire

Reason (R): Marathas were the first to have a clear concept of a united Indian nation

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Select the correct answer using the code given below: (2003)

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

Answer: c

QUESTION 5

Q. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: (2000)

List I	List II
A. Iqta	1. Marathas
B. jagir	2. Delhi Sultans
C. Amaram	3. Mughals
D. Mokasa	4. Vijayanagar

A B C D

- a) 3 2 1 4
- b) 2 3 4 1
- c) 2 3 1 4

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d) 3 2 4 1

Answer: b

QUESTION 6

Q. The 'Modi script' was employed in the documents of the: (1995)

a) Wodeyars

b) Zamorins

c) Hoysalas

d) Marathas

Answer: d

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VII. INDIA IN LATE 18TH CENTURY

Before we take a look at the previous year questions asked by UPSC from the topic “India in Late 18th Century”, let us go through some important facts associated with it briefly. These facts will allow you to answer the questions asked by UPSC from this topic very easily and you will learn how to put the knowledge of these facts into use.

RISE OF SEMI-AUTONOMOUS STATES

The disintegration of Mughal empire also led to the establishment of many semi-autonomous states in India.

Awadh

- In Awadh, Saadat Khan established such a state. His actual name was Mir Muhammad Amin.
- He was a Shia from Persia and had been appointed as the Faujdar of Bayana initially. Later he joined the Irani group in Mughal Court and assisted in destroying the influence of Saiyid brothers.
- Consequently, the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah was pleased to grant him a mansab of 5000 zats.
- Later the mansab was raised to 7000 and the title of Burhan-ul-mulk was bestowed upon him.
- In 1720, he was also made the subahdar of Agra from where he was transferred to Awadh two years later. In 1739, Muhammad Shah called him to Delhi to fight against Nadir Shah. However, Saadat Khan played a game by inviting Nadir Shah to invade Delhi and the promise to pay him ransom. But this plan recoiled on him as he was taken prisoner by Nadir Shah for failing to pay him the promised ransom. Later, Saadat Khan committed suicide in 1739. But before death, he had converted into an independent Muslim state.
- After the death of Saadat Khan, his nephew Safdarjang became the next ruler of Awadh.

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- The Mughal emperor Ahmad Shah appointed him as wazir and gave him the area of Allahabad. He came to be called Nawab-Wazir of Awadh.
- In 1754, he died after an unsuccessful resistance to imperial forces.
- Safdarjung's son Shuja-ud-daula succeeded him to the throne. He too was nominated as the wazir of the Mughal empire.
- However, he sided with Ahmad shah Abdali in the Third Battle of Panipat. Later, he fought against the British in the battle of Buxar and was defeated. He died in 1775.
- In 1801, the Nawab of Awadh finally entered into a subsidiary alliance with Lord Wellesley and in 1856, Awadh was merged with British empire in India.

Bengal

As an important province of the Mughal empire, the subahdar of Bengal used to be appointed by the Emperor himself.

- In 1700, Murshid Quli Khan of Bengal became the diwan of Bengal. In 1707, after the death of Aurangzeb, he shifted his base from Dacca to Murshidabad. A few years later he was appointed as the subahdar of Bengal. In 1719, he also gained the Diwani of orissa. He died in 1727.
- After Murshid Quli Khan, his son-in-law Shuja-ud-din was appointed as the subahdar of Bengal and Orissa. In 1733, Bihar was also added to his charge.
- After him, his son Sarfaraz Khan assumed the charge of the province.
- But in 1740, the Deputy governor of Bihar, Alivardi Khan rebelled against him and seized the power by putting him to death.
- During his regime, the Marathas continuously attacked Bengal forcing him into treaty under which Alivardi Khan agreed to pay an annual chauth. After Alivardi, his grandson Mirza Muhammad Siraj-ud-

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daula became the Nawab of Bengal. But He had to face the British army under Lord Clive at Plassey. The battle of Plassey proved fatal for the young Nawab and a boon for the East India Company.

Hyderabad

- Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah founded the state of Hyderabad in 1724. His original name was Chin Qulich Khan.
- From 1722 to 1724 he also served as Wazir of the Mughal Emperor. However, on account of internal differences with the Emperor, He returned to Deccan. There he founded Asafjahi dynasty and administered the state as an independent ruler.
- After Asaf Jah's death, Nasir Jung, Muzaffar Jung and Salar Jung became the rulers of Hyderabad one after the other.
- In 1798, Hyderabad entered into a subsidiary alliance with the British for gaining stability.

Mysore

- Since the downfall of the Vijayanagar Empire in 1565, the Wodeyar dynasty was ruling over Mysore.
- In 1761, finding his opportunity in the prolonged wars in which Mysore was involved , an army commander named Haidar Ali established his de facto authority over the kingdom.
- With the help of his army, Haidar Ali expanded the territories of Mysore.

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-1769)

CAUSE

- Haidar Ali built a strong army and annexed many regions in the South including Bidnur, Canara, Sera, Malabar and Sunda.
- He also took French support in training his army.

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- This alarmed the British.

WAR

- The British, along with the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad declared war on Mysore.
- Haidar Ali was able to bring the Marathas and the Nizam to his side with skillful diplomacy.
- But the British under General Smith defeated Ali in 1767.
- His son Tipu Sultan advanced towards Madras against the English.

RESULT

- In 1769, the Treaty of Madras was signed which brought an end to the war.

Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)

CAUSE

- The Marathas attacked Mysore in 1771. But the British refused to honour the Treaty of Madras and did not give support to Haidar Ali.
- As a result, Haidar Ali's territories were taken by the Marathas. This angered Haidar Ali who started hating the British. When the English attacked Mahe, a French possession under Haidar Ali's dominion, he declared war on the English in 1780.

WAR

- Haidar Ali forged an alliance with the Nizam and the Marathas and defeated the British forces in Arcot.
- Haidar Ali died in 1782 and the war was continued by his son Tipu Sultan.

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RESULT

- As per the Treaty of Mangalore, both parties agreed to return the captured territories and prisoners to each other.

Third Anglo-Mysore War (1786-1792)

CAUSES

- The British started improving their relationship with the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas.
- He also refused to free the English prisoners taken during the second Anglo-Mysore war as per the Treaty of Mangalore.

WAR

- Tipu declared war on Travancore in 1789. Travancore was a friendly state of the British.
- In 1790, the Governor-General of Bengal, Lord Cornwallis declared war on Tipu.
- Tipu was defeated in the first phase of the war and his forces had to retreat.

RESULT

- The war ended with the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792.
- As per the treaty, Tipu had to cede half of his kingdom to the English including the areas of Malabar, Dindigul, Coorg and Baramahal.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)

CAUSES

- The Treaty of Seringapatam failed to bring peace between Tipu and the English.

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- Tipu also refused to accept the Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley.

WAR

- Mysore was attacked from all four sides. The Marathas and the Nizam invaded from the North.
- The British secured a decisive victory at the Battle of Seringapatam in 1799.
- Tipu died while defending the city.

RESULT

- Tipu's territories were divided between the British and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- The core area around Seringapatam and Mysore was restored to the Wodeyar dynasty who had been ruling Mysore before Haidar Ali became the de-facto ruler.
- Mysore entered into a Subsidiary Alliance with the British and a British resident was placed at the Mysore Court.
- The Kingdom of Mysore remained a princely state not directly under the British until 1947 when it chose to join the Indian Union.

Rajput states

- Following Aurangzeb's death, the Rajputs found the opportunity to re-establish their independence. At that time, Marawar (Jodhpur) and Amer (Jaipur) were the two major kingdoms in Rajputana.
- The ruler of Marwar, Raja Ajit Singh made the first attempt to take advantage of the prevailing political situation and regained control of Marwar.
- In 1714, Hussain Ali, the commander-in-chief of the Mughal forces attacked Jodhpur and forced Ajit Singh for peace by marrying one of his daughters with Farukh Siyar.

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- The ruler of Amer was Sawai Jai Singh. He followed a policy of keeping himself aloof from the politics of Farrukh siyar and the Saiyid brothers.
- Thus in 1721, he was appointed as governor of Agra and also given the charge of administering Gujarat.
- Sawai Jai Singh built the city and fort of Jaipur and made it his capital.
- He built 5 observatories, where special arrangements were made to study astronomy.
- He had Euclid's 'Elements of Geometry' and several works on Trigonometry translated into Sanskrit.
- Although the Rajputs controlled Rajputana and the areas around Delhi in the 18th century, but they could not consolidate their position on account of internal discord. This weakened them politically but also made them an easy prey to the Maratha attacks.

Invasion of Nadir Shah

- During the reign of Muhammad Shah, the invasion of the Persian ruler Nadir Shah dealt a severe blow to the Mughal Empire and shook it from within.
- His major contribution was in ousting the Afghans from Persia. The ruler of Persia was so grateful that he gifted some part of the kingdom to him. In 1736, after the Safavid ruler died he became the ruler of entire Persia and assumed the title 'Shah'.
- After becoming king, he thought of expanding his territory.
- In 1739, a fierce battle between the armies of Nadir Shah and Mughals empire at Karnal.
- Karnal Battle lasted just for 3 hours. Saadat Khan was arrested and put into prison. Nizam-ulmulk entered into an agreement with Nadir Shah under which Mughal emperor was required to pay a compensation of 50 lakh rupees to Nadir Shah.
- The invasion of Nadir Shah shattered the prestige of Mughal Empire. The empire lost its territory to the west of the river Indus including Kashmir and Sindh.

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Invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali

- Nadir Shah was assassinated in 1747. This led Ahmad Shah Abdali to first proclaim himself as the ruler of Kandhar. Afterwards, he conquered Kabul.
- After consolidating his position in Afghanistan, Abdali set his eyes on India. He launched his first invasion of Punjab in 1748.
- Second attack on Punjab in 1749 in which he defeated Muin-ul-Mulk and returned after extracting 14,000 rupees as annual tribute.
- Third attack on Punjab in 1752: He captured Sindh while reaffirming his suzerainty over Punjab.
- Fourth attack on Punjab in 1756: He marched upto Delhi and looted Indian territory as far as Mathura and Agra.
- Before his return, he recognized Alamgir II as the Emperor, Imad-ul-Daula as the wazir and Ruhela chief Najib-ud-Daula as his personal representative and Mir bakshi of the Empire.
- On his fifth invasion, Abdali fought with the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.

REASON

Abdali was enraged at the ouster of his son Timur shah from Punjab.

QUESTION 1

Q. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists: (1998)

List I	List II
A. 1556	1. Battle of Haldi Ghati

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B. 1600	2. Nadir Shah's capture of Delhi
C. 1686	3. Death of Shivaji
D. 1739	4. Grant of Charter to East India Company
	5. Accession to Akbar

A B C D

a) 3 4 2 1

b) 5 4 3 2

c) 5 2 1 4

d) 1 5 3 2

Answer: b

QUESTION 2

Q. Consider the following statements: (2004)

1. In the Third Battle of Panipat, Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Ibrahim Lodi
2. Tipu Sultan was killed in the Third Anglo-Mysore War
3. Mir Jafar entered in a conspiracy with the English for the defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah in the Battle of Plassey

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1, 2 and 3

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b) 3 only

c) 2 and 3

d) None

Answer: b

QUESTION 3

Q. What was the immediate reason for Ahmad Shah Abdali to invade India and fight the Third Battle of Panipat? (2010)

a) He wanted to avenge the expulsion by Marathas of his viceroy Timur Shah from Lahore

b) The frustrated governor of Jullundhar Adina Beg Khan invited him to invade Punjab

c) He wanted to punish Mughal administration for non-payment of the revenues of the Chahar Mahal (Gujarat, Aurangabad, Sialkot and Pasrur)

d) He wanted to annex all the fertile plains of Punjab up to the borders of Delhi to his kingdom

Answer: a

QUESTION 4

Q. Examine the map given below: (1995)

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Leadership through knowledge...

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The places marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 were respectively the seats of powers of the:

- a) Scindias, Holkars, Gaekwads and Bhonsles
- b) Holkars, Scindias, Gaekwads and Bhonsles
- c) Gaekwads, Bhonsles, Scindias and Holkars
- d) Scindias, Holkars, Bhonsles and Gaekwads

Answer: a

QUESTION 5

Q. Which one of the following statements is not correct? (2003)

- a) Ali Mardan Khan introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal
- b) Maharaja Ranjit Singh set up modern foundries to manufacture cannons at Lahore
- c) Sawai Jai Singh of Amber had Euclid's Elements of Geometry translated into Sanskrit
- d) Sultan Tipu of Mysore gave money for the construction of the idol of Goddess Sharda in the Shringeri temple

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Answer: a

VIII. ADVENT OF EUROPEANS

ADVENT OF PORTUGUESE IN INDIA

- Since the ancient times, India was having a trade link with Europe. Until the beginning of the 15th century, this trade was carried out through three routes:
 - ✓ The first route used to reach the Caspian and the Black Seas through Central Asia along the banks of river Oxus.
 - ✓ The second route was going upto the Mediterranean Sea through Syria.
 - ✓ The third route was reaching Egypt via the Red Sea.
- But in 1453, with the Turkish conquest of Constantinople, all these three routes were closed to the Western countries.
- As a result, the Western countries were now forced to search new routes to India to meet their demands for Indian wealth and Eastern spices.
- In 1492, the Spanish navigator Christopher Columbus set out in his voyage to discover India but landed on the soil of America instead.

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- Then on 20 May 1498, a Portuguese Navigator, Vasco da Gama reached the shores of India at Calicut.
- On his arrival in Calicut, the hindu king Zamorin gave him a warm welcome. But the Portuguese took undue advantage of Zamorin's hospitality. Portuguese attacked Zamorin two times. But both the attacks failed.
- In 1509, Alfonso d' Albuquerque came to India as the Portuguese Governor (1509-1515).
- Taking advantage of internal rivalries, the Portuguese captured goa in 1510, which until then was under the control of Bijapur and aggressively propagated Christianity while simultaneously expanding their trading interests.

ADVENT OF THE DUTCH

- The prospects of a heavily profitable trade also attracted other countries of Europe towards India and the East.
- In 1602, several small companies of Holland merged together to form the Dutch East India Company and sent a powerful fleet to the East.
- It had a confrontation with the Portuguese fleet near Bantam in which the Dutch won. In 1609, the Dutch also captured Amboyna, one of the Spice Islands, from the Portuguese.
- Then they shifted their attention towards the English. Thus, Anglo-Dutch conflicts continued.
- The Dutch established a few trading depots at Surat, Broach Cambay, Ahmedabad, Cochin, Masulipattam, Chinsura and Pattam.
- But soon Dutch lost their influence because of the growing influence in the internal affairs of the company.

ADVENT OF THE BRITISH

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- Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603) granted a charter to East India Company on 31 December 1600, to trade exclusively with the East.
- In 1613, the English Company was given permission to set up a factory at Surat and to post an ambassador in the Mughal court.
- In 1615, King James I of England sent his ambassador Sir Thomas Roe, to the court of Jahangir, who requested for permission on behalf of the company to open its factories in India.
- In 1633, a factory was set up in Masulipattam. In 1640, fort St. George was constructed at Madras and in 1642, a factory was opened at Bangalore.
- The company got Bombay in 1668 from Charles II, the King of England, who had received it from Portugal after marrying the Portuguese princess.
- Similarly, in 1651, a factory at Hughli and later several factories in Calcutta and Cassimbazar were established.

Establishment of the French Company

- The French were the last to arrive in India.
- Two major French trading posts were Pondicherry, established in 1674 by Francis Martin and Chandernagore from where mostly cotton and silk textiles were exported. But his could not survive due to European rivalries.
- However, the company was reestablished in 1720 after which it extended its influence over Mauritius in 1721 and Mahe on the Malabar coast in 1724.
- But with the coming of Dupleix as governor of Pondicherry in 1742, the French company again got entangled in conflicts with the English East India Company over several issues.

ANGLO-FRENCH STRUGGLE IN SOUTH INDIA

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• French and the English were locked in a struggle for economic and political fortune in India, which unfolded in the form of 3 Carnatic wars between 1740 and 1763 in southern India.

The First Carnatic War (1746-1748)

CAUSES

- Both the French and the English wanted to place their own royal candidates on the throne of Austria in Europe.
- They both fought over the expansion of colonies in America.
- In the wake of declining Mughal authority both wanted to have control over the Indian trade.

RESULT

- With the termination of the War of Austrian Succession in Europe, the First Carnatic War also came to an end.
- In the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), Madras was given back to the British in exchange for the French fortress of Louisbourg in North America, which the British had captured.
- The war was principally notable in India as the first military experience of Robert Clive, who was taken prisoner at Madras but managed to escape, and who then participated in the defence of Cuddalore and the siege of Pondicherry.

The Second Carnatic War (1749-1754)

- Though a state of war did not exist in Europe, the proxy war continued in India. On one side was Nasir Jung, the Nizam and his protege Muhammad Ali, supported by the English, and on the other was Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jung, supported by the French, vying to become the Nawab of Arcot.
- Muzaffar Jung and Chanda Sahib were able to capture Arcot while Nasir Jung's subsequent death allowed Muzaffar Jung to take control of Hyderabad.

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- The war ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry, signed in 1754, which recognised Muhammad Ali Khan Walajah as the Nawab of the Carnatic. Charles Godeheu replaced Dupleix, who died in poverty back in France.

Third Carnatic War (1756-1763)

- The outbreak of the Seven Years' War in Europe in 1756 resulted in renewed conflict between French and British forces in India. The Third Carnatic War spread beyond southern India and into Bengal where British forces captured the French settlement of Chandernagore in 1757.

- However, the war was decided in the south, where the British successfully defended Madras, and Sir Eyre Coote decisively defeated the French, commanded by Comte de Lally at the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760. After Wandiwash, the French capital of Pondicherry fell to the British in 1761.

- The war concluded with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, which returned Chandernagore and Pondicherry to France, and allowed the French to have "factories" (trading posts) in India but forbade French traders from administering them.

- The French agreed to support British client governments, thus ending French ambitions of an Indian empire and making the British the dominant foreign power in India.

BRITISH CONQUEST OF BENGAL

- Nawab Siraj-ud-daula was quite well aware of the fast-changing political circumstances of the time, that's why he seiged the Fort Williams in 1756 and compelled the British to surrender. The English officials left the Fort and took shelter at a place called Fulda.

- But the British kept conspiring against the Nawab taking into confidence of the main courtiers and influential persons like Commander-in-chief of the army Mir Jafar, Nawab of Calcutta Manik Chand, a wealthy merchant Amichand, the chief moneylender Jagat Seth and a major army official Khadim Khan.

Battle of Plassey

Between Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula and British forces.

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- Mir Jafar helped the British. So, Siraj-ud-daulah was captured and put to death.
- As a reward of his help during the battle, Mir Jafar was made the Nawab of Bengal. In return, he rewarded the services of the English by the grant of 24 paraganas besides a personal gift of large amount in cash to Clive and 50 lakh rupees in reward to the army.
- This led to the treasury of Bengal had become almost empty and this situation incited widespread revolts against Mir Jafar.
- This provided the British empire with a suitable opportunity to replace Mir Jafar by Mir Kasim.
- Soon Mir Kasim came in conflict with the Company because of the legal restrictions imposed on internal trade.
- Also, Mir Kasim had to face defeat in several battles after which the British reinstated Mir Jafar.
- Mir Kasim ran away and joined Shuja-ud-daula and Shah Alam II in plotting against the british.

Battle of Buxar (22 Oct, 1764)

BETWEEN

- Mir Kasim, Shuja-ud-daula, Shah Alam II and British forces (led by Hector Munro).

RESULT

- It proved to be decisive resulting in the establishment of British sovereignty in Bengal

TREATY OF ALLAHABAD

- Lord Clive was made the governor of Bengal. He concluded a treaty with Shuja-ud-daula and Shah Alam II.
- Under this treaty, the british got the right of free trade in Awadh and they were allowed to keep a British army at the expanse of the Nawab of Awadh.

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- Shah Alam II got the districts of Kora and Allahabad and was also given an annual pension of 26 lakh rupees.
- In return for this favour, Shah Alam gave the diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the British.

ANGLO-MARATHA WARS

- After the death of Balaji Baji Rao, Madhav Rao became the fourth Peshwa. His uncle Raghunath Rao was made his custodian.
- Madhav Rao tried to strengthen and reorganise the Maratha power. But he died of tuberculosis when he was only 27 years old.

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782)

His brother Narayanrao became the Peshwa but his uncle Raghunath rao wanted to become the Peshwa.

- For this, he sought the help of the English.
- So, the Treaty of Surat in 1775 was signed according to which Raghunath rao ceded Salsette and Bassein to the English and in return he was given 2500 soldiers.
- The British and army of Raghunath rao attacked the Peshwa and won.
- There was a series of battles at the end of which the Treaty of Salbai was signed in 1782. This ended the first Anglo-Maratha war.

RESULT

- The East India Company retained Salsette and Broach.

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- The English accepted Madhavrao II (son of Narayanrao) as the Peshwa.

Second Anglo-Maratha war (1803-1805)

CAUSES

- At that time, the Maratha Confederacy consisted of five major chiefs, the Peshwas at Pune, the Gaekwads at Baroda, the Holkars at Indore, the Scindias at Gwalior and the Bhonsles at Nagpur.
- Baji Rao II sought British protection and signed the Treaty of Bassein with them.
- As per this treaty, he ceded territory to the British and agreed to the maintenance of British troops there.
- The Scindias and the Bhonsles did not accept this treaty and this caused the second Anglo-Maratha war in central India in 1803.
- The Holkars also joined the battle against the English at a later stage.

RESULT

- All the Maratha forces were defeated by the British in these battles.
- As a result of the war, large parts of central India came under British control.

Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818)

CAUSES

- After the second Anglo-Maratha war, the Marathas made one last attempt to rebuild their old prestige.
- The Maratha chiefs Peshwa Bajirao II, Malhar rao Holkar and Mudhoji II Bhonsle forged a united front against the English.
- But the British victory was swift.

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RESULT

• This was the last major war fought and won by the British. With this, the British controlled most parts India directly or indirectly.

QUESTION 1

Q. Who Among the following Europeans were the last to come to pre independence India Traders? (2007)

- a) Dutch
- b) English
- c) French
- d) Portuguese

Answer: c

QUESTION 2

Q. In the year 1613, where was the English East India company given permission to set up a factory (trading post)? (2006)

- a) Bangalore
- b) Madras
- c) Masulipattam
- d) Surat

Answer: d

QUESTION 3

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Q. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? (1995)

- a) Battle of Buxar- Mir Jafar vs. Clive
- b) Battle of Wandiwash- French vs. East India Company
- c) Battle of Chilianwala- Dalhousie vs. Marathas
- d) Battle of Kharda- Nizam vs. East India Company

Answer: b

Battle of Buxar: Mir Kasim, Shuja-ud-Daula, Shah Alam II vs. British

Battle of Chilianwala: In 1849, Between Sikh empire and British Army

Battle of Kharda: In 1795, Between Nizam and Madhav Rao II

QUESTION 4

Q. Which one of the Following was the first fort Constructed by the British in India? (2007)

- a) Fort William
- b) Fort St. George
- c) Fort St. David
- d) Fort St. Angelo

Answer: b

Fort St. George: Built in 1644 at Chennai

Fort St. David: The fort was sold by the Marathas to the English Indian Company in 1690

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Fort William: Fort William was built under the supervision of sir Charles Eyre in the year 1700.

Fort St. Angelo: also known as Kannur Fort. It was built by the first Portuguese Viceroy Don Francisco De Alwida. It was constructed in the year 1505.

QUESTION 5

Q. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: (1999)

List I	List II
A. 1775	1. First Anglo-Burmese War
B. 1780	2. First Anglo-Afghan War
C. 1824	3. First Anglo-Maratha War
D. 1838	4. Second Anglo-Mysore War

Codes:

- a) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- b) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
- c) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- d) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

Answer: c

QUESTION 6

Q. Who among the following was the first European to initiate the policy of taking part in the quarrels of Indian princes with a view to acquire territories? (1996)

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- a) Clive
- b) Dupleix
- c) Albuquerque
- d) Warren Hastings

Answer: b

QUESTION 7

Q. With reference to the entry of European powers into India, which one of the following statements is not correct? (2003)

- a) The Portuguese captured Goa in 1499
- b) The English opened their first factory in South India at Masulipatam
- c) In Eastern India, the English Company opened its first factory in Orissa in 1633
- d) Under the leadership of Dupleix, the French occupied Madras in 1746

Answer: a

QUESTION 8

Q. In India, among the following locations, the Dutch established their earliest factory at: (2003)

- a) Surat
- b) Pulicat
- c) Cochin
- d) Cassimbazar

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Answer: b

QUESTION 9

Q. Which one of the following is the correct statement? (2005)

- a) The modern Kochi was a Dutch colony till India's independence
- b) The Dutch defeated the Portuguese and built fort Williams in the modern Kochi
- c) The modern Kochi was first a Dutch colony before the Portuguese took over
- d) The modern Kochi never became a part of a British colony

Answer: d

QUESTION 10

Q. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched? (2004)

List I (year)	List II (event)
1. AD 1767-69	First Anglo-Maratha War
2. AD 1790-92	Third Mysore War
3. AD 1824-26	First Anglo-Burmese War
4. AD 1845-46	Second Anglo-Sikh War

Codes:

- a) 2 and 4
- b) 3 and 4

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c) 1 and 2

d) 2 and 3

Answer: d

First Anglo-Maratha War: 1775-82

Second Anglo-Sikh War: 1848-49

QUESTION 11

Q. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the battle fought in India in the 18th century? (2005)

a) Battle of Wandiwash- Battle of Buxar- Battle of Ambur- Battle of Plassey

b) Battle of Ambur- Battle of Plassey- Battle of Wandiwash- Battle of Buxar

c) Battle of Wandiwash- Battle of Plassey- Battle of Ambur- Battle of Buxar

d) Battle of Ambur- Battle of Buxar- battle of Wandiwash- Battle of Plassey

Answer: b

Battle of Ambur: 1749

Battle of Plassey: 1757

Battle of Wandiwash: 1760

Battle of Buxar: 1764

QUESTION 12

Q. Hugly was used as a base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal by (1995)

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- a) The Portuguese
- b) The French
- c) The Danish
- d) The British

Answer: a

QUESTION 13

Q. With reference to Pondicherry, consider the following statements: (2010)

1. The first European power to occupy Pondicherry were the Portuguese
2. The second European power to occupy Pondicherry were the French
3. The English never occupied Pondicherry

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: a

QUESTION 14

Q. Who among the following Indian rulers established embassies in foreign countries on modern lines? (2001)

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- a) Haider ali
- b) Mir Qasim
- c) Shah Alam II
- d) Tipu Sultan

Answer: d

QUESTION 15

Q. The staple commodities of export by the english East India company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century was (2018)

- a) Raw cotton, oilseeds and opium
- b) Sugar, Salt, zinc and Lead
- c) Copper, silver, Gold, Spices and Tea
- d) Cotton, Silk, Saltpetre and Opium

Answer: d

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IX. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL LIFE, ARCHITECTURE & RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

QUESTION 1

Q. Which one of the following monuments has a dome which is said to be one of the largest in the world? (1995)

- a) Tomb of Sher Shah, Sasaram
- b) Jama Masjid, Delhi
- c) Tomb of Ghiyas-ud-din-Tughlaq, Delhi
- d) Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur

Answer: d

QUESTION 2

Q. Consider the following: (1998)

- 1. Tughalaquabad Fort
- 2. Lodi Garden

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3. Qutub Minar

4. Fatehpur Sikri

The correct chronological order in which they were built is:

- a) 3, 1, 4, 2
- b) 3, 1, 2, 4
- c) 1, 3, 2, 4
- d) 1, 3, 4, 2

Answer: b

Tughalaquabad fort: (1321-25) by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in Delhi

Lodi Garden: 1517

Qutub Minar: started by Qutub-ud-din Aibak, completed by Iltutmish

Fatehpur Sikri: by Akbar

QUESTION 3

Q. With reference to the cultural history of India, consider the following statements: (2018)

- 1. White marble was used in making Buland Darwaza and Khankah at Fatehpur Sikri
- 2. Red Sandstone and marble were used in making Bara Imambara and Rumi Darwaza at Lucknow

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only

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- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: a

EXPLANATION

- Buland Darwaza or the "Gate of victory", was built in 1601 A.D by Mughal emperor Akbar to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. It is the main entrance to the palace at Fatehpur Sikri, which is 43 km from Agra, India.
- Buland Darwaza is the highest gateway in the world and is an example of Mughal architecture. It displays Akbar's empire.
- The Buland Darwaza is made of red and buff sandstone, decorated by white and black marble and is higher than the courtyard of the mosque.
- The Rumi Darwaza (sometimes known as the Turkish Gate), in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India, is an imposing gateway which was built under the patronage of Nawab Asaf-Ud-daula in 1784.
- It is an example of Awadhi architecture, and its significantly different from the Mughals.
- The material used for the Darwaza is bricks and its then coated with lime, while the Mughals often used red sandstone.



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• Bara Imambara, also known as Asfi Mosque is an Imambara complex in Lucknow, India built by Asaf-ud-Daula, Nawab of Awadh in 1784. Bara means big.

QUESTION 4

Q. Consider the following statements: (1999)

The striking feature of the Jama Masjid in Kashmir completed by Zain-ul-Abidin include(s)

1. Turret
2. Similarity with Buddhist pagodas
3. Persian style

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 alone
- b) 1, 2 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 1 and 3

Answer: b

QUESTION 5

Q. Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri was (2014)

- a) the mosque for the use of Royal Family
- b) Akbar's private prayer chamber
- c) The hall in which Akbar held discussions with scholars of various religions

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d) The room in which the nobles belonging to different religions gathered to discuss religious affairs

Answer: c

EXPLANATION

- The Ibadat Khana (House of Worship) was a meeting house built in 1575 CE by the Mughal Emperor Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri to gather spiritual leaders of different religious grounds so as to conduct a discussion on the teachings of the respective religious leaders.
- He encouraged Hindus, Roman Catholics, Zoroastrians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and even atheists to participate.

Other Monument built during the reign of Akbar

LAHORE FORT: PAKISTAN

- Alamgiri gate
- Masjadi gate
- Jahangir Quadrangle: It was begun by Akbar and completed by Jahangir

- Shish Mahal

FATEHPUR SIKRI

- Diwani-i-Khas
- Daulat Khana
- Panch Mahal



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• Anup Talao

• Agra fort

QUESTION 6

Q. One consistent feature found in the history of southern India was the growth of small regional kingdoms rather than large empires because of (1999)

- a) The absence of minerals like iron
- b) Too many divisions in the social structure
- c) The absence of vast areas of fertile land
- d) The scarcity of manpower

Answer: c

QUESTION 7

Q. In medieval India, the designations 'Mahattara' and 'Pattakila' were used for (2014)

- a) Military officers
- b) Village headmen
- c) Specialist in Vedic rituals
- d) Chiefs of craft guilds

Answer: b

QUESTION 8

Q. Consider the following pairs: (2015)

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Medieval Indian state Present Region

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Champaka | Central India |
| 2. Durgara | Jammu |
| 3. Kuluta | Malabar |

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 3 only

Answer: b

QUESTION 9

Q. With reference to Indian history, which of the following is/are the essential element/elements of the feudal system? (2015)

- 1. A very strong centralized political authority and a very weak provincial or local political authority
- 2. Emergence of administrative structure based on control and possession of land
- 3. Creation of lord-vassal relationship between the feudal lord and his overlord

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only

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c) 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: b

QUESTION 10

Q. With reference to the cultural history of medieval India, consider the following statements: (2016)

1. Siddhas (Sittars) of Tamil region were monotheistic and condemned idolatry
2. Lingayats of Kannada region questioned the theory of rebirth and rejected the caste hierarchy

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: c

EXPLANATION

• In Tamil Nadu, South India, a siddha refers to a being who has achieved a high degree of physical as well as spiritual perfection or enlightenment. The ultimate demonstration of this is that siddhas allegedly attained physical immortality. Thus siddha, refers to a person who has realised the goal of a type of sadhana and become a perfected being.

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- Lingayatism is a Shaivite Hindu religious tradition in India. Initially known as Veerashaivas, since the 18th century adherents of this faith are known as Lingayats.
- Lingayatism was founded, or revived, by the 12th-century philosopher and statesman Basava in Karnataka.
- Lingayatism may refer to the whole Lingayat community, but also to a contemporary (sub) tradition dedicated to Basava's original thought, and to a movement within this community which strives toward recognition as an independent religion.
- Lingayat scholars thrived in northern Karnataka during the Vijayanagara Empire (14th-18th century).
- Lingayatism is generally considered a Hindu sect as their beliefs include many Hindu elements.
- Worship is centred on Shiva as the universal god in the iconographic form of Ishtalinga.
- Lingayatism emphasises qualified monism, with philosophical foundations similar to those of the 11th–12th-century South Indian philosopher Ramanuja. Lingayatism rejects any form of social discrimination including the caste system.

QUESTION 11

Q. Banjaras during the medieval period of Indian history were generally (2016)

- a) Agriculturalists
- b) Warriors
- c) Weavers
- d) Traders

EXPLANATION

- The Banjaras were the most important trader nomads. Their Caravan was called Tanda.

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- Sultan Alauddin Khilji used the Banjaras to transport grains to the city markets.
- Emperor Jahangir wrote in his memoirs that the Banjaras carried grain on their bullocks from different areas and sold it in towns.
- They transported food grain for the Mughal army during military campaigns.

QUESTION 12

Q. With reference to the economic history of medieval India, the term 'Araghatta' refers to

- a) Bonded labour
- b) Land grants made to military officers
- c) Waterwheel used in the irrigation of land
- d) Wasteland converted to cultivated land

Answer: c

QUESTION 13

Q. With reference to the cultural history of India, the memorizing of chronicles, dynastic histories and epic tales was the profession of who of the following? (2016)

- a) Shramana
- b) Parivraajaka
- c) Agrahaarika
- d) Maagadha

Answer: d

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X. IMPORTANT MEDIEVAL PERSONALITIES

QUESTION 1

Q. Consider the following statements: (2003)

1. Kitab-i-Nauras, a collection of songs in praise of Hindu deities and Muslim saints, was written by Ibrahim Adil Shah II
2. Amir Khusrau was the originator in India of the early form of the musical style known as Qawali

Which of these statements is/are correct?

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: c

EXPLANATION

- Ibrahim Adil Shah II (1571 – 12 September 1627) was king of the Sultanate of Bijapur and a member of the Adil Shahi dynasty.
- Under his reign the dynasty had its greatest period as he extended its frontier as far south as Mysore. He was a skillful administrator, artist, poet and a generous patron of the arts.

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- He was also known as 'Jagadguru' Badshah.
- Ibrahim II wrote the book Kitab-e-Navras (Book of Nine Rasas) in Dakhani. It is a collection of 59 poems and 17 couplets.
- According to his court-poet Muhammad Zuhuri, he wrote it to introduce the theory of nine Rasas, which occupies an important place in Indian aesthetics, to acquaint people who knew only the Persian ethos.
- Amir Khusrau was a Sufi musician, poet and scholar from India. He was an iconic figure in the cultural history of South Asia. He was a mystic and a spiritual disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi, India.
- He wrote poetry primarily in Persian, but also in Hindavi.
- Khusrau is sometimes referred to as the "voice of India" (Tuti-e-Hind) and has been called the "father of Urdu literature. “
- Khusrau is regarded as the "father of Qawali" (a devotional music form of the Sufis in the Indian subcontinent), and introduced the ghazal style of song into India, both of which still exist widely in India and Pakistan. He is said to have invented the Sitar.
- Amir Khusrau was a prolific classical poet associated with the royal courts of more than seven rulers of the Delhi Sultanate.

QUESTION 2

Q. The first writer to use Urdu as the medium of poetic expression was (1999)

- a) Amir Khusrau
- b) Mirza Ghalib
- c) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- d) Faiz

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Answer: a

QUESTION 3

Q. Which one of the following sequences indicates the correct chronological order? (2004)

- a) Shankaracharya- Ramanuja- Chaitanya
- b) Ramanuja- Shankaracharya- Chaitanya
- c) Ramanuja- Chaitanya- Shankaracharya
- d) Shankaracharya- Chaitanya- Ramanuja

Answer: a

EXPLANATION

- Philosophy of Vedanta School evolved in the 9th AD through the philosophical intervention of Shankaracharya who wrote commentaries on the Upanishads and the Bhagavad Gita.
- His changes led to the development of Advaita Vedanta.
- Another major philosopher of this school was Ramanujan who wrote in the 12th AD. His intervention led to some differences in Vedanta school.

Shankaracharya's View	Ramanujan's View
1. He considers 'brahma' to be without any attributes.	1. He considers brahma to possess certain attributes.
2. He considers Knowledge or jnana/ gyan to be the main means of attaining salvation.	2 He considers loving the faith and practicing devotion as the path to attain salvation.

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- Sri Krishna Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (18 February 1486 – 14 June 1534), was a Bengali Hindu mystic, saint, and the chief proponent of the Achintya Bheda Abheda and Gaudiya Vaishnavism tradition within Hinduism.
- He also expounded the Vaishnava school of Bhakti yoga (meaning loving devotion to God), based on Bhagavata Purana and Bhagavad Gita.
- He popularised the chanting of the Hare Krishna mantra and composed the Siksastakam (eight devotional prayers) in Sanskrit. His birthday is celebrated as Gaura-purnima.
- Chaitanya is sometimes referred to by the names Gauranga or Gaura due to his fair complexion, and Nimai due to his being born underneath a Neem tree.

QUESTION 4

Q. Which one of the following foreign travellers elaborately discussed about diamonds and diamond mines of India? (2018)

- a) Francois Bernier
- b) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
- c) Jean de Thevenot
- d) Abbe Barthelemy Carre

Answer: b

EXPLANATION

JEAN-BAPTISTE TAVERNIER

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- He was a French gem merchant and traveller. He travelled 120,000 miles at his own expense. Between 1630 and 1668 he undertook six voyages to Persia and India.
- He published an account of his voyages at the behest of his patron Louis XIV. He wrote about many significant gems in his book.

QUESTION 5

Q. Who among the following were famous jurists of medieval India? (1995)

1. Vijnanesvara
2. Hemadri
3. Rajasekhara
4. Jimutavahana

Codes:

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 2 and 4
- d) 1 and 4

Answer: c

