



Rajasthan – CET

Graduate Level

Common Eligibility Test (CET)

Volume - 3

General Awareness



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1

CHAPTER

History

Timeline of Indian History

Ancient Indian History: Chronological Timeline

| Period / Year | Event |
|---------------|---|
| 2500–1500 BCE | Indus Valley Civilization |
| 1500–1000 BCE | Rigvedic Period |
| 1000–600 BCE | Later Vedic Period |
| c. 1400 BCE | Battle of the Ten Kings (Dasharajna War) |
| 600–323 BCE | Mahajanapada Period |
| 563 BCE | Birth of Gautama Buddha |
| 540 BCE | Birth of Mahavira |
| 483 BCE | First Buddhist Council; Mahaparinirvana (death) of Lord Buddha |
| 468 BCE | Death of Lord Mahavira |
| 326 BCE | Alexander's invasion of India |
| 326 BCE | Battle of Hydraspes (Jhelum) |
| 300 BCE | First Jain Council |
| 261 BCE | Kalinga War |
| 183 BCE | First Indo-Greek (Yavana) invasion of India |
| 57 BCE | Beginning of Vikram (Malava) Samvat |
| 78 CE | Beginning of Shaka Samvat |
| 319 CE | Beginning of Gupta Era (by Chandragupta I) |
| 399 CE | Arrival of the first Chinese pilgrim, Fa-Hien , in India |
| 413 CE | Establishment of Nalanda University (by Kumaragupta I) |
| 570 CE | Birth of Prophet Muhammad at Mecca |
| 606 CE | Beginning of Harsha Era |
| 618 CE | Battle of Revā (Pulakeshin II defeated Harsha) |
| 630 CE | Arrival of Chinese pilgrim Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang) in India |

Medieval Indian History: Chronological Timeline

| Year (CE) | Event |
|-----------|--|
| 712 | First Arab invasion of India (Muhammad bin Qasim) |
| 986 | First Turkish invasion of India |
| 1000 | Mahmud of Ghazni's first invasion of India |
| 1191 | First Battle of Tarain |
| 1192 | Second Battle of Tarain |
| 1192 | Arrival of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti in India |
| 1194 | Battle of Chandawar |
| 1199 | Foundation of Qutub Minar laid |
| 1206 | Establishment of the Slave (Mamluk) Dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate |
| 1281 | Invasion of India by Genghis Khan |
| 1293 | First Muslim invasion of South India during the reign of Jalaluddin Khalji |
| 1333 | Arrival of Moroccan traveller Ibn Battuta in India |
| 1398 | Invasion of India by Timur (Tamerlane) |
| 1498 | Arrival of Vasco da Gama in India |
| 1504 | Foundation of Agra city by Sikandar Lodi |
| 1517 | Battle of Khatoli |
| 1519 | Babur's first invasion of India |
| 1526 | First Battle of Panipat |
| 1527 | Battle of Khanwa |
| 1528 | Battle of Chanderi |
| 1529 | Battle of Ghaghra |
| 1532 | Battle of Daurahra (Doharia) |
| 1539 | Battle of Chausa |
| 1540 | Battle of Kannauj (Bilgram / Battle of the Ganges) |
| 1542 | Victory of Sher Shah Suri at Agra |

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|------|---|
| 1556 | Second Battle of Panipat |
| 1560 | Beginning of the Harem (Parda) administration |
| 1563 | Akbar abolished the Sati system and pilgrimage tax |
| 1570 | Introduction of the Mansabdari system |
| 1575 | Establishment of Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri |
| 1576 | Battle of Haldighati |
| 1580 | Introduction of Dahsala (Zabt) revenue system |
| 1582 | Introduction of Din-i-Ilahi |
| 1600 | Establishment of the East India Company |
| 1605 | Death of Akbar and accession of Jahangir |
| 1608 | Arrival of English Captain William Hawkins at Jahangir's court |
| 1613 | Permanent establishment of the East India Company at Surat |
| 1622 | Execution of Prince Khusrau at Burhanpur fort by Jahangir |
| 1627 | Birth of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj |
| 1632 | Foundation of the Taj Mahal laid |
| 1638 | Foundation of the Red Fort at Delhi laid |
| 1658 | Battles of Bahadurpur, Dharmat, and Samugarh |
| 1665 | Treaty of Purandar |
| 1668 | Foundation of Bombay city (by Gerald Aungier) |
| 1680 | Death of Shivaji |
| 1699 | Establishment of the Khalsa Panth |
| 1707 | Deaths of Aurangzeb and Guru Gobind Singh, marking the beginning of the end for the Mughal Empire |

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|------|---|
| 1765 | Dual System of Government introduced in Bengal |
| 1773 | Regulating Act passed; Warren Hastings appointed the first Governor-General of Bengal |
| 1774 | Establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta |
| 1780 | Publication of India's first newspaper, <i>Bengal Gazette</i> |
| 1784 | Establishment of the Asiatic Society |
| 1793 | Introduction of Permanent Settlement; Charter Act of 1793 |
| 1798 | Subsidiary Alliance proposed by Lord Wellesley |
| 1799 | Death of Tipu Sultan in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War |
| 1806 | First military revolt at Vellore |
| 1809 | Treaty of Amritsar |
| 1816 | Treaty of Sugauli between Nepal and the British East India Company |
| 1818 | Battle of Koregaon – Marathas defeated by the British |
| 1820 | Introduction of the Ryotwari System by Hector Munro |
| 1829 | Abolition of Sati practice by Lord William Bentinck |
| 1833 | Lord William Bentinck appointed the first Governor-General of India |
| 1835 | Macaulay's recommendations on English education implemented |
| 1847 | First Engineering College established at Roorkee |
| 1848 | Doctrine of Lapse introduced by Lord Dalhousie |
| 1853 | Introduction of railways in India |
| 1854 | Charles Wood's Despatch on education implemented |
| 1856 | Widow Remarriage Act passed |
| 1857 | First War of Indian Independence began at Meerut |
| 1858 | Lord Canning became the first Viceroy of India; Government of India Act passed |
| 1860 | Establishment of the Income Tax Department |
| 1861 | Indian Penal Code (IPC) came into force |

Modern Indian History:

Chronological Timeline

| Year | Event |
|------|--|
| 1739 | Nadir Shah invaded India |
| 1756 | Black Hole of Calcutta incident |
| 1757 | Battle of Plassey |
| 1760 | Battle of Wandiwash – End of French power in India |
| 1764 | Battle of Buxar |

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|-------------|--|
| 1862 | India's first High Court established at Calcutta |
| 1872 | Beginning of census operations in India |
| 1878 | Vernacular Press Act enacted |
| 1881 | Beginning of regular census in India |
| 1882 | Introduction of Local Self-Government in India |

Important Events in Modern

Indian History (1885–1950s)

| Year | Major Event(s) |
|-------------|--|
| 1885 | Establishment of the Indian National Congress (by A.O. Hume) |
| 1895 | Beginning of Ganesh Festival (Ganapati Utsav) |
| 1896 | "Vande Mataram" sung for the first time at an INC session |
| 1897 | Establishment of the Ramakrishna Mission; founding of Belur Math |
| 1903 | Establishment of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) |
| 1904 | Indian Universities Act enacted |
| 1905 | Announcement of the Partition of Bengal |
| 1906 | Formation of the All-India Muslim League at Dhaka |
| 1907 | Surat Session – First split in the Indian National Congress |
| 1908 | Muzaffarpur Bomb Case; Khudiram Bose executed |
| 1909 | Morley–Minto Reforms introduced separate electorates for Muslims |
| 1911 | Partition of Bengal annulled at Delhi Durbar; foundation of Gateway of India |
| 1912 | Delhi made the capital of British India; Delhi Conspiracy Case |
| 1913 | Ghadar Party founded by Lala Hardayal in San Francisco, USA |
| 1914 | Komagata Maru Incident |
| 1915 | Hindu Mahasabha founded by Madan Mohan Malaviya at Haridwar |
| 1916 | Lucknow Pact; Home Rule League launched by Tilak and Annie Besant |
| 1917 | Champaran Satyagraha; formation of Sadler Commission (education) |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 1918 | Ahmedabad & Kheda Satyagraha; second split in Congress |
| 1919 | Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms, Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre |
| 1920 | Beginning of Non-Cooperation Movement; death of Bal Gangadhar Tilak |
| 1921 | Foundation of India Gate in Delhi; Moplah Rebellion in Malabar |
| 1922 | Chauri Chaura Incident (4 Feb); Non-Cooperation Movement withdrawn |
| 1923 | Formation of Swaraj Party by C. R. Das |
| 1924 | Establishment of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) |
| 1925 | Kakori Train Action (9 Aug); formation of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) |
| 1926 | Naujawan Bharat Sabha founded by Bhagat Singh in Punjab |
| 1927 | Formation of Butler Committee on princely states |
| 1928 | Arrival of Simon Commission; death of Lala Lajpat Rai; Nehru Report |
| 1929 | Lahore Session of INC – demand for Purna Swaraj under Jawaharlal Nehru |
| 1930 | Launch of Civil Disobedience Movement; Dandi Salt March |
| 1931 | Gandhi–Irwin Pact; Civil Disobedience Movement withdrawn |
| 1931 | Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev & Rajguru executed (23 March) |
| 1932 | Announcement of Communal Award; Gandhi–Ambedkar (Poona) Pact |
| 1934 | Formation of Congress Socialist Party |
| 1935 | Government of India Act, 1935; provincial autonomy introduced |
| 1936 | Establishment of All India Kisan Sabha |
| 1937 | Wardha Scheme of Education proposed by Mahatma Gandhi |
| 1938 | Haripura Session of Congress under Subhas Chandra Bose |
| 1939 | Tripuri Session; resignation of Subhas Chandra Bose |
| 1940 | August Offer; demand for Pakistan; start of Individual Satyagraha |

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|-------------|--|-------------|---|
| 1942 | Cripps Mission; launch of Quit India Movement (8 August) | 1946 | Naval Mutiny; Cabinet Mission Plan |
| 1944 | Sergeant Commission (education); C. R. Formula | 1947 | Mountbatten Plan (3 June); India becomes independent on 15 August |
| 1945 | Wavell Plan, Simla Conference; establishment of United Nations (UNO) | 1948 | Integration of Hyderabad into India through Operation Polo |
| | | 1954 | Panchsheel Agreement signed between India and China |

Ancient History

Important Period

| Period | Events |
|--|--|
| Prehistoric Period (approximately 3000 BCE to 2500 BCE) | During this period, the intellectual development of humans took place in India. Early humans used stone tools. |
| Indus Valley Civilization Period (2600–1900 BCE) | This was one of the world's earliest civilizations. It was an urban civilization and is considered a Chalcolithic (Copper-Stone Age) culture. |
| Vedic Period (approximately 1500 BCE to 600 BCE) | During this period, Vedic culture developed in India and the Vedas were composed. |
| Mauryan Period (approximately 321 BCE to 185 BCE) | During this period, the Mauryan Empire emerged in India. Great rulers such as Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka Maurya belonged to this dynasty. |
| Gupta Period (approximately 320 CE to 647 CE) | During this period, the Gupta Empire rose in India, and significant progress was made in the fields of art, literature, science, and learning. |
| Harshavardhana Period (approximately 606 CE to 647 CE) | During this period, the Vardhana dynasty under Harshavardhana ruled, and political unity was largely maintained in northern India. |
| Pallava Period (approximately 275 CE to 897 CE) | During this period, the Pallava dynasty ruled, and notable advancements were made in art and literature in South India. |
| Chalukya Period (approximately 540 CE to 753 CE) | During this period, the Chalukya dynasty ruled, and a powerful empire emerged across much of South India. |
| Rashtrakuta Period (approximately 753 CE to 973 CE) | During this period, the Rashtrakuta dynasty ruled, establishing a powerful empire in South India that lasted for more than two centuries. |
| Gurjara–Pratihara Period (approximately 550 CE to 800 CE) | During this period, the Gurjara–Pratihara dynasty ruled, forming a powerful kingdom in northern India. |
| Pala Period (approximately 750 CE to 1174 CE) | During this period, the Pala dynasty ruled, establishing a strong empire in northeastern India. |
| Somavanshi Period (approximately 900 CE to 1200 CE) | During this period, the Somavanshi dynasty ruled, forming a powerful kingdom in central India. |
| Chauhan Period (approximately 900 CE to 1200 CE) | During this period, the Chauhan dynasty ruled, establishing a powerful kingdom in northern India. |
| Chandela Period (approximately 950 CE to 1100 CE) | During this period, the Chandela rulers of Khajuraho governed the region, and magnificent temples were constructed at Khajuraho, which remain outstanding examples of Indian architecture. |

| | | |
|---|---------------|---|
| Vijayanagara (approximately 1336 CE to 1565 CE) | Period | During this period, the Vijayanagara Empire emerged, becoming a powerful state in South India. |
| Mughal Period (approximately 1526 CE to 1857 CE) | | During this period, the Mughal Empire was established in India, creating a vast and influential empire. |

Sites related to the Harappan civilization

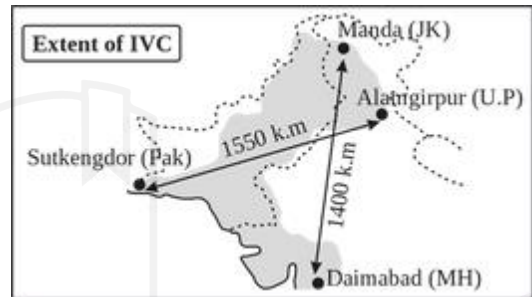
| Site | River | Discovered by | Major Findings |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Harappa, Punjab, Pakistan | Ravi | Daya Ram Sahni (1921) under John Hubert Marshall | 16 furnaces, a statue wearing a dhoti, two rows of six granaries, Mother Goddess figurines, Cemetery R-37, Image of a fisherman on a pot, Nataraja (stone male dancing figure). |
| Mohen-jo-daro, Sindh (Pakistan) | Indus | R.D. Banerjee (1922) under John Hubert Marshall | Mound of the Dead, Great Granary; Great Bath; Pashupati seal; paved bathrooms; bronze Dancing Girl; Priest-King statue (steatite); planned citadel & lower town; ~700 wells; post-cremation burials. |
| Suktagendor, Baluchistan (Pakistan) | Dasht | Aurel Stein (1927) | Ash-filled pot; copper axe; port for Mesopotamian trade, clay bangles |
| Chanhudaro, Sindh (Pakistan) | Indus | M.G. Majumdar (1931) | Craft hub: bead-making, shell-cutting, seal & weight-making, dog-paw imprint, terracotta bullock-cart, bronze toy cart. |
| Kalibangan, Rajasthan | Drishadvati (Ghaggar /Saraswati) | Amlānand Ghosh (1953); B.B. Lal (1960s) | Bangle factory; ploughed field surface; fire altars; traces of tillage fields & crossed furrows (wheat & barley); burnt-brick drains; copper-rich artifacts, evidence of earthquake, terracotta ploughs |
| Ropar (Rupnagar), Punjab | Sutlej | Y.D. Sharma (1953) | First post-Independence excavation; dog-and-human burials; copper axe; conch shell bangles. |
| Lothal, Gujarat | Bhogava–Sabarmati confluence | S.R. Rao (1954–63) | Dockyard (port); rice husk remains; cultivation; trade links with Mesopotamia; double burials; bead-making; ivory scale; boat models; fire altars; carnelian stones. |
| Alamgirpur, Uttar Pradesh | Hindon (Yamuna tributary) | Y.D. Sharma (1958) | Easternmost site of Harappan culture; copper blade; cloth impression on trough; Dough rolling board |
| Dholavira, Gujarat (Kutch) | Manhar & Mansar (Luni basin) | J.P. Joshi (1967); R.S. Bisht (1990–2005) | UNESCO World Heritage Sites (2021) stone water reservoirs; inscribed signboard; first astronomical observatory; 3-part town, Stone made Mongoose statue |
| Rakhigarhi, Haryana | Ghaghara | Amrendra Nath (1997); later on by Suraj Bhan and Vasant Shinde | Largest IVC site; 3 phases (Early, Mature, Late); planned settlement; hopscotch set; fire altar on a platform |
| Banawali, Haryana | Rangoi | R.S. Bisht (1974–77) | Pre-Mature & Late Harappan phases; barley grains; lapis lazuli; fire altars; terracotta ploughs; representative of Harappan architecture, replica of a terracotta wheel |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|--|
| Shortugai, Afghanistan | Oxus (Amu Darya) | French Archaeological Mission (1970s, Henri-Paul Francfort) | Northernmost IVC site; lapis lazuli trade (Badakhshan mines); carnelian & turquoise beads; storage jars. |
| Kot Diji, Pakistan | Indus | F. A. Khan (1953) | Pre-Harappan culture evidence |
| Manda, Jammu & Kashmir | Chenab | J. P. Joshi (1982) | Pottery |
| Rangpur, Gujarat | Madar | S. R. Rao (1953) | Rice cultivation evidence |
| Surkotada, Gujarat | Saraswati | 1964 | Horse bones |

Fact to Remember

- Archaeological evidence of **Harappa** was first discovered in **1921** by **Daya Ram Sahni** under the supervision of **Sir John Marshall**.
- **Lothal** is considered the **commercial (port) capital** of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- The people of the Indus Valley Civilization were **unfamiliar with iron** and mainly used copper and bronze.
- It was a **highly developed urban civilization**, marked by planned cities and drainage systems.
- **Chanhudaro** provides evidence of a **rural settlement**.
- The **Indus script** was **pictographic** in nature and remains undeciphered.
- **Mohenjo-daro** was the **largest site** of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- **Rakhigarhi** is the **largest Indus Valley site in India**.

- **Ropar** is significant for yielding evidence of **Neolithic, Chalcolithic, and Indus Valley cultures**.
- **The Indus Valley Civilization** extended from:



- **Manda (Jammu)** in the north - on the **Chenab River**.
- ✓ **Daimabad (Maharashtra)** in the south - on the **Godavari River**
- ✓ **Alamgirpur (Uttar Pradesh)** in the east - on the **Hindon River**
- ✓ **Sutkagendor (Pakistan)** in the west - on the **Dasht River**

Major Sanskrit Mottos / Sayings and Their Sources

| No. | Motto / Saying (English Meaning) | Original Sanskrit | Source Text |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Truth Alone Triumphs | Satyameva Jayate | <i>Mundaka Upanishad</i> |
| 2 | Gayatri Mantra | Om Bhūr Bhuvah Svah... | <i>Rigveda (3rd Mandala)</i> |
| 3 | From Darkness, Lead Me to Light | Tamaso Mā Jyotir Gamaya | <i>Brihadaranyaka Upanishad</i> |
| 4 | Dialogue between Yama and Nachiketa | Yama-Nachiketa Samvāda | <i>Katha Upanishad</i> |
| 5 | May All Be Happy | Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah | <i>Brihadaranyaka Upanishad</i> |
| 6 | The World Is One Family | Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam | <i>Maha Upanishad</i> |
| 7 | The Guest Is Equivalent to God | Atithi Devo Bhava | <i>Taittiriya Brahmana</i> |
| 8 | I Am Brahman (Supreme Reality) | Aham Brahmsmi | <i>Brihadaranyaka Upanishad</i> |

Important Vedic Literature

| Veda | Upveda | Brahmana | Aranyaka | Upanishada | Description |
|-------------|---------------|--|---|---|---|
| Rigveda | Ayurveda | Aitareya Brahmana Kaushitaki Brahmana | Aitareya Aranyaka Kaushitaki Aranyaka | Aitareya Upanishad Kaushitaki Upanishad | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Priest: Hotri (Chief Priest) ➤ 1,028 hymns (suktas) and 10,462 mantras (Riks) ➤ Arranged in 10 mandalas (books) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Oldest - 2 to 7 Mandalas ✓ Newest - 10th Mandalas ➤ Gayatri Mantra in 3rd Mandala ➤ 4th Mandalas - Agriculture ➤ 9th Mandalas - Soma ➤ Battle of Ten Kings ➤ Composed in Vedic Sanskrit ➤ Dedicated mainly to deities like Agni, Indra, Varuna, Soma, etc. |
| Samaveda | Gandharvaveda | Taittiriya Brahmana Tandya Brahmana | Jaiminiya Aranyaka Chandogya Aranyaka | Chandogya Upanishad Kena Upanishad | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Priest: Udgatri (Chanter Priest) ➤ known for its musical notation & chanting ➤ Contains melodies (Saman) set to Rigvedic hymns ➤ Used in rituals ➤ Contains 1,875 verses, many derived from the Rigveda ➤ Central to Yajnas |
| Yajurveda | Dhanurveda | Shatapatha Brahmana Taittiriya Brahmana | Brihadaranyaka Aranyaka | Isha Upanishad Brihadaranyaka Upanishad | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Priest: Adhvaryu (Ritual Priest) ➤ referred to as the Book of Prayer ➤ Focuses on prose mantras and rituals ➤ Divided into Shukla Yajurveda (in prose form) and Krishna Yajurveda (in verse/metrical form) ➤ Essential for sacrificial rituals (Yajnas) |
| Atharvaveda | Shilpaveda | Gopath Brahmana | | Mundaka Upanishad Mandukya Upanishad | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Priest: Brahman (Priest) ➤ known as the Book of Magic & Charms ➤ Deals with rituals, spells, and healing ➤ Contains hymns, charms, and spells for practical daily life ➤ Associated with both spiritual and material aspects |

Fact to Remember

- The **Rigveda, Yajurveda, and Samaveda** are collectively known as the **Trayi Vedas**.
- The compilation of the Vedas is traditionally attributed to **Maharishi Krishna Dvaipayana Vyasa**.
- The **Yajurveda** is divided into two parts:
 - ✓ **Krishna Yajurveda** (in prose form)
 - ✓ **Shukla Yajurveda** (in verse/metrical form)
- A scholar who studies the **Vedangas** is called an **Upadhyaya**. There are **six Vedangas**:
 - ✓ Shiksha, Chhanda, Vyakarana, Jyotisha, Kalpa, Nirukta

- The **Puranas** are traditionally attributed to **Rishi Lomaharsha** and his son **Ugrashrava (Suta)**.
- Texts composed or studied while living in forests are known as **Aranyakas**.
- **Rigvedic deities** are classified into three categories:
 - ✓ **Terrestrial (Earth) deities:** Soma, Agni, Brihaspati
 - ✓ **Atmospheric deities:** Indra, Vayu
 - ✓ **Celestial (Heavenly) deities:** Surya, Varuna

Mahajanapadas (600 BC – 323 BC)

| Sr. No. | Mahajanapada (Modern Region) | Capital | River | Key Notes |
|---------|---|---------------------------------|---------------|---|
| 1 | Kashi (Banaras, Uttar Pradesh) | Varanasi | Ganga | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ruler: Brahmadata ➤ A renowned religious and trade center, later absorbed into Kosala. ➤ One of the most powerful Mahajanapadas; ➤ famous for cotton textiles and horse markets. |
| 2 | Kosala (Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh) | Shravasti | Sarayu | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Most popular king was Prasenjit, a contemporary and friend of Buddha. |
| 3 | Anga (Eastern Bihar) | Champa | Champa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Important center of trade and commerce; ➤ annexed by Magadha in the 6th century BCE. ➤ Famous for maritime trade with Suvarnabhumi (Southeast Asia). |
| 4 | Vajji (North Bihar) | Vaishali | Gandak | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ruler: Chetaka ➤ A confederacy of clans, including the Lichchhavis and Jnatrikas (Mahavira's clan). ➤ The Videhas were the most prominent. |
| 5 | Malla (Uttar Pradesh) | Kushinagar / Pava (Pavapuri) | Gandak, Rapti | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar; ➤ later annexed by Magadha. |
| 6 | Chedi (Chhattisgarh / Bundelkhand region) | Suktimati | Ken | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Territory corresponded to eastern Bundelkhand; ➤ A branch founded a dynasty in Kalinga. ➤ Ruled by King Shishupala (Mahabharata reference). |
| 7 | Vatsa (Allahabad region, Uttar Pradesh) | Kausambi | Yamuna | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ruler: Shatanika, Udayan ➤ Strong kingdom; ➤ most notable ruler was Udayana. ➤ noted for cotton textiles; a monarchy. |
| 8 | Kuru (Delhi region) | Indraprastha/ Hastinapur | Yamuna | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ruler: Parikshit, Janmejaya ➤ During Buddha's time, ruled by a titular chieftain named Koravya. ➤ The historical center of the Mahabharata. |

| | | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 9 | Panchala (Western Uttar Pradesh) | Ahichchhatra & Kampilya | Ganga, Ramganga | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ruler: Pravahana, Jaibali ➤ Covered Rohilkhand and parts of central Doab. ➤ Divided into North Panchala (Ahichchhatra) and South Panchala (Kampilya); included Kannauj. |
| 10 | Matsya (Rajasthan (Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur)) | Viratanagara | Sarasvati, Chambal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Located in Rajasthan; ➤ King Sujata ruled both Matsyas and Chedis. ➤ Ruled by King Virata (Mahabharata figure). |
| 11 | Surasena (Western Uttar Pradesh) | Mathura | Yamuna | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ruler: Avantiputta ➤ Had a republican form of government. ➤ Ruled by King Avantiputra, a disciple of Buddha, Mathura was also revered as Krishna's land. |
| 12 | Ashmaka (Maharashtra) | Potana (or Potali) | Godavari | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Southernmost Mahajanapada; ➤ ruled by Ikshvaku Kshatriyas. ➤ The only Mahajanapada south of the Vindhyas engaged in trade. |
| 13 | Avanti (Madhya Pradesh) | Mahishmati / Ujjain | Shipra | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Divided into two parts: Northern Avanti (Ujjain) and Southern Avanti (Mahishmati). ➤ Ruled by King Pradyota; a prominent Buddhist center. |
| 14 | Gandhara (Northwest Pakistan) | Takshashila | Indus, Kabul | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ruler: Pushkarasarin ➤ Famous center of education and learning; associated with Panini (grammarian) and Kautilya (Chanakya). ➤ Celebrated for trade and education; later conquered by Darius I of Persia. |
| 15 | Kamboja (Northwest, near Rajapura) | Rajapura | Kabul, Kurram | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mentioned in Kautilya's Arthashastra and Ashoka's Edict XIII; ➤ followed a republican constitution. ➤ Located on the northwestern frontier; famous for horses and cavalry. |
| 16 | Magadha (Southern Bihar) | Girivraja (Rajgir) | Ganga, Son | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pioneered a policy of imperialism. ➤ Early rulers: Jarasandha and Brihadratha. ➤ Real founders: Bimbi Sara and Ajatashatru. ➤ Ruled by the Haryanka dynasty; ➤ later became the core of imperial expansion. |

Buddhism

- **Founder:** Gautam Buddha
- **Birth:** 563 BCE (Lumbini, Kapilvastu, Nepal)
- **Clan:** Shakya clan
- **Father:** Śuddhodana
- **Mother:** Māyā / Mahāmāyā Devi
- **Stepmother:** Mahāprajāpatī Gautamī

- **Wife:** Yaśodharā (Bhaddakaccānā / Gopā)
- **Son:** Rāhula
- **Horse:** Kanthaka
- **Charioteer:** Channa
- **Four crucial scenes:** a sick person, a dead body, a dead body and an ascetic
- **Mahabhinishkraman (The Great Renunciation):** At the age of 29

- **Teacher:** Alara Kalama (Vaishali) and Uddaka Ramaputta (Rajagiri)
- **Nirvana (Enlightenment):** at the age of 35
 - ✓ Under a Pipal (Bodhi) tree at Bodhgaya (Bihar) near Niranjana/Phalgu River, after 49 days of meditation
- **Dharmachakra Pravartana (Turning the Wheel of Dharma):** 1st Sermon at Deer Park, Sarnath, near Varanasi.
 - ✓ The Buddha shared his teachings with his first five disciples.
- **Mahaparinirvana (Final Nirvana):** 483 BCE (Kushinagar) - at the age of 80
- **Other names:** Siddhartha, Buddha, Tathagata, Shakyamuni

Prominent Disciples: Ānanda, Sāriputta, Mahāmoggallāna, Mahākaccāyana

Symbolism in Buddhism

| Event | Symbol |
|--|---------------------|
| Birth | Elephant & Lotus |
| Renunciation (Mahabhinishkraman) | Horse |
| Enlightenment (Nirvana) | Peepal (Bodhi) Tree |
| First Sermon (Dharmachakra Pravartana) | Wheel (8 spokes) |
| Death (Mahaparinirvana) | Stupa |

Buddhist Councils

| Council | Location | King & President | Key Outcomes |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| First Council (483 BCE) | Rājagriha (Sattapani Cave) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ King: Ajātaśatru (Haryanka Dynasty) ➤ President: Mahākassapa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compilation of Buddha's teachings into the Tripiṭaka |
| Second Council (383 BCE) | Vaiśālī | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ King: Kālāśoka (Shishunaga Dynasty) ➤ President: Sabbakāmi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dispute over monastic practices & Buddhism was split into: ➤ Sthaviravādins (Elders) - headed by Mahakaccayana ➤ Mahāsaṅghikas (Great Community)- headed by Mahakassapa |
| Third Council (250 BCE) | Pāṭaliputra | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ King: Ashoka ➤ President: Moggaliputta Tissa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Addition of Kathāvatthu to Abhidhamma ➤ Buddhist missions sent abroad (Sri Lanka, etc) |
| Fourth Council (72 CE) | Kuṇḍalavana (Kashmir) | King: Kaniṣka President: Vasumitra (Sarvāstivāda School) Vice-President: Aśvagoṣa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Commentaries on Pitakas compiled ➤ Mahāvibhāṣa written ➤ Buddhism is divided into Mahāyāna & Hīnayāna |

Core Principles of Buddhism

| Category | Key Concepts |
|---|---|
| Four Noble Truths | Dukkha (suffering); Cause of suffering – craving; Cessation of suffering; Path to cessation (Eightfold Path) |
| Eightfold Path | Right View; Right Intention; Right Speech; Right Action; Right Livelihood; Right Effort; Right Mindfulness; Right Concentration |
| Three Marks of Existence (Trilakshana) | Impermanence (Anicca); Suffering (Dukkha); Non-self (Anatta) |
| Five Aggregates (Panch Skandha) | Form (Rupa); Sensation (Vedana); Perception (Sanjna); Mental formations (Samskara); Consciousness (Vijnana) |
| Three Jewels (Triratna) | Buddha; Dhamma (Dharma); Sangha |
| Three Bodies of Buddha (Trikaya) | Dharmakaya; Sambhogakaya; Nirmanakaya |

Jainism

- **Tirthankara / Jina:** a human who attains enlightenment (perfect knowledge) through asceticism - becomes a teacher/guide.
- **Total Tirthankara:** 24 (all Kshatriyas)
- **24th (Last):** Tirthankara Mahavira (Nigantha Nataputta)
 - ✓ **Birth:** 599 BCE (Kundagram, Vaishali, Bihar)
 - ✓ **Clan:** Jnatrika (or Jnatri) clan
 - ✓ **Father:** Siddhartha
 - ✓ **Mother:** Trishla (sister of Lichchhavi Prince Chetak of Vaishali)

- ✓ **Wife:** Yashoda
- ✓ **Daughter:** Priyadarsena
- ✓ **Son-in-law:** Jamali, first disciple
- ✓ **Renunciation:** At the age of 30
- ✓ **Enlightenment (Kevalajnana):** at the age of 42
- ✓ **Under** a Sal tree at Jrimbhikagrama (Bihar) near Rijupalika River
- ✓ **Death (Nirvana):** 527BCE (Pavapuri) - at the age of 72
 - celebrated with the lamp festival by Mallas & Lichchhavis

Key Jain Tirthankaras

| Tirthankara | Symbol | Birthplace | Death Place | Description |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Rishabhanatha (Adinatha) | Bull | Ayodhya (Kosala) | Mount Kailash | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1st Tirthankara ➤ mentioned in the Rig Veda reference ➤ A form of Vishnu incarnation, as per the Vishnu Purana |
| Ajitanatha | Elephant | Ayodhya | Sammed Shikhar (Parasnath Hills, Jharkhand) | ➤ 2nd Tirthankara |
| Sambhavanatha | Horse | Shravasti | Sammed Shikhar | ➤ 3rd Tirthankara |
| Mallinatha | Waterpot (Kalasha) | Mithila (Bihar) | Sammed Shikhar | ➤ 19th Tirthankara |
| Neminatha (Arishtanemi) | Conch | Sauripura (near Bateshwar, UP) | Mount Girnar (Gujarat) | ➤ 22nd Tirthankara |
| Parshvanatha | Serpent (Snake) | Varanasi | Sammed Shikhar | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 23rd Tirthankara ➤ Father: Ashwasena ➤ Proposer of 4 Mahavrata |
| Mahavira (Vardhamana) | Lion | Kundagrama (Vaishali, Bihar) | Pavapuri (Bihar) | ➤ 24th Tirthankara |

Key Principles of Jainism

| Principle / Concept | Description |
|--|---|
| Five Great Vows (Panch Mahavrata) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ahimsa – Non-violence 2. Satya – Truthfulness 3. Asteya – non-stealing 4. Aparigraha – non-possessiveness 5. Brahmacharya – Celibacy / Chastity |
| Three Jewels (Triratna) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Samyak Jnana – Right knowledge 2. Samyak Darshan – Right perception 3. Samyak Charitra – Right conduct |
| Sallekhana / Santhara | Voluntarily fasting to death at the end of life as a form of spiritual purification |

| | |
|---|---|
| Pudgala (Matter/Karmic Particles) | Everybody contains karmic matter that influences the soul's "lesya" (color/mental state); white lesya represents good character, black lesya represents bad character |
| Syadvada (Doctrine of Conditional Predication) | Every object or truth can be viewed from multiple perspectives; there are seven possible conditional viewpoints, also called Saptabhngi |

Jain Councils

| Council | Location | Presided By | Key Contributions |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---|
| First Jain Council (300 BCE) | Pataliputra (modern Patna) | Sthulabhadra | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compilation of the 12 Angas (canonical scriptures). ➤ Division of Jainism into the Svetambara and Digambara sects. |
| Second Jain Council (512 CE) | Vallabhi (Gujarat) | Devardhi Kshamasramana | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Final compilation and writing down of scriptures; addition of 12 Upangas; preservation of the teachings of Mahavira and his disciples. |

Important Inscriptions and Stupas

| Inscription / Stupa | Location | Ruler / Dynasty | Special / Notable Information |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Maski Inscription | Raichur, Karnataka | Ashoka | Ashoka is explicitly mentioned with the title <i>Devanampriya</i> (Beloved of the Gods). |
| Gurjara Inscription | Datia, Madhya Pradesh | Ashoka | Ashoka's name is mentioned. |
| Eran Inscription | Sagar, Madhya Pradesh | Bhanugupta | Provides information on the practice of <i>Sati</i> and the Hun invasions in India. |
| Lumbini / Rummindei Inscription | Lumbini, Nepal | Ashoka | Records that Ashoka granted tax exemption to Lumbini. |
| Dashpur Inscription | Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh | Yashovarman | Mentions the world's first advertisement for silk, construction of the Sun Temple, and Vikram Samvat date. Created by Vatsabhathi. |
| Sanchi Inscription | Raisen, Madhya Pradesh | Ashoka | Records that Hariswamini, wife of the Buddhist devotee Sannasiddha, donated to the Aryasangha at Kakanam (Sanchi). |
| Tumen Inscription | Ashoknagar, Madhya Pradesh | Kumaragupta I | Information about Kumaragupta I's reign; he is described as "like the autumnal sun." |
| Supia Inscription | Rewa, Madhya Pradesh | Ghatotkacha | Provides genealogy of the Gupta dynasty. |
| Hathigumpha Inscription | Bhubaneswar, Odisha | Kharavela | India's undated inscription. |
| Girnar Inscription | Junagadh, Gujarat | Rudradaman | First Sanskrit language inscription in India. |
| Bhitri Inscription | Uttar Pradesh | Skandagupta | Information on Hun invasions in India. |
| Prayag Prashasti | Prayag, Uttar Pradesh | Samudragupta | Description of Samudragupta's military victories. |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--|
| Ahol Inscription | Ehol, Karnataka | Pulakeshin II | Mentions Pulakeshin II defeating King Harsha. |
| Devpara Inscription | Devpara, West Bengal | Vijayasen | Provides information on food security during times of crisis. |
| Sauhgra Inscription | Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh | Ashoka | Mauryan period inscription from Ashoka's time. |
| Rupnath Inscription | Katni, Madhya Pradesh | – | – |
| Kesariya Stupa | Bihar | – | India's largest stupa. |
| Sanchi Stupa | Raisen, Madhya Pradesh | Ashoka | Oldest stupa in India. Discovered by General Taylor in 1818. |
| Bharhut Stupa | Satna, Madhya Pradesh | Shunga Dynasty | Developed during the Shunga period with its torana gate. Discovered by Alexander Cunningham in 1873. |
| Borobudur Stupa | Java, Indonesia | – | Largest stupa in the world. |

Important Eras

| Era/Calendar | Year of Start | Ruler / Related Fact |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Vikram / Malava Era | 57 B.C. | Ujjain King Vikramaditya |
| Shaka Era | 78 A.D. | Kushan King Kanishka |
| Kalachuri Era | 248 A.D. | Abhira King Ishwarsena |
| Gupta Era | 319 A.D. | Chandragupta I |
| Harsha Era | 606 A.D. | Kannauj King Harshavardhana |
| Hijri / Islamic Era | 622 A.D. | Started by Prophet Muhammad |
| Kollam Era | 825 A.D. | Established by Adi Shankaracharya in Malabar |
| Lakshman Era | 1190 A.D. | Lakshman Sen of the Sena dynasty (Bengal) |
| Ilahi Era | 1583 A.D. | Introduced by Mughal Emperor Akbar |

Important Dynasties, Founder and their Capital

| Dynasty | Founder | Capital |
|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Haryanka Dynasty | Bimbisara | Rajagriha, Pataliputra |
| Shishunaga Dynasty | Shishunaga | Vaishali, Pataliputra |
| Nanda Dynasty | Mahapadma Nanda | Pataliputra |
| Maurya Dynasty | Chandragupta Maurya | Pataliputra |
| Shunga Dynasty | Pushyamitra Shunga | Pataliputra |
| Kanva Dynasty | Vasudeva | Pataliputra |
| Satavahana Dynasty | Simuka | Paithan / Pratishthana |
| Chedi Dynasty | Mahameghavahana | Sothavathi |
| Indo-Greek | Demetrius | Sialkot |
| Kushan Dynasty | Kujula Kadphises | Purushapura |
| Kadamba Dynasty | Mayurasharman | Banavasi, Belgaum |
| Ganga Dynasty | Madhava I | Kolar |
| Gupta Dynasty | Sri Gupta | Pataliputra |
| Maukhari Dynasty | Ishanavarman | Kannauj |
| Hun Dynasty | Toramana | Sialkot |
| Pushyabhuti Dynasty | Pushyabhuti / Naravardhana | Thaneshwar, Kannauj |
| Karnata Dynasty | Nanyadeva | Simraungadh |
| Pala Dynasty | Gopala | Munger |

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Sena Dynasty | Samantasena | Gauda / Lakhnauti |
| Rashtrakuta Dynasty | Dantivarman | Manyakheta |
| Gurjara-Pratihara Dynasty | Nagabhata I / Harishchandra | Kannauj |
| Kalachuri-Chedi Dynasty | Kokalla I / Vamraja | Tripuri |
| Paramara Dynasty | Krishna Raja / Upendra | Dhar |
| Solanki Dynasty | Mulraj I | Anhilwad |
| Chandela Dynasty | Nannuka / Chandra Varma | Mahoba, Khajuraho |
| Holkar Dynasty | Malhar Rao Holkar | Indore |
| Gahadavala Dynasty | Chandradev | Kannauj |
| Chauhan Dynasty | Vasudev | Ajmer |
| Tomar Dynasty | Anangpal | Delhi |
| Chalukya Dynasty (Badami) | Pulakeshin I | Badami |
| Chalukya Dynasty (Kalyani) | Tailapa II | Manyakheta |
| Chalukya Dynasty (Vengi) | Vishnuvardhan | Vengi, Kanchipuram |
| Pallava Dynasty | Sinhvishnu | Thanjavur |
| Chola Dynasty | Vijayalaya | Thanjavur |
| Ghulam (Slave) Dynasty | Qutb-ud-din Aibak | Delhi |
| Khilji Dynasty | Jalal-ud-din Khilji | Delhi |
| Tughlaq Dynasty | Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq | Delhi |
| Sayyid Dynasty | Khizr Khan | Delhi |
| Lodi Dynasty | Bahlul Lodi | Delhi |
| Sangama Dynasty | Harihara & Bukka | Vijayanagar |
| Saluva Dynasty | Narasimha | Vijayanagar |
| Tuluva Dynasty | Veer Narasimha | Penukonda |
| Aravidu Dynasty | Tirumala | Gulbarga (Bidar) |
| Bahmani Dynasty | Hasan Gangu | Ahmednagar |
| Nizam Shahi Dynasty | Malik Ahmed | Bijapur |
| Adil Shahi Dynasty | Adil Shah | Berar |
| Imad Shahi Dynasty | Fathullah Imad Shah | Golconda |
| Qutb Shahi Dynasty | Quli Qutb Shah | Golconda |
| Sharqi Dynasty | Malik -ul – Sharq/Malik Sarwar | Jaunpur |
| Mughal Dynasty | Babur | Delhi / Agra |
| Hyderabad Nizam Dynasty | Nizam-ul-Mulk | Hyderabad |
| Scindia Dynasty | Ranoji Scindia | Gwalior |

Important Wars and Battles

| War Name | Year | Outcome / Victor |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Dasharaj War | The Rigvedic Period | King of Bharata (tribe) and a confederation of ten tribes (Bharata tribes) won |
| Battle of Hydaspes | 326 BCE | Alexander defeated King Porus |
| Kalinga War | 261 BCE | Ashoka defeated Mahapadmanabha |
| Battle of Rewa | 612 CE | Pulakeshin II defeated Harsha |
| Battle of Takkolam / Peshawar | 1001 CE | Rashtrakutas defeated the Cholas |
| First Battle of Tarain | 1191 CE | Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Muhammad Ghori. |
| Second Battle of Tarain | 1192 CE | Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan. |
| Battle of Chandawar | 1194 CE | Muhammad Ghori defeated Jaichand. |
| Third Battle of Tarain | 1215 CE | Iltutmish defeated Yalduz. |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--|
| Battle of Sar-e-Pul | 1501 CE | Shaibani Khan of Samarkand defeated Babur. |
| Battle of Khatoli | 1517 CE | Rana Sanga defeated Ibrahim Lodi |
| First Battle of Panipat | 1526 CE | Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi. |
| Battle of Khanwa | 1527 CE | Babur defeated Rana Sanga and Ibrahim Lodi |
| Battle of Chanderi | 1528 CE | Babur defeated Medini Rai |
| Battle of Ghaghra | 1529 CE | Babur defeated the Afghans |
| Battle of Dohria | 1532 CE | Humayun defeated Mahmud Lodi |
| Battle of Chausa | 1539 CE | Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun |
| Battle of Kannauj | 1540 CE | Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun |
| Battle of Machhiwara | 1555 CE | Humayun defeated Nasib Khan |
| Battle of Sirhind | 1555 CE | Humayun defeated Sikandar Suri |
| Second Battle of Panipat | 1556 CE | Akbar defeated Hemu |
| Battle of Talikota | 1565 CE | Bahmani Sultanate defeated Vijayanagar Empire |
| Battle of Haldighati | 1576 | Akbar defeated Rana Pratap |
| Battle of Dharamt | 1658 | Aurangzeb defeated Dara Shikoh |
| Battle of Samugarh | 1658 | Aurangzeb defeated Dara Shikoh |
| Battle of Kheda | 1707 | Chhatrapati Shahu defeated Tarabai |
| Battle of Bhopal | 1737 | Bajirao defeated Nizam of Hyderabad |
| First Carnatic War | 1744–1748 | French defeated British |
| Battle of Plassey | 1757 | British defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah |
| Battle of Vedra | 1759 | British defeated Dutch |
| Battle of Wandiwash | 1760 | British defeated French |
| Third Battle of Panipat | 1761 | Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated Marathas |
| Battle of Buxar | 1764 | British defeated Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daula, Shah Alam II |
| Fourth Anglo-Mysore War | 1799 | British defeated Tipu Sultan |
| Battle of Koregaon | 1818 | British defeated Marathas |

Medieval History

Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526)

| Dynasty & Period | Prominent Rulers | Notable Features / Achievements |
|--|---|---|
| Slave Dynasty (Mamluk) (1206–1290 CE) | Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Iltutmish, Sultan, Razia Balban, Qaimur | Aibak founded the dynasty; laid Qutb Minar's foundation. Iltutmish: real founder of Delhi Sultanate, started Turkan-e-Chahalgani. Razia: first & only female ruler. Balban: iron & blood policy, Paibas & Sijda, concept of kingship Kaikubad: The last significant ruler of the dynasty. |
| Khilji Dynasty (1290–1320 CE) | Jalal-ud-din Khilji, Ala-ud-din Khilji, Mubarak Khilji | Jalal-ud-din: founder. Ala-ud-din: built Alai Darwaza, Siri Fort, Hazar Khamba Palace, Jama Masjid; introduced market control, standing army, soldiers' uniform, horse branding. Mubarak: declared himself Khalifa; last ruler of Khilji dynasty. |
| Tughlaq Dynasty (1320–1414 CE) | Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, Muhammad bin Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Tughlaq | Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq: Founder- Muhammad bin Tughlaq: Highly educated, knew Arabic & Persian, physician; first Sultan to celebrate Holi; called "mad" or "bloodthirsty" due to eccentric plans Firoz Shah Tughlaq: Built most canals in Delhi Sultanate, prohibited Sati, founded Jaunpur |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451 CE) | Khizr Khan, Mubarak Shah, Ala-ud-din Adil Shah | Khizr Khan: Founder Mubarak Shah: Assumed “Shahi” title, founded Mubarakabad Ala-ud-din Adil Shah: Last ruler- First minor dynasty after Tughlaqs |
| Lodi Dynasty (1451 – 1526 CE) | Bahlol Lodi, Sikandar Lodi and Ibrahim Lodi | Bahlol Lodi founder of the Lodi dynasty. Introduced coins called “Bahloli,” later renamed “Shahruqi” by Babur. Sikandar Lodi was Known as the most handsome ruler, also called “Gulrukhi,” under which name he wrote poetry. Prominent works: Lazzat-e-Sikandari (on music) and Farang-e-Sikandari (on Ayurveda). Ibrahim Lodi was last Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate. |

Mughal Empire (1526-1857)

Important Mughal Rulers

| Emperor | Birthplace (Year) | Real Name | Capitals | Mausoleum / Tomb |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Babur (1526–1530) | Fergana (1483) | Zahir-ud-din | Agra | Kabul |
| Humayun (1530–1540, 1555–1556) | Kabul (1508) | Nasir-ud-din | Agra | Delhi |
| Akbar (1556–1605) | Amarkot (1542) | Abu'l-Fath Jalal-ud-din | Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Lahore | Sikandra |
| Jahangir (1605–1627) | Fatehpur Sikri (1569) | Salim | Agra | Lahore |
| Shah Jahan (1627–1658) | Lahore (1592) | Khurram | Agra, Delhi | Delhi |
| Aurangzeb (1658–1707) | Dahod (1618) | Muhi-ud-din Shahabuddin | Delhi, Aurangabad | Aurangabad |

Contribution of Mughals

| Mughal Emperor | Literature | Music | Architecture | Painting / Art |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Babur | <i>Baburnama</i> | Hosted musical gatherings | Kabuli Mosque | Foundation of Mughal painting |
| Humayun | <i>Humayunnama</i> | — | Dinpanah city | — |
| Akbar | <i>Akbarnama</i> | Fond of playing the nagada (drum) | Buland Darwaza | Establishment of painting workshops (Mughal School of Painting) |
| Jahangir | <i>Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri</i> | Promoted ghazal singing | Itimad-ud-Daulah's Tomb | Golden age of Mughal painting |
| Shah Jahan | <i>Shahjahanama</i> | Knowledgeable about Dhrupad singing | Taj Mahal | Initiated embedding precious stones in paintings |
| Aurangzeb | <i>Alamgirnama</i> | Veena player | Bibi Ka Maqbara | Ban on painting |

Fact to Remember

- Babur used the Tulughma military strategy and the Ottoman method of artillery warfare in the First Battle of Panipat (1526).
- Humayun was the only Mughal emperor who had two separate reigns.

- Between 1556 and 1560, Akbar ruled under the guardianship of Bairam Khan.
- Hari Vijay Suri, a Jain scholar, was present in Akbar's court, and Akbar conferred upon him the title of “Jagat Guru.”

- Akbar named his son Salim (later Jahangir) after his religious mentor Shaikh Salim Chishti.
- Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana served as Jahangir's tutor and early mentor.
- Jahangir granted Captain Hawkins the title of "English Khan" and awarded him a mansab of 400.
- In 1612, Shah Jahan married Arjumand Bano Begum, the daughter of Asaf Khan, and bestowed upon her the title Mumtaz Mahal.
- Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in memory of Mumtaz Mahal, inspired by the mausoleum of Hoshang Shah in Malwa.
- The prominent court poets of Shah Jahan were Sundardas, Chintamani, Harinarayan Mishra, and Vanshidhar Mishra.
- Aurangzeb married Dilras Banu Begum (Rabia-ud-Durrani), and in her memory he commissioned the construction of Bibi ka Maqbara in Aurangabad.
- Aurangzeb sought to transform the empire from *Dar-ul-Harb* (land of non-believers) into *Dar-ul-Islam* (land of Islam), reflecting his religious and political ideology.

- The Mughal Empire reached its greatest territorial extent under Aurangzeb, and the number of Hindu soldiers in the Mughal army was also the highest during his reign.
- Aurangzeb spent his final years in the Deccan, which proved to be a prolonged and exhausting struggle; hence, the Deccan became a "bleeding wound" (*nasoor*) for Aurangzeb.
- **Akbar's 9 Ratnas (Navratnas)**
 - ✓ Abul Fazl – Historian, author of Akbarnama
 - ✓ Faizi – Persian poet
 - ✓ Tansen – Legendary musician
 - ✓ Birbal – Witty courtier, advisor
 - ✓ Raja Todar Mal – Revenue administration
 - ✓ Raja Man Singh – Military commander
 - ✓ Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana – Poet & general
 - ✓ Fakir Aziao-Din – Sufi saint
 - ✓ Mulla Do-Piyaza – Scholar (semi-legendary)

| Name | Nickname / Title | Special Notes / Highlights |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Bahadur Shah I (1707–1712) | Shah-e-Bekhabar | Oldest Mughal emperor at age 63; real name – Muazzam |
| Jahandar Shah (1712–1713) | Lustful Fool | Appointed Zulfiqar Khan as his vizier |
| Farrukh Siyar (1713–1719) | Despicable Coward | Ascended the throne with the help of the Sayyid brothers (Abdullah & Hasan) |
| Rafi-ud-Darjat (1719) | — | Reigned for the shortest period, only 3 months |
| Rafi-ud-Daulah (1719) | Shah Jahan II | Also referred to as Shah Jahan II |
| Muhammad Shah (1719–1748) | Rangila (The Colorful) | Nadir Shah invaded in 1739; last emperor to sit on the Peacock Throne (Takht-e-Taus) |
| Ahmad Shah (1748–1754) | Qibla-e-Alam | Delegated most state affairs to Udham Bai |
| Alamgir II (1754–1759) | — | Mughal emperor during the Battle of Plassey |
| Shah Alam II (1759–1806) | — | First invasion of India by Ahmad Shah Abdali occurred during his reign |
| Akbar II (1806–1837) | — | Conferred the title "Raja" to Raja Ram Mohan Roy |
| Bahadur Shah II (1837–1857) | Zafar | Last Mughal emperor |

Important Administrative Departments

| Department | Function | Founder / Head Officer |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Diwan-i-Arz | Military Department | Ghiyas ud din Balban; Ariz-i-Mamalik |
| Diwan-i-Mustakhraj | For recovery of arrears (revenue dues) | Alauddin Khalji |