



Rajasthan – CET

Graduate Level

Common Eligibility Test (CET)

Volume - 3

General Awareness



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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 Hydaspes (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

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

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

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

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	<i>"Vande Mataram" sung for the first time at an INC session</i>
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

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

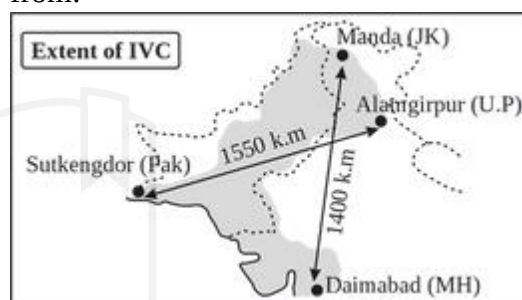
Site	River	Discovered by	Major Findings
Harappa, Punjab, Pakistan	Ravi	Daya Ram Sahni (1921) under John Hubert Marshall	16 furnaces, a statue wearing a dhoti, two rows of six granaries, Mother Goddess figurines, Cemetery R-37, Image of a fisherman on a pot, Nataraja (stone male dancing figure).
Mohen-jodaro, 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 Bhuvaḥ Svaḥ...	<i>Rigveda</i> (3rd Mandala)
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 Brahmasmi	<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	➤ Priest: Hotri (Chief Priest) ➤ 1,028 hymns (suktas) and 10,462 mantras (Riks) ➤ Arranged in 10 mandalas (books) ✓ 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	➤ 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	➤ 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	➤ 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	➤ Ruler: Brahmadatta ➤ 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	➤ Most popular king was Prasenjit, a contemporary and friend of Buddha.
3	Anga (Eastern Bihar)	Champa	Champa	➤ 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	➤ 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	➤ Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar; ➤ later annexed by Magadha.
6	Chedi (Chhattisgarh / Bundelkhand region)	Suktimati	Ken	➤ 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	➤ Ruler: Shatanika, Udayan ➤ Strong kingdom; ➤ most notable ruler was Udayana. ➤ noted for cotton textiles; a monarchy.
8	Kuru (Delhi region)	Indraprastha/ Hastinapur	Yamuna	➤ 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	➤ 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	➤ Located in Rajasthan; ➤ King Sujata ruled both Matsyas and Chedis. ➤ Ruled by King Virata (Mahabharata figure).
11	Surasena (Western Uttar Pradesh)	Mathura	Yamuna	➤ 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	➤ Southernmost Mahajanapada; ➤ ruled by Ikshvaku Kshatriyas. ➤ The only Mahajanapada south of the Vindhyas engaged in trade.
13	Avanti (Madhya Pradesh)	Mahishmati / Ujjain	Shipra	➤ 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	➤ 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	➤ 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	➤ 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)	➤ King: Ajātaśatru (Haryanka Dynasty) ➤ President: Mahākassapa	➤ Compilation of Buddha's teachings into the Tripiṭaka
Second Council (383 BCE)	Vaiśālī	➤ King: Kālāśoka (Shishunaga Dynasty) ➤ President: Sabbakāmi	➤ Dispute over monastic practices & Buddhism was split into: ➤ Sthaviravādins (Elders) - headed by Mahakaccayana ➤ Mahāsanghikas (Great Community)- headed by Mahakassapa
Third Council (250 BCE)	Pāṭaliputra	➤ King: Ashoka ➤ President: Moggaliputta Tissa	➤ 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	➤ 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	➤ 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	➤ 23rd Tirthankara ➤ Father: Ashwasena ➤ Proposer of 4 Mahavratas
Mahavira (Vardhamana)	Lion	Kundagrama (Vaishali, Bihar)	Pavapuri (Bihar)	➤ 24th Tirthankara

Key Principles of Jainism

Principle / Concept	Description
Five Great Vows (Panch Mahavratas)	1. Ahimsa – Non-violence 2. Satya – Truthfulness 3. Asteya – non-stealing 4. Aparigraha – non-possessiveness 5. Brahmacharya – Celibacy / Chastity
Three Jewels (Triratna)	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 Saptabhangi

Jain Councils

Council	Location	Presided By	Key Contributions
First Jain Council (300 BCE)	Pataliputra (modern Patna)	Sthulabhadra	➤ 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	➤ 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 Vatsabhatti.
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	Mayurasharma	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, Razia Sultan, 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