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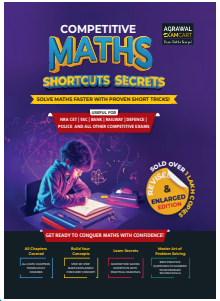
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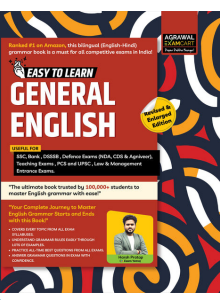
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Objective Static G.K.
(Question Bank)



Chapter 1

Ancient, Medieval and Modern History

History of Ancient India

Period	Events
Prehistoric Period (about 20 lakh BC to 3000 BC)	During this period, human life developed in India and primitive man used stone tools.
Indus Valley civilization Period (2600-1900 BC)	It was one of the ancient civilization of the world. It was an urban civilization.
Vedic Period (about 1500 BC to 600 BC)	During this period, Vedic culture developed in India and the Vedas were composed.
Maurya Period (about 321 BC to 185 BC)	During this period, the Maurya Empire emerged in India and this dynasty is known for great rulers like Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka.
Gupta Period (about 320 AD to 647 AD)	During this period, the Gupta Empire emerged in India and there was progress in the fields of art, literature, science etc., in India.
Harshvardhan Period (about 606 AD to 647 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Vardhan dynasty (HarshVardhan) and unity was maintained in India.
Pallava Period (about 275 CE to 897 CE)	During this period, India was ruled by the Pallava dynasty and South India witnessed the progress in the fields of art, literature etc.
Chalukya Period (about 540 AD to 753 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Chalukya dynasty and a powerful empire emerged in entire South India.

Period	Events
Rashtrakuta Period (about 753 AD to 973 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Rashtrakuta dynasty and a powerful empire came into existence in South India.
Gurjara-Pratihara Period (about 730 AD to 1036 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty and a powerful empire came into existence in North India.
Pala Period (about 750 AD to 1174 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Pala dynasty and a powerful empire came into existence in Odisha.
Somavamshi Period (about 900 AD to 1200 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Somavanshi dynasty and a powerful empire came into existence in Central India.
Chauhan Period (about 900 AD to 1200 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Chauhan dynasty and a powerful empire came into existence in North India.
Chandela Period (about 950 AD to 1100 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Chandela kings of Khajuraho and grand temples were built in Khajuraho.
Vijayanagara Period (about 1336 AD to 1565 AD)	During this period, the Vijayanagara Empire emerged in India and a powerful empire emerged in South India.
Mughal Period (about 1526 AD to 1857 AD)	During this period, the Mughal Empire emerged in India and a huge empire was established in India.

Places Associated with the Harappa Civilisation

Site	Results
Harappa	Harappa is situated in Sahiwal district of Punjab (Pakistan) on the banks of Ravi.
	Excavators : Dayaram Sahni (1921), Madho Swaroop Vatsa (1926) and Sir Mortimer Wheeler (1946)
	Archaeological Findings : Six granaries in two row, workers' dwellings, seal of fertility goddess, cemetery (R- 37H), painted pottery, idol of mother goddess, stones symbols of lingam (male sexual organ) and yoni (female sexual organ), barley and wheat in wooden boxes, copper scales, a crucible for bronze and a mirror made of copper, vanity boxes and dice.
Mohenjodaro/Mound of the Dead/Oasis of Sindh	Excavators : Rakhal Das Banerjee (1922), Mackay (1927) and Mortimer Wheeler (1930).
	Mohenjodaro is located on the banks of the Indus River in Larkana district of Sindh (Pakistan).
	Archaeological Findings : Great granary, great bathhouse (the largest building of this civilisation), Sabha Bhawan (Assembly Hall), seal of Pashupati/Proto Shiva, bronze statue of a dancing girl,
	Steatite statue of a bearded man, Clay figurines of Mother Goddess, pieces of cotton cloth, brick kilns, two Mesopotamian seals, 1398 seals (56% of the total seals of the civilization).
Lothal	Lothal is situated on the banks of the Bhogwa River near the Gulf of Khambhat in Gujarat.
	Excavator : S.R. Rao (1954)
	Archaeological Findings : pots, rice husks, fire altar, terracotta figurine of a horse, double burial (a male and a female buried in the same grave), Persian/Iranian and Bahraini seals, a jar painted with bird and fox.
Kalibanga/Black Bangles	Kalibanga is situated on the banks of Ghaggar River in Rajasthan.
	Excavators : Amala Nand Ghosh (1953), Dr. B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar (1961)
	Archaeological Findings : A pre-Harappan area, seven fire altars, decorated bricks, wheels of a toy cart, Mesopotamian cylindrical seal.
Chanhudaro	Chanhudaro is located in Sindh, Pakistan and was excavated in 1931.
	Excavator : N.G. Majumdar (1931), E.J.H. Mackay (1935)
	Archaeological Findings : unfortified city, medicine box, lipstick shop, pearl shop, mark of a dog's paw chasing a cat on brick, a terracotta model of a bullock cart, a bronze toy cart.
Rangpur (Gujarat)	Excavator : M.S. Vatsa (1931), S. R. Rao (1953-56) Archaeological Findings : Rice Husk
Banawali, Hisar (Haryana)	Excavator : R.S. Bisht (1973-74)
	Archaeological Findings: well planned, lack of systematic drainage system, earthen plough, toy plough.
Rakhigarhi	Excavator: Amarendra Nath Significance: It is the second largest site of the Indus Valley Civilization in India.
Alamgirpur, Meerut (U.P.)	Excavator : Y. D. Sharma (1959)
Kotdiji, Sindh (Pakistan)	Kotdiji is located on the banks of the Indus River in Pakistan.
	Excavators : Ghurye (1937), Fazal Ahmed (1953)
Amri, Sindh (Pakistan)	Amri is located in Balochistan, on the banks of the Indus River.
	Excavator : N.G. Majumdar (1929)
Ropar (Punjab)	Excavator : Y. D. Sharma (1953)
Surkotda, Kutch (Gujarat)	Excavation : J.P. Joshi (1964)
	Archaeological Findings : Horse bones (only site where horse bones have been found), Oval tomb, pot burial.

Site	Results
Sutkagendor, Sindh (Pakistan)	Excavator : A. Stein (1928)
Dholavira, Gujarat	Dholavira is located on an arid island in the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.
	Excavator : J.P. Joshi, R.S. Bisht (1990-91)
	Archaeological Findings : A unique water harvesting system and its special drainage system, a huge reservoir, here the site is divided into 3 parts.
Rakhigarhi, Haryana	Excavator : Amarendra Nath (2014)
Bhimbetka (Rock Shelter) Site -	Excavator: V. S. Significance: Famous for its rock paintings.

Vedic Literature

Vedic Literature	Description
Rigveda	Rigveda is a collection of hymns. This is the oldest book in the world. It is also called 'the first testament of humanity'. It contains 1028 sukta which are divided into 10 mandalas. Aitareya and Kaushiki/Sankhyana are its Brahmin texts.
Samveda	It is a book of mantras and is related to music. It contains 1549 hymns and all hymns (except 75) are taken from the Vedas. The mantras of Samveda were recited by Udgata. Panchavish (Tandya Maha Brahmana), Shadavimsha, Chandogya and Jaiminiya are its Brahmin texts.
Yajurveda	It is a book of sacrificial prayers. It is recited by a priest named Ardhavyu. It has two parts Krishna Yajurveda (Complete) Shloka and Shukla Yajurveda (written in both poetry and prose). Shatapatha (the oldest and largest Brahmin) and Taittiriya are its Brahmin texts.
Atharva Veda	The fourth and last Veda in which mantras are given to ward off evils and diseases. It also includes magical Mantras It is also called cosmic Veda. Gopath is its Brahmin text.
Aranyaka	Aranyakas are the last part of Brahmins.
Vedanga	Education, Kalpasutra, Grammar, Nirukta, Verse and Astrology
Epics	Ramayana and Mahabharata
Purana	The total number of Puranas is 18. Matsya Purana is the oldest Purana text. Other important Puranas are Bhagavata Purana, Vishnu Purana and Vayu Purana.

Buddhist Councils

S.No.	Place	Chairman	Patron King
First	Rajgriha (483 BC)	Mahakassapa	Ajatshatru
Second	Vaishali (383 BC)	Sabakami	Kalashok
Third	Pataliputra (250 BC)	Mogaliputtatissa	Ashoka
Fourth	Kashmir (1st Century)	Vasumitra	Kanishka

Jain Council

S. No.	Place	Chairman	Patron King
First	Pataliputra (330 BC)	Sthulbhadra	Chandragupta Maurya
Second	Vallabhi (512 BC)	Devarshi Kshamashraman	--

Important Events of Medieval History in India

Period	Events
1206	Establishment of Delhi Sultanate by Qutubuddin Aibak
1211	Qutub Minar of Delhi built by Iltutmish.
1226	Expansion of Delhi Sultanate by Iltutmish
1296	Assumption of power in Delhi by Alauddin Khilji
1296	Conquest of Devagiri (Daulatabad) by Alauddin Khilji
1303	Conquest of Chittor by Alauddin Khilji
1325	Assumption of power in Delhi by Muhammad bin Tughlaq
1327	Conquest of Deccan by Muhammad bin Tughlaq
1351	Assumption of power in Delhi by Firozshah Tughlaq
1325	Establishment of Tughlaqabad by Gayasuddin Tughlaq

Period	Events
1398	Taimur's Invasion on Delhi
1413	Assumption of power in Delhi by Bahlol Lodi
1451	Assumption of power in Delhi by Ibrahim Lodi
1526	Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat.
1526	Establishment of Mughal Empire by Babar
1530	Humayun assumed the throne of the Mughal Empire after the death of Babar.
1556	Akbar assumed the throne of the Mughal Empire after the death of Humayun.
1565	Akbar's victory over the Vijayanagara Empire in South India
1582	Foundation of the Deen-e-Ilahi sect by Akbar
1605	Jahangir assumed the throne of the Mughal Empire after the death of Akbar.
1628	Shahjahan assumed the throne of the Mughal Empire after the death of Jahangir.
1632	Construction of Taj Mahal Was started by Shahjahan
1658	Aurangzeb deposed Shahjahan and assumed the Mughal power.
1674	Aurangzeb opposed to the establishment of Maratha Empire in South India
1707	Aurangzeb's death
1720	Succession crisis in Mughal Empire
1739	Nadir Shah's invasion on Delhi
1757	In the Battle of Plassey, the British East India Company defeated the Nawab of Bengal
1764	In the Battle of Buxar, the British East India Company defeated the combined forces of the Nawab of Bengal, the Nawab of Awadh and the Mughal Emperor.

Important Events of Modern History in India

Period	Events
1757	Battle of Plassey : Establishment of British East India Company in India
1764	Battle of Buxar : British East India Company's dominance in India
1773	Regulation Act : The first law by the British Parliament to control India—at the domestic level, it defined the constitution of the Company and in India, it expanded territorial control and elevated the role of the Governor of Bengal to that of the Governor-General, assisted by a council of four members.

Period	Events
1784	Pitt's India Act : This act imposed significant restrictions on the Governor-General and his council, stating that they could not declare war or make treaties against any native power in India without prior approval from the Board of Control in Britain.
1813	Charter Act : The trade monopoly of the British East India Company was abolished, although it was allowed to retain the monopoly over trade with China and the tea trade.
1833	Charter Act : The Company's complete trade monopoly was abolished by the Charter Act.
1857	Sepoy Mutiny : The first major rebellion against British rule in India
1858	Government of India Act : Ended the rule of the British East India Company and established British rule in India.
1877	The British monarch took over as the Emperor of India
1885	Establishment of the Indian National Congress : Beginning of the national movement in India
1905	Partition of Bengal - Rise of National Movement in India
1906	Establishment of Muslim League : Rise of communalism in India
1915	Mahatma Gandhi's arrival in India
1919	Rowlatt Act : Suppression of civil liberties in India. Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms) – This Act established a bicameral legislature at the center for the first time, consisting of a Council of State and a Central Assembly. It also introduced the dyarchy system in the provinces.
1920	Non-Cooperation Movement : An important phase of the national movement in India
1922	Chauri-Chaura Incident : End of non-cooperation movement
1928	Arrival of Simon Commission in India and Nehru Report.
1930	Salt Satyagraha : Mahatma Gandhi's foot march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi (Gujarat).
1932	Poona Pact : An important agreement of communalism in India
1935	Government of India Act : Provision for provincial autonomy and a federal system.

Period	Events
1937	Provincial Autonomy : Elections in provinces and the establishment of a Federal Court.
1942	Quit India Movement : On 9 August 1942, Gandhi gave the slogan “Do or Die” from Bombay.
1947	Partition of India : Independence of India and Pakistan

Important Slogans

Slogans	Associated Personality
Inquilab Zindabad	Bhagat Singh
Dilli Chalo	Subhash Chandra Bose
Do or Die	Mahatma Gandhi
Jai Hind	Subhash Chandra Bose
Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence)	Jawaharlal Nehru
Hindi, Hindu, Hindustan	Bharatendu Harishchandra
Return to the Vedas	Dayanand Saraswati
Aram Haram Hai (Rest is Rust)	Jawaharlal Nehru
Quit India	Mahatma Gandhi
Maro Firangi ko	Mangal Pandey
Shrameva Jayate	Smt. Indira Gandhi
Jai Jagat	Vinoba Bhave
Down with Imperialism	Bhagat Singh
Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan	Lal Bahadur Shastri

Slogans	Associated Personality
Don't Pay Tax	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
Complete Revolution	Jai Prakash Narayan
Vijayi Vishva Tiranga Pyara	Shyam Lal Gupta
Vande Mataram	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Hey ram	Mahatma Gandhi
Jana Gana Mana Adhinayak Jaya He	Rabindranath Tagore
Freedom is my Birthright	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Sarfiroshi ki Tamanna, Ab Hamare Dil me Hai	Ramprasad Bismil
Sare Jahan se Accha, Hindostan Hamara	Muhammad Iqbal
You Give me Blood, I will give you Freedom	Subhash Chandra Bose
Simon Go Back	Lala Lajpat Rai
Desh ki Puja hi Ram ki Puja Hai	Madanlal Dhingra
Desh Bachao, Desh Banao	P.V. Narasimha Rao
Who lives, if India Dies	Jawaharlal Nehru
The dried gram of freedom is better than the pudding of slavery	Subhash Chandra Bose
Every blow aimed at me is a nail in the coffin of British Imperialism	Lala Lajpat Rai

