



RAS

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER-I

Volume-II

ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY | MEDIEVAL INDIA
WORLD HISTORY



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ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

Takshila (now in Pak.) - place where
 Chanakya
 used to be

Chronology of Indian History

Aryans I - wrote vedas.

1000 BC - Aryans II later vedic

500 BC - Mahavir Swami, Gautam Buddha.

(Mahajanpad period)

250 BC - Mouryans (Ashoka, Chandragupta Mourya)
 (Jain)

Between 100 BC to 100 AD - (Kanishka) Kushan (Buddhist)
 (they came from China)

B/w 100 A.D. to 500 AD - Gupta period, Hun (came from China)
 (time when temples were built)

Aryabhata, Bhaskar.

Development of Sanskrit took place.

Samudra Gupta (Napoleon of India).

After 500 AD - ^{King} Harshwardan. (supported Buddhism)

After Harshwardan, Arabs attacked India.

Gurjar Pratihar (from Raj.) fought against Arabs

After 1000 AD - Turkish (from Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)
 Rajput period

↓
 (mixture of Indians
 and invaders of India)

1526 A.D. - Babur fought against Turkish, (Abraham Lodhi)
 (Mughals)

1757 - Britishers, Battle of Plassey.

1857 - First revolt of Independence
 (Sepoy mutiny)

1858 - 1947 - British Crown

1885 - INC (Indian National Congress)

1947 - Indian Independence

Bheemchavari - temple near kota in dera made during gupta period .

Indus valley civilization :: (Harappa civilization)

greek name
of Sindhu

• Manda (J&K)

India - greek

Hindustan - persian

Harappa

• Suktagandor
(Pak.)

• Alamgirpur (U.P.)

• Daimabad (Maha.)

Harappa civilization is related with bronze age.

By carbon dating method (C-14) , age of this civilization has been estimated 2300 - 1750 B.C.

Extension of this civilization was from Manda of J&K in north upto Daimabad of Maharashtra in south and in west from Suktagandor of Pakistan in east upto Alamgirpur of Uttar Pradesh.

Harappa - It was discovered in Montgomery district of Pakistan which is situated on banks of Ravi.

In 1921, this place was excavated by Dayaram Sahni and Madhuswaroop Vatsa.

Mohenjodaro - This word means mount of deads.

It was discovered in Pakistan in Larkana district of Sind on banks of (Sindhu) Indus.

In 1922, it was excavated by Rakhaldas Banerjee.
From excavation of this site, 9 layers have been found.

In Pakistan other main sites of this civilization are -
Chanhudaro, Suktagandor, Balakot, Kotdiji,
Dabarkot etc.

Chanhudaro is situated on banks of Indus in Sind.
Suktagandor was a port in Baluchistan on bank of
river Daksh.

Kalibanga - It is in Hanumangarh dist. of Rajasthan which
was discovered by Amlanand Ghosh, and
was excavated by B.B. Lal and B.K. Jhavar.

Kalibanga is pre-harappan and harappan site.
From Kalibanga, oldest ploughed field have been found
in which mixed cropping was done of gram and
mustard.

Lothal - It is situated on banks of Bhogva in Gujarat
from where a dockyard has been found
made of baked bricks.

Surkotda - It is situated in Rann of Kachchh of Gujarat
★ from where bones of horse have been found.

It is remarkable that, people of harappan civilization
were not familiar with horse.

Dholaveera - It is situated in Rann of Kachchh of Gujarat from where 3 tier town has been found.

From here, world's oldest stadium has been found, and high level water ^{management} has also been found.

From here, an inscriptions is being found written in big letters of Harappan civilization.

From Dholaveera, art of polishing on stone has been found. It is biggest site of Harappan civilization in India and is symbol of climax of Harappan civilization.

Banawali - From here, a model of plough made of mud (Haryana) is found.

Other places -

Rangpur (Gujarat), Rozdi (Guj.), Rakhigadi (Haryana), Mitathal (Haryana), Ropar (Punjab).

Seals of Harappa :

From Harappan civilization, more than 2000 seals have been found which are max. square shape and are made of soft stone steatite.

The seals made of china clay, ivory and brass etc. have also being found.

Harappan people would use these seals to put impression for trade.

★ From seals of harappan civilization, we get significant info. about their religious life.

These seals contains picture of god, goddess, man and animals and birds.

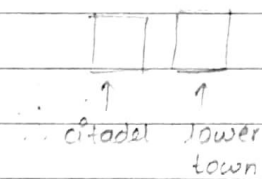
Harappan Scripts :

Harappan script was picto-graphic, in which there were around 400 symbols.

★ This script has not been deciphered yet generally, it was written right to left but where there are more lines bonstraphedon method is also found i.e. first right to left and then left to right.

Town planning :

grid pattern.



Harappa was high level urban civilization. Cities were generally, divided into 2 blocks -

- western block, which was citadel.
- eastern block, which was lower town.

Houses were made of baked bricks generally.

Roads and streets would cut each other at right angle & would divide city into rectangular block.

Drain system and drinking water system was of high quality / good quality.

Generally, every house had a private well.

★ From citadel of Mohenjodaro, a huge reservoir has been found which has been mentioned as great bath by historians.

From harappa, mohenjodaro, kalibanga etc. granaries and evidences of labourers houses have been found.

Dockyard have also being found from Lothal.

HISTORY

SYLLABUS

(Pre + Mains)

PRELIMS

Mains -

✓ Ancient	Medieval	Modern India
Pre-history	→ Pre-medieval (750-1200)	
Indus valley civil.	→ Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526)	12 to 15 Q.
Vedic culture	→ Mughal	Mains - 50 marks.
Post Vedic	(1526-1707)	
Mouryan age		
Post mouryan		
Gupta		

MAINS - 25 marks - 2 Q

Art and culture

World history - 25 marks - 2 Q

MODERN INDIA -

- European Entry
- Later Mughals
- Colonisation of India or
Annexation of Indian States into British empire
(Bengal, Mysore, Maratha, Punjab, Sindh)
- Annexation policies of British
(WAR, ⁽¹⁷⁹⁸⁾ Sub-ordinate alliance, ⁽¹⁸⁴⁸⁾ Doctrine of Lapse,
Bad execution of administration).
- Administrative policies of British
(Admin. Infrastructure (exe., leg., jud., police, army),
Introduction of modern education, economic policies
(new land tenure system - Zamindari / Permanent settlement,
Ryotwari, Mahalwari, commercialisation of agriculture,

Deindustrialisation of India, Drain wealth theory, Introduction of modern means of communication - Development of Railways and its impact on both, Indian society and British Rule.
(+ve and -ve)

→ Immediate Impact of British Rule.

Socio-religious reform movement of 19th century or Indian Renaissance,
^{Armed} Revolt against British rule (Civil revolt, Jaijal revolt, Great revolt of 1857).

→ Indian Nationalism.

Nationalist war 1857, Movements (Peasant movement of 19th and 20th cent.),
 Political organisation and nationalist pol. activities - before revolt 1857,
 GREAT REVOLT OF 1857 - Q. in 1990s-2009 before establishment of INC 1858-1885

Causes, consequences, nature, causes of failure

New trend - Lesson of 1857 revolt { nationalist movement of India to British rule.

19th century peasants movement -

- (1) Indigo movement (1859-60) - Bengal.
- (2) Pabna revolt - Bengal
- (3) Deccan riot - 1876

20th century peasants movement -

- (1) Champaran - Bihar
- (2) Kheda - Guj.
- (3) Ahmedabad mill
- (4) Awadh kisan movement
- (5) Bardoli kisan movement - 1927
- (6) All Indian kisan Sabha formation - 1936
- (7) Jibhaga movement of Bengal
- (8) Telangana movement

Indian National Congress

- Moderate (1885-1905)
- Extremists (1905-1916)
- Gandhian (1916-1947)
 - ↳ Congress
 - ↳ revolutionary
 - ↳ socialism
 - ↳ communalism

National movements under Gandhi -

Swadeshi movement - moderate

Extremists / Swadeshi

Home rule league

Congress - Rowlett Satyagraha.

Non-co-operation movement

Civil disobedience

Quit India - revolution

Revolutionary - 1897-1924 - to create terror

1924-1928 } Influenced from communist idea
1928-1931 } and thoughts.

WORLD HISTORY

Pre second
world war

Industrial revo.

American revo.

French revo. and Napoleon

Unification of Italy and Germany

I World war

Russian revo.

Post second
world war

II world war

1946-79 } UNO
cold war (1946-90)

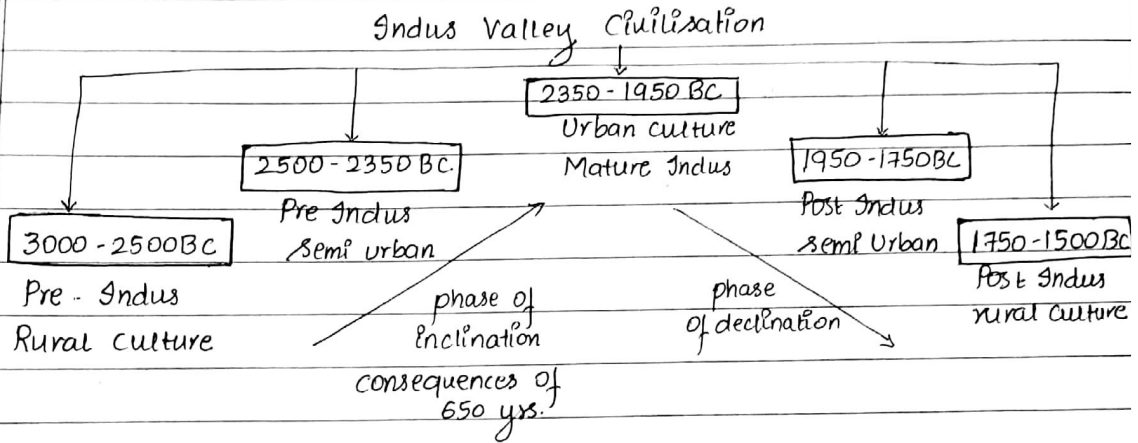
1979-90 } NAM
neo cold war } decolonization &

disintegration of
USSR.

Jerusalem

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

1. Date fixation -



2. Nomenclature of Indus Valley civilisation -

- Harappa.
- Indus valley civilisation - 1921-70
- Bronze age - mixed metal - (Copper + Tin)
- First urban civilisation
- Sindhu-Saraswati civilisation - latest

Harappa. First discovered and excavated city

1856

1921

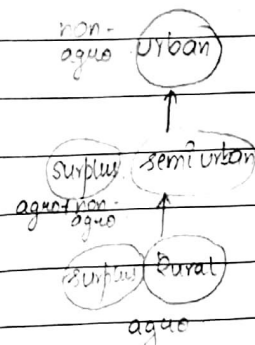
Marshall brothers

Dayaram Sahni

Sir John Marshall - Head of Archaeological department.
(1921)

Feature of urban culture -

- Planned Structure
- Mixed population - Heterogeneous racial population
- Non-agricultural profession
- Basic amenities

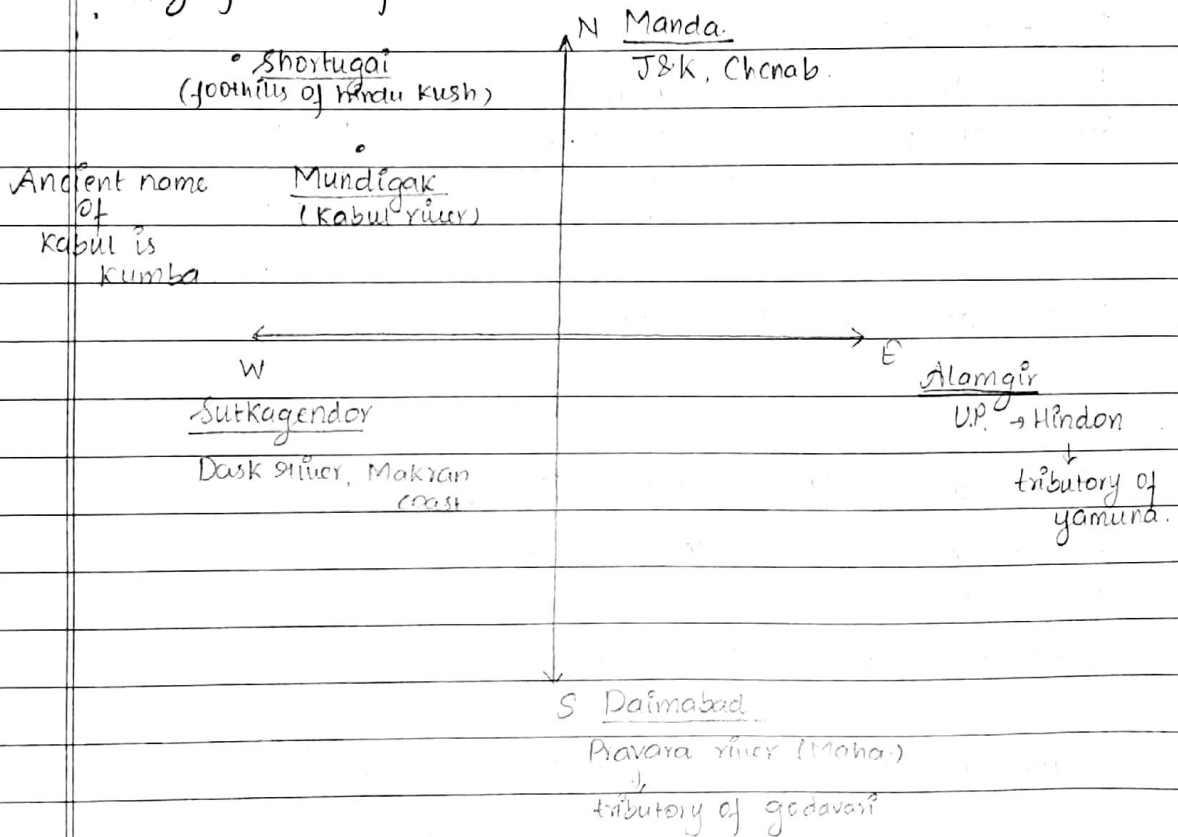


Sindhu - Indus - most concentric region
 (1921-70)

Saraswati - 1970-2017 - most concentric region

" Ghagghar - Hakra.
 (Ind.) (Pak)

3. Geographical expansion -



4. Imp. Indus cities and rivers :-

(also correct)	Cities	River
<u>Mohenjodaro</u> attraction of Indian culture & civilisation	Mohenjodaro dead mound	Indus
	Chanhudaro.	- " -
	Amri	- " -
	Balakot	- " -
	Harappa.	Ravi
	Ropar	Satluj

	Kalibanga	ghaggar
	Banawali	—
Haryana. [	Rakhigadi	—
	Lothal	Bhogva
	Dholaveera	Shadikaur river
	Maheshwar	Narmada.
	Mehgam	Japi
	Manda	Chenab

Q Which one of the following river valley is not concerned with S.V.C. -

- (a) Yamuna (b) godavari (c) ~~ganga~~ (d) Narmada.

Q Which one of the following direction where there is no evidence of S.V.C. -

- (a) N-W (b) ~~N-E~~ (c) N (d) W

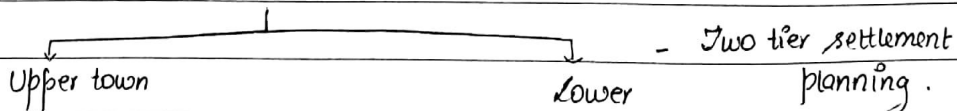
5. Town planning of S.V.C. :-

- Pattern / technique - Rectangular grid pattern.
- Drainage system / sewage system - Every houses / buildings of Indus cities were attached with drainage system.
- Elaborated roads.

Main roads, subsidiary roads, narrow / street.
 10.8m. 3.6m. 1.2m.

Drainage was parallel to every road.

→ D. K. Area - Settlement area.



Settlement area is divided into :-

- Two tier settlement - common
- Uni-tier settlement - Chanhudaro
- Three tier settlement - Dholavira

Two-tier

Upper town

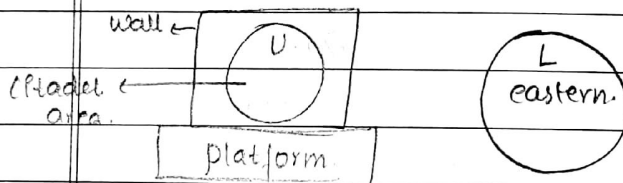
Lower town

Western settlement

Eastern settlement

fortified by wall

(on surface)



Exception - Lothal - both are fortified by same wall.

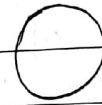


Kalibanga - fortified by diff. walls.

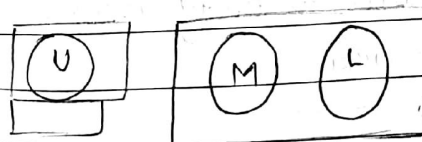


Unl-tier settlement - Chanhudaro

Without any fortification
without platform.



Three-tier settlement - Dhaulavira



↓
fortified by common wall.

6. ^{ae} Imp. archaeological findings -

Rakhal Das Banerjee. Mohenjodaro - biggest site of IVC, according to Sir John Marshall, it was, perhaps, capital of IVC.

Imp. findings -

- Assembly hall of Mohenjodaro - biggest residential building of IVC.
- 20-pillar based open gallery - earliest archaeological evidence of pillar based construction of Indian history.
- Great granary - biggest building of Mohenjodaro.
- Great bath complex - unique construction of IVC.
- Bronze dancing girl of Mohenjodaro.
- Image of priest have been discovered from Mohenjodaro.
- Dead lane of Mohenjodaro - discovered by Sir Mortimer Wheeler in 1951.
- Pashupati seal of Mohenjodaro.

Q Which one of the following is/are incorrect about Mohenjodaro -

- commonly, grainaries have been discovered from lower town of Indus but in M. ^{it was in} upper town.
- (a) great granary of Mohenjodaro situated in lower town.
 - (b) Assembly hall, 20-pillared based open gallery, have been discovered from upper town.
 - (c) Bronze dancing girl and dead lane have been discovered from lower town.
 - (d) Great bath complex constructed for common people.

Harappa -

Q Which of the following is incorrect about features of IVC -

- (a) Heterogenous secular popⁿ
- (b) Well developed civic sense
- (c) Scientific and technologically developed roads and drainage system.
- (d) Perhaps uniformed town planning, taxation, weight and measurement & well equipped governance.