



समीक्षाTM

इंस्टीट्यूट
Sign of Success

MODERN HISTORY

SHORT REVISION NOTES



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha , Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



Sequence of coming of European companies to India

S.N.	Country	Year	Company
1	Portuguese	1498	Dastado-the India
2	Dutch	1602	Veringide Ost Indishe company
3	English	1600	The governor and Manchester of Indies.
4	Danish	1616	Den east India company
5	French	1664	Company the Ind oriental

Acts Related to Social Reforms

Act	Year	Governor General	Subject
1. Absolution Act	1829	W. Bentic	Sati was totally asolished
2. Hindu widow Remarriage act	1856	Canning	Widow remarriage was allowed
3. Native marriage act	1872	Nath Brooke	Inter caste marriage was fermited
4. Age of consent Act	1891	Lansdown	12 yrs. Age was now fixed for girls
5. Sharda act	1930	Irwin	18 yrs. For boys to get married was fixed
6. Ban of slauery	1843	Allensrow	1833 charter act 1843 it was completely banned
7. Child infasticide act	1785-1804	Wellejely	It was banned

POPULAR MOVEMENTS AND REVOLTS UP TO 1857

Year	Movement/Mutiny
1764	Mutiny of sepoys in Bengal
1766	Chuar and Ro Rising in Chhotanagpur and Singhbhum regions where the Chaur, Ho and Munda tribes revolted till 1772 due to famine, enhanced demands and economic privation.
1770	Sanyasi Revolt
1806	Vellore Mutiny
1817	Bhil Movement in the Western Ghats
1822	Ramosi Rising under the leadership of Chittar Singh





समीक्षा™

इंस्टीट्यूट

Sign of Success

1824	Mutiny of sepoy of the 47 th Regiment at Barrack pore
1828	Ahoms Revolt against the Company for non-fulfilment of pledges after the Burmese War 1829. first Kili Rising against dismantling of forts of independent Kili tribes
1831	Kol Rising of Chhotanagpur against the transfer of land from heads of kol tribesmen to outsiders
1833	Khasi Rising in the hilly region of Jaintia and Garo hills. The revolt was lead by Tirath Singh, the ruler of Nunklow and resented by Khasis in the region.
1838	Farazi Movement under the leadership of Titu Mir-it later merged into the Wahabi Movement
1839	Second-Koli rising
1844	Third Koli rising
1844	Surat Salt agitation against raised salt duty
1844	Mutiny of the 34 th Native infantry
1844	Kolhapur and Savantvadi Revolts
1849	Mutiny of the 22 nd Native Infantry
1850	Mutiny of the 66 th Native Infantry
1852	Mutiny of the 37 th Native Infantry
1855	Santhal rebellion in the Rajmahal hills region of Bihar
1857	Revolt of sepoy of 3 rd Cavalry at Meerut and later mutinies in Punjab, Mathura, Lucknow, Bareilly, Shajahanpur, Kanpur, Banaras, Jhansi, Allahabad and many other places in North India

Socio-Religious Reform Movements of the 19th-20th Centuries

Hindu Socio-Religious reform Movements and Organizations

Movement/Organisation	Year	Place	Founder	Objectives
Swaminarayan Sampraya		Gujarat	Swami Sahjananda (Original name Ghanshyama)	Protest against epicurean and luxurious practices of Vaishnavism
Atmiya Sabha (later Brahmo Samaj)	1815 - 1828	Calcutta	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	To propagate monotheism & reforms in the Hindu society



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षाTM

इंस्टीट्यूट

Sign of Success

Brahmo Samaj	1828	Calcutta	Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshab Chandra Sen, Debenbranath Tagore	Emphasized on human dignity, opposed idolatry and criticized social evils as sati
Young Bengal	1826 - 1832	Calcutta	Derozio, Rasik Krishna Mullik, Tarachand Chuckervarty, Krishnamohan Banerjee	Opposed vices in the society, believed in truth, freedom, & reason; social reform.
Dharma Sabha	1830	Calcutta	Radha Kanta Deva	Founded to counter Brahmo Samaj Movement Opposed to liberal and radical reforms, including Sati.
Namdhari/Kuk a Movement	1841 - 1871	NWF (Ludhiana , Punjab)	Bhai Balak Singh and Baba Ram Singh	Spread the true Spirit of Sikhism, opposed to all caste distinctions.
Rahanumai Mazdayasan Sabha	1851	Bombay	S.S. Bangali, Naoroji, Fundonji, J.B. Nacha, etc.	A socio-religious organization of the Parsis founded for the restoration of Zoroastrian religion to its pristine glory and social regeneration of the Parsi community through modern education and emancipation of women.
Radha Swami Satsang	1861	Agra	Tulsi Ram also known as Shiv Dayal Saheb	Belief in one Supreme Being, religious unity, emphasis on simplicity of social life and social service.
Prathana Samaj	1867	Bombay	Dr. Atmaram Pandurang	Reforming Hindu religious thought and practice in the light of modern knowledge.
Indian Reform	1870	Calcutta	Keshab Chandra	Create public opinion against



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha , Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षाTM

इंस्टीट्यूट

Sign of Success

Association			Sen	child marriage & for legalizing the Brahmo form of (Civil) marriage. Promote the intellectual and social status of Indian women.
Arya Samaj	1875	Bombay	Swami Dayananda Saraswati	To reform Hindu religion in North India.
Theosophical Society	1875	New York	Madam H.P. Blavatsky & Col. H.S., Olcott	Advocated the revival & strengthening of ancient religions of Hinduism, Zoroastrianism & Buddhism
Deccan Education Society	1884	Pune	M.G. Ranade, V.G. Chibdonkar, G.G. Agarkar, etc.	To contribute to the cause of education and culture in Western India. The society founded the Ferguson College, Pune in 1885
Seva Sadan	1885	Bombay	Behramji, M. Malabari	Campaign against child marriage and enforced widowhood and care for socially exploited women.
Ramakrishna Mission	1887	Calcutta	Swami Vivekananda	To carry on humanitarian relief and social work.
Indian National Social Conference	1887	Bombay	M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao	To focus attention on matters relating to social reforms. It was the social reforms cell of the Indian National Congress.
Deva Samaj	1887	Lahore	Shiva Narain Agnihotri	Ideas Closer to Brahmo Samaj asked his followers to follow social code of conduct and ethics, as not to accept bribe, indulge in gambling and consume intoxicants and non-vegetarian food.
Madras Hindu	1892	Madras	Viresalingam	Movement concerned with



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षाTM

इंस्टीट्यूट

Sign of Success

Association			Pantalu	the plight of widows and combat Devadasi system.
Bharat Dharma Mahamandala	1902	Varanasi	Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya	Organization of the orthodox Hindus, also known as Sanatana dhamis, and Pandit Din Dayal Sharma to counter the teachings of the Arya Samaj.
The servants of India Society	1905	Bombay	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	To work for social reforms, & train "national missionaries for the service of India".
Poona Seva Sadan	1909	Pune	G.K. Devadhar and Ramabai Ranade (wife of M.G. Ranade)	Establish institutions for the economic uplift and useful employment of women
Niskam Karma Math (The monastery of disinterested work)	1910	Pune	Dhondo Keshav Karve	Work for social reform, selfless service to mankind and educational progress of women. Founded India's first women's University in Pune, 1916.
The Bharat Stri Mandal	1910	Calcutta	Saralabala Devi Choudharani	First Women's organization on all-India basis to further the cause of women's education and emancipation of women.
Social Service League	1911	Bombay	Narayan Malhar Joshi	Social service and improve the conditions of the common masses by opening schools, libraries, dispensaries.
Seva Samiti	1914	Allahabad	Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru	Organize social service, promote education and reform criminal and fallen elements in society.
The Indian	1917	Madras	Mrs. Annie	Work for uplift of Indian



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षा™

इंस्टीट्यूट Sign of Success

Women's Association			Besant	women and "to secure a larger a free and fuller life for them".
Faraizi or Faraidi Movement	1804	Faridpur, Bengal	Haji Shariatullah and Dudhi Miyan	Emphasis on strict monotheism and to rid the Muslim Society of non-Islamic social customs, rituals and practices. It was an anti-landlord & anti-British movement.
Wahabi Movement	1820	Rohikhand	Syed Ahmed of Rae Bareilly	Popularized the Teachings of Waliullah; stressed role of individual conscience in religion.
Taayuni Movement	1839	Dacca	Karamati Ali Jaunpur	Opposed to the Faraizi Movement and supported the British rule.
Deoband Movement (A school of Islamic Theology at Deoband, Saharanpur, UP)	1867	Deoband	Muhamman Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi	Improve the spiritual and moral conditions of Indian Muslim. It supported the INC and was opposed to the Pro-British Aligarh movement.
Aligarh Movement	1875	Aligarh	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	Liberalization of Indian Islam and modernization of Indian Muslims through religious reinterpretation, social reform and modern education .
Ahmadiya Movement	1889-90	Faridkot	Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadiyan	Universal religion of all humanity, opposed to Islamic Orthodoxy and spread of western liberal education



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha , Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षाTM

इंस्टीट्यूट

Sign of Success

				among Indian Muslims.
Nadwatal Ulema	1894-95	Lucknow	Maulana Shibli Numani	To reform the traditional Islamic system of education, to strengthen Hindu-Muslim unity and to arouse nationalism among Indian Muslims.
Ahrar Movement	1910	Aligarh	Riza Khan & Ali Brothers	Against Aligarh Movement
Khudai Khidmatgar Movement	1929	NWEP	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan	Upliftment of people of Frontier & prepare them for attainment of independence.
Satya Shodhak Samaj	1873	Maharashtra	Jyotiba Phule	Opposed to untouchability, priestly or Brahmin domination, belief in social equality and uplift of the lower castes by educating them.
Aravippuram Movement	1888	Aravippuram, Kerala	Shri Narayan Guru	Opposed to religious disabilities against lower castes, believed in social equality, attacked Brahmin domination and worked for the uplift of lower castes by educating them. Demanded free entry of the people of lower castes to the temples.
Shri Narayan Dharma Paripalana Yogam or S.N.D.P. Movement	1902-03	Kerala	Shri Narayan Guru, Dr. Pilau and Kumaran Asan	Same as above. In 1920, T.K. Madhavan launched the Temple Entry Movement.
The Depressed Class Mission	1906	Bombay	V.R. Shinde	Launched by the Prathana Samaj as an independent



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षाTM

इंस्टीट्यूट

Sign of Success

				association to organize education facilities for lower castes.
Bhujan Samaj	1910	Satara,	Mukundrao Patil Maharashtra	Opposed to exploitation of the lower castes by the upper caste Brahmins, landlords, merchants and money lenders.
Justice (Party) Movement	1815-16	Madras	C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja Chetti	Opposed Brahmin predominance in education, services and politics.
Depressed Classes Welfare Institute (Bahaskrit Hitkarini)	1924	Bombay	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	To Propagate the gospel of social equality among caste Hindus and untouchables, Demanded constitutional safeguards for the depressed classes.
Self-Respect Movement	1925	Madras	E.V. Ramaswami Naicker 'Periyar'	Anti-Brahmin and Hindu orthodoxy radical movement, advocated weddings without priests, forcible temple entry, total defiance of Hindu social laws and also theism.
Harijan Sevak Sangh	1932	Pune	Mahatma Gandhi	Organization for removal of untouchability of social discriminations against untouchables and other lower castes. Provide medical, educational and technical facilities to untouchables.
Dravida Munetra Kazhagam	1944		C.N. Annaduari & Ramaswamy naicker	Social equality.

News Papers



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha , Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षा™

इंस्टीट्यूट

Sign of Success

S.No.	Name	Year and place of publication	Founder/Editor
1	Bengal Gazette	1780, Calcutta	James Augustins Hicky (an Irish man)
2	India Gazette	1787, Calcutta	Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
3	Madras Courier	1784, Madras (first paper from Madras)	
4	Bombay Herald	1789, Bombay (first paper from Bombay)	
5	Digdarshan	1818, Calcutta (first Bengali monthly)	
6	Sambad Kaumudi	1821, Calcutta (Weekly in Bengali)	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
7	Mirat-ul-Akar	1822, Calcutta	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
8	Bombay Samachar	1822, Bombay (first in Gujrati)	
9	Jam-i-Jahan Numa	1822, Calcutta (first in Urdu)	An English Film
10	Banga-Dutta	1822, Calcutta (a weekly in four languages English, Bengali, Persian, Hindi)	Ram Mohan Roy, Dwarkanath Togore and others
11	East India (daily)	Calcutta	Henry Vivian Derozio
12	Bombay Times	1838, Bombay (Times of India since 1861)	Thomas Bennett and Robert Knight
13	Rast Guftar (Gujarati fortnightly)	1851	Dada Bhai Naoriji, S.S. Bengali, Fardunji
14	Hindu Patriot	1853, Calcutta	Girish Chandra Ghosh Harish Chandra Mukherji
15	Somprakash (Bengali)	1858, Calcutta	Dwarkanath Vidyabhusan



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha , Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षाTM

इंस्टीट्यूट

Sign of Success

16	Indian Mirror	1862, Calcutta	Devendranath Tagore
17	Bangalee	1862, Calcutta	Girish Chandra Ghosh (taken over by S.N. Banerjer in 1879)

Important Sessions of the Indian National Congress

Year	Venue	Highlight
1885	Bombay	President : W.C. Bonnerji. The first session on December 28 was attended by 72 delegates. It outlined the congress objectives.
1886	Calcutta	President : Dadabhai Naoroji. 436 delegates attended the second session.
1887	Madras	The Congress had its first Muslim President in Syed Badruddin Tyabji
1888	Allahabad	George Yule became the Congress First English Presiden.
1906	Calcutta	President: Dadabhai Naoroji. The world 'Swaraj' was mentioned by a Congress President for the first time.
1907	Surat	President : Rashbehari Bose. Heated debates broke up the session and led to a split in the Congress ranks-the Moderates and the Etreimists.
1908	Madras	President: Rashbehari Bose. A constitution for the Congress was drawn up.
1916	Lucknow	President: A.C. Majumdar. A reunion of the congress factions took place. Congress poined ranks with the Muslim League Through and alliance-the Lucknow Pact.
1917	Calcutta	Congress got its first woman President in Mrs. Annie Besant.
1920	Nagpur	President: C. Vijaya Raghavachariyar. The congress was given a now construction.
1922	Gaya	President: C.R. Das. The Swarajya Party was formed.
1923	Delhi	A special session Maulana Abul Kalam Azad became the Congress youngest President.
1925	Cawnpore	President : Sarojini Naidu. She became the Congress first Indian Woman President.
1927	Madras	President: M.A. Ansari. For the first time, the Independence Resolution was adopted.



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha , Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षाTM

इंस्टीट्यूट

Sign of Success

1928	Calcutta	President: Motilal Nehru. The first all India Youth Congress came into existence.
1923	Lahore	President: Jawaharlal Nehru. Declared that the aim of the congress was Purna Swaraj (complete independence). It was decided to launch the civil Disobedience Movement under Gandhi's leadership
1930		Session not held
1931	Karachi	President : Vallabhbhai Patel. Endorsed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact; the resolution on Fundamental Rights and the national Economic Programme was passed.
1935		Session not held
1936	Lucknow	President: Jawaharlal Nehru. Nehru urged the congress to adopt socialism as its goal.
1937	Faizpur	President: Jawaharlal Nehru. It was the first congress session hosted in a village.
1938	Hariपुरा	President: Subhas Chandra Bose. The Congress committed itself to economic planning; a National Planning committee was set up under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
1939	Tripuri	President: Subhas Chandra Bose. He, however, resigned in the same year; Rajendra Prasad took over as President.
1941-45		Sessions were not held.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS

Organisation/ Movements and Year	Name Associated with them
Mitra Mela; 1899	Savarkar brothers
Anushilan Samiti(in Calcutta and Dacca), 1902	Barindra Kumar Ghosh; Jatindranath Banerjee; Pramotha Mitter and Pulin Das
Abhinav Bharat Society; 1904	Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
Hindustan Republican Association; 1924	Sanchindranath Sanyal and Jogens Chandra Chatterji supported by Bhagat Singh and Udham Singh
Ghadar Party(in San Francisco); 1913	Lala Hardayal and Sohan Singh Bhakna



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha , Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षा™

इंस्टीट्यूट Sign of Success

Indian Independence League (in Japan); 1942	Ras Behari Bose
Hindu Dharma Sabha	Chapekar brothers
Arya Bandhav Samaj	Tilak
Bharatha Matha Society; 1904	J.M. Chatterji; Nikantha Brahmachari and Vanchi Aryan
Atmonnati Samiti	Bipin Behari Gangauli
Bhikaji Movement; 1902 onwards	Madam Bhikaji Cama
Hind Associated of America; 1913	Sohan Singh Bhakna
Bengal Volunteers	Hema Chandra Ghose and Lita Nag
Sri Sangha	Anil Roy
Indian Republican Army	Surya Sen

IMPORTANT CASES AGAINST REVOLUTIONARIES

Case	Reason and Year	Result
Nasik conspiracy case	The unjustified punishment meted out to Ganesh Savarkar (1909-10)	37 youths were caught, 3 hanged and rest were sentenced to various punishments.
Alipore conspiracy case	The police raided a bomb factory in Calcutta and recovered live bombs (1908)	37 people were tried including Barindar Aurvindo, Hemchandra, Ullas Dutta, Upendra , Benarjee.
Howrah Conspiracy case	(1910)	Jatindra Nath Mukherjee was tried.
Dacca conspiracy case	The member of Anusilan Samiti(1910)	Pulin Behari Das gets rigorous imprisonment for 7 years
Delhi conspiracy case Or Delhi - Lahore	Incident of bomb explosion aimed at killing Lord Hardinge(1915)	Master Amirchand, Avadh Behari, Bhai Bal Mukund was sentenced to death.
Lahore	Murder of Saunders	Sardar Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha , Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षाTM

इंस्टीट्यूट

Sign of Success

conspiracy case	(1929-30)	Sukhdev were hanged to death.
Benaras conspiracy case	Revolutionary Activity (1915-16)	Sachindra Chandra Sanyal was deported to Andaman
Victoria conspiracy case	Rouse public sentiments against the government due to Kamagata Maru incident.	Gurdutta Singh and Dalip Singh were sentenced to 4 and 2 years imprisonment. Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh, Ashfaq Ullah and Rajendra Lahri were awarded death punishment.
Punjab case	Attempt on the life of the governor of Punjab	Hari Krishan was tried and hanged till death.

Governors-General of Bengal

Year	Governor-General of Bengal	Major Reforms & Events
1772-1785	Warren Hastings	First Governor-General of Bengal End to the dual system of administration <u>Regulating Act of 1773</u> Supreme Court at Calcutta Asiatic Society of Bengal <u>First Anglo-Maratha War</u> and Treaty of Salbai First English translation of Bhagavad Gita <u>Pitt's India Act-1784</u>
1786-1793	Lord Cornwallis	Establishment of Appellate courts and lower grade courts Establishment of Sanskrit college Third Anglo-Mysore War and Treaty of Seringapatam Introduction of <u>Permanent Settlement</u> and civil services
1793-1798	Sir John Shore	<u>Charter act of 1793</u> Policy of Non-intervention Battle of Kharda
1798-1805	Lord Wellesley	Introduction of <u>Subsidiary Alliance System</u> <u>Fourth Anglo- Mysore war</u> and the Treaty of Bassein <u>Second Anglo - Maratha war</u>



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha , Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षाTM

इंस्टीट्यूट

Sign of Success

		Establishment of Madras presidency Establishing Fort William College at Calcutta
1805-1807	Sir George Barlow	The Acting Governor-General of India until the arrival of Lord Minto, Diminished the area of British territory because of his passion for economy and retrenchment, The Mutiny of Vellore took place in 1806
1807-1813	Lord Minto I	Concluded the treaty of Amritsar with Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1809, Introduced the <u>Charter Act of 1813</u>
1813-1823	Lord Hastings	The policy of Non-intervention came to an end <u>third Anglo-Maratha war</u> Abolition of Peshwaship Establishment of the <u>Ryotwari System</u> in Madras (By Thomas Munroe) and Bombay Mahalwari system in north-western Provinces and Bombay
1823-1828	Lord Amherst	The annexation of Assam leading to the first Burmese war of 1824, The mutiny of Barrackpore in 1824

Governors-General of India

Year	Governors-General of India	Major Reforms
1828-1835	Lord William Bentinck	First Governor-General of India (Charter Act of 1833 made Governor-General of Bengal as Governor-General of India.) <u>Abolition of Sati</u> Suppression of Thuggee, infanticide and child sacrifices. English Education Act of 1835 Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata
1835-1836	Lord Charles Metcalfe	'Liberator of the Indian press' detached all restraints on an open press
1836-1842	Lord Auckland	Dedicated himself to the improvement of native schools and the expansion of the commercial industry of India The first Anglo-Afghan war



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षाTM

इंस्टीट्यूट

Sign of Success

1842-1844	Lord Ellenborough	Sindh was annexed
1844-1848	Lord Hardinge I	<u>First Anglo Sikh War (1845-46)</u>
	Lord Dalhousie (Governors-General of India)	introduced ' <u>Doctrine of Lapse</u> ' Doctrine of Good <u>Charles Wood Dispatch</u> Post Office Act, 1854 1st Railway line connecting Bombay and Thane Established engineering college in Roorkee <u>Second Anglo-Sikh War</u> First telegraph line Establishment of the Public Works Department Abolition of titles and pensions. Started Competitive examination for Indian Civil Services <u>Widow Remarriage Act</u>
1856-1857	Lord Canning	Three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857 were established Revolt of 1857 took place Note – Post-1857 Revolt, Governor-General of India was made Viceroy of British India and Canning became the first Viceroy of India/British India.

Viceroy of India:

Year	Name of Viceroy	Events during the tenure
1856-1862	Lord Canning	The events that took place under his regime were Revolt of 1857 Establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857 Abolition of East India Company and transfer of power to the British Queen Government of India Act, 1858 Indian Councils Act of 1861
1864-	Lord John	Bhutan War took place in 1865 and the establishment of the



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षाTM

इंस्टीट्यूट

Sign of Success

1869	Lawrence	High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were done under his regime
1876-1880	Lord Lytton	The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was passed followed by the Arms Act (1878), Second Afghan War in 1878 to 1880. Queen Victoria was crowned the Queen of India in his regime.
1880-1884	Lord Ripon	The first Factory Act was passed in 1881 and Vernacular Press Act was repealed by him in 1882. Local self-government was formed during his regime and Ilbert Bill controversy arose followed by Hunter Commission on education (1882)
1884-1888	Lord Dufferin	The two major events in his tenure were Third Burmese War and the establishment of Indian National Congress
1888-1894	Lord Lansdowne	He brought the Indian Councils Act in 1892 and set up the Durand Commission in 1893
1899-1905	Lord Curzon	He is responsible for the Indian Universities Act Partition of Bengal Appointment of Police Commission (1902) Appointment of Universities Commission (1902)
1905-1910	Lord Minto II	Swadeshi Movement took place from 1905-11 and establishment of Muslim League happened in his regime. Morley-Minto Reforms were brought about in 1909.
1910-1916	Lord Hardinge II	His tenure witnessed: Annulment of Partition of Bengal Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi Establishment of the Hindu Mahasabha
1916-1921	Lord Chelmsford	Lucknow pact , Champaran Satyagraha , Montague's August Declaration, Government of India Act, Rowlatt Act , Jallianwala Bagh massacre , Launch of Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements
1921-1926	Lord Reading	Chauri Chaura incident took place in 1922 followed by withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement. Also establishment of Swaraj Party happened and Kakori train robbery took place in 1925.
1926-	Lord Irwin	Simon Commission came to India in 1927 when he was the



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha , Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षाTM

इंस्टीट्यूट

Sign of Success

1931		Viceroy. The other events were, Harcourt Butler Indian States Commission (1927), Nehru Report (1928), Lahore session of the Congress in 1929, Dandi March and the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930), First Round Table Conference (1930), Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)
1931-1936	Lord Willingdon	The following happened : Communal Award (1932) Second & Third Round Table Conference (1932) Poona Pact (1932) Government of India Act of 1935
1936-1944	Lord Linlithgow	His tenure witnessed the Congress ministries resignation following the Second World War in 1939, followed by Tripuri Crisis & formation of Forward Bloc. Then came the August Offer in 1940 and the formation of the Indian National Army, Cripps Mission and Quit India Movement
1944-1947	Lord Wavell	Wavell Plan and the Simla Conference (1942) Cabinet Mission (1946) Direct Action Day (1946) Announcement of end of British rule in India by Clement Attlee (1947)
1947-1948	Lord Mountbatten	Radcliff commission of 1947 followed by India's Independence on 15th August 1947

TIMELINE OF MODERN HISTORY



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha , Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षाTM

इंस्टीट्यूट Sign of Success

1600	East India Company established
1616	Sir Thomas Roe visits Jehangir
1634	The English permitted to trade in India (in Bengal)
1757	Battle of Plassey, establishment of British political rule in India at the hands of Lord Clive
1761	Third Battle of Panipat
1764	Battle of Buxer
1765	Clive appointed Company's Governor of India
1767-69	First Mysore War
1780	Birth of Maharaja Ranjit Singh
1780-84	Second Mysore War
1784	Pitt's India Act
1790-92	Third Mysore War
1793	The Permanent Settlement of Bengal
1799	Fourth Mysore War - Death of Tipu Sultan
1802	Treaty of Bassein
1809	Treaty of Amritsar
1829	Practice of Sati Prohibited
1830	Raja Ram Mohan Roy visits England
1833	Death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy
1839	Death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh
1839-42	First Afghan War
1845-46	First Anglo-Sikh War
1852	Second Anglo-Burmese War
1853	First Railway line opened between Bombay and Thane and a



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षाTM

इंस्टीट्यूट

Sign of Success

	Telegraph line in Calcutta
1857	The Sepoy Mutiny of First War of Independence
1861	Birth of Rabindranath Tagore
1869	Birth of Mahatma Gandhi
1885	Foundation of Indian National Congress
1889	Birth of Jawaharlal Nehru
1897	Birth of Subhash Chandra Bose
1904	Tibet Expedition
1905	First Battle of Bengal under Lord Curzon
1906	Foundation of Muslim League
1911	Delhi Darbar; King and Queen visit India; Delhi becomes the Capital of India
1914	World War I begins
1916	Lucknow Pact Signed by Muslim League and Congress
1918	World War I ends
1919	Montague-Chemsford Reforms introduced; Jallianwala Bagh Massacre at Amritsar
1920	Khilafat Movement launched
1927	Boycott of Simon Commission; broadcasting started in India
1928	Death of Lala Lajpat Rai
1929	Lord Irwin's Pact; resolution of complete independence passed at Lahore Congress
1930	Civil disobedience movement launched; Dandi March by Mahatma Gandhi (6 April, 1930)
1931	Gandhi Irwin Pact
1935	Government of India Act enacted
1937	Provincial Autonomy; Congress forms ministries
1939	World War II begins (September 1)
1941	Escape of Subhash Chandra Bose from India and death of Rabindranath Tagore



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,



समीक्षाTM

इंस्टीट्यूट

Sign of Success

1942	Arrival of Cripps Mission in India; Quit India Movement launched (August 8)
1943-1944	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose forms provisional Azad Hind Fauj and Indian National Army; Bengal Famine
1945	Trial of Indian National Army at Red Fort; Shimla Conference; World War II ends
1946	British Cabinet Mission visits India; Interim government formed at centre
1947	Division of India; Indian and Pakistan separate independent dimensions
1948	Mahatma Gandhi assassinated (January 30); integration of princely states



Near Bank of India, Phoolbagh Chauraha, Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4062762,
Near of Vivekanand school, Pinto park Tiraha , Gwalior, Ph: 0751-4084370,