

# 1.1 WORLD HISTORY

## RENAISSANCE

### INTRODUCTION

The term renaissance literally means “rebirth” or its revival. But it refers to the significant changes that took place in Europe during the transition period between the medieval and modern. There was a revival of literature and art on the intellectual side. The spirit of enquiry led to scientific inventions. Politically this period witnessed the end of feudalism and the emergence of nation states, the spirit of individualism and humanism began to dominate in the social sphere. The religious transformation was symbolized by the reformation. All these changes in Europe are collectively referred to as renaissance. Italy was its centre & then reached to North Europe.

### Causes of Renaissance

#### 1. Decline of feudalism -

The feudalism greatly contributed to the rise of Renaissance. The feudalism which began to decline by the close of the 13<sup>th</sup> century in Italy & France virtually disappeared from Western Europe by 1500 AD. The one major factor played a dominant role in the decline of feudalism was the rise of middle class comprising of traders or businessmen. The middle class provided the Kings necessary money for the maintenance of armies & thereby enabled them to reduce their dependence on the feudal lords. Due to development of trade & commerce during this period, there was a great increase in price which generally benefits the merchants & cultivators. As the feudal lords could not increase their rents they were forced to borrow to maintain themselves. As the feudal lords were not able to repay the debts they were often obliged to sell off their lands. This gave a serious setback to feudalism. All of this paved the way for Renaissance.

#### 2. Impact of Crusades:-

The Crusades or the wars between the Christians and the Muslims which were fought between 11 or 14<sup>th</sup> century, which ultimately resulted in the victory of the Muslims also provided an impetus to Renaissance. As a result of the Crusades the western scholars came in contact with the east which was more civilised and polished than the Christians which they subsequently spread to Europe.

#### 3. Decline in the influence of Church :-

The church was dominated in medieval society. The temporal power of the church was challenged by a number of strong monarchs. In 1296 AD King Philip IV of France got the Pope arrested & made him a prisoner. This gave a serious blow to the power & prestige of the Pope. Even the common people lost faith in church due to the rise of numerous rituals.

#### 4. Wealth & prosperity :-

The crusades provided trade between eastern & western countries. This greatly contributed to the wealth & prosperity of the people in Italy & a wealthy class of trader, bankers & manufacturers emerged. They provided security & protection to the artist & encouraged them to produce outstanding works of art. The opening of new lands for travel to the Europeans also greatly contributed.

#### 5. Invention of printing press and paper-

With the help of Arab, Europeans learnt to make paper. Discovery of printing press in 1454 by Gutenberg also greatly assisted in the revival of learning. Then a number of printers appeared in Italy, the printing press was introduced by William Caxton in England 1477. The invention of the printing press and availability of paper in abundance at a low rate contributed to the renaissance. Without the printing press knowledge could not have spread. The books were produced by monastic copyists or printed by press and the only books that reached the general public were those approved by the church.

#### 6. Fall of Constantinople –

# MPPSC MAINS NOTES PAPER 1 (PART A) GOUTAM IAS ACADEMY JABALPUR

The fall of Constantinople in the hand of the Turks in 1453 A.D. provided an indirect impetus to Renaissance. A large number of Greek & Roman scholars, who were working in the library at Constantinople, fled to different parts of Europe with valuable literature. They began teaching Greek Latin in various European countries.

## 7. Geographical voyages –

The discovery of Mariner's compass lead to large number of people taking long voyages because it was possible for them to know the exact direction in which they were sailing. A latter with the discovery of telescope people were able to scan the stay & made a new beginning in the study of astronomy. They came to known about the real position of earth in the solar system all this knowledge went against the teachings of church.

## ❖ Effects of Renaissance

1. **Renaissance of classical literature** – The most imp contribution of the renaissance was the revival and learning of ancient Greek & Latin literature.

- (a) **PETRARCH** – He was known as the “real father of Renaissance”. He collected & compiled many ancient manuscripts containing work of Plato & Aristotle.
- (b) **ERASMUS** – The contribution of Erasmus in correcting & editing of Latin work was also notable. He edited the New Testament in the Greek language. His famous work : “*In praise of folly.*”
- (c) **DANTE** - “*Divine comedy*” written in the Italian language (Italy) (hypothetical religious story)
- (d) **MACHIEVELLI** – His book “*The Prince*” on a political science.
- (e) **THOMAS MORE** – wrote his famous book *Utopia* in Latin.
- (f) **JOHN GUTENBERG** (1468) - first book published by him was Bible in Germany.

2. **Renaissance of Art Sculpture** – During the renaissance importance was given to the love of nature & human body.

- (a) **LEONARDO DA VINCI** – one of most versatile men of his time, was an artists, poet, musician and Engineer, he in known as “*Renaissance Man*”. His famous paintings were the *Monalisa* and *The Last Supper*.
- (b) **MICHELANGELO (Rome)** – ‘*The last judgement*’ is considered the best in the world.
- (c) **RAPHAEL**- His painting “*Madonna*”.

The art of sculpture had also witnessed progress during the renaissance period. It was mere original and beautiful. The pioneer of the renaissance sculpture was Lorenzo Ghiberti

3. **Effect On Science** – the spirit of modern science was born with the Renaissance. The renaissance brought about a critical change in observations of natural phenomena.

- (a) **FRANCIS BACON** – he was considered as the *father of modern science* he advocated the inductive method in scientific research.
- (b) **COPERNICUS** - established to *heliocentric theory*.
- (c) **KEPLER** – He formulated mathematical laws to support the conclusions of Copernicus.
- (d) **GALLILEO** - He invented *telescope*.
- (e) **NEWTON** – gravitation law.

4. **Effect On Medical Science** –

- (a) **VERSALIUS** (Netherland) – He wrote a treatise of human Anatomy.
- (b) **WILLIAM HARVEY** – discovered blood circulation.
- (c) **CORDUS** - he made ether from sulphuric acid and alcohol.

(d) **HELMONT** – He discovered the CO<sub>2</sub>.

**RESULT** – the renaissance remained the symbol of the beginning of the modern age. The Spirit of enquiry and the consequent scientific invention produced important change in life of humanity.

#### **IMPACTS OF RENAISSANCE –**

1. **HUMANISM** - A thing which strengthened the power, freedom & rights of the people.
2. **INDIVIDUALISM** - Individualism of Renaissance deeply influenced on their own development.
3. **ECONOMY** – Renaissance become associate with the capitalism.
4. **NEW KNOWLEDGE**- It encouraged scientific & intellectual movement scientists of Renaissance period developed the method top supervises, observe & experiment.

## **INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

The term industrial revolution was used to describe the changes the occurred in the industrial development of England between 1760. The industrial revolution has for reaching effects in England. It had a major impact on the society and economy of the European countries and also on the rest of the world.

This phase of industrial development in England is strongly associated with the new machinery and technologies. There made it possible to produce goods on a massive scale compared to other. The special attributes of industrial revolution were such as productive investment, the growth in internal and external trade, technology advancement and social change. As a result of industrial revolution man was replaced by machine in production.

#### **• CAUSES FOR THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION : -**

- i. England's advantageous geographical location.
- ii. The precedence of agriculture revolution.
- iii. New inventions and the introduction of machinery.
- iv. The enterprising spirit of British entrepreneurs.
- v. Growth of capital in England.
- vi. Colonial possessions of England, Which supplied raw materials and served as markets.

#### **1. AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION : -**

The term Agricultural revolution refers to radical changes in the method of Agriculture in England in 17 and 18 centuries. There was a massive increase in agricultural productivity, which supported the growing population. During agricultural revolution 4 key changes took place.

- a. enclosure of lands.
- b. mechanization of farming.
- c. four field crop rotation
- d. Selective treading of domestic animals.

#### **2. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION:**

England has plenty of natural resources, such as iron and coal essential industries. England has provided rivers for trade.

#### **3. COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION REFORMS: -**

Britain shown rapid growth in transportation; Roads, Railway and canals (water ways) are built. 1814 George Stephenson developed steam engine. The need of transport raw materials and manicured products led to the improvement of roads and the expand facilities for transport by water much cheaper than overland.

Improved transportation helped in carrying messages as well as people and goods.

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In First World War, Russia lost over 1, 20,000 troops. By the end of 1916, Russia had lost about 1.6 to 1.8 million soldiers. There were heavy losses on economic grounds as well. As a result Mutinies began to occur in the Russian army.

## **FEBRUARY REVOLUTION:**

People start protesting against the war various political reforms is joined together against the Tsar regime. In February protesters turned violent as large number of city residents rioted on March 12, 1917 Tsar Nicolas II gave up his throne and first provisional govt was formed on March 15. The fall of the Tsar is known as *The February revolution*.

## **KERENSKY'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT:**

The most important demands of the people were fourfold:

- Peace on the land.
- Control of industry by workers.
- Equal status for the non- Russian nationalities.
- The provisional government did not implement these demands and lost the support of people.

## **OCTOBER REVOLUTION OF 1917:**

The unpopularity of the Kerensky's government led to its collapse on 7 Nov 1917, when a group of soldiers occupied the seat of government. An all Russian Congress of Soviet met on the same day and assumed full political power. This event is known as *October revolution*.

## **RESULTS OF THE REVOLUTION:**

Russia withdrew from the F.W.W. formal peace agreement was signed with Germany. The estate of the landlords, the church and the Tsar were confiscated and transferred to peasants societies. The control of industry was transferred to committees of workers.

A declaration of the rights of people was issued conferring the right to self determination upon all nationalities. A new government called *the council of people* headed by Lenin was founded. The first soviet constitution was adopted on 10 July 1918. It created *The Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic*.

## **FIRST WORLD WAR**

The First World War was a disastrous outcome of treaties and counter – treaties. The policies of colonialism, imperialism and militarism prepared the ground for the First World War.

### **COLONIALISM:**

Colonialism is the extension of a nation's sovereignty over another territory beyond its borders. Colonizers generally dominate the resources, labour, and markets of the colonial territory. They also impose social-cultural, religious and linguistic aspect on the conquered population.

### **IMPERIALISM:**

Imperialism is a policy of extending control or authority over colonized countries. The term is used to describe the policy of a nation's dominance over distant lands.

### **MILITARISM:**

The countries in Europe had been increasing their armies and navies. This was the main reason for universal fear, Hatred and suspicions among the countries of Europe.

## **CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I :**

### **1. COLONIALISM**

## INDIAN HISTORY

INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION

(2500-1700BC)

The Indus or Harappan culture arose in the north-western part of the Indian subcontinent. It is called Harappan civilization because this was discovered first in 1921 at the modern site of Harappa, situated in the province of west Punjab in Pakistan. It is also called as Indus civilization because it refers to precisely the same cultural, chronological and geographic entity confined to the geographic bounds of the *Indus valley*. Sir **John Marshall** was the first person to use the term 'Indus civilization'.

The Indus or the Harappan civilisation belongs to the Chalcolithic or Bronze Age since the objects of copper and stone were found at the various sites of this civilisation. Nearly, 1,400 Harappan sites (900 in India and 500 in Pakistan), are known so far in the sub-continent. Some of the noteworthy sites which have been excavated are-

Harappa (1921) - Daya Ram Sahni

Mohenjodaro (1922) - R.D. Banerjee

Dholavira (1967-68) - J.P. Joshi and (1990-91) by R.S. Bisht

Kalibangan - Dr. A. Ghosh

DATE AND EXTENT:

The Harappan culture existed between 2500 BC and 1800 BC. Its mature phase lay between 2200 BC and 2000 BC. The advent of **RADIOCARBON DATING** has provided a new source of information in fixing the Harappan chronology. Indus civilization was the largest cultural zone of the period – the area covered by it (about 1.3 million sq.km.) being much greater than that of other contemporary civilization.

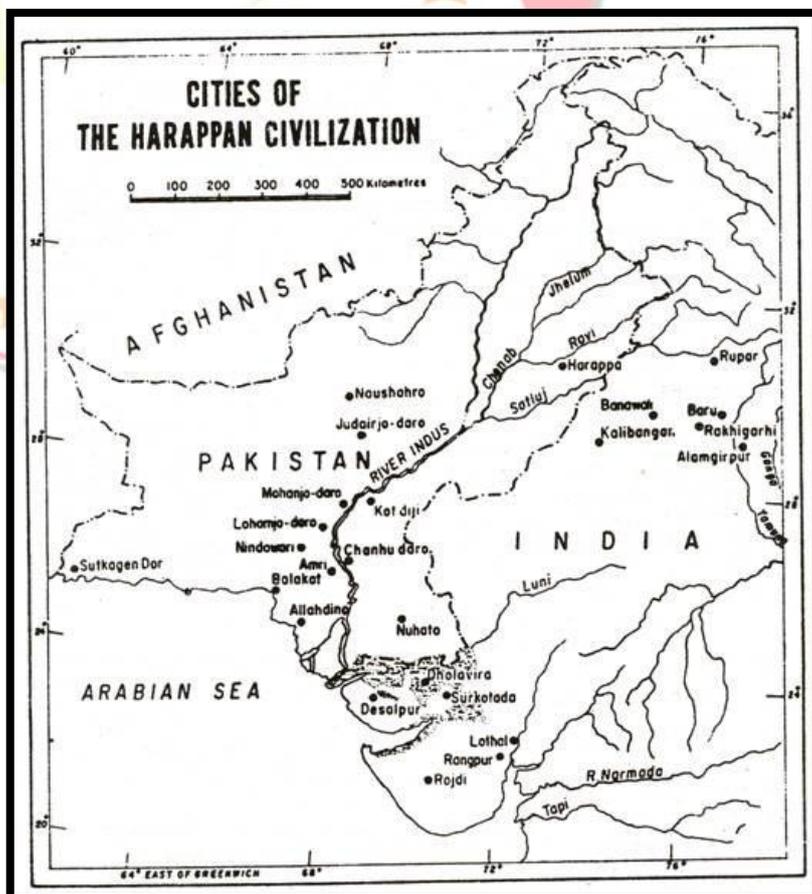
Over 1400 sites have discovered so far. It extends from-

- Ropar, almost impinging upon the sub-Himalayan foot-hills in the North.
- Daimabad in the Ahmadnagar district of Maharashtra in the South.
- Sutkagendor (on the sea-coast of south Baluchistan) in the West.
- Alamgirpur (in the upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab, U.P.) in the East.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION:**1. INDUS VALLEY CITIES:**

The excavated Indus cities may be classified into the following groups:

- Nucleus Cities
- Coastal towns
- Other cities and townships

**I. Nucleus Cities:**

The axes, chisels, knives, spearheads, etc., were made of bronze and stone. They seem to have been produced on a mass-scale in place like Sukkur. Two short copper swords found in Mohenjodaro are of the slashing type and not cutting type.

As for craft specialization, the towns of Chanhudaro and Lothal have yielded evidence of the presence of workshops of bead-makers. Balakot, Lothal and Chanhudaro were centres for shell-working and bangle-making.

Apart from them the presence of potters, stone masons, brick makers, seal cutters, traders, priests, were also there. The Harappans also practised boat making. Weavers wove cloth of wool and cotton. Spindle whorls were used for spinning.

## 8. TRADE

The importance of trade in the life of the Indus people is attested by granaries found at Harappa, Mohenjodaro and Lothal and also by the presence of numerous seals, uniform script and regulated weights and measures in a wide area. They did not use metal money. Most probably they carried on all exchanges through barter. In return for finished goods and possibly food grains, they procured metals from the neighbouring areas by boats and bullock-carts. Inter-regional trade was carried on with Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Maharashtra, parts of western Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Foreign trade was conducted mainly with Mesopotamia or Sumeria (modern Iraq) and Iran.

Discovery of many Indus seals in Mesopotamia and evidence of imitation by the Harappans of some cosmetics used by the urban people of Mesopotamia suggests that some of the Harappan merchants must have resided or visited Mesopotamia. Reciprocal evidence comes from the Indus cities also-discovery of a circular button seals which belongs to a class of Persian Gulf seals, several bun-shaped copper ingots of Mesopotamian origin and the 'Reserved Slip Ware' of the Mesopotamian type at Lothal.

The main imports consisted of precious metals like gold (from North Karnataka), silver (from Afghanistan or Iran), Copper (from Khetri copper mines of Rajasthan, Baluchistan and Arabia), lead (East and South India), tin (Afghanistan and Hazaribagh in Bihar)

The main exports were several agricultural products and a variety of finished products such as cotton goods, carnelian beads, pottery, shell and bone inlays etc.

## 9. WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

The knowledge of script must have helped the recording of private property and accounts-keeping. Numerous articles used for weights have been found. They show that in weighting mostly 16 or its multiples were used; for instance, 16, 64, 160, 320 and 640.

The Harappans also knew the art of measurement. The measures of length were based upon a foot of 13.2 inches and a cubit of 20.6 inches. Several sticks inscribed with measure marks, one of these made of bronze have been discovered.

## 10. SCRIPT AND LANGUAGE

The Harappans invented the art of writing like the people of ancient Mesopotamia. Although the earliest specimen of Harappan script was noticed in 1853 and the complete script discovered by 1923. The Harappan script is not alphabetical but mainly pictographic as its sign represent birds, fish, varieties of the human form, and it was written from right to left like modern Urdu.

## REASONS OF DOWNFALL

Scholars have made various speculations regarding the causes for the decline of the Harappan culture.

- According to *Wheeler* the Indus civilization was destroyed by the *Aryan invaders*. There are evidences of massacre in Mohenjo-Daro.
- *R. Raikes*, a hydrologist, has set forth a theory that due to *tectonic activity*, the flood plains of the lower Indus river were raised which led to prolonged submergence of cities like Mohenjo-Daro and Chanhudaro and hence their abandonment.
- *W.A. Fairservis* have tried to explain the decay of the Harappan civilization in terms of the problems of *ecology*. He believes that the Harappans degraded their delicate environment. A growing population of men and animals confronted by falling resources wore out the landscape which resulted into more floods and droughts.
- *E.J.H. Mackay*, *Lambrick* and *John Marshall* suggest that the decline of the Harappan Civilization was mainly due to the vagaries of the Indus river.

- Tribal chief – Rajan > centre of administrative machinery.
- He was the protector of tribe and cattle and not the ruler of specific territory.

## c. Form of Government:

- Monarchy was the normal form of Government.
- Kingship was hereditary.
- Doctrine of divinity was not associated with kingship. But there was a sort of hierarchy in some states, several members of the royal family exercising the power in common.
- There were references of democratic form of government and their chiefs were elected by the assembled people.

## d. The Army:

- The army was mainly consisting of Patti (infantry) and Rathins (chariots)

## e. Officials:

- In the work of administration the king was assisted by a number of functionaries like the Purohita (priest), the senani (general) the Gramani (village headman) and the spsa (spies). Purohita was the most important officer of the state.

## f. Popular Assemblies:

- The Rig Veda mentions the names of two popular assemblies known as Sabha and Samiti.
- Though the king enjoyed substantial power yet he was not an autocrat. In the work of administration he consulted these two bodies and act according to their decision.
- **Sabha** was a select body of elders. The head of the sabha was known as ‘Sabhapati’.The Sabha advised the king on administration.
- **Samiti** was the most popular assembly and included common people. The head of Samiti was known as ‘Pati’. The Samiti mainly dealt with the political business of the state. It also used to elect the king.
- Women attended Vidatha and Sabha. In the early Vedic Age the Sabha and Samiti had a commendable role to play as the political organisation of the aryan.

## Economic life in Early Vedic Civilization:

### Occupation:

- Predominantly pastoral
- Cow (Gau) was the most important animal (mentioned 176 times in Rig veda).
- Gomath referred to men prosperous with many cattle’s & the terms of war were gavisthi or the search for cows.
- Main occupation – cattle breeding
- Domesticated horse, sheep, goat, dog and ass

### Agriculture:

- Agriculture – secondary occupation.
- Yava (barley) – chief food grain.
- Cotton , rice and wheat → not mentioned in Rig Veda.
- Practice of Shifting agriculture.

### Trade & commerce:

- ‘Panis’ formed the great trading class- condemned in several texts for their greed and hard heartedness.
- *Nishkas, hiranyapindas* and *manas* - recognized pieces of weights and value – Nisha, Hirani, Manam.

# MPPSC MAINS NOTES PAPER 1 (PART A) GOUTAM IAS ACADEMY JABALPUR

- **BRAHMACHARYA:** - This stage is the first one and it begins at the age of 20 and extends up to 25 years. In this stage man leads the life of student and practices celibacy. The motto of this phase is to train man to discipline himself.
- **GRIHASTHA:** - At this point of time man needs to pay heed to his social and family life. This phase begins from 25 and lasts till 60 years.
- **VANAPRASTHA:** - This is the step to Partial renunciation. This stage ushers in the life of man at an age of 50 and lasts till he is 74.
- **SANNYASA:-** The last stage in his life comes when he completely snaps off his worldly ties. This phase begins at 74 and lasts till he dies. He is completely free from the emotional attachments. He becomes an ascetic.

## PURUSHARTHA

**Puruṣārtha** literally means an "object of human pursuit". It is a key concept in Hinduism, and refers to the four proper goals or aims of a human life. The four *puruṣārthas* are :

- **Dharma** (righteousness, moral values),
- **Artha**(prosperity, economic values),
- **Kāma** (pleasure, love, psychological values)
- **Mokṣha** (liberation, spiritual values)

## SANSKARAS

**Sanskaras** are rites of passage in a human being's life described in ancient Sanskrit texts, as well as a concept in the **karma** theory of Indian philosophies. The word literally means "putting together, making perfect, getting ready, to prepare", or "a sacred or sanctifying ceremony" in ancient Sanskrit and Pali texts of India.

1. **Vivaha** , the wedding rituals
2. **Garbhadhana** , intent to have a child ritual,
3. **Pumsavana** , Quickening the fetus rite,
4. **Simantonnayana** , Parting hair and baby shower,
5. **Jatakarman** , childbirth ceremony,
6. **Namakarana**, naming the baby ritual
7. **Nishkramana** , baby's first outing,
8. **Annaprashana**, baby's first solid food,
9. **Chudakarana** , baby's first haircut,
10. **Karnavedha** , baby's earlobe piercing rite,
11. **Vidyarambha**, child's commencement to knowledge,
12. **Upanayana** , child's entrance into school,
13. **Vedarambha**
14. **Keshanta and Ritusuddhi**
15. **Samavartana** , graduation ceremony,
16. **Antyeshthi**, cremation ritual

Dhamma and for promoting its practice throughout the kingdom. He sent his emissaries to the independent kingdoms of southern India and to Hellenistic kingdoms to propagate his ideas.

## ASOKA'S EDICTS & INSCRIPTIONS-

The Edicts of Ashoka are in total 33 inscriptions written on the Pillars, boulders and cave walls of Mauryan Period, during the reign of the Emperor Ashok that are dispersed throughout the Indian Sub-continent covering India, Pakistan and Nepal.

These inscriptions are divided into three broad sections –

1. Major Rock Edicts
2. Pillar Rock Edicts
3. Minor Rock Edicts

These edicts have mentioned that Buddhism as a religion had reached as far as Mediterranean under the Ashokan reign. Many Buddhist monuments had been created in the wide-spread area. In these edicts, Buddhism and the Buddha are also mentioned. But primarily these edicts focus more on social and moral precepts rather than the religious practices (or the philosophical dimension) of Buddhism during Ashoka's reign.

Ashoka refers to himself in many of these inscriptions as “**Devampiyaa**” which means “Beloved of the Gods” and “King **Piyadassi**.”

### Language used:

The inscriptions found in the eastern parts of Mauryan empire are written using the **Brahmi script** in Magadhi language. While in the western parts of the empire, the script used is **Kharoshti**, written in Prakrit. To add to the variety, one extract in the Edict 13 is written in Greek and Aramaic.

The world came to know of these details of the Mauryan empire and Ashoka when the edicts and inscriptions were decoded by British Archaeologist **James Prinsep**.

### Major Rock Edicts:

There are **fourteen** major rock edicts in series and two separate.

**Major Rock Edict I** – It Prohibits animal slaughter and bans festive gatherings.

**Major Rock Edict II** – This edict provides for care for man and animals.

**Major Rock Edict III** – It mentions and guides about Generosity to Brahmans. This edict was issued after 12 years of Asoka's coronation

**Major Rock Edict IV** – It says that **Dhammaghosa** (sound of righteousness) is ideal to the mankind and not the **Bherighosa** (sound of war).

**Major Rock Edict V** – It concerns about the policy of people towards their slaves. “**Dhammamahamatras**” are mentioned in this edict as appointees of the state.

**Major Rock Edict VI** – This describes the King's desire to stay informed about the conditions of the people of his regime constantly. Welfare measures for the people.

**Major Rock Edict VII** – Ashoka requests tolerance for all religions and sects. This is repeated in 12th edict.

**Major Rock Edict VIII** – It describes Ashoka's first Dhamma Yatra/visit to the Bodhgaya and Bodhi Tree.

**Major Rock Edict IX** – This edicts condemns popular ceremonies and stresses on Dhamma.

**Major Rock Edict X** – It condemns the desire for fame and glory of individual and stresses upon popularity of Dhamma.

**Major Rock Edict XI** – It elaborates on Dhamma(Moral Law).

**7. Encouragement of Culture:**

- The Gupta Age, in its cultural resurgence, found its rulers as active patrons of culture. Far from being dogmatic or sectarian, the kings, their ministers, and the nobles showed extraordinary zeal in promoting various facets of art and literature.

**EXTENSION OF THE GUPTAS**

After centuries of political disintegration Gupta empire came to be establishment in A.D. 319. Although the Gupta Empire was not as large as the Maurya Empire, it kept north India politically united for more than a century, from A. D. 335 to 455.

Most likely the Guptas were initially a family of landowners who acquired political control in the region of Magadha and parts of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh seems to have been a more important province for the Guptas than Bihar, because early Gupta coins and inscriptions have been mainly found in that region.

On account of these favourable factors, the Guptas set up their rule over Anuganga (the middle Gangetic basin), Prayag (modern Allahabad), Saket (modern Ayodhya) and Magadha. In course of time this kingdom became an all-India empire.

**GUPTA ADMINISTRATION:****THE KING:**

- Unlike the Mauryas, the Guptas adopted such **Pompous titles** as Parameshvara Maharajadhiraja, Paramabhattacharya, etc., which imply the existence of lesser kings with considerable authority within the empire.
- Besides, the Guptas added other epithets claiming for themselves super-human qualities which raised them almost to the level of gods. In fact, in the Allahabad Pillar Inscription, Samudragupta is referred to as a “god dwelling on” earth.
- Kingship was hereditary, but royal power was limited by the absence of a firm practice of primogeniture.

**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND OTHER OFFICIALS:**

The Guptas continued the traditional machinery of bureaucratic administration but it was not as elaborate as that of the Mauryas. –

**Mantri:** The **Mantri** (chief-minister) stood at the head of civil administration. Among other high imperial officers were included the-

- Mahabaladikrta (commander-in-chief)
- Mahadandanayaka (general)
- Mahapratihara (chief of the palace guards).

**Mahabaladhikrta:** The Mahabaladhikrta, probably corresponding to the Mahasenapati of the Satavahana kings, controlled a staff or **subordinate officers** such as the

- Mahashvapati (chief of cavalry)
- Mahapilupati (officer in charge of elephants)
- Senapati
- Baladhikrta

**Sandhivigrahika** :A high ranking official, heard for the first time in the Gupta records was the Sandhivigrahika (the foreign minister).

**Kumaramatyas and Ayuktas:** A link between the central and the provincial administration under the Guptas is furnished by the class of officers called Kumaramatyas and Ayuktas.

**ADMINISTRATION OF THE DELHI SULTANATE:**

**Features:**

- The first salient feature was that it was expected to work in accordance with the Islamic jurisprudence or law.
- The second was that it should follow the Islamic principle of sovereignty which declares that the Muslims all over the world have only one ruler i.e. the Caliph or Khalifa of Baghdad. The Sultan was considered as a representative of the Caliph. Most of the Sultans of Delhi regarded themselves as the Viceroys of the Khalifa in whose name they ruled.
- The third feature was that the state under the Sultan rulers was an Islamic or Theocratic state.
- The fourth feature was that the state was a military state and the Sultan himself was the supreme commander of his forces.
- The fifth feature was that it was a feudal state.
- The sixth feature was that the Sultan was the fountain head of all authority.
- The seventh feature was that the Ulemas tried to influence administration and policy.

**CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION:**

**1. Sovereignty of the King and his power:**

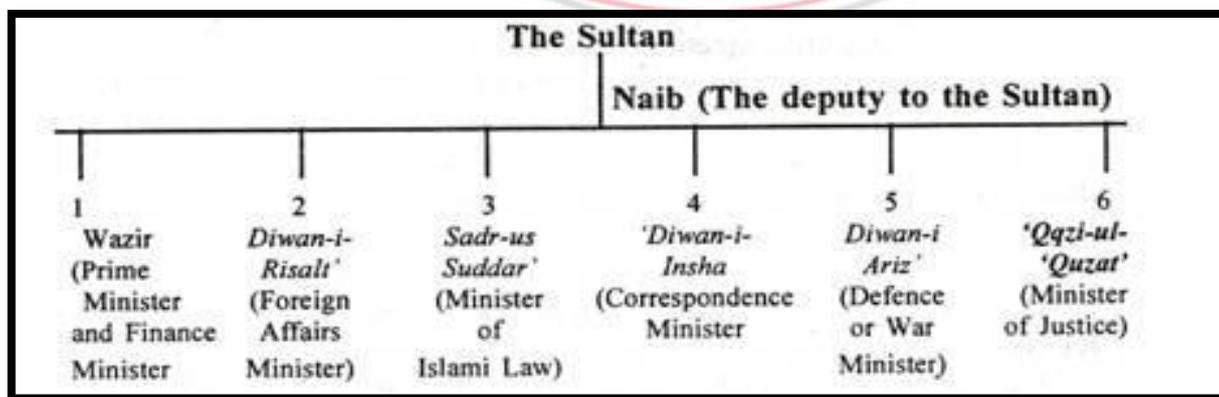
- The Sultan enjoyed vast powers. He was the fountain head of all power.
- The Sultan usually behaved like a despot. Thirdly he was the head of the *executive, judiciary and military*.
- Sultans considered themselves as representative of Caliphs (as inscribed on their coins & Khutba (Prayer)) & were of Islamic origin

**2. The Ministers:**

The Sultans tried to appoint only competent ministers who were responsible to them only. Their positions and powers were defined by law as well as by tradition. Usually there were six ministers:

1. The Wazir
2. Diwan-i-Risalat
3. Sadr-us-Sudur
4. Diwan-i-Insha
5. Diwan-i-Ariz
6. Qazi-ul-Quzat.

**ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AT THE CENTRE-**



**Diwan – i – wazirat:** Head of finance department

**Diwan – i – Ariz:** Military department headed by Ariz – i – Mumalik.

: Responsible for recruiting soldiers & administering military department.

**7. Employment of Rajput's in the army:**

It is said that Rajput's were holding more than 20 per cent posts in the army.

**8. Internal freedom to Rajput kingdoms:**

Akbar did not interfere in the internal administration of Rajput kingdoms.

**9. Reforms in Rajput Society:**

Akbar attempted to remove some of the evils like the 'Sati' and child marriage from the Rajput Society. He also gave royal sanction to widow remarriage.

**10. Abolition of Jizya:**

He abolished the Pilgrimage tax in 1563 and Jizya tax in 1564 as both were based on religion discrimination.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

- The Rajput policy of Akbar was unique as it not only helped to end the long drawn conflict between the Rajputs and Mughal ruler but also helped Akbar in the consolidation of his empire.
- It resulted in the development of a composite culture. At the end of his reign in 1605 the Mughal empire covered most of the northern and central India and was one of the most powerful empires of its age.
- Akbar's Rajput policy was combined with a broad religious toleration.
- The alliance secured to the Mughals the services of the bravest warriors. On the other hand it ensured peace in Rajasthan and a number of Rajputs who joined the Mughal service rose to important positions.

**RELIGIOUS POLICY OF AKBAR:**

Akbar rose to fame in the pages of history due to his religious policy. Various factors were responsible for his religious ideas. The most important among them were

- his early contacts with the sufi saints,
- the teachings of his tutor Abdul Latif,
- his marriage with Rajput women,
- his association with intellectual giants like Shaikh Mubarak and his two illustrious sons – Abul Faizi and Abul Fazl – and
- his ambition to establish an empire in Hindustan.

In the beginning of his life, Akbar was a pious Muslim. Soon after marrying Jodh Bai of Amber, he abolished the pilgrim tax and in 1562, he abolished jiziya. He allowed his Hindu wives to worship their own gods.

Later, he became a skeptical Muslim. In 1575, he ordered for the construction of Ibadat Khana (House of worship) at his new capital Fatepur Sikri. Akbar invited learned scholars from all religions like Hinduism, Jainism, Christianity and Zoroastrianism. He disliked the interference of the Muslim Ulemas in political matters. In 1579, he issued the "Infallibility Decree" by which he asserted his religious powers. In 1582, he promulgated a new religion called *Din-I-Ilahi* or Divine Faith.

**Din-I-Ilahi**

The Dīn-i Ilāhī was a syncretic religion propounded by the Mughal emperor Akbar the Great in 1582 AD, intending to merge the best elements of the religions of his empire, and thereby reconcile the differences that divided his subjects. The elements were primarily drawn from Islam and Sikhism, but some others were also taken from Christianity, Jainism, Hinduism and Zoroastrianism.

Akbar's real object was to unite the people of his empire into an integrated national community by providing a common religious cum spiritual platform or the meeting ground. Din Ilahi was a socio religious association of like-

## 4. DEVELOPMENT OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT –

After the British empire established its rule in India, the means of communication and transport were developed in India. Telegraph, postal services, roads, bridges etc were developed in India, keeping in view the security of British Empire and exploitation of Indians. As the means of transport developed, it benefited Indians too. The movement and transport of goods became easier, which resulted in exchange of ideas and establishment of communication. Therefore the development of transport and communication system indirectly helped the Indians to unite in one bond.

## 5. IMPACT OF ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE –

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was a search for ancient Indian literature. With the help of Indian and western scholars, many important books were translated in English from Sanskrit. The scholars like Maxmullar ,William Jones, Hariprasad Shastri, RamKrishna, Gopal Bhandarkar, Rajendralal Mitra, Mahadev Govind Ranade wrote many books on subjects of Indian culture and literature. These writings made a great impact on Indian mind set. It developed a high self confidence and self esteem among Indian.

## 6. INDIAN NEWS PAPERS AND LITERATURE –

News papers and Indian literature contributed a great deal in the national awakening. The writings of Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Dinbandhu Mitra, Bhartendu Harishchandra, D.L Roy And Ravindra Nath Thakur had a very important role in national awakening. "Anand Math " written by Bankim chandra Chatterji and its song "Vande mataram" became the source of inspiration for the youngsters of the country.

- Anand Math depicted the political and economic shortcomings of British rule.
- The play “Neel Darpan” written by Deenbandhu Mitra expressed the exploitation and sufferings meted out to the labours working in Indigo farms

The analytical review of British rule was being printed in Indian News papers. Among Indian newspapers, there were 'Samvad Kaumudi', 'Amrit Bazar Patrika', 'Bambai Samachar', 'Kesari', 'Maratha', 'Hindu', 'Patriot', 'Swadeshi Mitran', 'Arya Darshan' etc which contributed in developing national awakening. Press developed Indian consciousness and gave political teaching to Indians.

## 7. THE BRITISH POLICY OF ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION –

Dissatisfaction arises from the economic exploitation. With the establishment of British Empire and the industrial revolution in England, Indian cottage industries suffered a blow. On the goods exported from India a heavy tax was levied on them in foreign market whereas the imported goods from England were made tax free, to sell in the Indian market. This made the money flow out of India and destabilized the economy. This drove the Indians to struggle against the economic slavery.

## 8. THE POLICY OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION –

British used to show racial discrimination against Indians .They used to look down upon Indians and used to mistrust them. The talented and educated Indians were not considered capable for government post of higher ranks. A tendency cropped up, against the Indians, who were successful in competitive exams to be denied jobs on the basis of some concocted faults. People like Surendranath Banerjee and Arvind Ghosh became the victims of the British policy of discrimination.

The reactionary policy of Lord Lytton was racially discriminatory in nature. Lord Litten’s reactionary policy continued for four years (1876-1880). During this period, he exempted British cloth from any kind of taxes, instead of providing relief to the draught -victims, he organized Durbar in the honour of Queen Victoria, he levied license fees for Indians to keep weapons, introduced Vernacular press Act for the suppression of newspapers in local languages.

This way, initially the reawakening in India took place through social and religious reform movements. These movements were instrumental in sowing seeds of self-respect and patriotism and, economic and political reasons strengthened the nationalism.

Name Of the Site	Location	Year of Inscription
<b>Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area</b>	Himachal Pradesh	2014
<b>Kaziranga National Park</b>	Assam	1985
<b>Keoladeo National Park</b>	Rajasthan	1985
<b>Manas Wildlife Sanctuary</b>	Assam	1985
<b>Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks</b>	Uttarakhand	1988
<b>Sundarbans National Park</b>	West Bengal	1987
<b>Western Ghats</b>	Covers Four states (Kerala, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Maharashtra)	2012

**Mixed Heritage site:**

1. Khangchendzonga National Park in Sikkim included in 2016

**Three new sites added in 2016:**

1. Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) in Bihar
2. The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier in Chandigarh
3. Khangchendzonga National Park in Sikkim.

**WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN MADHYA PRADESH**

Several cities in Madhya Pradesh are extraordinary for their architecture and or scenic beauty. Three sites in Madhya Pradesh have been declared World Heritage Sites by UNESCO:

- The Khajuraho Group of Monuments (1986)
- Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)
- The Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)

**Tourism in M.P:**

Being situated in centre of India; M.P. is regarded as ideal for tourism. The great cultural heritage places of epic and historical importance, religious places of different religions, natural beauty, national parks and sanctuaries, royal places, cave Samadhis and tombs; all these make MP a heaven for tourists.

The tourists can also enjoy tribal culture, their music and dances which have already attracted the world. In spite of rich cultural heritage there is no hesitation in admitting that MP lays behind other states in tourism.