

Indian History — Complete Master Chart

Ancient • Medieval • Modern — three eras in one place (Stone Age → Independence 1947)

A Word From the Heart...

If this chart makes you feel “I have never seen history laid out this clearly, in this much detail, anywhere” — that is the greatest reward for our effort. Bringing centuries of history together in the right order took countless days and nights, driven by a single wish — that you succeed, that your dream comes true.

Students stumble most at one spot — “what was happening in different regions at the same time, and how is it all connected.” To spare you that confusion, we have placed Ancient, Medieval and Modern — along with Telangana–Andhra topics — side by side in one place.

Even one page a day will make a visible difference in your **preparation**; and for a fast revision just before the exam, this is a powerful weapon in your hands.

Remember one thing — winners and losers are never far apart; it is just two or three marks. Do not let a few small mistakes leave you on the losing side. That is my sincere wish for you!

As someone who has walked this very path, I will tell you just one thing — **with belief, discipline and the right material, that khaki-uniform dream will surely come true.** We are with you in your hard work — at every single step.

Your success is our goal. — J. Shiva Shankara Vara Prasad • 2023 Batch SI

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ERA 1 • Ancient India

Ancient India — Synchronic Master Chart

North ⇌ Deccan ⇌ South • Every Dynasty • Every Ruler • Every Point (Stone Age → Harshavardhana, 647 CE)

→ This chart follows the standard chronology faithfully — historical sources → Stone Age/Harappa/Vedic → Mahajanapadas/Magadha → Jaina-Buddhist → Maurya → foreign invasions → Gupta → Harsha + Satavahana/Sangam.

→ At the top, a 'Synchronic Timeline' — who ruled in the North/Deccan/South during the same period, side by side; the golden rows show the links between the regions.

→ A distinct colour for each section; a tag indicating religion-type for each dynasty. Telangana–Andhra powers (Asmaka, Satavahana, Ikshvaku, Vishnukundin) given special prominence.

Timeline • Who ruled where in the same period?

SYNCHRONIC TIMELINE • North ⇌ Deccan ⇌ South

Period	North India	Deccan Region	South India
2500–1900 BCE	Indus (Harappan) Civilisation — Mohenjo-daro, Harappa, Dholavira, Lothal (Bronze Age)	Neolithic — Brahmagiri, Maski, Utnur (Southern Neolithic)	Stone Age cultures — Adichanallur, Paiyampalli
1500–600 BCE	Vedic culture (Aryans) — Early (Rigvedic) → Later Vedic age; Sapta-Sindhu → Ganga-Yamuna Doab	Megalithic culture — use of iron	Early Tamilakam — megalithic burials
600–321 BCE	16 Mahajanapadas → rise of Magadha (Haryanka: Bimbisara-Ajatashatru → Shishunaga → Nanda) + emergence of Jainism-Buddhism	Asmaka Mahajanapada (the only one in the south — Telangana)	Beginning of the Sangam age — Chera-Chola-Pandya
🔗 Mahavira (Jainism) & Gautama Buddha (Buddhism) — 6th century BCE, Magadha region; the 'Second Urbanisation'.			
321–185 BCE	Mauryan Empire — Chandragupta (Chanakya) → Bindusara → Ashoka (Kalinga 261) → Brihadratha	Mauryan Dakshinapatha — Suvarnagiri (regional centre)	Chera-Chola-Pandya (mentioned in Ashoka's 13th edict) • Sangam
🔗 Alexander's invasion (326 BCE, Jhelum/Hydaspes × Porus) → the backdrop to the rise of the Mauryan Empire.			
200 BCE–200 CE	Shunga (Pushyamitra) → Kanva → Indo-Greek (Menander) • Shaka (Rudradaman) • Kushana (Kanishka)	Satavahanas (Andhras) — Simuka → Gautamiputra Satakarni → Yajnashri (Amaravati/Pratishthana)	Sangam age — Karikala Chola, Senguttuvan Chera
🔗 Gautamiputra Satakarni × Shaka Nahapana (Battle of Joggalthambi) — the Deccan ↔ Western Kshatrapas conflict.			
200–320 CE	Decline of the Kushanas • Naga • Yaudheya • Malava republics	Ikshvakus (after the fall of the Satavahanas — Vijayapuri/Nagarjunakonda, Buddhist golden age)	Decline of the Sangam → Kalabhra occupation
320–550 CE	Gupta Empire (Golden Age) — Chandragupta I → Samudragupta → Chandragupta II Vikramaditya → Kumara → Skanda	Vakataka • Vishnukundin (Madhavavarma — Telangana/Andhra)	Kadamba • Ganga • beginning of the Pallavas
550–647 CE	Pushyabhuti dynasty — Harshavardhana (Sthaneshwar → Kanauj; Xuanzang, Nalanda)	Badami Chalukyas — Pulakeshin II (defeat of Harsha at the Narmada)	Pallavas • Pandyas (end of the Kalabhras)
🔗 Harshavardhana × Pulakeshin II — battle on the banks of the Narmada (~634 CE); Harsha's southern expansion halted (Aihole inscription).			

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler • Period	Key Events • Exam Points
01 • Sources of History Sources for reconstructing history • key for the exam		
		→ Three types: Remains/monuments, coins, inscriptions; ASI founded 1861 (Alexander Cunningham, the 'Father of Archaeology'); Curzon's revival (1901, John Marshall).

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler • Period	Key Events • Exam Points
Sources of History [Introduction] Archaeological + Literary + Foreign	Archaeological Sources Inscriptions • Coins • Monuments	→ Asiatic Society: In 1784 Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal; radio-carbon (C-14) dating.
	Epigraphy Brahmi • Kharoshthi	→ James Prinsep: First deciphered the Brahmi script in 1837 CE; Brahmi left→right, Kharoshthi right→left; Ashoka's edicts in 4 scripts (Brahmi, Kharoshthi, Aramaic, Greek). → Types of inscriptions: Prashasti (Kharavela's Hathigumpha, Samudragupta's Allahabad/Prayaga Prashasti), mixed (Rudradaman's Junagadh, Pulakeshin II's Aihole), dedicatory (Heliodorus's Besnagar).
	Numismatics 2nd major source for history	→ Types: Punch-marked (the most ancient, with no inscriptions); Indo-Greek (first ruler portraits+names); Kushana (gold); Gupta (Samudragupta with the veena, Kumaragupta with the peacock); Roman coins → India-Rome trade.
	Indigenous Literature Secular + religious texts	→ Key texts: Kautilya's Arthashastra, Vishakhadatta's Mudrarakshasa, Bana's Harshacharita, Kalhana's Rajatarangini (1150 CE, Kashmir), Panini's Ashtadhyayi, Sangam literature; Vedic-Puranic-Jaina-Buddhist texts.
	Foreign Accounts & Travellers Greek • Chinese • Arab	→ Key figures: Megasthenes (Indica, the Mauryas), the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea; China — Faxian (Chandragupta II), Xuanzang (Harsha), I-tsing (Nalanda); Tibet's Taranatha; Al-Biruni (Tahqiq-i-Hind); Marco Polo.
Quick Recall → Sources: inscriptions (Prinsep's Brahmi 1837) > coins > monuments • ASI (Cunningham) • foreign: Megasthenes•Faxian•Xuanzang		
02 • Stone Age – Harappa – Vedic Culture Prehistory → 600 BCE		
Stone Ages [Prehistory] Palaeolithic → Chalcolithic	Palaeolithic Age Palaeolithic	→ Beginning: R. Bruce Foote found the first tools near Pallavaram close to Madras (1863 CE); Bhimbetka (M.P.), the Son valley; nomadic-hunting life; pebble hand-axes.
	Mesolithic & Neolithic Age Mesolithic–Neolithic	→ Microliths: Mesolithic — tiny tools (Bagor Rajasthan, Adamgarh); Bhimbetka prehistoric rock art. → Neolithic: Mehrgarh (Pakistan Balochistan, 7000 BCE — beginning of agriculture); Burzahom (Kashmir), Brahmagiri, Maski, Utnur (the south); Gordon Childe (the agricultural revolution).
Harappa / Indus Civilisation [Bronze Age] 2600–1900 BCE (Bronze Age) Harappa • Mohenjo-daro D. Sahn (1921)	Discovery discoverers	→ Discoverers: Harappa (Ravi, Punjab) — Dayaram Sahni (1921); Mohenjo-daro (Indus) — R.D. Banerji (1922); named by John Marshall; extent ~13–18 lakh sq.km (triangular shape).
	Key Sites site → river/state → feature	→ Mohenjo-daro–Harappa: Mohenjo-daro ('Mound of the Dead', Indus) — the Great Bath, the Pashupati seal, the bronze statue of the dancing girl; Harappa — 6 granaries, Cemetery R-37. → Lothal–Dholavira–others: Lothal (Gujarat) — artificial dockyard, earliest rice; Dholavira (Kutch, UNESCO 2021) — water conservation; Kalibangan (Rajasthan) — fire altars, ploughed field; Rakhigarhi (Haryana) — currently the largest; Chanhudaro — an industrial town without a citadel.
	Features of the Civilisation town planning • economy	→ Town planning: Grid system; citadel (west) + lower town (east); baked bricks (4:2:1); underground drainage; the Great Bath (Mohenjo-daro). → Script • economy: Indus script ~400 signs, right→left, pictographic (not yet deciphered); barter (no coins); Mesopotamian trade; worship of the Mother Goddess + Pashupati (proto-Shiva); decline ~1750 BCE (floods/the drying up of rivers).
Quick Recall → Indus: Mohenjo-daro (Great Bath, Pashupati) • Lothal (dockyard) • Dholavira (UNESCO) • Kalibangan (fire altar) • script undeciphered		
Vedic Culture [Hindu (Vedic)] 1500–600 BCE Sapta-Sindhu → Ganga-Yamuna Doab Aryans	Aryans & the Vedas Shruti literature	→ Aryans: Indo-European language; Max Müller: 'Arya = a language, not a race'; Tilak's Arctic theory; the Battle of the Ten Kings (Parushni/Ravi river). → The four Vedas: Rigveda (the most ancient, 1028 hymns, 10 mandalas; Purusha Sukta→the four varnas, Gayatri); Yajurveda (rituals); Samaveda (music); Atharvaveda (incantations). + Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Upanishads.
	Early (Rigvedic) Age 1500–1000 BCE	→ Society-polity: Cattle-rearing predominant, cows were wealth; Rajan (protector of the people), Sabha-Samiti; the four-varna system; gods Indra-Varuna-Agni-Soma (Agni foremost).
	Later Vedic Age 1000–600 BCE	→ Changes: The Ganga-Yamuna Doab the centre; iron (800 BCE, Hastinapur); the varna system became rigid, the dvijas; hereditary monarchy; the ashrama system; Ashvamedha/Rajasuya sacrifices; the rise of Rudra-Vishnu-Prajapati.
Quick Recall → Vedic: Rigveda (the most ancient, Indra) • Early age (cattle-rearing, Sabha-Samiti) → Later age (iron, rigid varna, monarchy)		
Meanwhile → During the same period, the Megalithic culture in the Deccan-South, with the use of iron		
03 • Mahajanapadas & the Rise of Magadha 6th century BCE • the Second Urbanisation		
16 Mahajanapadas [Kingdoms] by 600 BCE various	The Sixteen Mahajanapadas the Anguttara Nikaya list	→ List-capitals: Magadha (Rajagriha→Pataliputra — the most powerful), Kosala (Shravasti), Vatsa (Kaushambi), Avanti (Ujjain) — the 4 strongest; Anga (Champa), Kashi (Varanasi), Kuru (Indraprastha), Panchala, Shurasena (Mathura), Gandhara (Taxila), Kamboja, Chedi, Matsya.
		→ Asmaka (Telangana): Asmaka/Assaka (capital Podana/Bodhan, between the Godavari and Narmada) — the only Mahajanapada in South India (Telangana).
		→ Republics: Vajji (Vaishali) & Malla (Kushinagar) — two republics; the rest were monarchies.

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler • Period	Key Events • Exam Points
Quick Recall → 16 Mahajanapadas (Anguttara Nikaya) • strongest: Magadha-Kosala-Vatsa-Avanti • republics: Vajji-Malla • Asmaka (the only one in the south, Telangana)		
Haryanka Dynasty (Magadha) [Hindu • patricidal dynasty] 544–412 BCE Rajagriha → Pataliputra Bimbisara	Bimbisara 544–492 BCE • Shrenika	→ Expansion: The real founder of Magadha; conquered Anga (killing Brahmadatta); three methods — conquest, marriage, treaty; marriage alliances — Kosala (Kashi as dowry), Lichchhavi (Chellana), Madra. → First army: The first standing army, title 'Shrenika'; a contemporary and follower of the Buddha; murdered by his son Ajatashatru.
	Ajatashatru 492–460 BCE • Kunika	→ Wars: India's first patricide; defeated the Vajji/Lichchhavi (minister Vassakara's intrigue; new weapons Mahashilakantaka-Rathamusala); war with Kosala. → First Buddhist Council: Held the First Buddhist Council at Rajagriha (presided over by Mahakashyapa); ended by his son Udayin.
	Udayin 460–444 BCE	→ Pataliputra: Shifted the capital from Rajagriha → Pataliputra (confluence of the Ganga and Son) — the founder of the city.
Quick Recall → Haryanka: Bimbisara (Shrenika, first army) → Ajatashatru (conquest of Vajji, 1st Buddhist Council) → Udayin (Pataliputra)		
Shishunaga & Nanda Dynasties [Shishunaga-Hindu • Nanda-Shudra] 412–321 BCE Pataliputra Shishunaga	Shishunaga 412–395 BCE	→ Annexation of Avanti: Merged Avanti (Malwa) into Magadha; during his son Kalashoka's reign the Second Buddhist Council was held at Vaishali.
	Mahapadma Nanda founder of the Nanda dynasty	→ First emperor: The first Shudra/non-Brahmin dynasty; titles Ekarat, Sarvakshatrantaka, 'the Second Parashurama'; 'the first emperor of North India' (Radha Kumud Mukherjee); conquest of Kalinga (confirmed by Kharavela's Hathigumpha inscription).
	Dhana Nanda the last Nanda	→ Contemporary of Alexander: A huge army (~200,000 infantry, 6000 elephants) — Alexander's army turned back; unpopular due to harsh taxes; overthrown in 321 BCE by Chandragupta Maurya+Chanakya → the beginning of the Mauryas.
Quick Recall → Shishunaga (annexation of Avanti) • Nanda: Mahapadma Nanda (first Shudra emperor, Kalinga) → Dhana Nanda (contemporary of Alexander) → overthrown by Chandragupta (321)		
Meanwhile → Contemporary: the Persians (Darius) in the northwest, Alexander's invasion (326); the Sangam age in the south		
04 • The Emergence of Jainism – Buddhism & Other Religions 6th century BCE • heterodox sects		
Jainism [Jain] 24 Tirthankaras Rishabhanatha (1st)	Tirthankaras 24 of them	→ First-last: 1st Rishabhanatha (Adinatha, bull symbol, mentioned in the Rigveda); 23rd Parshvanatha (snake symbol; the first historical Tirthankara; 4 vows); 24th Vardhamana Mahavira (lion).
	Vardhamana Mahavira 540–468 BCE	→ Life: Born at Kundagrama (near Vaishali); Jnatika Kshatriya clan; father Siddhartha, mother Trishala (Lichchhavi); renunciation at 30; attained Kaivalya at 42 by the Rijupalika river → the Jina; nirvana at Pavapuri (at 72). → Doctrine: 5 Mahavratas (Ahimsa-Satya-Asteya-Aparigraha-Brahmacharya; Brahmacharya was added by Mahavira); Triratna (right Jnana-Darshana-Charitra); Syadvada/Anekantavada; the Sallekhana vow.
	Sects & Councils Digambara-Shvetambara	→ Split: A 12-year famine in Magadha → Bhadrabahu+Chandragupta Maurya went south (Shravanabelagola) → the split into Shvetambara (white robes) vs Digambara (naked). 1st Council at Pataliputra (Sthulabhadra, 12 Angas); 2nd at Vallabhi. → Patrons: Udayana, Chandragupta Maurya, Samprati ('the Jaina Ashoka'), Kharavela, Kumarapala (Chalukya); the Shravanabelagola Gommateshwara (Bahubali — Chamundaraya).
Quick Recall → Jainism: 24 Tirthankaras (1st Rishabha, 23rd Parshva, 24th Mahavira) • 5 vows • Triratna • Digambara-Shvetambara • Shravanabelagola		
Buddhism [Buddhist] Gautama Buddha Gautama Buddha	Gautama Buddha 563–483 BCE	→ Life (5 phases): Lumbini (birth-lotus/bull), Shakya clan, father Shuddhodana-mother Mayadevi; the Mahabhinishkramana at 29 (horse); Enlightenment under the Bodhi tree at Bodhi Gaya (35); the first turning of the Wheel of Dharma at Sarnath; the Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar (80, stupa). → Titles: Shakyamuni, Tathagata, the Light of Asia (Edwin Arnold); taught the Middle Path; the Pali language.
	Teachings 4 Noble Truths • the Eightfold Path	→ Core doctrine: The 4 Noble Truths (Dukkha-Samudaya-Nirodha-Marga); the Eightfold Path (right view... samadhi); Triratna (Buddha-Sangha-Dhamma); Panchashila; Pratityasamutpada; Nirvana the goal.
	The 4 Buddhist Councils councils	→ Councils: 1st Rajagriha (Ajatashatru, Mahakashyapa — compilation of the Tripitaka); 2nd Vaishali (Kalashoka, Sabhakami); 3rd Pataliputra (Ashoka, Moggaliputta Tissa — foreign missions); 4th Kashmir Kundalavana (Kanishka, Vasumitra-Ashvaghosha — Hinayana/Mahayana split, Sanskrit). → Hinayana-Mahayana: Hinayana (the Buddha as teacher, Tripitaka); Mahayana (idol worship; Ashvaghosha, Nagarjuna 'the Second Buddha'; Andhra Nagarjunakonda the centre); the 3rd school Vajrayana (Tibet). Tripitaka: Vinaya-Sutta-Abhidhamma.
Quick Recall → Buddhism: Lumbini → Bodhi Gaya → Sarnath → Kushinagar • 4 Noble Truths • Eightfold Path • 4 Councils • Hinayana/Mahayana • Tripitaka (Pali)		

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler • Period	Key Events • Exam Points
Other Heterodox Sects [Nastika sects] 6th century BCE	Ajivaka & Charvaka heterodox	→ Sects: Ajivaka — Makkhali Gosala (determinism/niyati); Charvaka/Lokayata — Ajita Kesakambali (complete materialism); origin of Vaisheshika (Pakudha Katyayana); origin of Samkhya (Purana Kashyapa). ~60 sects (Buddhism), 363 (Jainism).
Meanwhile → Both Mahavira & the Buddha in the Magadha region (the time of Bimbisara-Ajatashatru) — contemporaries; a response to Vedic ritualism		
05 • Mauryan Empire 321–185 BCE • India's first historical empire		
Mauryas [Hindu/Buddhist] 321–185 BCE Pataliputra Chandragupta Maurya	Chandragupta Maurya 321–297 BCE	→ Foundation: Founded the empire by defeating Dhana Nanda with the help of Chanakya (Kautilya=Vishnugupta) (321); India's first historical emperor (R.K. Mukherjee). → Seleucus–Megasthenes: In 305 BCE defeated Seleucus Nicator and gained Kabul-Kandahar-Herat-Balochistan (marriage to his daughter Helena, 500 elephants); Megasthenes (Indica) at his court.
		→ Jainism–death: Jainism in his last days through Bhadrabahu; the Sallekhana vow at Shravanabelagola; construction of the Sudarshana lake (Junagadh inscription).
	Bindusara 297–273 BCE • Amitraghata	→ Expansion–diplomacy: Title Amitraghata (slayer of enemies); south up to Mysore; Syria's Antiochus I sent the envoy Deimachus, Egypt's envoy Dionysius; the Ajivaka faith; sent Ashoka to quell the Taxila revolt.
	Ashoka 273–232 BCE (coronation 268)	→ Kalinga War: The Kalinga War in 261 BCE (13th rock edict; ~100,000 deaths) → he gave up violence; Bherighosha→Dhammaghosha; 'all people are my children'; title Devanampiya Piyadassi (confirmed by the Maski edict). → Dhamma & Buddhism: Dhamma (compassion-truth-nonviolence-respect for elders); appointment of Dhamma Mahamatras; the 3rd Buddhist Council (Pataliputra, Moggaliputta Tissa); son Mahendra-daughter Sanghamitra for Buddhist missions to Ceylon. → Edicts: ~181 edicts (mostly Prakrit; Brahmi-Kharoshthi-Aramaic-Greek); 14 major rock edicts + 7 major pillar edicts + minor ones + the Barabar caves (for the Ajivakas). The Sarnath 4-lion pillar → the national emblem (1950).
	Administration the Saptanga state	→ System: Kautilya's Arthashastra (15 books; rediscovered by Shamasastri 1905); the Saptanga theory of state; 4 provinces (Taxila-Suvarnagiri-Ujjain-Pataliputra); Rajukas (district), Samaharta (taxes), Sannidhata (treasury); Megasthenes's 6 city committees; an espionage system.
	Shunga & Kanva Dynasties 185–28 BCE	→ Post-Maurya: The last Maurya, Brihadratha, was killed by his general Pushyamitra Shunga, who founded the Shunga dynasty (185); 2 Ashvamedhas, the Sanchi-Bharhut stupas; Heliodorus's Garuda pillar at Besnagar; the last, Devabhuti, was killed by Vasudeva Kanva → the Kanva dynasty → ended by the Satavahana Pulomavi.
Quick Recall → Maurya: Chandragupta (Chanakya, Seleucus, Megasthenes) → Bindusara (Amitraghata) → Ashoka (Kalinga 261, Dhamma, edicts) → Brihadratha → Shunga (Pushyamitra)		
Meanwhile → Contemporary: the Satavahanas emerging in the Deccan; Chera-Chola-Pandya in the south (Ashoka's 13th edict)		
06 • Foreign Invasions Indo-Greek • Shaka • Parthian • Kushana • 200 BCE–200 CE		
Indo-Greeks (Yavanas) [Foreign (Greek)] 2nd century BCE Sakala (Sialkot) Demetrius	Menander (Milinda) the greatest Indo-Greek	→ Buddhism: Capital Sakala; dialogue with the monk Nagasena → the Milindapanha → the first Indo-Greek king to embrace Buddhism; defeated by Pushyamitra Shunga. → Coins: The first gold coins in India; names/portraits of kings on the coins; the Indo-Greeks introduced coins struck on both sides.
Shakas & Kshatrapas [Foreign (Shaka)] 1st century BCE – 4th century CE Taxila • Ujjain Maues (Moga)	Maues (Moga) the first Shaka ruler	→ Beginning: India's first Shaka ruler (capital Taxila); Kshaharata (Nashik) & Kardamaka (Ujjain) were the two Kshatrapa branches.
	Rudradaman Kardamaka • 150 CE	→ Junagadh Inscription: Title Mahakshatrapa; the Junagadh/Girnar rock inscription (150 CE) — India's first inscription in pure Sanskrit (kavya style); reconstruction of the Sudarshana lake (without taxing the people); a marriage relation with the Satavahanas. → Nahapana: Gautamiputra Satakarni defeated the Kshaharata Nahapana at the Battle of Jogalthambi and restructured the coins; the last, Rudrasimha III, was defeated by Chandragupta II (388, 'Shakari').

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler • Period	Key Events • Exam Points
Parthians (Pahlavas) 【 Foreign (Parthian) 】 1st century CE Taxila Gondophernes	Gondophernes 21–46 CE	→ Saint Thomas : The greatest Parthian; the Takht-i-Bahi inscription; in his time the Christian missionary Saint Thomas came to India and died at Mylapore (Chennai).
Kushanas (Yuezhi) 【 Foreign (Kushana) 】 1st–3rd centuries CE Purushapura (Peshawar) • Mathura Kujula Kadphises	The Kadphises Brothers Kujula • Vima	→ Beginning : Kujula Kadphises (united the Yuezhi, Buddhism); Vima Kadphises (the first Kushana to conquer India; Shaivism — Shiva+bull on coins, 'Maheshwara'; heavy gold coins).
	Kanishka 78–144 CE • 'the Second Ashoka'	→ Shaka Era : The Shaka era (Shaka calendar) began in 78 CE; capital Purushapura (2nd Mathura); dominance over the Silk Road; the 13-storey Kanishka stupa at Purushapura.
		→ 4th Buddhist Council : The 4th Buddhist Council at Kundalavana in Kashmir (president Vasumitra, vice-president Ashvaghosha) → the emergence of Mahayana, Sanskrit; at his court — Ashvaghosha (Buddhacharita), Nagarjuna ('the Indian Einstein'), Charaka (medicine).
	Huvishka & Vasudeva the last ones	→ Decline : Huvishka (a devotee of Kartikeya); Vasudeva (the only Kushana to embrace Vaishnavism) — the last great Kushana → fell to the Sasanians.
Quick Recall → Foreign: Indo-Greek Menander (Milindapanha, first gold coins) • Shaka Rudradaman (Junagadh Sanskrit inscription) • Kushana Kanishka (Shaka era 78, 4th Buddhist Council, Gandhara art)		
Meanwhile → Contemporary: the Satavahanas in the Deccan (Gautamiputra Satakarni × Shaka Nahapana); the Sangam age in the south		
07 • Gupta Empire — the Golden Age 320–550 CE • the reunification of North India		
Guptas 【 Hindu (Vaishnava) 】 320–550 CE Pataliputra • Ujjain Srigupta	Srigupta–Ghatotkacha the early rulers	→ Progenitors : Srigupta (founder of the dynasty, 'Maharaja'), Ghatotkacha Gupta; did not expand the kingdom; Prayaga the centre.
	Chandragupta I 320–335 CE	→ Foundation : The true founder; 'Maharajadhiraja'; marriage to the Lichchhavi princess Kumaradevi (power increased); the beginning of the Gupta era (319/320 CE); King-Queen gold coins.
	Samudragupta 335–375 CE • the Napoleon of India	→ Conquests : Harishena's Allahabad/Prayaga Prashasti the main source; 9 kings in Aryavarta, 12 kings in Dakshinapatha (up to Kanchipuram — the dharmavijaya policy), 18 forest + 9 republican states; the Ashvamedha sacrifice; 'the Napoleon of India' (V.A. Smith).
		→ Kaviraja : Titles Kaviraja, Vikramanka; on coins playing the veena-fighting a tiger-the Ashvamedha; permitted Sri Lanka's Meghavarma to build a monastery at Bodhi Gaya.
	Chandragupta II 380–415 CE • Vikramaditya	→ Defeat of the Shakas : Defeated the Shaka Rudrasimha III ('Shakari') and made Ujjain the 2nd capital; gave his daughter Prabhavatigupta to the Vakataka Rudrasena; the Mehrauli iron pillar inscription ('Chandra').
		→ Navaratnas–Faxian : The Navaratnas (Kalidasa, Amarasingha, Dharmavarttari, Varahamihira, Vararuchi...); the visit of the Chinese traveller Faxian (399–414 CE, 'Fo-kuo-ki'); the first silver coins (rupaka) among the Guptas.
	Kumaragupta 415–455 CE • Mahendraditya	→ Nalanda : Founder of Nalanda University; a devotee of Kartikeya (peacock coins); the first copper coins among the Guptas; towards the end of his reign the attacks of the Pushyamitras + Hunas began.
	Skandagupta 455–467 CE	→ Repulsing the Hunas : Repelled the invasion of the White Hunas in 460 CE; the Bhitari pillar inscription; repair of the Junagadh Sudarshana lake (Chakrapalita); the last capable ruler among the Guptas.
		→ Decline : Afterwards Budhagupta → Bhanugupta (the Eran inscription — the first mention of sati) → Narasimhagupta Baladitya (defeated Mihirakula) → Vishnugupta (the last); decline due to Hunan attacks + feudalism.
	The Golden Age — Science & Art achievements	→ Scientists : Aryabhata (Aryabhatiya; zero, the rotation of the earth, $\pi \approx 3.14$); Varahamihira (Brihatsamhita); Brahmagupta ('the Indian Newton', 0 as a number); Sushruta (surgery); decimal/zero. → Literature–art : Kalidasa ('the Shakespeare of India' — Abhijnana Shakuntalam, Meghadutam); Vishnu Sharma (Panchatantra); the Deogarh Dashavatara temple (the first Hindu temples), the Ajanta caves (16–17), the Sarnath Buddha image; the Vishnu Dashavatara doctrine.
Quick Recall → Gupta Golden Age: Srigupta → Chandragupta I (Lichchhavi) → Samudragupta (the Napoleon of India) → Chandragupta II (Shakari, Navaratnas, Faxian) → Kumara (Nalanda) → Skandagupta (Hunas); Aryabhata–Kalidasa		
Meanwhile → Contemporary: Vakataka–Vishnukundin in the Deccan; the beginning of Kadamba–Ganga–Pallava in the south		

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler · Period	Key Events · Exam Points
08 · Pushyabhuti Dynasty — Harshavardhana 606–647 CE · the last great Hindu emperor		
Pushyabhuti Dynasty 【Hindu/Buddhist】 606–647 CE Sthaneshwar → Kanauj Prabhakaravardhana	Harshavardhana 606–647 CE · Shiladitya	→ Throne: Son of Prabhakaravardhana; after his brother Rajyavardhana was killed by Shashanka of Gauda, became king at 16; friendship with Bhaskaravarma of Kamarupa → defeated Shashanka and rescued his sister Rajyashri; capital shifted to Kanauj.
		→ Battle of the Narmada: The Deccan Chalukya Pulakeshin II stopped Harsha's southern expansion at the Narmada (~634 CE, Aihole inscription) — Harsha's only defeat; sovereign over North India alone.
		→ Xuanzang–Nalanda: The Chinese traveller Xuanzang (Si-yu-ki; 629 CE, ~13 years); the Kanauj Mahayana assembly (643) + the Prayaga Mahamoksha assembly (donating everything every 5 years); allotted revenue to Nalanda.
		→ Literature: A poet himself — Nagananda, Ratnavali, Priyadarshika; court poet Bana (Harshacharita, Kadambari); 'the last great Hindu king' (R.C. Majumdar); a contemporary of the Prophet Muhammad.
Quick Recall → Harshavardhana: Sthaneshwar→Kanauj · defeat by Pulakeshin at the Narmada (634) · Xuanzang · Nalanda · Nagananda; the last great Hindu emperor		
Meanwhile → Contemporary: the Badami Chalukya Pulakeshin II in the Deccan; the Pallavas-Pandyas in the south		
09 · Deccan–South — Satavahana · Ikshvaku · Vishnukundin · Sangam Telangana–Andhra + Tamilakam · 2nd century BCE – 6th century CE		
Satavahanas (Andhras) 【Hindu · ~450 years】 1st century BCE – 3rd century CE Pratishthana (Paithan) · Amaravati Simuka	Simuka (Srimukha) founder of the dynasty	→ Beginning: The first in the Puranic Andhra list; 'Chimuka Sata' on the coins at Kotilinga (Karimnagar, Telangana); defeated the Rathikas and gave Naganika in marriage to his son Satakarni I.
	Satakarni I the 3rd king	→ Ashvamedha: His wife Naganika's Nanaghat inscription the main source; conquest of western Malwa-Vidarbha; titles Shura, Dakshinapathapati; 2 Ashvamedha + 1 Rajasuya sacrifices.
	Hala the 17th king · patron of poets	→ Gathasaptasati: Compiled 700 verses in Prakrit as the 'Gathasaptasati'; Lilavati (the love story of a Sri Lankan princess); a great poet.
	Gautamiputra Satakarni 78–102 CE · the greatest	→ Defeat of Shaka Nahapana: The greatest of the Satavahanas; his mother Gautami Balashri's Nashik Prashasti the source; defeated the Shaka Nahapana (Kshaharata) at the Battle of Jogalthambi and re struck 9270 coins; titles 'Trisamudratoyapitavahana', 'Ekabrahmana'; checked the intermixing of varnas.
	Yajnashri Satakarni 174–203 CE	→ Maritime trade: Silver coins with a two-masted ship image on the Coromandel coast (international maritime trade); patron of Acharya Nagarjuna; Pulomavi III (the last, ~218 CE).
	The Satavahana Legacy art · religion · trade	→ Art–trade: Prakrit the court language; Mahayana Buddhism (Nagarjuna); the Amaravati stupa (the largest in South India, marble, the 'Amaravati style'), the Bhattiprolu-Jaggayyapeta stupas; Roman trade (Maisolia=Machilipatnam); metronymics (Gautamiputra) → a high status for women.
Quick Recall → Satavahana: Simuka (founder) → Hala (Gathasaptasati) → Gautamiputra Satakarni (defeat of Shaka Nahapana) → Yajnashri (maritime trade); Amaravati stupa · Prakrit		
Ikshvaku S 【Hindu/Buddhist · Telangana-Andhra】 3rd century CE Vijayapuri (Nagarjunakonda) Vashishthiputra Chamtamula	Ikshvaku Kings post-Satavahana Andhra	→ Buddhist golden age: Independent in the Krishna-Guntur region after the fall of the Satavahanas; Vashishthiputra Chamtamula → Virapurushadatta (the golden age of Buddhist construction at Nagarjunakonda) → Ehuvala Chamtamula; the Mahachaitya + Ayaka pillars; royal women as donors (Chamtishri); the first dynasty in the south to adopt Buddhism as the state religion.
Vishnukundins 【Hindu · Telangana-Andhra】 5th–6th centuries CE Indrapalanagara Madhavavarma	Madhavavarma the greatest Vishnukundin king	→ Sacrifices–art: Many Ashvamedha/Rajasuya sacrifices; ruled Telangana/coastal Andhra after the Satavahanas-Ikshvakus; the rock-cut temple style (later continued by the Pallavas); the last king, Indrabhattachakavarma, was defeated by Pulakeshin II.
Quick Recall → Telangana-Andhra: Satavahana → Ikshvaku (Vijayapuri/Nagarjunakonda, Buddhism) → Vishnukundin (Madhavavarma, rock-cut temples)		
Sangam Age	The Three Crowned Kings Chera · Chola · Pandya	→ Three kingdoms: Chera (capital Vanji, symbol the bow, Kerala; Senguttuvan — the Kannagi/Pattini cult); Chola (Uraiyur/Puhar, tiger; Karikala Chola — the Battle of Venni, the Kallanai/Grand Anicut on the Kaveri); Pandya (Madurai, fish; Nedunjelayan II — the Battle of Talaiyalanganam; trade with Rome).

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler · Period	Key Events · Exam Points
(Tamilakam) [Hindu · southern Tamilakam] 300 BCE – 300 CE Vanji · Uraiyur · Madurai Chera-Chola-Pandya	Sangam Literature 3 Sangams	→ Texts: 3 Sangams (all under Pandya patronage); Tolkappiyam (the earliest Tamil grammar, Tolkappiyar); Ettutogai (8) + Pattuppattu (10); Tirukkural (Tiruvalluvar); 2 epics — Silappadikaram (Ilango Adigal), Manimekalai; Aham (love)/Puram (war). → Economy–decline: Ports Puhar (Chola)-Musiri (Chera)-Korkai (Pandya); Roman gold coins (Arikamedu); the chief deity Murugan, hero-stone worship; the Kalabhra occupation at the end of the 3rd century CE → decline.
Quick Recall → Sangam: Chera (Vanji, bow)-Chola (Karikala, Kallanai anicut)-Pandya (Madurai, fish) · Tolkappiyam · Tirukkural · Silappadikaram · trade with Rome		
Meanwhile → The Sangam age was contemporary with the Maurya-Shunga-Satavahana-Kushanas in the north; the Pallavas-Pandyas after the Kalabhras		
10 · Firsts & Pairs to Remember FIRSTS · ONE-LINE MEMORY · key for the exam		
India's first historical emperor → Chandragupta Maurya (321 BCE)		
First Shudra/non-Brahmin emperor → Mahapadma Nanda (Nanda dynasty)		
'The Napoleon of India' → Samudragupta		
First gold coins in India → Indo-Greeks (Menander)		
First inscription in pure Sanskrit → Rudradaman — Junagadh (150 CE)		
First to decipher the Brahmi script → James Prinsep (1837 CE)		
Beginning of the Shaka era → Kanishka (78 CE); the Gupta era → Chandragupta I (320 CE)		
First Chinese to visit India → Faxian (during Chandragupta II Vikramaditya)		
Zero (0) / the decimal system → Aryabhata · Brahmagupta (Gupta age)		
First Hindu temples → Guptas (the Deogarh Dashavatara temple)		
National emblem → the Sarnath 4-lion pillar (Ashoka, adopted in 1950)		
Last great Hindu emperor (ancient) → Harshavardhana		
11 · Ashoka's Edicts ASHOKA'S EDICTS · asked in every exam		
13th rock edict → the Kalinga War (261) + 5 contemporary Greek kings (Antiochus, Ptolemy, Antigonus, Alexander, Magas); mention of the Andhras		
2nd rock edict → public welfare (hospitals); Chola-Pandya-Satyaputra-Keralaputra-Simhala as border kingdoms		
8th rock edict → the Dhammayatra (the first to Bodhi Gaya)		
12th rock edict → religious tolerance (respect for all religions)		
Maski / Gujjara minor edict → the confirmation that 'Devanampiya Piyadassi = Ashoka'		
Rummindei (Lumbini) pillar → the Buddha's birthplace; tax reduced to 1/8		
Sarnath pillar → the 4-lion capital (national emblem); the Schism Edict		
Barabar caves (Bihar) → donation to the Ajivakas (grandson Dasharatha — the Nagarjuni hill caves)		
Language / script → Prakrit (mostly, Brahmi); Kharoshthi-Aramaic-Greek in the northwest; ~181 edicts in total		
12 · Key Inscriptions → Whose? INSCRIPTIONS · inscription → king		
Hathigumpha (Udayagiri) inscription → Kharavela (Kalinga; confirms the Nanda conquest)		
Nanaghat inscription → Naganika (wife of the Satavahana Satakarni I)		
Nashik Prashasti → Gautami Balashri (Gautamiputra Satakarni)		
Junagadh/Girnar inscription → Rudradaman (the first Sanskrit inscription; the Sudarshana lake — built by Chandragupta, repaired by Skanda)		
Allahabad/Prayaga Prashasti → Samudragupta (poet Harishena)		
Mehrauli iron pillar → Chandragupta II ('Chandra')		
Aihole inscription → Pulakeshin II (poet Ravikirti; the defeat of Harsha)		
Besnagar Garuda pillar → Heliodorus (Shunga Bhagabhadra; the first foreigner to embrace Bhagavatism)		
13 · Monuments & Art → Dynasty MONUMENTS · ART SCHOOLS		
Great Bath (Mohenjo-daro) → the Indus Civilisation		
Ashokan pillars (the Sarnath lion capital) → Maurya (Ashoka)		
Sanchi – Bharhut stupas → Maurya–Shunga		

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler · Period	Key Events · Exam Points
Gandhara art (the first Buddha image) + Mathura art → Kushana (Kanishka)		
Amaravati – Nagarjunakonda – Bhattiprolu stupas → Satavahana – Ikshvaku		
Ajanta caves (fresco) → Satavahana / Vakataka / Gupta		
Deogarh Dashavatara temple (the first Hindu temple) → Gupta		
Rock-cut temples → Vishnukundin → Pallava		
14 · Text → Author → Court LITERATURE · poets-texts		
Arthashastra → Kautilya — Chandragupta Maurya		
Indica → Megasthenes (Greek envoy at the Mauryan court)		
Gathasaptasati → Hala (Satavahana)		
Milindapanha → Nagasena (dialogue with the Indo-Greek Menander)		
Buddhacharita → Ashvaghosha — Kushana Kanishka		
Aryabhatiya → Aryabhata (Gupta age)		
Abhijnana Shakuntalam · Meghadutam → Kalidasa — Chandragupta II (one of the Navaratnas)		
Allahabad Prashasti → Harishena — Samudragupta		
Harshacharita · Kadambari → Bana — Harshavardhana		
Tolkappiyam · Tirukkural → Tolkappiyar · Tiruvalluvar (Sangam)		
15 · Foreign Travellers → Court / Period FOREIGN TRAVELLERS		
Megasthenes (Greek) → Chandragupta Maurya — 'Indica'		
Deimachus (Greek) → Bindusara (envoy of Syria's Antiochus I)		
Faxian (China) → Chandragupta II Vikramaditya (399–414 CE)		
Xuanzang (China) → Harshavardhana (629 CE; 'Si-yu-ki')		
I-tsing (China) → Nalanda (late 7th century)		
Saint Thomas (Christian missionary) → the Parthian Gondophernes (died at Mylapore/Chennai)		
16 · Memory Tricks (Mnemonics) sequences made easy		
Magadha dynasties → Brihadratha → Haryanka → Shishunaga → Nanda → Maurya		
Haryanka dynasty → Bimbisara → Ajatashatru → Udayin		
Mauryas → Chandragupta → Bindusara → Ashoka → ... → Brihadratha		
Guptas → Srigupta–Ghatotkacha–Chandragupta I–Samudra–Chandragupta II–Kumara–Skanda		
4 Buddhist Councils → Rajagriha (Ajatashatru) · Vaishali (Kalashoka) · Pataliputra (Ashoka) · Kashmir (Kanishka)		
4 Vedas → Rig – Yajur – Sama – Atharva		
The Sangam three (capital-symbol) → Chera (Vanji-bow) · Chola (Uraiyur-tiger) · Pandya (Madurai-fish)		
Key Satavahanas → Simuka → Satakarni I → Hala → Gautamiputra Satakarni → Yajnashri		
17 · Telangana–Andhra at a Glance TG POLICE FOCUS · ancient Andhra-Telangana		
Asmaka Mahajanapada → the only Mahajanapada in South India (capital Podana/Bodhan — Telangana)		
Satavahanas (Andhras) → Kotilingala (Karimnagar) coins · Gautamiputra Satakarni · Amaravati stupa · Prakrit · Roman trade (Machilipatnam)		
Ikshvakus → Vijayapuri/Nagarjunakonda · Buddhist golden age · Mahachaitya-Ayaka pillars · royal women donors		
Vishnukundins → Madhavavarma · Ashvamedha sacrifices · the rock-cut temple style (before the Pallavas)		
Acharya Nagarjuna → Mahayana Buddhism · Sriparvatam (Nagarjunakonda) · 'the Indian Einstein' · patronage of the Satavahana Yajnashri		
Ancient Andhra stupas & inscriptions → Amaravati-Nagarjunakonda-Bhattiprolu-Jaggayyapeta stupas · Erragudi/Rajula Mandagiri Ashokan edicts (Kurnool)		

ERA 2 · Medieval India

Medieval India — Synchronic Master Chart

North ⇌ Deccan ⇌ South · Every Dynasty · Every Ruler · One Era — Different Regions (712 → 1707 CE)

→ This chart follows the standard chronology faithfully — every kingdom, every ruler by name, with their period and key events.

→ The 'synchronic timeline' above shows side by side who ruled in the North/Deccan/South during the same era; the gold lines connect relationships between regions (e.g. Malik Kafur's campaigns).

→ Each section has a distinct colour and a religion-type tag. The Telangana–Andhra powers (Kakatiya, Velama, Reddy, Qutb Shahi) are given special prominence.

Timeline · Who Ruled Where in the Same Era? SYNCHRONIC TIMELINE · North ⇌ Deccan ⇌ South

Period	North India	Deccan Region	South India
712–750 CE	Gurjara–Pratiharas (Nagabhata I) · Arab conquest of Sindh (Muhammad bin Qasim, 712)	Badami Chalukyas (Vikramaditya II) → beginning of Rashtrakuta Dantidurga	Pallavas — Narasimhavarmar II (Rajasimha), Nandivarman
🔗 Arab invasion of Sindh (712) — Muhammad bin Qasim; the first Muslim state in India (Sindh–Multan).			
750–850 CE	Pratihara Vatsaraja–Nagabhata II · Pala Gopala–Dharmapala (tripartite struggle for Kanauj)	Rashtrakuta Dhruva · Govinda III · Amoghavarsha (Manyakheta, Ellora Kailasa)	Pallava Nandivarman–Dantivarman · beginning of Chola Vijayalaya (Thanjavur)
850–1000 CE	Pratihara Mihira Bhoja · Chandela Dhanga · beginning of Chauhans	Rashtrakuta Krishna III (Takkolam 949) → Kalyani Chalukya Tailapa II (973)	Chola Aditya–Parantaka I → beginning of Rajaraja
1000–1100 CE	Mahmud of Ghazni's raids (1000–1027 CE; Somnath 1025) · Gahadavalas	Kalyani Chalukya Vikramaditya VI · Kakatiya vassals (Beta–Prola)	Chola golden age — Rajaraja (Thanjavur Brihadeeswara) · Rajendra (Gangaikonda)
1100–1206 CE	Ghuri's campaigns · Prithviraj Chauhan · Battles of Tarain (1191–92)	Kakatiya Rudradeva (independent 1168) · Yadava Bhillama · Hoysala Vishnuvardhana	Decline of Cholas · revival of Pandyas · Hoysala Ballala II
🔗 Second Battle of Tarain (1192) — Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj → foundation of the Delhi Sultanate (1206).			
1206–1300 CE	Delhi Sultanate — Slave (Mamluk) Dynasty (Aibak→Balban) · beginning of Khilji	Kakatiya Ganapatideva · Rudrama Devi (Marco Polo) · Yadava Singhana	Pandya Jatavarman Sundara (Muttukuru) · Hoysala
1300–1323 CE	Alauddin Khilji · general Malik Kafur · market reforms	Kakatiya Prataparudra II (Orugallu) · Yadava Ramachandra–Shankaradeva	Pandya Sundara/Vira · Hoysala Ballala III (Dwarasamudra)
🔗 Malik Kafur's campaigns: Devagiri (1307) → Warangal (1310) → Dwarasamudra (1311) → Madurai (1311) — brought all four southern kingdoms under Delhi.			
1323–1347 CE	Tughlaq — Ghiyasuddin · Muhammad bin Tughlaq (capital Daulatabad, copper coins)	Fall of the Kakatiyas (1323, Juna Khan) → founding of Bahmani (Hasan Gangu, 1347)	Madurai Sultanate · fall of Hoysala Ballala III
🔗 Fall of the Kakatiyas (1323) → on Telugu soil the Musunuri Nayakas, Velama and Reddy kingdoms rise + Vijayanagara (1336) emerges on the Tungabhadra.			
1336–1526 CE	Decline of Tughlaqs · Timur's invasion (1398) · Sayyid · Lodi dynasties	Bahmani (Gulbarga→Bidar; Mahmud Gawan) → 5 Deccan Sultans · Velama · Reddy	Vijayanagara — Sangama-Saluva dynasties (Hampi)
1526–1565 CE	Mughal — Babur (Panipat 1526) · Humayun · Sher Shah · beginning of Akbar	Deccan Sultans (Bijapur-Golconda-Ahmadnagar-Bidar-Berar)	Vijayanagara — Sri Krishnadevaraya (Tuluva) · Battle of Talikota (1565)
🔗 First Battle of Panipat (1526) — Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi, ending the Delhi Sultanate and beginning the Mughal era.			
1565–1707 CE	Mughal — Akbar → Jahangir → Shah Jahan → Aurangzeb (Deccan campaign)	Golconda Qutb Shahi (Tanisha) · Maratha Shivaji · fall of Bijapur-Golconda (1686–87)	Vijayanagara Aravidu → Nayaka rulers (Thanjavur-Madurai-Gingee)
🔗 Aurangzeb conquered Golconda (1687) → end of the Qutb Shahi; in 1724 the Asaf Jahi (Nizam) dynasty began.			

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler · Period	Key Events · Exam Points
01 · North India — The Rajput Age 712–1206 CE · small Rajput kingdoms after Harsha		
Gurjara–Pratiharas 730–1036 CE Bhinmal → Kanauj Nagabhata I	Nagabhata I 725–750 CE	→ Beginning: Kanauj ruler who resisted the Arab invasions (Gwalior inscription); the dynasty's progenitor was a Brahmin named Harishchandra.
	Vatsaraja 775–800 CE	→ Struggle for Kanauj: Unified the Gurjara tribes; began the tripartite struggle for Kanauj with the Palas and Rashtrakutas; defeated by Rashtrakuta Dhruva.
	Nagabhata II 800–833 CE	→ Expansion: Kingdom stretched from Punjab to Bengal; defeated by Rashtrakuta Govinda III and lost Kanauj.
	Mihira Bhoja 836–885 CE	→ Greatest of the dynasty: Adivaraha (boar) on his coins → title 'Adivaraha'; defeated Pala Devapala and Rashtrakuta Krishna II to take Kanauj. → Arab testimony: The Arab traveller Sulaiman (851 CE) praised his wealth and prosperity.
	Mahendrapala I 885–910 CE	→ Literature: Emperor of all of northern India; the great poet Rajashekhara (Kavyamimamsa, Karpuramanjari, Balaramayana) was his court poet.
	Rajyapala Last important ruler	→ Decline: In 1018 CE he fled Kanauj before Mahmud of Ghazni's raid → fall of the Pratiharas.

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler • Period	Key Events • Exam Points
Quick Recall → Pratiharas: tripartite struggle with Palas–Rashtrakutas centred on Kanauj • greatest was Mihira Bhoja (Adivaraha)		
Chauhans (Chahamanas) 956–1192 CE Shakambhari → Ajmer Simharaja	Vigraharaja (Visaladeva) Vigraharaja IV	→ Conquest of Delhi: Took Delhi from the Tomaras (1151 CE), Punjab and Chittor; he himself wrote the play 'Harikeli Nataka'.
	Prithviraj Chauhan III 1178–1192 CE	→ Last great Hindu king: The last great Hindu ruler of northern India; defeated the Chandela Paramardi (1182); his abduction-marriage of Samyukta of Kanauj → Kanauj–Delhi enmity. → Battles of Tarain: First Tarain (1191) — defeated Ghori; second Tarain (1192) — defeated and slain by Ghori. Chronicle: Chand Bardai's 'Prithviraj Raso'.
Quick Recall → Chauhans: Ajmer • last was Prithviraj • Tarain 1191 (victory)–1192 (defeat) → Ghori's victory		
Paramaras 820–1305 CE Dhara (Malwa) Upendra (Krishnaraja)	Munja (Vakpatiraja) Great ruler	→ Victories: Defeated the Kalachuris, Gahadavalas and Chauhans; the Munjasagara tank; in his court Dhananjaya and Padmagupta ('Navasahasanka Charita').
	Bhoja 1010–1055 CE	→ Prince among poets: The city of Bhojpur + the 'Bhojshala' Sanskrit college; works — Sarasvati Kanthabharana, Samarangana Sutradhara (architecture), Rajamartanda.
Gahadavalas (Rathores) 1085–1202 CE Kanauj • Benares Chandradeva	Govindachandra 1114–1155 CE	→ Greatest of the dynasty: Intervened in Magadha–Bengal politics; minister Lakshmidhara ('Kriyakalpataru').
	Jayachandra 1170–1194 CE	→ Battle of Chandawar: Enmity with Prithviraj → aided Ghori at the second Tarain; defeated by Ghori at the Battle of Chandawar (1194 CE) and committed suicide.
Chandelas 950–1202 CE Khajuraho (Bundelkhand) Yashovarman	Dhanga 954–1002 CE	→ Khajuraho: The greatest; the Vishvanatha and Jinanatha temples at Khajuraho (Indo-Aryan style).
	Vidyadhara Resisted Ghazni	→ Resistance: The Chandela king who ably resisted Mahmud of Ghazni's raids twice (1019, 1021).
Solankis (Gujarat Chalukyas) 945–1297 CE Anhilwada (Patan) Mularaja I	Bhima I 1022–1064 CE	→ Somnath–Dilwara: During his reign Mahmud of Ghazni destroyed the Somnath linga (1025); minister Vimal Shah built the Dilwara Jain temple at Mount Abu (1031).
	Jayasimha Siddharaja The greatest	→ Hemachandra: Title 'Avantinatha'; the Jain scholar Hemachandra Suri (Siddha Hemachandra grammar) was his advisor.
	Bhima II 1178 CE	→ Defeated Ghori: With Queen Naikidevi, the first Indian king to defeat Muhammad Ghori, at Mount Abu.
Pala Dynasty (Buddhists) 750–1161 CE Munger (Odantapuri) Gopala	Gopala 750–770 CE	→ Elected king: A king chosen by the people; founder of the Odantapuri monastery/university; the last dynasty to practise Buddhism in India.
	Dharmapala 770–810 CE	→ Vikramashila: Placed Indrayudha on the throne of Kanauj; founder of Vikramashila University and reviver of Nalanda.
	Devapala 810–850 CE	→ Zenith: Conquest of Orissa–Assam; a monastery for the Shailendra Balaputradeva at Nalanda; the Badal pillar inscription.
	Mahipala 988–1038 CE	→ Revival: Chola Rajendra's northern campaign (1019–24) fell in his reign; he reconquered Magadha–Tirabhukti.
Sena Dynasty 1095–1205 CE Nadia • Lakhnauti (Bengal) Samanta Sena	Vijayasena 1095–1158 CE	→ Founder of the kingdom: Conquered East Bengal–Kamarupa–Kalinga; the Deopara inscription; court poet Umapati.
	Ballala Sena 1158–1178 CE	→ Kulinism: 'Kulinism' for the Brahmins of Bengal; works — Adbhutasagara, Danasagara.
	Lakshmana Sena 1178–1205 CE	→ The five gems: Builder of Lakhnauti; court had the five gems including Jayadeva (Gita Govinda); the Sena dynasty ended with Bakhtiyar Khilji's raid (c.1200).
Kashmir Dynasties 7th–12th centuries CE Srinagar Karkota Durlabhavardhana	Lalitaditya Muktapada Karkota dynasty • 8th century	→ Martand Temple: Builder of the Martand Sun Temple; blocked the Arab invasions.
	Avantivarman Utpala dynasty	→ Irrigation: A dam on the Jhelum river; the Avantipur temples; court poet Anandavardhana ('Dhvanyaloka').
	Queen Didda Lohara dynasty	→ The only woman ruler: The only woman ruler of Kashmir; the chief source for its history is Kalhana's 'Rajatarangini'.
Quick Recall → Palas: Buddhism–Vikramashila–Nalanda • Senas: Gita Govinda (Jayadeva) • Kashmir: Rajatarangini (Kalhana)		

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler • Period	Key Events • Exam Points
Meanwhile → During the same era the Rashtrakutas/Kalyani Chalukyas ruled the Deccan • the Pallavas–Cholas ruled the South		
02 • North — Arab & Turkish Invasions 712–1206 CE • Sindh → Ghazni → Ghori		
Arab Invasion of Sindh 712–713 CE Muhammad bin Qasim	Muhammad bin Qasim 712 CE • age 17	→ Conquest of Sindh: Son-in-law of Al-Hajjaj, governor of Iraq; in 712 CE defeated Dahir, the ruler of Sindh, at the Battle of Rewar; Queen Ranibai committed jauhar. → Outcome: In 713 CE the conquest of Multan ('city of gold'); the first jizya tax in India; Lane-Poole: 'a triumph without results'.
Quick Recall → Arab Sindh 712: Muhammad bin Qasim × Dahir • first jizya • politically limited, culturally influential		
Ghaznavi Dynasty 962–1186 CE Ghazni Alaptigin	Sabuktigin 977–997 CE	→ Beginning: Confronted the Hindu Shahi Jayapala; his son was Mahmud of Ghazni.
	Mahmud of Ghazni 998–1030 CE	→ 17 raids: 17 raids between 1000–1027 CE (the aim being to plunder wealth); the first ruler to bear the title 'Sultan'. → Somnath: Destruction of the Somnath temple in 1025–26 CE; plunder of Kanauj (1019). In his court Firdausi ('Shahnama'), Al-Beruni ('Kitab-ul-Hind').
Quick Recall → Mahmud of Ghazni: 17 raids • Somnath 1025 • first 'Sultan' • Al-Beruni, Firdausi		
Ghorid Dynasty 1173–1206 CE Ghor • Ghazni Alauddin Husain	Muhammad Ghori 1175–1206 CE	→ Aim: founding an empire: Not plunder but founding a Muslim empire was the aim ('Founder of the Islamic Empire of India'); his generals were Qutbuddin Aibak and Bakhtiyar Khilji. → Key battles: 1178 Anhilwada (defeat at the hands of Bhima II); 1191–92 Tarain (defeat of Prithviraj); 1194 Chandawar (defeat of Jayachandra). Died in 1206 CE after a Khokhar raid → Aibak founded the Delhi Sultanate.
Quick Recall → Muhammad Ghori: aim was to found an empire • Tarain 1192 • death 1206 → Aibak (Delhi Sultanate)		
Meanwhile → During the same era Kakatiya Rudradeva (independent 1168) and the Yadavas–Hoysalas were growing stronger in the Deccan		
03 • Deccan — South India 712–1000 CE • Pallava • Chola • Chalukya • Rashtrakuta		
Pallavas 575–893 CE Kanchi (Kanchipuram) Simhavishnu	Simhavishnu Beginning of the great Pallavas	→ Avanisimha: Subdued the Kalabhras up to the Kaveri; defeated the Pandya, Chola and Sinhala kings; title 'Avanisimha'.
	Mahendravarman I 600–630 CE	→ Vichitrachitta: Poet/musician/painter; wrote 'Mattavilasa Prahasana'; Jain → Shaiva (Appar); beginning of the Chalukya–Pallava conflict (defeat at Pullalur).
	Narasimhavarman I 630–668 CE • Mahamalla	→ Vatapikonda: Sacked Badami and became 'Vatapikonda'; defeated Pulakeshin II; the monolithic rathas of Mahabalipuram; Hiuen Tsang's visit to Kanchi.
	Narasimhavarman II 700–728 CE • Rajasimha	→ Temples: Builder of the Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram + the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi; a Chinese embassy in 720 CE.
	Nandivarman 731–796 CE	→ Vaikuntha Perumal: A 65-year reign; the Vaikuntha Perumal temple; married Reva, daughter of Rashtrakuta Dantidurga.
	Aparajitavarman The last	→ Decline: The Battle of Aruppurambiyam (877–78); in 894 CE Aditya Chola slew Aparajitavarman and ended Pallava rule.
Quick Recall → Pallavas: Kanchi • Mahamalla Narasimhavarman (Vatapikonda) • Mahabalipuram rathas–Shore Temple • ended by the Cholas (894)		
Cholas 850–1270 CE Thanjavur • Gangaikonda Cholapuram Vijayalaya	Vijayalaya c. 850 CE	→ Founder of Thanjavur: Founder of the new Chola dynasty; defeated the Muttaraiyar and took Thanjavur; the Nishumbhasudini (Durga) temple.
	Parantaka I 907–955 CE	→ Madurai-konda: Defeated the Pandya Rajasimha and became 'Madurai-konda'; the Uttaramerur inscription (919); defeated by Rashtrakuta Krishna III at the Battle of Takkolam (949).
	Rajaraja I 985–1014 CE • Arumolivarman	→ Imperial expansion: Conquests of Chera–Pandya–Sinhala–Gangavadi–Kalyani Chalukya; the Maldives; titles Mummudichola, Jayangonda.
		→ Brihadeeswara temple: Builder of the Brihadeeswara (Rajarajeshwaram) temple at Thanjavur; gave his daughter Kundavva to Vimaladitya of Vengi.
	Rajendra Chola 1012–1044 CE • Gangaikonda	→ Gangaikonda: Crossed the Ganga and defeated the Bengal Pala Mahipala to become 'Gangaikonda'; built Gangaikonda Cholapuram; the Bay of Bengal = 'the Chola lake'.
		→ Srivijaya naval expedition: Conquered Srivijaya (Kadaram) in Southeast Asia to become 'Kadaramkonda'; placed Rajaraja Narendra on the Vengi throne.
	Kulottunga Chola I 1070–1122 CE	→ Chalukya–Chola line: Son of Vengi's Rajaraja Narendra; 'Sungam Tavirtta Cholan' (abolisher of tolls); an embassy of 72 merchants to China in 1077.
	Kulottunga III (the last) 1178–1216 CE	→ Decline: Defeated by Kakatiya Ganapatideva + Pandya Jatavarman Sundara → the Chola land became a Pandya protectorate ('Chola Mandalam').

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler • Period	Key Events • Exam Points
Quick Recall → Cholas: Thanjavur • golden age Rajaraja (Brihadeeswara)–Rajendra (Gangaikonda) • strong navy • Uttaramerur village self-government		
Meanwhile → Literature: Kamban (Ramayana), Sekkilar (Periya Puranam); the bronze Nataraja image; Ramanuja's Vishishtadvaita		
Badami (Vatapi) Chalukyas 543–753 CE Vatapi (Badami) Jayasimha Vallabha	Pulakeshin II 610–642 CE	→ Victory over Harsha: Victory over Harshavardhana on the banks of the Narmada in 620 CE → 'Parameshvara'; the Aihole inscription (poet Ravikirti); an embassy to Khusrav of Persia. → Decline: Defeated Mahendravarman at Pullalur; died at the hands of Narasimhavarman I in 642 CE, and Vatapi was conquered.
	Vikramaditya II 733–757 CE	→ Conquest of Kanchi: Confronted the Arabs; conquered Kanchi in 740 CE. The last ruler, Kirtivarman II, was ended by Rashtrakuta Dantidurga (753).
Quick Recall → Badami Chalukyas: Pulakeshin II (victory over Harsha) • Aihole–Pattadakal sculpture • the Navabrahma temples at Alampur		
Vengi (Eastern) Chalukyas 624–1076 CE Vengi (Andhra) Kubja Vishnuvardhana	Kubja Vishnuvardhana 624–642 CE	→ Founder: Brother of Pulakeshin II; title 'Vishamasiddhi'; founded the Eastern Chalukya kingdom up to Visakha–Guntur.
	Rajaraja Narendra 1019–1061 CE	→ Adikavi Nannayya: Patron of the Adikavi Nannayya (beginning of the Telugu Mahabharata); husband of Ammangadevi, daughter of Chola Rajendra.
Kalyani (Western) Chalukyas 973–1189 CE Kalyani (Basavakalyan) Tailapa II	Tailapa II 973–997 CE	→ End of the Rashtrakutas: Founded the dynasty by defeating the last Rashtrakuta king, Karka II; title 'wildfire to the Cholas'.
	Someshvara I 1042–1068 CE • Ahavamalla	→ City of Kalyani: Built the city of Kalyani and shifted the capital; victory at Koppam (1052); died by drowning in the Tungabhadra.
	Vikramaditya VI 1076–1126 CE	→ Chalukya Vikrama era: The greatest of the dynasty; introduced the 'Chalukya Vikrama era'; in his court Bilhana (Vikramankadeva Charita), Vijaneshvara ('Mitakshara').
	Someshvara III 1126–1149 CE • Sarvajna	→ Manasollasa: Wrote the encyclopaedia 'Manasollasa / Abhilashitartha Chintamani'.
Quick Recall → Kalyani Chalukyas: Vikramaditya VI (Chalukya Vikrama era) • Vijaneshvara's Mitakshara • Basaveshvara's Veerashaivism (minister to Bijjala)		
Rashtrakutas 753–973 CE Manyakheta (Malkhed) Dantidurga	Dantidurga 753–756 CE	→ Founder of the dynasty: Founded the independent dynasty by defeating Badami's Kirtivarman II; the Dashavatara cave temple at Ellora; the Hiranyagarbha sacrifice.
	Krishna I 756–774 CE	→ Ellora Kailasa: Builder of the (monolithic) Kailasanatha cave temple at Ellora — Vincent Smith: 'the world's most marvellous architecture'; Elephanta.
	Dhruva 780–793 CE	→ Tripartite struggle: The first great ruler; defeated Pratihara Vatsaraja + Pala Dharmapala and reached the Ganga–Yamuna doab.
	Govinda III 793–814 CE	→ Expansion: Defeated the alliance of Pratihara Nagabhata II and Pala Dharmapala; a pillar of victory at Kanchipuram.
	Amoghavarsha 814–878 CE	→ Kavirajamarga: Highly gifted; built Manyakheta and shifted the capital; the Kannada 'Kavirajamarga' (the first work on poetics); a devotee of Jainism.
	Krishna III 934–963 CE	→ Takkolam: The last great king; slew the Chola Rajaditya at the Battle of Takkolam (949); title 'Thanjavur-konda'.
	Karka II The last	→ Decline: With his defeat by Chalukya Tailapa II, Rashtrakuta rule ended (973).
Quick Recall → Rashtrakutas: Manyakheta • Ellora Kailasa (Krishna I) • Amoghavarsha (Kavirajamarga) • the Kannada 'three gems' Pampa–Ponna–Ranna		
Meanwhile → The tripartite struggle for Kanauj with the Pratiharas–Palas in the north • constant wars with the Pallavas–Cholas in the south		
04 • North — Delhi Sultanate 1206–1526 CE • Slave • Khilji • Tughlaq • Sayyid • Lodi		
Slave (Mamluk) Dynasty 1206–1290 CE Lahore → Delhi Qutbuddin Aibak	Qutbuddin Aibak 1206–1210 CE	→ Founder: A slave-general of Ghori; the first independent Turkish rule in India; 'Lakhabakhsh' for his generosity; laid the foundation of the Qutb Minar + the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque.
	Iltutmish 1211–1236 CE	→ The true builder: Shifted the capital Lahore→Delhi; the first Sultan recognised by the Baghdad Caliph; the iqta system, silver tanka and copper jital coins; the Chalisa (40 Turkish nobles); completed the Qutb Minar.
	Razia Sultana 1236–1240 CE	→ The only woman Sultan: The only woman to rule Delhi; appointed Yakut Khan as Amir-i-Akhur; opposition from the Chalisa; married Altunia and died near Kaithal.
	Balban 1266–1287 CE	→ Theory of kingship: The greatest of the dynasty; rose from a water-carrier to Sultan; the king = 'Zil-i-Ilahi' (the shadow of God); abolished the Chalisa; crushed the Mongols. The poet Amir Khusrav graced his court.

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler · Period	Key Events · Exam Points
Quick Recall → Slave Dynasty: Aibak (Qutb Minar) · Iltutmish (iqta, Chalisa) · Razia (the only woman) · Balban (Zil-i-Ilahi)		
Khilji Dynasty 1290–1320 CE Delhi Jalaluddin Khilji	Jalaluddin Khilji 1290–1296 CE	→ Founder: Took power by killing the last Slave Sultan Kaiqubad; ~70 years old, averse to bloodshed; murdered by his son-in-law Alauddin (1296).
	Alauddin Khilji 1296–1316 CE	→ Sikandar-i-Sani: The greatest ruler of the Sultanate; separated the ulema from affairs of state; conquests of Gujarat (1299), Ranthambore (1301), Chittor (1303, Padmini's jauhar).
		→ Reforms: Market price control (Diwan-i-Riyasat); land measurement (masahat), ½ of the produce as revenue; dagh (branding) for horses, chehra for soldiers; a 4.75 lakh standing army; the Alai Darwaza.
		→ Malik Kafur: Campaigns in the Deccan–South through his general Malik Kafur — Devagiri, Warangal, Dwarasamudra, Madurai.
Quick Recall → Khiljis: Alauddin Khilji — market price control · dagh–chehra · masahat ½ revenue · Malik Kafur's southern campaigns		
Meanwhile → Alauddin/Malik Kafur ↔ Kakatiya Prataparudra, Yadava Ramachandra, Hoysala Ballala III, the Pandyas (on all four southern kingdoms at once)		
Tughlaq Dynasty 1320–1414 CE Delhi · (Daulatabad) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq 1320–1325 CE	→ Fall of the Kakatiyas: Took power by killing Khusrau Shah; the dak (horse-post) system; his son Juna Khan conquered Warangal and took the Kakatiya Prataparudra prisoner (1323); Tughlaqabad.
	Muhammad bin Tughlaq 1325–1351 CE	→ The scholar Sultan: A polyglot (logic, mathematics, astronomy, medicine); Barani called him 'a freak of creation'; the first Sultan who sought to abolish sati.
		→ 5 experiments: Raising the Doab tax (failed amid famine); capital Delhi→Daulatabad; copper token coins (failed amid forgeries); Diwan-i-Kohi (agriculture department); the Khorasan campaign.
		→ Rise of kingdoms: In his reign, amid rebellions, the founding of Bahmani (Hasan Gangu) + Vijayanagara (Harihara–Bukka); Ibn Battuta's visit (1333).
	Firoz Shah Tughlaq 1351–1388 CE	→ Welfare rule: Only 4 Islamic taxes + a water tax; jagirs instead of salaries (weakening the army); ~1.8 lakh slaves; ~200 towns (Firozabad), canals; moved Ashokan pillars from Meerut–Topra to Delhi.
Timur's invasion 1398 CE	→ Decline: Weak successors; in 1398 CE Timur attacked Delhi — 15 days of massacre and plunder → the Sultanate's fall was hastened.	
Quick Recall → Tughlaqs: Ghiyasuddin (fall of the Kakatiyas 1323) · Muhammad bin Tughlaq (capital shift, copper coins) · Firoz (welfare, Ashokan pillars) · Timur 1398		
Sayyid Dynasty 1414–1451 CE Delhi Khizr Khan	Khizr Khan 1414–1421 CE	→ Timur's deputy: Ruled as Timur's deputy; authority confined to the environs of Delhi.
	Mubarak Shah 1421–1434 CE	→ Assassination: Murdered by the wazir Sarwar-ul-Mulk (1434).
	Alam Shah 1445–1451 CE	→ The end: Incompetent; invited Bahlul Lodi to Delhi and gave up the throne → beginning of the Lodi dynasty.
Lodi Dynasty (Afghan) 1451–1526 CE Delhi · Agra Bahlul Lodi	Bahlul Lodi 1451–1489 CE	→ Founder: Founder of the first Afghan dynasty; defeated and annexed the Jaunpur Sharqis.
	Sikandar Lodi 1489–1517 CE	→ Building of Agra: The ablest of the Lodis; conquest of Bihar; in 1504 CE built the city of Agra on the banks of the Yamuna; real name Nizam Khan.
	Ibrahim Lodi 1517–1526 CE	→ The last Sultan: The last Delhi Sultan; rebellions arose from his harsh suppression of the nobles; Daulat Khan Lodi invited Babur.
		→ First Panipat: Died at the hands of Babur at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE → end of the Delhi Sultanate, beginning of the Mughal era.
Quick Recall → Lodis: Bahlul (founder) · Sikandar (Agra 1504) · Ibrahim Lodi → defeat by Babur at Panipat 1526		
Meanwhile → Sultanate administration: wazir · iqta/mukti · zakat–kharaj–khams–jizya taxes · kotwal (city police) · Indo-Islamic architecture (Qutb Minar, Alai Darwaza)		
05 · Bhakti – Sufi Movements social–religious synthesis · Hindu–Muslim unity		
Bhakti Movement 8th–16th centuries CE Alvars–Nayanars	The three Acharyas Vedanta foundation	→ Three schools: Adi Shankaracharya (Advaita, Kaladi) · Ramanujacharya (Vishishtadvaita, Srirangam) · Madhvacharya (Dvaita, Udupi).
	Northern saints Nirguna–Saguna bhakti	→ Ramananda: The first to teach in Hindi; disciples Kabir, Sena, Ravidas; opposition to caste.
		→ Kabir–Nanak: Kabir: Hindu–Muslim unity, nirguna; Guru Nanak (1469): founder of Sikhism, langar, equality → the Adi Granth.
	Saguna–Krishna bhakti Braj–Bengal	→ Vallabha–Chaitanya: Vallabhacharya (Shuddhadvaita, Pushtimarga; honoured with a kanakabhisheka by Krishnadevaraya); Chaitanya (Bengal, Harinama sankirtana; disciple of the Gajapati Prataparudra).
→ Mirabai–Surdas–Tulsi: Mirabai (Krishna as 'Giridhar Lal'); Surdas (Sursagar); Tulsidas (Ramcharitmanas, 1574).		

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler • Period	Key Events • Exam Points
	Maharashtra–Karnataka Varkari–Veerashaiva	→ Regional saints: Jnaneshwar, Namdev, Eknath, Tukaram (Vithal Swami; a contemporary of Shivaji); in Karnataka Basaveshvara (Veerashaivism/Lingayat), Akka Mahadevi.
Quick Recall → Bhakti: Shankara (Advaita)–Ramanuja (Vishishtadvaita)–Madhva (Dvaita) • Kabir–Nanak (nirguna) • Chaitanya–Mira–Tulsi (saguna) • Basaveshvara (Lingayat)		
Sufi Movement 12th–16th centuries CE Silsilas	Chishti order Devotion through music	→ Key Sufis: Moinuddin Chishti (Ajmer, 'Gharib Nawaz'); Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki; Nizamuddin Auliya (Delhi); they avoided royal patronage; Akbar visited the Ajmer dargah 14 times.
	Suhrawardi order Centred at Multan	→ Royal patronage: Founded by Shaikh Bahauddin Zakariya; they accepted royal patronage and offices. Baba Farid and Gesudaraz (Gulbarga) were other notable figures.
Quick Recall → Sufi: Chishti (Moinuddin–Ajmer, Nizamuddin Auliya; music) • Suhrawardi (Bahauddin Zakariya–Multan; royal patronage)		
Meanwhile → The Bhakti + Sufi movements fostered Hindu–Muslim harmony and laid the foundation for Akbar's 'unity of all faiths'		
06 • Deccan – South — Kakatiya • Yadava • Hoysala • Pandya 1000–1323 CE • centred on Telangana–Andhra		
Kakatiyas (Telangana) 1000–1323 CE Hanumakonda → Orugallu (Warangal) Kakatiya Gundiyana	Beta I (Garuda Beta) 995–1052 CE	→ Beginning: Made Hanumakonda his capital and declared independence; at first vassals of the Rashtrakutas/Kalyani Chalukyas; family deity Kakati, emblem the boar.
	Prola I 1052–1076 CE	→ Anumakonda: Aided Chalukya Vikramaditya VI → received the Anumakonda province as a reward.
	Prola II 1116–1157 CE	→ Expansion: Campaigned as far as Panagallu; a pillar of victory at Srisailem; the Padmakshi and Siddheshwara temples at Hanumakonda.
	Rudradeva (Prataparudra I) 1158–1195 CE	→ First sovereign: Declared himself the first independent sovereign in 1168 CE; ended Western Chalukya control; conquest of coastal Andhra; title 'Rayagajakesari'. → Thousand Pillar Temple: Built the Thousand Pillar Temple at Anumakonda (1162 CE, a trikuta temple); laid the foundation of Warangal as the new capital.
	Mahadeva 1196–1199 CE	→ War with the Yadavas: Brother of Rudradeva; a short reign; died in a war with the Yadava Jaitugi.
	Ganapatideva 1199–1261 CE	→ The greatest: The greatest of the Kakatiyas, with the longest reign (62 years); expanded as far as Bezawada–Diviseema–Kanchi; defeated the Yadava Krishna. → Orugallu • Motupalli: Shifted the capital from Anumakonda→Orugallu (fort 1254); the Motupalli Abhaya inscription (1244) — protection for foreign merchants; his brother-in-law Jayaprasena (Nritta Ratnavali).
	Rudrama Devi 1261–1289 CE	→ First woman ruler: The first woman ruler of southern/medieval Andhra; fought on an elephant in male attire; victory over the Yadavas → 'Rayagajakesari'. → Marco Polo: The Venetian traveller Marco Polo visited the Kakatiya kingdom in her time and described her as capable; died in the war to crush the rebellion of Kayastha Ambadeva (1289, Chandupatla inscription).
	Prataparudra II 1289–1323 CE • the last	→ Zenith: The last Kakatiya emperor; grandson of Rudrama Devi; court poet Vidyanatha (Prataparudriyam); the kingdom under 77 nayankaras (the Padmanayakas). → Delhi raids–fall: Alauddin Khilji's raids — repulsed in 1303, tribute to Malik Kafur in 1310; in 1323 CE Juna Khan, son of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, conquered Orugallu and took him prisoner → died near the Narmada, and the Kakatiya empire ended.
	Kakatiya legacy administration • irrigation • art	→ Nayankara system: The nayankara system introduced by Rudrama Devi and implemented by Prataparudra → the foundation for Vijayanagara; 12 ayagars in each village.
	Tanks & temples the Saptasantanam	→ Ramappa–Pakala: The Ramappa (Rudreshwara) temple at Palampet — built by Recherla Rudra (1213 CE), a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2021; the Ramappa–Pakala chain tanks; Motupalli the chief port; the diamond mines of Golconda (Marco Polo).
Quick Recall → Kakatiyas: Orugallu • Ganapatideva–Rudrama Devi (Marco Polo)–Prataparudra • nayankara system • Ramappa (UNESCO)–Thousand Pillar Temple • fall 1323 (Tughlaq)		
Meanwhile → Contemporary: the Delhi Sultans (Khilji→Tughlaq) in the north; alongside the Yadavas (Devagiri), Hoysalas (Dwarasamudra), Pandyas (Madurai)		
Devagiri Yadavas (Seunas) 860–1318 CE Devagiri (Daulatabad) Dridhaprahara	Bhillama V 1187–1191 CE	→ First sovereign: Shifted the capital to Devagiri; title 'Chakravartin Yadava'; died in a war with the Hoysala Ballala II.
	Singhana (II) 1210–1247 CE	→ The greatest: The greatest of the dynasty; victory over the Gujarat Solanki; freed the Kakatiya Ganapatideva and became 'Telungaraya Sthapanacharya'; in his court Sharngadeva (Sangita Ratnakara).
	Ramachandradeva 1270–1309 CE	→ First Muslim raid: Minister Hemadri (Chaturvarga Chintamani); in 1294 CE Alauddin Khilji's lightning raid → he became a vassal (the first southern Muslim campaign).

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler • Period	Key Events • Exam Points
	Shankaradeva–Harapala The last	→ Decline: When Shankaradeva stopped the tribute, Malik Kafur slew him in 1311; the last king Harapala died at the hands of Mubarak Shah Khilji in 1318 → end of the Yadava kingdom.
Quick Recall → Yadavas: Devagiri • Singhana (the greatest) • Ramachandra (Khilji raid 1294) • fall 1318		
Dwarasa mudra Hoysalas 1106–1342 CE Dwarasamudra (Halebidu) Sala	Bittideva Vishnuvardhana 1106–1141 CE	→ Independent founder: Jain→Vaishnava through Ramanujacharya; the Chennakeshava temple at Belur; independence from the Kalyani Chalukyas.
	Ballala II 1173–1220 CE	→ Rajadhiraja: Slew the Yadava Bhillama and expanded as far as the Krishna river; full independence; the Hoysaleswara temple at Halebidu.
	Ballala III 1291–1342 CE • the last	→ Malik Kafur: In 1311 CE Malik Kafur attacked Dwarasamudra → a treaty, tribute; later submitted to Muhammad bin Tughlaq; died in a war with the Madurai Pandya → territories merged into Vijayanagara (1336).
Quick Recall → Hoysalas: Dwarasamudra • Vishnuvardhana (Belur Chennakeshava) • Belur–Halebidu sculpture • Ballala III (Malik Kafur 1311)		
Madurai Pandyas 1190–1323 CE Madurai Jatavarman Kulashekhar	Jatavarman Sundara Pandyan 1257–1268 CE	→ Builder of the empire: A great conqueror; defeated the forces of the Kakatiya Ganapatideva and the Telugu Cholas at the Battle of Muttukuru.
	Maravarman Kulashekhar 1268–1310 CE	→ Marco Polo: A campaign against Ceylon; in 1298 CE Marco Polo visited the Pandya kingdom (the port of Kayal).
	Sundara–Vira Pandya civil war 1310	→ Malik Kafur–fall: In a succession dispute Vira Pandya sought Alauddin's help, so Malik Kafur went to Malabar (1311) — destruction of the Chidambaram, Srirangam and Madurai temples; in 1323 CE Muhammad bin Tughlaq annexed Madurai.
Quick Recall → Pandyas: Madurai • Jatavarman Sundara (Muttukuru) • Maravarman (Marco Polo) • Malik Kafur's sack of Madurai 1311		
Meanwhile → Malik Kafur (Alauddin Khilji): Devagiri 1307 → Warangal 1310 → Dwarasamudra 1311 → Madurai 1311 — all four southern kingdoms submitted to Delhi		
07 • Deccan – South — Vijayanagara • Bahmani • Velama • Reddy 1323–1650 CE • powers after the fall of the Kakatiyas		
Vijayana gara Empire 1336–1650 CE Hampi (Vijayanagara) Harihara–Bukka Raya	Harihara I–Bukka Raya Sangama dynasty • 1336	→ Foundation: Sons of Bhavasangama; officers of the Warangal Prataparudra; with the blessing of Vidyaranya Swami, founded the empire in 1336 CE on the banks of the Tungabhadra with Hampi as its centre.
	Devaraya II Sangama • 1424–1446 CE	→ Raichur: Conquest of Raichur; a court visit by Abdur Razzaq of Persia; a mosque in the capital for his Muslim soldiers.
	Saluva Narasimha Raya Saluva dynasty • 1485	→ Annamayya: Came to power in 1485; patronised Tallapaka Annamayya (whose sankirtanas were preserved on copper plates).
	Sri Krishnadevaraya Tuluva dynasty • 1509–1529 CE	→ Conquests: The Battle of Diwani → 'Yavanarajya Pratishthapanacharya'; the Kalinga Gajapati campaign (Kondaveedu–Kondapalli–Udayagiri, up to Cuttack); the Battle of Raichur (1520). → Amuktamalyada: Wrote 'Amuktamalyada' (statecraft); the Ashtadiggajas in his Bhuvana Vijaya (Allasani Peddana, Tenali Ramakrishna...); friendship with the Portuguese; minister Saluva Timmarusu.
	Aliya Rama Raya Aravida dynasty • 1565	→ Talikota: Defeated and killed by the combined forces of the Deccan Sultans at the Battle of Rakshasi-Tangadi (Talikota) in 1565 CE; Hampi was destroyed.
Quick Recall → Vijayanagara: 4 dynasties (Sangama–Saluva–Tuluva–Aravida) • Hampi • Sri Krishnadevaraya (Amuktamalyada, Ashtadiggajas) • fall at Talikota 1565 • the amaranayaka system		
Meanwhile → Foreign travellers: Abdur Razzaq, Niccolo de' Conti, Domingo Paes, Nuniz • architecture: Hampi Hazara Rama, Lepakshi		
Bahmani Kingdom 1347–1518 CE Gulbarga → Bidar Alauddin Hasan Gangu Bahmani	Hasan Gangu (Bahman Shah) 1347–1358 CE	→ Founder: Founded the kingdom centred on Gulbarga by rebelling against Muhammad bin Tughlaq; the empire had 4 tarafs.
	Ahmad Shah I 1422–1435 CE	→ Bidar: Shifted the capital Gulbarga→Bidar; conquest of Warangal.
	Mahmud Gawan prime minister • 1463–1481 CE	→ Reforms: Wazir; a land survey with 1/6 revenue; the kingdom divided into 8 tarafs; the Bidar madrasa (1472); borders from the Tapti→Tungabhadra; hanged in 1481 through the plot of self-serving nobles → the kingdom's fall was hastened.
	The 5 Deccan Sultans partition of 1518	→ Partition: Bijapur (Adil Shahi) • Golconda (Qutb Shahi) • Ahmadnagar (Nizam Shahi) • Bidar (Barid Shahi) • Berar (Imad Shahi) — five independent Shia kingdoms.
Quick Recall → Bahmani: Hasan Gangu (Gulbarga, 1347) • Mahmud Gawan (Bidar madrasa, reforms) • partition into 5 Deccan Sultans in 1518		
Meanwhile → Vijayanagara ↔ Bahmani: constant wars over the Raichur Doab (the Krishna–Tungabhadra doab)		
	Singama Nayudu I 1325–1361 CE	→ Founder of the Velama kingdom: After the fall of the Kakatiyas conquered the Krishna–Tungabhadra doab; the Recherla Padmanayakas.

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler • Period	Key Events • Exam Points
Velamas (Rachakonda–Devarakonda) 1324–1475 CE Amangallu → Rachakonda Betala Nayudu (Recherla)	Anapota Nayudu I 1361–1384 CE	→ Rachakonda : Shifted the capital Amangallu→Rachakonda; killed Kapaya Nayaka at the Battle of Bhimavaram (1367–68) and took Orugallu; 'Andhradeshadhiswara'.
	Sarvajna Singama Bhupala 1384–1399 CE	→ Poet–scholar : 'Sarvajna Chudamani'; works — Rasarnava Sudhakara, Sangita Sudhakara; fierce wars with Vijayanagara.
	Singama Nayudu III 1430–1475 CE • the last	→ Decline : The last of Rachakonda; patron of Bammara Pothana; by 1475 CE all of Telangana fell to the Bahmanis → end of the Velama kingdom. Telangana's legacy passed to the Qutb Shahis/Asaf Jahis.
Quick Recall → Velamas: the Recherla Padmanayakas of Rachakonda–Devarakonda • Sarvajna Singama Bhupala (poet) • fell to the Bahmanis in 1475		
Reddy Kingdoms 1325–1448 CE Addanki → Kondaveedu → Rajamahendravaram Prolaya Vema Reddy	Prolaya Vema Reddy 1325–1353 CE	→ First independent Reddy : Capital Addanki; rebellion against the Tughlaqs; 'Veeranarayana'; the steps at Srisailem–Ahibilam; court poet Errana.
	Anavema Reddy 1364–1386 CE	→ Expansion : The most capable; conquest of Rajamahendravaram—the Kona region.
	Kumaragiri–Pedakomati Vema 1386–1420 CE	→ Srinatha : Kumaragiri ('Rupanarayana'); Pedakomati Vema (Sahitya Chintamani) — in his court Vamana Bhatta Bana and the vidyadhikari Srinatha; Kondaveedu fell to Vijayanagara in 1424.
	Veerabhadra Reddy Rajamahendravaram • 1423–1448 CE	→ The last : The last of the Reddy kings of Rajamahendravaram; the Kashikhandam (Srinatha) dedicated to him; merged by the Kapileshwara Gajapati in 1448.
Quick Recall → Reddy Kingdoms: the Kondaveedu (Prolaya Vema)—Rajamahendravaram branches • Srinatha (Kashikhandam) • Kondaveedu fell 1424, Rajamahendravaram 1448		
Meanwhile → Velama–Reddy–Vijayanagara–Bahmani — the Panugallu fort a key centre; contemporaries of the Delhi Tughlaqs/Lodis • the Gajapatis (Kapileshwara)		
08 • Mughal Empire 1526–1707 CE • Babur → Aurangzeb (+ Sher Shah)		
Mughal Emperor S 1526–1707 CE Agra • Delhi Babur	Babur 1526–1530 CE	→ Founder : Fergana; First Panipat (1526, Ibrahim Lodi), Khanwa (1527, Rana Sanga), Ghaghra (1529); the tulughma war tactic—an artillery corps; the Baburnama (in Turki).
	Humayun 1530–1540 CE, 1555–1556 CE	→ Defeats by Sher Shah : Defeated by Sher Shah at Chausa (1539) and Kanauj (1540) and fled to Persia; won back in 1555; died falling on his library steps.
	Sher Shah Suri interregnum • 1540–1545 CE	→ Model of administration : Real name Farid Khan; the rupee (rupiya)—dam coins; the Grand Trunk Road; 1700 sarais; the ryotwari land-revenue (1/3); his tomb at Sasaram.
	Akbar 1556–1605 CE	→ Builder of the empire : Second Panipat (1556, Hemu); abolition of jizya (1564); the mansabdari system; Din-i-Ilahi (1582); Haldighati (1576, Rana Pratap); Todar Mal's 'Dahsala' land-revenue.
	Jahangir–Shah Jahan 1605–1658 CE	→ Golden age : Jahangir: Nur Jahan, Sir Thomas Roe (1615); Shah Jahan: the Taj Mahal, capital Agra→Delhi, the Golconda–Bijapur treaty in the Deccan (1636).
	Aurangzeb 1658–1707 CE	→ Deccan campaign : Alamgir; reimposition of jizya (1679); conquest of Bijapur (1686) and Golconda (1687, Abul Hasan Tanisha); a prolonged struggle with the Marathas; died at Ahmadnagar in 1707 (Khuldabad).
Quick Recall → Mughal: Babur (Panipat 1526)—Humayun–Akbar (mansabdari, abolition of jizya)—Jahangir–Shah Jahan (Taj Mahal)—Aurangzeb (Golconda 1687); Sher Shah (GT Road, the rupee)		
09 • Maratha Empire 1674–1818 CE • Shivaji • the Peshwas		
Marathas & Peshwas 1674–1818 CE Raigad → Poona Chhatrapati Shivaji	Chhatrapati Shivaji 1627–1680 CE	→ Founder of the Marathas : Father Shahji Bhonsle, mother Jijabai; Pratapgad (1659, killing of Afzal Khan); the Treaty of Purandar (1665, Jai Singh); the captivity at Agra (1666). → Coronation : Coronation at Raigad on 6 June 1674 ('Chhatrapati'); the Ashtapradhan; the chauth (1/4)—sardeshmukhi (1/10) taxes; the Karnataka campaign (with the cooperation of the Golconda Tanisha–Akkanna–Madanna).
	Sambhaji–Rajaram–Tarabai 1681–1707 CE	→ Struggle with the Mughals : Sambhaji (killed by Aurangzeb in 1689); Rajaram (Gingee); Tarabai (guerrilla warfare).
	Baji Rao I Peshwa • 1720–1740 CE	→ Hindupad Padshahi : 'Hindupad Padshahi'; Palkhed (1728)—Bhopal (1738, defeat of the Nizam); Vasai (1739, the Portuguese); the Shaniwar Wada.
	Balaji Baji Rao (Nanasaheb) Peshwa • 1740–1761 CE	→ Third Panipat : Capital Satara→Poona; the Third Battle of Panipat on 14 January 1761 CE (Ahmad Shah Abdali) — the deaths of Vishwasrao–Sadashivrao, a great blow to the Marathas.

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler • Period	Key Events • Exam Points
	Baji Rao II the last Peshwa • 1796–1818 CE	→ Abolition of the office: The Second/Third Anglo-Maratha Wars; on 3 June 1818 CE Lord Hastings abolished the office of Peshwa → the Bombay Presidency.
Quick Recall → Maratha: Shivaji (coronation 1674, the Ashtapradhan, chauth–sardeshmukhi) • the Peshwas (Baji Rao I) • Third Panipat 1761 • abolition of the office 1818		
10 • Golconda Qutb Shahi — the Telangana Link Bahmani → Qutb Shahi → Asaf Jahi		
Golconda a Qutb Shahi 1518–1687 CE Golconda • Hyderabad Sultan Quli Qutb-ul-Mulk	Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah Builder of Hyderabad	→ Hyderabad: Builder of the city of Hyderabad + the Charminar; a contemporary of Akbar.
	Abul Hasan Tanisha the last ruler	→ Fall of Golconda: The last Qutb Shahi; ministers Akkanna-Madanna (cooperation for Shivaji's Karnataka campaign of 1676–77); general Abdur Razzaq Lari; in 1687 CE Aurangzeb conquered Golconda and ended the Qutb Shahi dynasty.
	Beginning of the Asaf Jahis 1724 CE	→ Telangana's legacy: Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah founded the Asaf Jahi dynasty centred on Hyderabad in 1724 CE → the continuation of Telangana's legacy from the Velamas/Kakatiyas/Qutb Shahis.
Quick Recall → Qutb Shahi: Golconda–Hyderabad (Charminar) • Tanisha (Akkanna-Madanna) • Aurangzeb's conquest 1687 → Asaf Jahi (1724) Telangana legacy		
Meanwhile → The sequence of Telangana's administrative legacy: Kakatiyas → Musunuri/Velama → Bahmani → Qutb Shahi → Asaf Jahi (the Nizams)		
11 • Firsts & Memory Pairs FIRSTS • ONE-LINE MEMORY • key for the exam		
First Muslim state in India → Sindh (Muhammad bin Qasim, 712 CE)		
First to bear the title 'Sultan' → Mahmud of Ghazni		
Founder of the Delhi Sultanate → Qutbuddin Aibak (1206 CE)		
The only woman to rule Delhi → Razia Sultana (1236–1240 CE)		
First woman ruler of medieval Andhra → Rudrama Devi (Kakatiya; described by Marco Polo)		
First independent Kakatiya sovereign → Rudradeva (1168 CE)		
Founders of Vijayanagara → Harihara–Bukka Raya (Vidyananya, 1336 CE)		
Founder of the Bahmani kingdom → Alauddin Hasan Gangu (1347 CE)		
Last Delhi Sultan → Ibrahim Lodi (Panipat 1526)		
Founder of the Mughal Empire → Babur (1526 CE)		
Founder of the Marathas → Chhatrapati Shivaji (coronation 1674)		
Ramappa Temple (UNESCO 2021) → the Kakatiyas (Recherla Rudra, 1213 CE)		
12 • One Era — Different Regions (Connections) CROSS-REGION CONNECTIONS • frequently asked pairs		
Tripartite struggle for Kanauj (8th–9th c.) → Pratihara ⇄ Pala ⇄ Rashtrakuta — all three for Kanauj		
Pulakeshin II × Harshavardhana → the banks of the Narmada (620 CE) — the Deccan blocked the North		
Battles of Tarain (1191–92) → Prithviraj Chauhan × Muhammad Ghori → the Delhi Sultanate		
Malik Kafur's campaigns → Devagiri (Yadava) • Warangal (Kakatiya) • Dwarasamudra (Hoysala) • Madurai (Pandya) — all four at once		
Fall of the Kakatiyas (1323) → Juna Khan (Tughlaq) → rise of the Velama–Reddy–Musunuri + Vijayanagara		
Vijayanagara × Bahmani → constant wars over the Raichur Doab (the Krishna–Tungabhadra doab)		
Battle of Talikota (1565) → the five Deccan Sultans × Vijayanagara (Aliya Rama Raya) → destruction of Hampi		
Fall of Golconda (1687) → Aurangzeb × Tanisha → Telangana under the Mughals → Asaf Jahi (1724)		
13 • Major Battles — Who × Whom → Outcome KEY BATTLES • year by year		
Takkolam (949) → Rashtrakuta Krishna III × Chola — Rashtrakuta victory (death of the crown prince Rajaditya)		
First Tarain (1191) → Prithviraj Chauhan × Muhammad Ghori — Prithviraj's victory		
Second Tarain (1192) → Muhammad Ghori × Prithviraj — Ghori's victory → foundation of the Delhi Sultanate		
Chandawar (1194) → Muhammad Ghori × Gahadavala Jayachandra — Ghori's victory (conquest of Kanauj)		
Chausa–Kanauj (1539–40) → Sher Shah Suri × Humayun — Sher Shah's victory (temporary end of the Mughals)		
First Panipat (1526) → Babur × Ibrahim Lodi — Babur's victory → the Mughal era		
Khanwa (1527) → Babur × Rana Sanga (Mewar) — Babur's victory		
Second Panipat (1556) → Akbar (Bairam Khan) × Hemu — Akbar's victory		

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler · Period	Key Events · Exam Points
Talikota / Rakshasi-Tangadi (1565) →	the five Deccan Sultans × Vijayanagara (Aliya Rama Raya) —	the Sultans' victory → destruction of Hampi
Haldighati (1576) →	Akbar (Man Singh) × Rana Pratap —	Mughal ascendancy
Pratapgad (1659) →	Shivaji × Afzal Khan (Bijapur) —	Shivaji's victory (killing of Afzal Khan)
Third Panipat (1761) →	Ahmad Shah Abdali × the Marathas —	Abdali's victory (a great blow to the Marathas)
14 · Monument → Dynasty → Builder MONUMENTS · architecture		
Mahabalipuram rathas-Shore Temple · Kanchi Kailasanatha →	the Pallavas (Narasimhavarman Mahamalla / Rajasimha)	
Thanjavur Brihadeeswara temple →	Chola Rajaraja I · (Gangaikonda Cholapuram —	Rajendra)
Ellora Kailasa (monolithic) · Elephanta →	Rashtrakuta Krishna I	
Khajuraho temples →	Chandela Dhanga	
Mount Abu Dilwara Jain temple →	Solanki (minister Vimal Shah)	
Thousand Pillar Temple (Hanumakonda) · Ramappa (UNESCO 2021) →	the Kakatiyas (Rudradeva / Recherla Rudra)	
Belur Chennakeshava · Halebidu Hoysaleswara →	the Hoysalas (Vishnuvardhana / Ballala II)	
Qutb Minar · Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque →	the Slave Dynasty (Aibak → Iltutmish)	
Alai Darwaza →	Khilji (Alauddin)	
Hampi Vithala Swami · Hazara Rama temple →	Vijayanagara (Sri Krishnadevaraya)	
Bidar madrasa →	Bahmani (Mahmud Gawan)	
Charminar · Golconda (Hyderabad) →	Qutb Shahi (Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah)	
Taj Mahal (Agra) →	Mughal (Shah Jahan)	
15 · Work → Author → Patron LITERATURE · poets-courts		
Kavirajamarga (the first Kannada work on poetics) →	Amoghavarsha (Rashtrakuta)	
Mitakshara (dharmashastra) →	Vijnaneshvara — Kalyani Chalukya Vikramaditya VI	
Telugu Mahabharata (the beginning) →	Adikavi Nannayya — Vengi Rajaraja Narendra	
Gita Govinda →	Jayadeva — Sena Lakshmana Sena	
Rajatarangini (history of Kashmir) →	Kalhana — Kashmir	
Kitab-ul-Hind · Shahnama →	Al-Beruni · Firdausi — Mahmud of Ghazni	
Nritta Ratnavali →	Jayaprasena — Kakatiya Ganapatideva	
Pratapadriyam →	Vidyanatha — Kakatiya Prataparudra II	
Amuktamalyada →	Sri Krishnadevaraya (himself) — Vijayanagara	
Kashikhandam →	Srinatha — Reddy Veerabhadra Reddy	
Padmavat →	Malik Muhammad Jayasi (Sufi)	
Ramcharitmanas · Baburnama →	Tulsidas · Babur (autobiography)	
16 · Foreign Travellers → Court / Period FOREIGN TRAVELLERS		
Hiuen Tsang (China) →	7th century — Harsha · Pallava (Kanchi) · Chalukya Pulakeshin II	
Sulaiman (Arab) →	9th century — Pratihara Mihira Bhoja · Rashtrakuta Amoghavarsha	
Al-Beruni (Persia) →	11th century — came with Mahmud of Ghazni	
Marco Polo (Venice) →	1290s CE — Kakatiya Rudrama Devi · the Pandyas	
Ibn Battuta (Morocco) →	1333 CE — Muhammad bin Tughlaq ('Rehla')	
Abdur Razzaq (Persia) →	15th century — Vijayanagara Devaraya II	
Niccolo de' Conti (Italy) · Nikitin (Russia) →	Vijayanagara · the Bahmani Deccan	
Domingo Paes · Nuniz (Portuguese) →	Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya	
Sir Thomas Roe (England) →	1615 CE — Mughal Jahangir	
17 · Memory Tricks (Mnemonics) remember the sequences easily		
5 dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate →	Sl-Kh-Tu-Sa-Lo : Slave → Khilji → Tughlaq → Sayyid → Lodi	
Mughal emperors →	Ba-Hu-Ak-Ja-Sh-Au : Babur-Humayun-Akbar-Jahangir-Shah Jahan-Aurangzeb	
The three Battles of Panipat →	1526 (Babur×Lodi) · 1556 (Akbar×Hemu) · 1761 (Abdali×Marathas)	
Vijayanagara 4 dynasties →	Sa-Sa-Tu-Ar : Sangama → Saluva → Tuluva → Aravidu	

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler · Period	Key Events · Exam Points
Order of the Kakatiya rulers → Beta → Prola → Rudradeva → Mahadeva → Ganapati → Rudrama → Prataparudra		
Bahmani → 5 Deccan Sultans → Adil (Bijapur) · Qutb (Golconda) · Nizam (Ahmadnagar) · Barid (Bidar) · Imad (Berar)		
The two great Cholas → Rajaraja (Thanjavur Brihadeeswara) → Rajendra (Gangaikonda)		
18 · Frequently Confused Points HIGH-VALUE COMPARISON · beware		
The three Chalukya branches → Badami/Vatapi (543–753 CE, Deccan) · Vengi/Eastern (Andhra) · Kalyani/Western (973–1189 CE)		
Bhakti Acharyas – doctrines → Shankara (Advaita) · Ramanuja (Vishishtadvaita) · Madhva (Dvaita) · Nimbarka (Dvaitadvaita) · Vallabha (Shuddhadvaita)		
The two Prataparudras → Rudradeva = Prataparudra I (independent 1168) ≠ Prataparudra II (the last, fall 1323)		
The two generals → Malik Kafur (Khilji – Alauddin) ≠ Juna Khan/Ulugh Khan (Tughlaq – Ghiyasuddin)		
Dagh vs Chehra → Dagh = branding of horses · Chehra = a register of soldiers' descriptions (both Alauddin)		
Chauth vs Sardeshmukhi → Chauth = 1/4 of the revenue · Sardeshmukhi = an additional 1/10 (Maratha taxes)		
The two Pandya empires → the first (Sangam age – ancient) ≠ the second (Madurai, 1190–1323 CE – medieval)		
19 · Administrative Glossary KEY TERMS · meaning → whose		
Iqta → a land grant; the mukhti/iqtadar collected revenue and maintained troops (introduced by Iltutmish)		
Nayankara / Amaranayaka → a system of providing troops in return for land (Kakatiya Rudrama/Prataparudra → Vijayanagara)		
Dagh – Chehra → branding of horses – a register of soldiers' descriptions (Alauddin Khilji)		
Market control → price stabilisation; the Diwan-i-Riyasat and Shahna-i-Mandi officials (Alauddin)		
Mansabdari → a rank-based (zat–sawar) military–civil system (Akbar)		
Jizya → a tax on non-Muslims (strict under Alauddin; abolished by Akbar 1564; reimposed by Aurangzeb 1679)		
Ashtapradhan → Shivaji's council of 8 ministers (the Peshwa being the chief)		
Chauth – Sardeshmukhi → Maratha taxes (1/4 + 1/10 of the revenue)		
Ayagars → the 12 village servants (Kakatiya–Vijayanagara)		
20 · Telangana–Andhra at a Glance TG POLICE FOCUS · regional legacy		
Sequence of Telangana's administrative legacy → the Kakatiyas (Orugallu) → the Musunuri Nayakas → the Velamas (Rachakonda) → Bahmani → Qutb Shahi (Golconda–Hyderabad) → Asaf Jahi (the Nizams)		
Key Kakatiya kings → Rudradeva (independent 1168) · Ganapatideva (Orugallu) · Rudrama Devi (Marco Polo) · Prataparudra II (fall 1323)		
Telangana monuments → Ramappa (UNESCO 2021) · the Thousand Pillar Temple · Warangal Fort · Charminar · Golconda Fort		
Andhra powers → Vengi Chalukya (Nannayya) · the Reddy Kingdoms (Kondaveedu–Rajamahendravaram, Srinatha) · Vijayanagara Aravidu		
Patronage of Telugu literature → Nannayya (Vengi) · Tikkana–Palkuriki Somanatha (Kakatiya) · Srinatha (Reddy) · the Ashtadiggajas (Vijayanagara)		
Irrigation legacy → the Kakatiya chain tanks — Ramappa, Pakala, Laknavaram, Bayyaram		

ERA 3 · Modern India

Modern India — Synchronic Master Chart

National Movement = Revolutionary·Other Streams = Telangana–Andhra · Same Era – Different Streams (1757 → 1947 CE)

→ This chart follows the standard chronology exactly — Company rule → 1857 → Reforms → Congress → Moderate/Extremist → Gandhi era → Independence → Integration of States → people's movements. Every phase, every movement, every leader by name.

→ The 'synchronic timeline' above shows side by side what happened in the same period in the National Movement / Revolutionary·Other Streams / Telangana–Andhra; the golden rows link the connections among the three streams.

→ A distinct colour for each section; a category tag for each movement (Political/Reform/Revolutionary/Peasant/Dalit/Women/Telangana). At the end, exam-key cross-tables (Acts, Sessions, Journals, Titles, Firsts, Mnemonics).

Timeline · What happened in the three streams in the same period? SYNCHRONIC TIMELINE · National Movement =

Revolutionary·Other = Telangana–Andhra

Period	National Movement Main Stream	Revolutionary · Other Streams	Telangana – Andhra
1757–1857 CE	East India Company dominance — Plassey (1757), Buxar (1764); Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse	Mysore-Maratha-Sikh wars; Permanent Settlement (1793), Ryotwari, Mahalwari revenue systems	Nizam Asaf Jahi rule; Subsidiary Alliance treaty with the Company (1798, second Nizam Ali Khan)
🔗 Plassey (1757) → Buxar (1764): Bengal Diwani (1765) to the Company → beginning of British political dominance in India.			
1857–1885 CE	1857 Sepoy Mutiny → end of Company rule, Crown rule (1858); pre-Congress political organisations	Brahmo-Arya-Prarthana-Ramakrishna Samajes; Aligarh, Theosophical movements	Kandukuri Veeresalingam — South India's first widow remarriage (1881); Hyderabad Arya Samaj (1892)
🔗 1857 revolt → 1858 Government of India Act: abolition of Company rule, direct rule by the British Crown, office of 'Viceroy'.			
1885–1905 CE	Founding of the Indian National Congress (1885, Hume); Moderate era — Naoroji, Gokhale, Pherozeshah, Banerjee	Drain of Wealth theory; '3 Ps' (Prayer–Petition–Protest) constitutional method	National awakening in Andhra; seeds of Adi-Andhra/Bahujan reform
1905–1915 CE	Partition of Bengal (1905) → Swadeshi/Vande Mataram movement; Extremism — Lal-Bal-Pal; Surat Split (1907)	Anushilan-Jugantar; Alipore case; Madame Cama; Ghadar Party (1913)	Machilipatnam National College (1907); Swadeshi in Andhra
🔗 Surat Split (1907): Congress split into Moderate–Extremist factions → reunited at Lucknow in 1916 (Tilak-Jinnah).			
1915–1922 CE	Gandhi's arrival (1915); Champaran-Kheda-Ahmedabad; Rowlatt-Jallianwala Bagh (1919); Khilafat + Non-Cooperation (1920–22)	Home Rule Leagues (1916, Tilak-Besant); HRA–Kakori (1925); Chandrasekhar Azad	Vijayawada AICC–Tricolour flag (1921); Chirala-Perala, Palnadu (Kanneganti Hanumanthu); Alluri Rampa (1922–24)
🔗 Chauri Chaura (4 February 1922) → Gandhi withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement; the revolutionary stream gained strength.			
1922–1930 CE	Swaraj Party (1923, C.R.Das-Motilal); Simon boycott (1927); Nehru Report (1928); Lahore Purna Swaraj (1929)	Communist Party of India (1925); Meerut Conspiracy (1929); HSRA — Bhagat Singh, Saunders assassination (1928)	Andhra Mahasabha-peasant awakening (N.G.Ranga); Bhagya Reddy Varma Adi-Andhra
🔗 Lahore Congress (1929): goal of Purna Swaraj; 26 January 1930 first Independence Day → prelude to Civil Disobedience.			
1930–1935 CE	Dandi Salt Satyagraha (1930); Civil Disobedience Movement; three Round Tables; Gandhi–Irwin (1931); Poona Pact (1932)	Chittagong Armoury Raid (Surya Sen, 1930); Bhagat Singh-Rajguru-Sukhdev hanged (1931); Communal Award (1932)	Komaram Bheem Gond revolt (Jal-Jangal-Jameen); Ambedkar Mahad-Poona Pact
🔗 Communal Award (1932) → Gandhi's Yerawada fast → Poona Pact (Gandhi–Ambedkar): joint electorates for Dalits.			
1935–1942 CE	1935 Act → 1937 elections (Congress in 8 provinces); Bose-Forward Bloc (1939); Individual Satyagraha (1940)	Congress Socialist Party (1934, JP Narayan); first formation of the INA (Mohan Singh, 1942)	Andhra Mahasabha (1930); Hyderabad/Andhra Communist Party; All India Kisan Sabha (1936)
🔗 Tripuri (1939): Bose defeated Gandhi's candidate Sitaramayya and resigned again → Forward Bloc; resignation of the ministries in WWII.			
1942–1947 CE	Cripps Mission (1942); Quit India — 'Do or Die' (1942); Cabinet Mission (1946); Mountbatten Plan (1947)	Azad Hind government (Bose, 1943); Red Fort INA trial (1945); Naval Mutiny (1946)	Beginning of the Telangana Armed Peasant Struggle (Kadavendi–Doddi Komaraiah, 1946)
🔗 15 August 1947: India's Independence (Radcliffe partition line); Nehru's 'Tryst with Destiny'; Kripalani INC president.			
1947–1951 CE	Partition of the country-refugees; assassination of Gandhi (30 January 1948); Integration of States (Patel-V.P.Menon)	Integration of Junagadh-Kashmir (1947–48); Radcliffe Line riots	Operation Polo (13–17 September 1948, J.N.Chaudhuri) → integration of Hyderabad; Telangana struggle until 1951
🔗 Operation Polo (1948): Nizam's surrender → Hyderabad merged into the Indian Union; integration of 562 princely states completed.			

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler · Period	Key Events · Exam Points
00 · Arrival of the Europeans → Company Rule → 1857 Revolt 1757–1857 CE · Background — From Commerce to Empire		
Establishment of Company	Battle of Plassey 23 June 1757	→ First Turning Point: Robert Clive vs Bengal Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula; Company victory through Mir Jafar's betrayal → Company's grip over Bengal.
		→ Result: Mir Jafar a puppet Nawab; immense wealth to the Company, the zamindari of 24 Parganas.

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler · Period	Key Events · Exam Points
y Suprema cy 【 Colonial · Company 】	Battle of Buxar 22 October 1764	→ Defeat of the Triple Alliance: Mir Qasim + Awadh Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula + Mughal Shah Alam II together defeated at the hands of Hector Munro.
		→ Treaty of Allahabad 1765: The 'Diwani' (right to collect revenue) of Bengal–Bihar–Orissa to the Company → Clive's 'Dual Government'.
Quick Recall → Plassey 1757 (Clive–Siraj-ud-Daula, Mir Jafar's betrayal) → Buxar 1764 → Diwani 1765 → Dual Government		
Policies of Territorial Expansion 【 Colonial · Expansion 】 1798–1856 Wellesley · Dalhousie	Subsidiary Alliance Lord Wellesley (1798)	→ Subsidiary Alliance: Princely states had to maintain the Company's army, with foreign policy belonging to the Company; the Hyderabad Nizam accepted it first (1798); later Awadh, Mysore, Maratha.
		→ Result: Princely states weakened internally → gradually absorbed into the Company.
	Doctrine of Lapse Lord Dalhousie (1848–56)	→ Doctrine of Lapse: Refusal to recognise adopted-son succession → a state with no heir annexed to the Company; Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Jaipur.
		→ Annexation of Awadh 1856: Awadh annexed on the pretext of 'misgovernance' → a major cause of the 1857 revolt.
Land Revenue Systems Three types	→ Permanent Settlement: 1793, Cornwallis (Bengal–Bihar–Orissa) — the zamindar is the landowner, revenue fixed permanently; the peasant exploited.	
	→ Ryotwari / Mahalwari: Ryotwari (Munro-Read — Madras/Bombay): directly with the ryot; Mahalwari (village/mahal basis — North India). All high revenue → 'Drain of Wealth'.	
Quick Recall → Subsidiary Alliance (Wellesley 1798, Nizam first) · Doctrine of Lapse (Dalhousie) · Revenue: Permanent(1793)·Ryotwari·Mahalwari		
1857 Sepoy Mutiny 【 Colonial · Revolt 】 10 May 1857 Began at Meerut First War of Independence	Causes Political·Economic·Military·Religious	→ Immediate Cause: The rumour that Enfield rifle cartridges were greased with cow/pig fat → wounded the religious sentiments of Hindu–Muslim soldiers.
		→ Fundamental Causes: Doctrine of Lapse-annexation of Awadh, high revenue-drain of wealth, fear of Christian missionary propaganda, soldier discontent (low pay, lack of promotion).
	Beginning · Centres Mangal Pandey → Meerut	→ Prelude: 29 March 1857 Mangal Pandey's revolt at Barrackpore; 10 May 1857 large-scale at Meerut → capture of Delhi (Bahadur Shah Zafar proclaimed emperor).
		→ Key Centres·Leaders: Delhi (Bahadur Shah Zafar·Bakht Khan), Kanpur (Nana Saheb·Tantia Tope), Lucknow (Begum Hazrat Mahal), Jhansi (Rani Lakshmibai), Bihar (Kunwar Singh), Bareilly (Khan Bahadur Khan).
Failure · Consequences 1858	→ Reasons for Failure: Limited spread (South·West India distant), lack of unified leadership-aim, lack of modern weapons, British support from some princes.	
	→ Result: 1858 Government of India Act → abolition of Company rule, direct British Crown rule; Governor-General→Viceroy (Canning); office of the Secretary of State for India; increased European ratio in the army.	
Quick Recall → 1857: Mangal Pandey (Barrackpore) → Meerut (10 May) → Delhi (Bahadur Shah Zafar); Jhansi Lakshmibai·Nana Saheb·Tantia Tope → 1858 Crown rule		
01 · Socio-Religious Reform Movements 19th century · Revival against superstition·caste-oppression of women		
Brahmo Samaj 【 Reform · Brahmo 】 1828, Calcutta Bengal Raja Ram Mohan Roy	Raja Ram Mohan Roy 'Father of Modern India'	→ Abolition of Sati: Through his efforts Lord William Bentinck abolished the practice of sati (1829); monotheism, opposition to idol worship·caste.
		→ Organisations·Journals: Atmiya Sabha (1815)→Brahmo Sabha (1828)→Brahmo Samaj; 'Sambad Kaumudi', 'Mirat-ul-Akhbar'; Hindu College (with David Hare).
		→ Other Leaders: Debendranath Tagore (Tattvabodhini Sabha), Keshab Chandra Sen → split of the Samaj (Brahmo Samaj of India, Sadharan Brahmo Samaj).
Quick Recall → Brahmo Samaj 1828 · Ram Mohan Roy · abolition of sati 1829 (Bentinck) · monotheism		
Arya Samaj 【 Reform · Arya 】 1875, Bombay Punjab·North India Swami Dayananda Saraswati	Swami Dayananda Saraswati 'Back to the Vedas'	→ Message: “Back to the Vedas”; opposition to idol worship·ritualism·untouchability; the book 'Satyarth Prakash'.
		→ Shuddhi Movement: Reconverting those who had changed their religion back to Hinduism; D.A.V. educational institutions; gurukulas (Kangri).
Quick Recall → Arya Samaj 1875 · Dayananda · 'Back to the Vedas' · Satyarth Prakash · Shuddhi		

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Prarthana-Theosophical-Ramakrishna 【Reform · Religious】 1867–1897 West-South Atmaram Pandurang-Blavatsky-Vivekananda	Prarthana Samaj 1867, Bombay	→ Maharashtra Reform: Founded by Atmaram Pandurang; M.G.Ranade, R.G.Bhandarkar; caste-widow-women's-education reforms.
	Theosophical Society 1875 (New York)→1882 Adyar	→ Indian Branch: Founded by Madame Blavatsky-Colonel Olcott; 1882 Adyar (Madras) centre; later under Annie Besant's leadership — Hindu revival.
	Ramakrishna Mission 1897, Swami Vivekananda	→ Guru-Disciple: Inspired by Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa; Vivekananda's 1893 Chicago Parliament of Religions address; Belur Math; service-Vedanta.
Muslim-Sikh-Parsi Reform 【Reform · Religious】 1875–1905 North India Syed Ahmad Khan and others	Aligarh Movement Sir Syed Ahmad Khan	→ Modern Muslim Education: 1875 Aligarh Anglo-Oriental College (→ Aligarh Muslim University); propagation of Western education-rationalism; 'Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq'.
	Other Reforms Sikh-Parsi-Deoband	→ Various: Sikh — Singh Sabha-Akali movement (gurudwara reform); Parsi — Rast Goftar (Naoroji-Naoroji Furdooji); Deoband movement (traditional Islam).
South-Telangana-Andhra Reforms 【Reform · Regional】 1848–1917 Andhra-Telangana-Kerala-Tamil Veeresalingam and others	Kandukuri Veeresalingam 'Gadya Tikkana'-Andhra reformer	→ Widow Remarriage: Performed the first official widow remarriage in South India — 11 December 1881 (Rajahmundry); women's education-opposition to bride-price; the journal 'Vivekavardhani'. → Literature: 'Rajasekhara Charitramu' (the first Telugu novel); rationalist-social-reform writings.
	Other Regional Reformers Raghupathi-Narayana Guru-Periyar	→ Andhra: Raghupathi Venkataratnam Naidu (Brahmo Samaj-opposition to prostitution), Gurajada Apparao ('Kanyasulkam'); Hyderabad — Bhagya Reddy Varma (Adi-Hindu).
		→ South: Sri Narayana Guru (Kerala, 'One caste-One religion-One God'), Periyar E.V.Ramaswamy (Self-Respect movement); Jyotiba Phule (Satyashodhak Samaj).
02 · Political Awakening → Founding of the Indian National Congress Pre-Congress organisations → 1885 Congress		
Pre-Congress Political Organisations 【Political · Prelude】 1836–1884 Regional Regional intellectuals	Key Organisations Bengal-Bombay-Madras	→ List: Landholders' Society (1838), British India Association (1851), East India Association (1866, London-Naoroji), Poona Sarvajanic Sabha (1870, Ranade), Indian Association (1876, Surendranath Banerjee-Ananda Mohan Bose).
		→ More: Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884), Bombay Presidency Association (1885, Pherozeshah Mehta-Telang-Tyabji) — their coordination became the Congress.
Indian National Congress 【Political · National】 28 December 1885 Bombay A.O.Hume	Founding Bombay Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College	→ First Session: 28 December 1885; 72 delegates; initiative of the retired English officer A.O.Hume; first president W.C.Banerjee (Umesh Chandra Banerjee). → 'Safety Valve' Theory: One argument holds that Hume started the Congress as a 'safety valve' to divert the rising discontent into a peaceful channel (Lala Lajpat Rai).
	Early Aims-Presidents 1885–1887	→ Three Aims: ① good relations between the English and Indians; ② uniting the various classes into one nation; ③ participation of Indians in governance.
		→ Early Presidents: Badruddin Tyabji — first Muslim president (1887, Madras); first woman president Annie Besant (1917).
Quick Recall → INC: 28 December 1885 · Bombay · Hume · first president W.C.Banerjee · 72 delegates · 'Safety Valve'		
03 · Moderate Era 1885–1905 CE · Constitutional 'political mendicancy' (3 Ps)		
Moderate Leadership 【Political · Moderate】 1885–1905	Dadabhai Naoroji 'Grand Old Man of India'	→ Drain of Wealth Theory: Originator of the Drain of Wealth; the book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'; British rule = 'an ever-increasing foreign invasion'.
		→ Firsts: First Indian elected to the British House of Commons (1892, Liberal); founded the East India Association-London Indian Society; 'Unofficial Ambassador of India'.
	Gopal Krishna Gokhale 'Socrates of Maharashtra'	→ Foremost Moderate: Gandhi's political guru; Ranade's protege; Servants of India Society (12 June 1905, Poona); president of the 1905 Benares Congress.

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler • Period	Key Events • Exam Points
Method: Prayer-Petition-Protest Naoroji-Gokhale-Banerjee	Other Moderates Banerjee-Mehta-Ranade-R.C. Dutt	→ Surendranath Banerjee : 'Indian Burke'-'the uncrowned king of Bengal'; the 'Bengalee' journal; autobiography 'A Nation in Making'; 1919 Indian National Liberal Federation. → Mehta-Ranade-Dutt : Pherozeshah Mehta (the uncrowned king of Bombay); M.G.Ranade (economic critique); R.C.Dutt ('British exploitation is the cause of the famines').
	Moderate Achievements Constitutional results	→ Achievements : 1892 Indian Councils Act (first Indian participation in governance); 1895 Welby Commission (expenditure accounts); 1893 demand for a simultaneous ICS exam in India+London; Public Service Commission (1886). → Failure : The inability to involve the masses (confined to the educated middle class) → led to the rise of Extremism.
Quick Recall → Moderates (1885–1905): Naoroji (Drain)-Gokhale (Gandhi's guru)-Banerjee-Mehta • method '3 Ps' • achievement 1892 Act		
04 • Extremist Era • Partition of Bengal • Swadeshi Movement 1905–1919 CE • 'Swaraj is my birthright'		
Partition of Bengal & Swadeshi [Extremist • Swadeshi] 1905–1911 Bengal Lord Curzon (partition)	Partition of Bengal Curzon • 1905	→ Chronology : Proposal 1903; announcement 19 July 1905; implementation 16 October 1905 ('Day of Mourning', Raksha Bandhan-Tagore). West Bengal + East Bengal-Assam (Dhaka). → Purpose-Annulment : Hindu-Muslim division, weakening the national movement ('divide and rule'); the 'Wicked Quartet' — Curzon-Risley-Fraser-Ward. Annulled 1911 (Delhi Durbar); capital Calcutta→Delhi (1911–12).
	Swadeshi-Vande Mataram Movement Boycott-Swadeshi-National Education	→ Programme : Boycott of foreign goods (7 August 1905 Calcutta Town Hall resolution), use of swadeshi goods, national education (National Council of Education, 15 August 1906), passive resistance. → Industries-Individuals : Acharya P.C.Ray Bengal Chemical; V.O.Chidambaram Pillai Swadeshi Steam Navigation; Ashwini Kumar Dutt. Andhra — Machilipatnam National College (1907).
Quick Recall → Partition of Bengal: announcement 19 July 1905-implementation 16 October-annulment 1911 • Swadeshi (boycott-national education)		
Extremist Leadership (Lal-Bal-Pal) [Extremist • National] 1905–1920 Punjab-Maharashtra-Bengal Aurobindo (the father)	Bal Gangadhar Tilak 'Lokmanya'•1856–1920	→ Slogan : "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" (1916 Lucknow); 'Kesari' (Marathi)·'Maratha' (English); Gita Rahasya; Ganapati (1893)·Shivaji (1895) festivals. → Punishments : 1897 plague-Rand affair 18-month sentence; 1908 six-year Mandalay (Burma) exile sentence; Valentine Chirol 'Father of Indian Unrest'.
	Lala Lajpat Rai 'Punjab Kesari'•1865–1928	→ Activities : An Arya Samajist; Urdu 'Vande Mataram'·English 'The People'; 1920 Calcutta Congress president + first president of the AITUC; Indian Home Rule League of America (1917). → Death : Lathi blows in the anti-Simon demonstration of 30 October 1928 → death on 17 November 1928; Bhagat Singh's assassination of Saunders was revenge for this.
	Bipin Chandra Pal • Aurobindo Bengal	→ Bipin Chandra Pal : 'Father of Indian Revolutionary Thought'; 'New India'·'Vande Mataram' journals; Bankim Chandra the 'Danton of Bengal'. → Aurobindo Ghosh : The 'father' of Extremism; 'New Lamps for Old'; the Passive Resistance doctrine; spiritual life in Pondicherry after the Alipore case.
	Surat Split 1907	→ Congress Splits : Dispute over the presidential choice (Extremists for Tilak, Moderates for Rash Behari Ghosh) → Congress split into Extremist-Moderate factions; reunited at Lucknow in 1916.
Quick Recall → Extremists: Tilak (Swaraj is my birthright)-Lajpat Rai-Bipin Pal-Aurobindo(father) • Surat Split 1907		
05 • Revolutionary Movement (Early Phase) Armed path • Bengal-Maharashtra-Punjab-Abroad		
Bengal-Maharashtra Revolutionaries [Revolutionary • Early Phase] 1897–1912 Bengal-Poona Anushilan-Abhinav Bharat	Maharashtra (Poona) Chapekar-Savarkar	→ Chapekar Brothers : Damodar-Balkrishna Chapekar — 1897 assassination of plague commissioner Rand + Lieutenant Ayerst → hanged. → Savarkar : V.D.Savarkar 'Mitra Mela'→'Abhinav Bharat'; 1909 assassination of Nashik collector Jackson (Anant Kanhere).
	Bengal Anushilan-Jugantar	→ Organisations : Barindra Kumar Ghosh-Bhupendranath Dutt — 'Jugantar' (1906); the 'Anushilan Samiti' (500 branches, Calcutta+Dhaka). → Khudiram Bose : Khudiram Bose-Prafulla Chaki — 1908 bomb on Kingsford (Muzaffarpur); 15-year-old Khudiram hanged; Alipore Conspiracy case (Aurobindo acquitted).
Punjab & Overseas Revolution	Punjab Sardar Ajit Singh	→ Pagri Sambhal Jatta : Bhagat Singh's uncle Ajit Singh — Bharat Mata Samiti, the 'Pagri Sambhal Jatta' peasant movement; 1907 exile (with Lajpat Rai).
		→ India House-Cama : London 'India House' (Shyamji Krishna Varma-Savarkar-Madan Lal Dhingra); Paris — Madame Bhikaji Cama (1907 Stuttgart tricolour flag).

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler • Period	Key Events • Exam Points
Revolutionary • Overseas 1907–1915 Punjab-London	Overseas Revolutionary Centres London-Paris-America	→ Ghadar Party: 1913 San Francisco — Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna-Lala Har Dayal; the 'Ghadar' journal; 1914–15 revolt attempt during WWI (linked to the Komagata Maru incident).
o6 • Muslim League • Hindu Mahasabha • Communal Politics Separate electorates → seeds of communal politics		
All India Muslim League Political • Religious 30 December 1906 Dhaka Aga Khan-Nawab Salimullah	Background-Founding Simla Deputation 1906	→ Simla Deputation: 1 October 1906 under Aga Khan's leadership, a request to Viceroy Minto for separate electorates; background of the Aligarh movement (Sir Syed).
	Separate Electorates-Lucknow 1909-1916	→ Founding: 30 December 1906 at Dhaka — Aga Khan-Dhaka Nawab Khwaja Salimullah; aim: loyalty to the British + protection of Muslim political rights. → Minto-Morley 1909: Separate voters granted on a religious basis → Hindu-Muslim chasm, the seed of the 1947 partition. → Lucknow Pact 1916: The first joint pact of Congress-League; Congress accepted separate electorates; key figures Tilak-Jinnah ('ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity').
Quick Recall → Muslim League: 30 December 1906-Dhaka-Aga Khan-Salimullah • 1909 separate electorates • 1916 Lucknow Pact		
Hindu Mahasabha Political • Religious 1915, Haridwar Punjab-North India Madan Mohan Malaviya	Founding-Presidents 1909 Punjab Hindu Sabha → 1915	→ Development: 1909 Punjab Hindu Sabha (Lahore); All India Hindu Mahasabha 1915 Haridwar Kumbh Mela; presidents Malaviya→Lajpat Rai→Moonje→Savarkar. → Jinnah's 14 Points: 1929 Jinnah's 14 Points (federation, residuary powers to the provinces, separate electorates, 1/3 Muslim ministers) → towards Pakistan in the 1930s.
o7 • First World War • Home Rule • Constitutional Reforms 1914–1935 CE • Sequence of Acts		
Home Rule Movement Political • Home Rule 1916 Poona-Madras Tilak • Annie Besant	Two Home Rule Leagues 1916	→ Tilak's League: April 1916, Poona (Maharashtra-Karnataka-Central India-Berar); slogan 'Home Rule is my birthright'. → Annie Besant's League: September 1916, Madras (Adyar centre); 'New India'-'Commonweal' journals; 1917 arrest → 1917 Congress's first woman president.
	Impact of WWI 1914–1918	→ Consequences: Industrial growth; the burden of the war fund → discontent; deaths of Gokhale-Mehta (1915); reunification of Moderate-Extremist at the 1916 Lucknow Congress; Montagu Declaration (20 August 1917) — 'gradual development of responsible government'.
Sequence of Constitutional Reforms Political • Acts 1773–1935 British Parliament	Early Acts 1773–1892	→ Company Era: 1773 Regulating • 1784 Pitt's India • 1833 Charter (Macaulay) • 1853 last Charter; 1858 Government of India Act (Crown rule, Viceroy, Secretary of State). → Councils Acts: 1861 (legislative councils-portfolio), 1892 (increase of members-indirect election-budget discussion).
	Minto-Morley 1909 Indian Councils Act	→ Highlight: Expansion of the central-provincial councils; separate electorates for Muslims (religious-basis voters) — 'an unfortunate development'; S.P.Sinha: 'it gave representation, not power'.
	Montagu-Chelmsford 1919 Government of India Act (implemented 1921)	→ Dyarchy: Dyarchy in the provinces — Reserved (Governor) vs Transferred (ministers) departments; bicameral at the centre; division of central-provincial lists; 70% elected. → Response: Tilak 'unacceptable'; Congress 'unsatisfactory'; the Moderates walked out and formed the Indian National Liberal Federation (1919, Banerjee).
	Government of India Act 1935 Result of Simon-Round Table	→ Highlights: All-India federation (not implemented); abolition of dyarchy in the provinces + provincial autonomy; dyarchy at the centre; 3 lists; Federal Court. → Criticisms: Nehru 'a machine with no engine but strong brakes'; Jinnah 'fundamentally bad'; Rajagopalachari 'worse than dyarchy'. The basis for the 1937 elections.
Quick Recall → Acts: 1858(Crown)-1909(Minto-Morley, separate electorates)-1919(Dyarchy)-1935(provincial autonomy)		
o8 • Gandhi Era I — Satyagrahas • Rowlatt • Jallianwala Bagh • Non-Cooperation 1915–1922 CE		
Gandhi's Arrival-Early Satyagra	South Africa-Return Home Born 2 October 1869	→ South Africa: From 1893 (Pietermaritzburg train racial discrimination); Natal Indian Congress (1894); first experiment of satyagraha 1906 (Black Act); the 'Kaiser-i-Hind' medal. → Return Home: 9 January 1915 (Pravasi Bharatiya Divas); a tour of the country on Gokhale's advice; 1917 Sabarmati Ashram (Ahmedabad).

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has [Gandhian • Satyagraha] 1915–1918	Champaran-Ahmedabad-Kheda 1917–1918	→ Champaran Satyagraha 1917 : Bihar; against the indigo 'Teenkathia' system (invited by Rajkumar Shukla); the first satyagraha in India → established Gandhi as a national leader. → Ahmedabad-Kheda 1918 : Ahmedabad mill strike — Gandhi's first fast-unto-death (35% pay raise); Kheda Satyagraha — suspension of land revenue (with Vallabhbhai Patel's support).
	Quick Recall → Gandhi: born 2 October 1869 • 1915 return home • Champaran 1917 (first satyagraha)-Ahmedabad-Kheda 1918	
Rowlatt • Jallianwala Bagh • Khilafat [Gandhian • Resistance] 1919–1920 Amritsar	Rowlatt-Jallianwala Bagh 1919	→ Rowlatt Act : March 1919 'Black Act' — 'no appeal, no plea, no advocate'; Gandhi's declaration of nationwide satyagraha. → Jallianwala Bagh Massacre : 13 April 1919 (Baisakhi), Amritsar; General Dyer's firing (protest meeting against the arrest of Satyapal-Kitchlew); Tagore renounced his knighthood; the Hunter Commission let Dyer off.
	Khilafat Movement 1919–1920	→ Hindu-Muslim Unity : Demand to restore the Turkish Caliph; the Ali brothers (Mohammad-Shaukat)-Maulana Azad; Gandhi linked it with Non-Cooperation as an opportunity for Hindu-Muslim unity.
Non-Cooperation Movement [Gandhian • Mass] 1920–1922 Nationwide Gandhi (Nagpur 1920)	Programme-Andhra 1920–1921	→ National Programme : Boycott of titles-posts-educational institutions-courts-legislatures; swadeshi-khadi-spinning wheel; national educational institutions (Jamia Millia, Kashi Vidyapith). Nagpur Congress (December 1920) approval; Tilak died on the very day the movement began, 1 August 1920. → Andhra Movements : Vijayawada AICC (March 1921) approval of Pingali Venkayya's tricolour flag; Chirala-Perala (Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya); Palnadu (the death of Kanneganti Hanumanthu); Pedanandipadu tax refusal (Parvataneni Veerayya Chowdary 'Andhra Shivaji').
	Chauri Chaura-Withdrawal 4 February 1922	→ Suspension : 22 policemen burnt alive at Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur, UP) → Gandhi withdrew the movement with the Bardoli resolution (no to violence); criticism from Bose-Nehru; Gandhi sentenced to 6 years (released in 1924).
Quick Recall → Non-Cooperation 1920–22 • Nagpur 1920 • Vijayawada tricolour flag 1921 • Chauri Chaura (4 February 1922) → suspension		
09 • Swaraj Party • Progress of the Left • HSRA Revolutionaries 1922–1930 CE		
Swaraj Party [Political • Swaraj] 1 January 1923 Central Legislative Assembly C.R.Das • Motilal Nehru	Founding-Activity Gaya Congress split	→ Background : After the suspension of Non-Cooperation, a Pro-changers vs No-changers split; the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party — president C.R.Das, secretary Motilal Nehru.
		→ Entry into Councils : 'Obstruct from within the council' (End or Mend); 42/101 seats in the Central Legislative Assembly in the 1923 elections; Vithalbhai Patel Speaker (1925); C.R.Das died 1925.
Left-Labour-Kisan Movements [Labour • Left] 1920–1936 M.N.Roy-Dange	Communist Movement 1920–1929	→ M.N.Roy : Manabendra Nath Roy — a Communist party in Mexico (the first outside the Soviet Union); the Communist Party of India in Tashkent; a difference with Lenin over colonial-revolution theory. → CPI-Conspiracy Cases : Communist Party of India 1925; Kanpur Conspiracy case; Meerut Conspiracy case (1929, 32 arrested including Philip Spratt-Bradley); Shripad Amrit Dange the 'Socialist' journal.
	Kisan-Labour Associations AITUC-Kisan Sabha	→ Organisations : AITUC (1920, first president Lajpat Rai); All India Kisan Sabha (1936, Lucknow — president Swami Sahajanand, secretary N.G.Ranga); Ranga's peasant school in Andhra.
HSRA Revolutionaries [Revolutionary • HSRA] 1924–1934 North India-Bengal Bhagat Singh-Azad-Surya Sen	HRA → HSRA Kakori → Lahore	→ Kakori Robbery 1925 : Hindustan Republican Association (Kanpur 1924, Ram Prasad Bismil); Kakori train robbery (1925) → Bismil-Ashfaqulla-Roshan Singh hanged. → Chandrasekhar Azad : In 1928 he turned the HRA into the HSRA (Socialist); self-sacrifice at Alfred Park, Allahabad on 27 February 1931.
	Bhagat Singh Hanged 23 March 1931	→ Saunders-Assembly Bomb : Assassination of Saunders in revenge for Lajpat Rai's death (Lahore 1928); the assembly bomb with Batukeshwar Dutt (April 1929, 'Inquilab Zindabad'). → Hanging : Lahore Conspiracy case → Bhagat Singh-Rajguru-Sukhdev hanged 23 March 1931; Jatin Das died after a 63-day hunger strike (1929).
	Chittagong Raid Surya Sen 1930	→ Indian Republican Army : Chittagong Armoury Raid under the leadership of Surya Sen (Masterda) (1930); Kalpana Dutt-Pritilata Waddedar; Surya Sen hanged 12 January 1934.
Quick Recall → HSRA: Kakori 1925(Bismil)-Azad(1931 self-sacrifice)-Bhagat Singh-Rajguru-Sukhdev hanged 23 March 1931-Surya Sen Chittagong 1930		

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler · Period	Key Events · Exam Points
10 · Civil Disobedience Movement 1927–1934 CE · Simon → Dandi → Round Table → Poona Pact		
Simon · Nehru Report · Purna Swaraj 【 Political · Movement 】 1927–1929 Lahore Congress	Simon Commission 1927	→ 'Simon Go Back': All the members were Englishmen (Clement Attlee a member) → nationwide boycott; Lajpat Rai died from lathi blows (1928); Andhra — Tanguturi Prakasam 'Andhra Kesari'.
	Nehru Report·Lahore 1928–1929	→ Nehru Report 1928: An all-party subcommittee chaired by Motilal Nehru; Dominion status·linguistic provinces; Jinnah's 14 Points (1929) a response to it. → Lahore Congress 1929: Nehru president — goal of 'Purna Swaraj'; tricolour flag on the banks of the Ravi river (31 December); 26 January 1930 first Independence Day.
Dandi · Round Table · Poona Pact 【 Gandhian · Civil Disobedience 】 1930–1932 Dandi·London Gandhi	Dandi Salt Satyagraha 1930	→ Salt March: From Sabarmati with 78 satyagrahis on 12 March 1930, walked ~240 miles and broke the salt law at Dandi on 6 April 1930; the only Andhra man on the Dandi march was Erneni Subrahmanyam. → Expansion: Dharasana salt depot raid (Sarojini Naidu·Webb Miller); Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's 'Khudai Khidmatgar' (NWFP); Gandhi's arrest (Yerawada).
	Round Table·Gandhi·Irwin 1930–1931	→ Three Round Tables: First (1930, Congress boycott); second (1931, Gandhi the sole Congress representative, clash with Ambedkar); third (1932, Congress boycott) → 1935 Act. → Gandhi·Irwin Pact: 5 March 1931 Delhi pact — suspension of the movement·release of prisoners; Sarojini 'Two Mahatmas'; approved by the Karachi Congress (1931, Patel president).
	Communal Award·Poona Pact 1932	→ Communal Award: 16 August 1932 (Ramsay MacDonald) — separate electorates for the depressed classes → Gandhi's fast-unto-death at Yerawada.
		→ Poona Pact: 24 September 1932 (Gandhi–Ambedkar) — joint electorates instead of separate + reserved seats (71→147 in the provincial legislatures). Civil Disobedience suspended in May 1934.
Quick Recall → Civil Disobedience: Dandi Salt March (12 March–6 April 1930) · Gandhi·Irwin 1931 · Communal Award→Poona Pact 1932		
Congress Socialist Party 【 Left · CSP 】 1934 Patna·Bombay Acharya Narendra Dev·JP Narayan	Founding 1934	→ Background: 1929 economic depression·the attraction of socialism; leaders — Acharya Narendra Dev (president), Jayaprakash Narayan, Achyut Patwardhan, Minoo Masani; Nehru's socialist ideas (1936 Lucknow presidential address); 1939 Bose's Forward Bloc.
11 · Towards Freedom 1936–1947 CE · 1937 elections → INA → Quit India → Partition		
1937 Elections · Bose·W II 【 Political · Towards Freedom 】 1937–1941 Congress·Bose	1937 Elections·Ministries 1935 Act implemented	→ Congress Rule: Congress ministries in 8 of the 11 provinces (~2 years 4 months); Madras — Rajaji; Tanguturi Prakasam land reforms as Revenue Minister; ministers' salary reduced ₹2000→₹500.
	Subhas Bose·Tripuri 1938–1939	→ Tripuri Crisis: Haripura (1938) president; at Tripuri (1939) victory over Pattabhi Sitaramayya whom Gandhi had backed ('this is my defeat'–Gandhi) → resignation → Forward Bloc (3 May 1939). → WWII: Linlithgow's unilateral war declaration (September 1939) → resignation of the Congress ministries; rejection of the August Offer (1940); Individual Satyagraha (first satyagrahi Vinoba Bhave, second Nehru).
Cripps·Quit India·INA 【 Towards Freedom · Movement 】 1942–1945 Bombay·Singapore Gandhi·Bose	Cripps Mission·Quit India 1942	→ Cripps Mission: March 1942 (Stafford Cripps) — proposal of dominion status; Congress rejection; Gandhi 'a post-dated cheque on a crashing bank'. → Quit India: 8 August 1942 Bombay Gowalia Tank resolution; Gandhi 'Do or Die'; arrest of the leaders on 9 August; underground leaders — Aruna Asaf Ali, JP Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia, Usha Mehta (secret radio); parallel governments (Satara·Nana Patil, Tamralipta, Ballia).
	Azad Hind Fauj (INA) Bose 1943	→ INA: First formation by Captain Mohan Singh (Singapore 1942); Subhas Chandra Bose Supreme Commander; Azad Hind Provisional Government (21 October 1943, Singapore); 'Jai Hind', 'Give me blood...'; Rani Jhansi Regiment (Captain Lakshmi Sehgal). → Red Fort Trial: Bose's air crash (18 August 1945); the INA Red Fort trial (November 1945 — Shah Nawaz Khan·Sehgal·Dhillon; Bhulabhai Desai's defence) → a wave of national sympathy.
Quick Recall → Quit India 8 August 1942 (Do or Die) · INA — Bose's Azad Hind government 1943 · Red Fort trial 1945		
Transfer of Power · Partition 【 Towards	Cabinet Mission·Naval Mutiny 1946	→ Cabinet Mission: May 1946 (Pethick Lawrence·Cripps·Alexander) — rejection of Pakistan, a weak centre, Constituent Assembly; Constituent Assembly elections; interim government (2 September 1946, Nehru vice-president).
		→ Naval Mutiny·Direct Action: RIN Mutiny (18 February 1946, HMIS Talwar, B.C.Dutt); the Muslim League's 'Direct Action Day' (16 August 1946) → Calcutta killings·Noakhali riots (Gandhi's peace tour).

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler · Period	Key Events · Exam Points
Freedom · Partition] 1945–1947 Delhi	Mountbatten-Independence 1947	→ Mountbatten Plan: 3 June 1947 (designed by V.P.Menon) — India-Pakistan partition, partition of Bengal-Punjab, NWFP plebiscite; Gandhi's opposition ('the partition will be over my dead body').
		→ Independence: Indian Independence Act (royal assent 18 July 1947); Pakistan 14 August-India 15 August 1947; boundary commission Sir Cyril Radcliffe; INC president J.B.Kripalani; Nehru 'Tryst with Destiny'; assassination of Gandhi 30 January 1948 (Godse).
Quick Recall → Cabinet Mission 1946 · Mountbatten Plan 3 June 1947 · Independence 15 August 1947 (Radcliffe Line) · assassination of Gandhi 30 January 1948		
★ 15 August 1947 — India achieved Independence. About 200 years of British rule ended and India became an independent country · at midnight Jawaharlal Nehru's 'Tryst with Destiny' speech · first Prime Minister Nehru, first (and last British) Governor-General Mountbatten · emergence as a sovereign republic on 26 January 1950.		
12 · Integration of States 1947–1949 CE · Patel-V.P.Menon · integration of 562 princely states		
Integrati on Process [Princely State · Integration] 1947–1949 States Department Sardar Patel · V.P.Menon	The Entire Process 562 princely states	→ Background: 562 princely states by 1947; the choice of integration/independence under the Independence Act; Sardar Patel (States Department) + V.P.Menon (secretary) integrated almost all of them with the 'Instrument of Accession'.
		→ Three Exceptions: 3 that did not integrate: Junagadh, Kashmir, Hyderabad.
	Junagadh · Kashmir 1947–1948	→ Junagadh: 75% Hindu population; the Nawab's declaration for Pakistan → Indian forces + plebiscite (1948) → integration into India.
		→ Kashmir: King Hari Singh (Hindu), ~77% Muslim population; a Pathan/Pak attack → Instrument of Accession 26 October 1947 → Indian army; UN ceasefire (1949); Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.
Hyderabad · Operation Polo 1948 (Telangana centre)	→ Background: 7th Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan; Prime Minister Laik Ali; Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen Razakars (Kasim Razvi); violation of the Standstill Agreement (29 November 1947) + the Telangana armed struggle.	
	→ Operation Polo: Military/'police' action 13–17 September 1948 (General J.N.Chaudhuri) → Nizam's surrender → Hyderabad merged into the Indian Union (17 September 1948); the Nizam made Rajpramukh.	
Quick Recall → Princely states: 562 · Patel+V.P.Menon · exceptions Junagadh-Kashmir-Hyderabad · Operation Polo 13–17 September 1948		
13 · Tribal · Peasant Movements Struggles against land-revenue-forced labour · Alluri-Komaram Bheem		
Key Peasant Movements [Peasant · Struggle] 1859–1947 Nationwide The peasantry	Bengal-Deccan-Bihar Indigo-Deccan-Pabna	→ Indigo Revolt: 1859–60 Bengal (Vishnu-Digambar Biswas); the play 'Nil Darpan' (Dinabandhu Mitra); Indigo Commission 1860.
		→ Deccan-Pabna: Deccan peasant riots (1875, Poona — against the Marwari moneylenders) → Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879; Pabna movement (1873–76, Bengal).
	Gandhian Peasant Satyagrahas Champaran-Kheda-Bardoli	→ Champaran-Kheda: Champaran (1917, indigo Teenkathia — Gandhi-Rajendra Prasad); Kheda (1918, Gujarat — Patel-revenue remission).
→ Bardoli-Tebhaga-Eka: Bardoli Satyagraha (1928, 'No Revenue' — the 'Sardar' title for Patel); Tebhaga struggle (Bengal 1946–47, 1/3 crop share); Eka movement (Awadh 1921–22, Madari Pasi); Moplah revolt (Malabar 1921).		
Quick Recall → Peasantry: Indigo 1859-Deccan 1875→1879 Act-Champaran 1917-Bardoli 1928(Sardar)-Tebhaga 1946		
Alluri Sitarama Raju [Tribal · Andhra] 1922–1924 Rampa-Manyam (Agency) 'Hero of Manyam'	Rampa/Manyam Revolt Koya tribals	→ Causes: Restrictions on podu cultivation-toddy tapping, the reserved-forest policy, atrocities of the muttadars-Gudem tahsildar Bastian; followers Gam Mallu Dora-Gam Gantam Dora-Aggiraju.
		→ Struggle-Death: Attack on the Chintapalli police station 22 August 1922 (for weapons); capture of Gam Mallu Dora 1923; Alluri captured and shot at Koyyuru 7 May 1924.
Komaram Bheem [Tribal · Telangana] 1940 Jodeghat-Adilabad Gond resistance	Jal-Jangal-Jameen Gond tribal struggle	→ Background: The Nizam's 1917 forest act → lack of tribal land-forest rights ('banchari'-'dumpa' taxes); a guerrilla struggle with Gond-Kolam-Naikpod tribals; slogan 'Jal-Jangal-Jameen'; autonomy of 12 Gond villages.
		→ Death: Jodeghat centre; Bheem + nine followers killed in a night raid by the Nizam's forces (October 1940) — inspiration for the Telangana Armed Peasant Struggle.

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler • Period	Key Events • Exam Points
14 • Telangana Armed Peasant Struggle 1946–1951 CE • Land-Livelihood-Liberation		
Andhra Mahasabha • Communist Background [Telangana • Organisation] 1930–1944 Hyderabad State Suravaram-Madapati-Ravi Narayana Reddy	Andhra Mahasabha-Party Founded 1930	→ Leaders: Andhra Mahasabha (1930) — Suravaram Pratap Reddy-Madapati Hanumantha Rao-Burgula Ramakrishna Rao; Hyderabad/Andhra Communist Party — Ravi Narayana Reddy-Baddam Yella Reddy-Makhdoom Mohiuddin-Arutla Ramachandra Reddy-Puchalapalli Sundarayya-Chandra Rajeswara Rao. → Problems: Vetti (the forced-labour system), feudalism (deshmukh/dora), levy, land transfers.
Armed Struggle [Telangana • Armed] 1946–1951 Nalgonda-Warangal Peasantry-Communists	Opening Events Bandagi-Ailamma-Kadavendi	→ Key Events: Sheikh Bandagi's murder over a land dispute (26 July 1940, Jangaon); Chakali Ailamma's struggle (Palakurthi, against Visnour deshmukh Ramachandra Reddy — the episode of protecting the crop). → Kadavendi (1946): Levy collection by the landlady Janamma; Doddi Komaraiah killed in the goondas' firing → a turning point for the armed struggle.
	Expansion-Goal 1946–1951	→ Continuation: Kadavendi-Parakala-Bairanpalli-Devaruppula — village republics-land distribution; goal 'Land-Livelihood-Liberation'; nearly 4,000 martyrs. → Conclusion: Began with the Nizam-Razakars, and after the 1948 Operation Polo also clashed with the Indian army; the struggle was withdrawn in 1951.
	Women in the Struggle 'We made history'	→ Women Leaders: Chakali Ailamma-Arutla Kamala-Mallu Swarajyam-Kuduripaka Rajavva; the 'Stree Shakti Sanghatana'; Koya-Chenchu Adivasi women.
Quick Recall → Telangana Armed Struggle 1946–51 • Ailamma-Bandagi-Doddi Komaraiah (Kadavendi 1946) • Land-Livelihood-Liberation		
15 • Dalit • Bahujan Movements Anti-caste-discrimination • struggles for social justice		
Jyotiba Phule [Dalit • Bahujan] 1873, Pune Maharashtra Satyashodhak Samaj	Satyashodhak Samaj 'Father of the Indian Social Revolution'	→ Work: Satyashodhak Samaj (24 September 1873); opposition to caste-priesthood; girls' school (1848); books 'Gulamgiri'-'Sarvajanic Satyadharm'; Ambedkar regarded him as a guru.
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar [Dalit • Constitution] 1891–1956 Maharashtra 'Father of the Constitution'	Movements-Organisations Mahad-Manusmriti-Poona	→ Social Struggles: Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha (1924); Mahad Satyagraha (1927, water rights at Chavdar tank); burning of the Manusmriti (25 December 1927); Kalaram temple entry (Nashik 1930); Poona Pact (1932). → Writings-Slogan: Journals 'Mooknayak'-'Bahishkrit Bharat'; books 'Annihilation of Caste'-'The Buddha and His Dhamma'; slogan 'Educate, Agitate, Organise'; adoption of Buddhism in 1956; chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee.
Quick Recall → Ambedkar: Mahad 1927-burning of the Manusmriti 1927-Poona Pact 1932-'Educate-Agitate-Organise'-Father of the Constitution-1956 Buddhism		
Southern Regional Dalit Movements [Bahujan • Regional] 1888–1925 Kerala-Tamil-Andhra Narayana Guru-Periyar-Bhagya Reddy	Narayana Guru • Periyar Kerala-Tamil Nadu	→ Narayana Guru: Ezhava caste; SNDP Yogam (1903); 1888 consecration of Shiva at Aruvippuram; 'One caste-One religion-One God'; Vaikom Satyagraha (1924–25, temple entry). → Periyar: E.V.Ramaswamy Naicker — the Self-Respect/Dravidian movement (1925); 'Kudi Arasu' journal; Dravidar Kazhagam (1944); 'Socrates of South Asia'.
	Adi-Andhra-Sahu-Justice Andhra-Kolhapur-Madras	→ Bhagya Reddy Varma: The Hyderabad Adi-Hindu movement; in 1917 renamed the Bezvada Panchama conference the 'Adi Andhra Conference'; Jagan Mitra Mandal. → Sahu-Justice Party: Chhatrapati Sahu Maharaj (Kolhapur) — 50% reservation for the backward castes in 1920 (the first in India); Justice Party/South Indian Liberal Federation (1916, Madras — Nair-Tyagaraja Chetti).

Dynasty / Kingdom	Ruler · Period	Key Events · Exam Points
16 · Women's Movements Social reform → associations → right to vote → women in the national movement		
Reform-Associations 【 Women · Reform 】 1829–1929 Nationwide Reformers·Women's associations	Acts-Reformers Sati-Widow-Child Marriage	→ Acts: Abolition of sati 1829 (Ram Mohan-Bentinck); Widow Remarriage Act 1856 (Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar); Age of Consent Act 1891 (Malabari); Sarda Act 1929 (prohibition of child marriage; girl 14·boy 18). → Women Reformers: Savitribai Phule (the first woman teacher, 1848 girls' school); Pandita Ramabai (Sharada Sadan); Andhra — Veeresalingam's widow remarriage (1881).
	Women's Associations WIA-AIWC	→ Organisations: Women's Indian Association (WIA, 1917, Margaret Cousins; president Annie Besant); All India Women's Conference (AIWC, 1926, Pune; Cousins); leaders Sarojini Naidu·Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay·Rajkumari Amrit Kaur·Muthulakshmi Reddy.
Right to Vote-Women in the National Movement 【 Women · Political 】 1917–1947 Nationwide	Suffrage Movement From 1917	→ Sequence: Southborough Committee (1918) denial of the vote → Madras first to grant women's suffrage (1920)·Bombay 1921·UP 1923; Muthulakshmi Reddy — first woman nominated to a Legislative Council; 1935 Act → 41+ women in 1937.
	Women in the National Movement Dandi-Quit India·INA	→ Leaders: Madame Cama (1907 Stuttgart flag); Sarojini Naidu (first Indian woman INC president 1925); Kasturba·Kamala Nehru in the Salt Satyagraha; Quit India — Aruna Asaf Ali·Sucheta Kripalani·Usha Mehta; the martyrdom of Matangini Hazra·Kanaklata Barua. → INA-Telangana: INA Rani Jhansi Regiment — Captain Lakshmi Sehgal; Rani Gaidinliu (Naga); Chakali Ailamma·Mallu Swarajyam in the Telangana struggle; Andhra — Durgabai Deshmukh·Maganti Annapurnamma.
Quick Recall → Women: WIA 1917·AIWC 1926 · vote Madras 1920 · Sarojini (first INC woman president) · Aruna·Usha Mehta·Lakshmi Sehgal		
17 · Exam-Key Cross-Tables — Acts · Sessions · Journals · Titles Revision at a glance		
Key Acts-Pacts 【 Political · Acts 】 Chronology	Constitutional Acts 1773–1935	→ Sequence: 1773 Regulating · 1784 Pitt's India · 1833 Charter · 1858 Better Government (Crown rule) · 1861/1892 Councils · 1909 Minto-Morley · 1919 Montagu-Chelmsford (Dyarchy) · 1935 Government Act (provincial autonomy).
	Pacts-Awards 1916–1947	→ Key: Lucknow Pact (1916, Congress-League); Gandhi-Irwin (1931); Communal Award (1932); Poona Pact (1932); Standstill Agreement (1947, Hyderabad); Mountbatten Plan (3 June 1947).
Key Congress Sessions 【 Political · Session 】 1885–1947	Landmark Sessions Presidents-Resolutions	→ List: 1885 Bombay (W.C.Banerjee, founding); 1887 Madras (Tyabji, first Muslim); 1906 Calcutta (Naoroji, 'Swaraj' for the first time); 1907 Surat (split); 1916 Lucknow (Congress-League pact); 1917 Calcutta (Annie Besant, first woman).
		→ More: 1920 Nagpur (Non-Cooperation); 1924 Belgaum (Gandhi's sole presidency); 1929 Lahore (Nehru, Purna Swaraj); 1931 Karachi (Patel, Fundamental Rights); 1938 Haripura·1939 Tripuri (Bose).
Journals·Writing S 【 Towards Freedom · Journals 】 —	Key Journals Editors	→ List: Kesari/Maratha (Tilak); New India/Commonweal (Annie Besant); The People/Vande Mataram (Lajpat Rai); Bengalee (Surendranath Banerjee); Sambad Kaumudi (Ram Mohan); Mooknayak/Bahishkrit Bharat (Ambedkar); Kudi Arasu (Periyar); Vivekavardhani (Veeresalingam); Ghadar (Ghadar Party).
Titles·Firsts 【 Towards Freedom · Titles 】 —	Prominent Titles Titles	→ List: Naoroji — Grand Old Man of India; Tilak — Lokmanya/Father of Indian Unrest; Lajpat Rai — Punjab Kesari; Gokhale — Socrates of Maharashtra; Banerjee — Indian Burke; Patel — Sardar (Bardoli); Prakasam — Andhra Kesari; Phule — Father of the Social Revolution; Ghaffar Khan — Frontier Gandhi.
	Firsts Firsts	→ List: First INC president W.C.Banerjee; first Muslim president Tyabji (1887); first woman president Annie Besant (1917); first Indian woman president Sarojini Naidu (1925); first Indian to the British Parliament Naoroji (1892); first state for women's suffrage Madras (1920); first reservation initiative Sahu Maharaj (1920).
Mnemonics 【 Towards Freedom · Mnemonics 】 —	Points to Remember —	→ Moderate 3 Ps: Prayer–Petition–Protest = the Moderate method.
		→ Lal-Bal-Pal: Lajpat Rai (Lal) – Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Bal) – Bipin Chandra Pal (Pal) = the Extremist trio.
		→ Sequence: Plassey(1757)→Buxar(1764)→Diwani(1765); Simon(1927)→Nehru Report(1928)→Lahore(1929)→Dandi(1930)→Poona Pact(1932)→1935 Act→Quit India(1942)→Independence(1947).
		→ Decoding the Acts: 1919 = Dyarchy (dyarchy in the provinces); 1935 = provincial autonomy + dyarchy at the centre.