

SAFALTA CLASS™

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

HISTORY BY- SUJEET BAJPAI SIR



Social Reforms

Reason

Orthodox Society
 सन्दिवादी समाज

AKBAR II

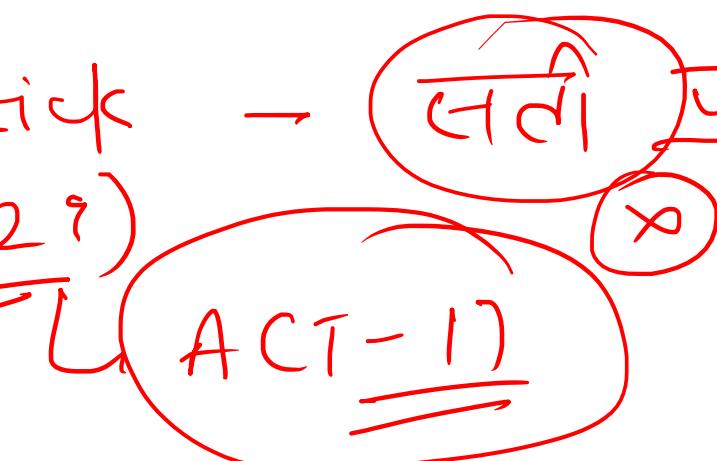
Precepts of Jesus

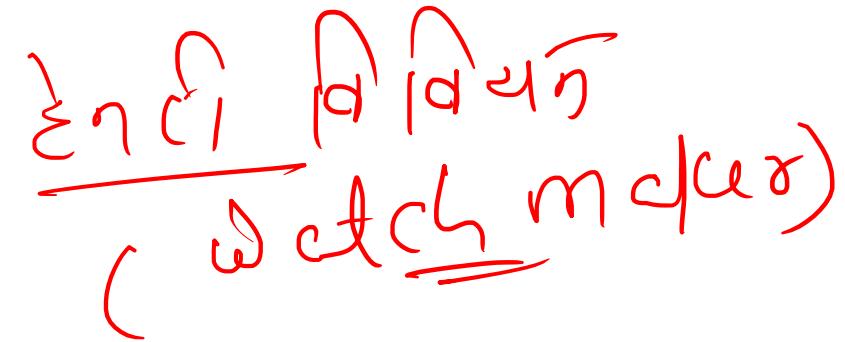
Raja

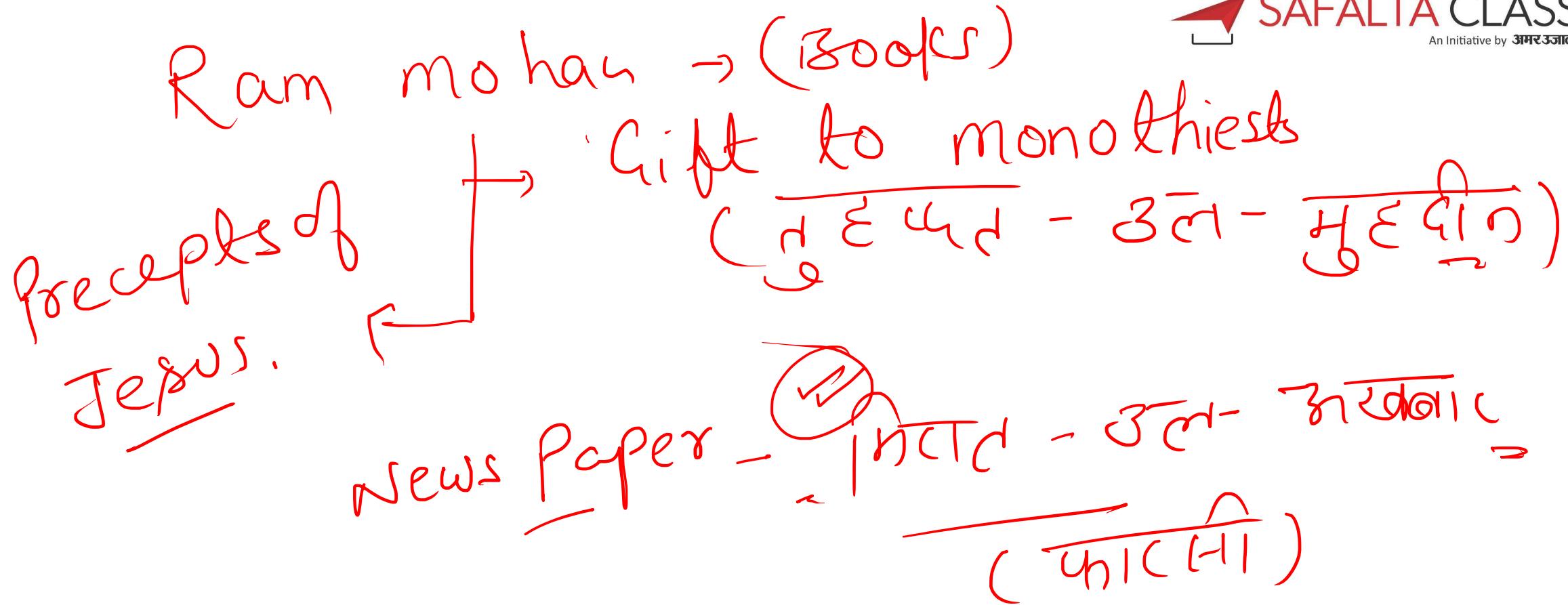
Ram Mohan Roy

1828

एकावरताद् = (monotheism)

W. Bentick - सर्वी पथा
 (1829) 

- > निर्माय (1811 - 181) + 
- > Roy → 1833 (death)
 (Bristol, London)



Social Reforms in India.

Social Reforms in India were triggered by British Policies.

These social reforms were religious and political in nature.

Brahmo Samaj (1828) - (Believe in monotheism)

founder - Raja Ram Mohan Roy

he was given title Raja by Mughal Emperor Akbar - II.

By efforts of Ram Mohan Roy ; William Bentick ended Sati System (1829) → Act 17.

R M Roy known as Father of Modern India

He was also known as Father of ~~Journalism~~ Journalism in India.

JOURNALISM

➢ शैक्षणिक विद्यालयों में

➢ Widow Remarriage (1856)

↳ Canning

Arya Samaj (1875) Bombay

founder - Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

His real name was Mool Shankar.

His teacher was Viswananda.

He wrote a book Satyavetha Peakash.

His slogan was Go Rauc to Vedas.

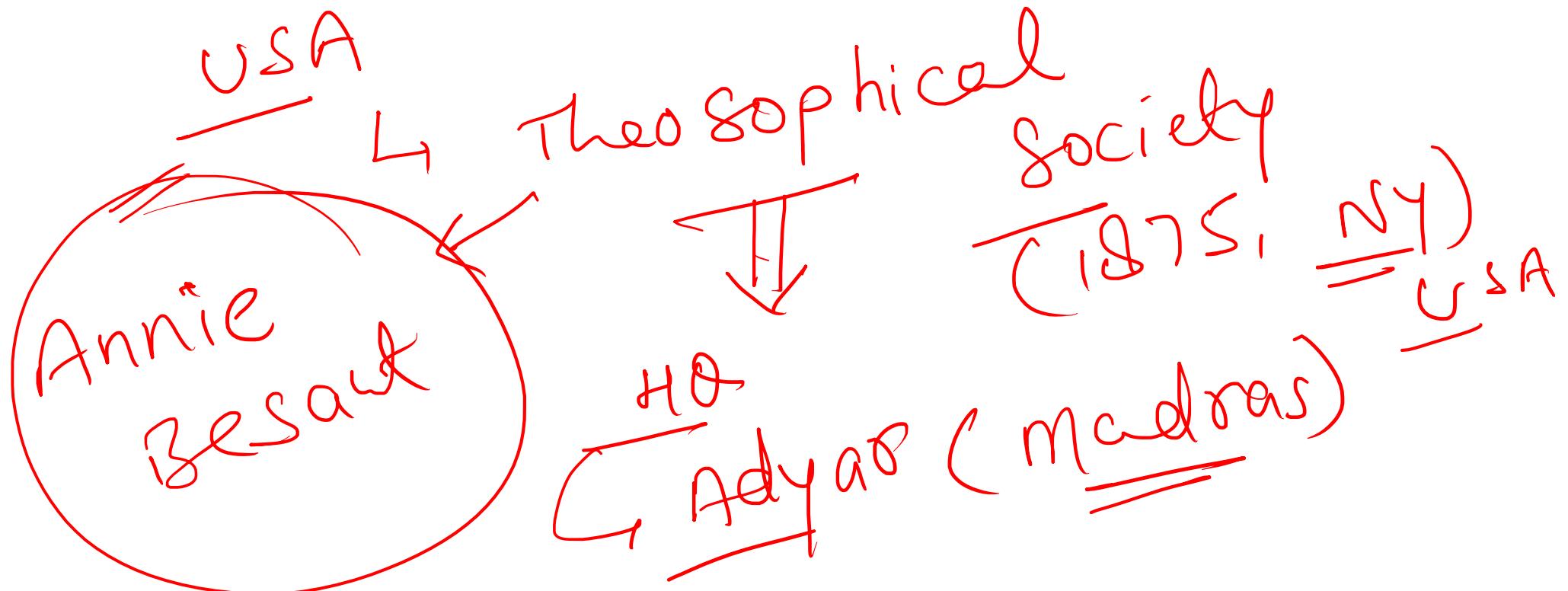
He started Shuddhi Movement.

Dala Hansraj & Lajpat Rai started DAV schools.

Ist

Lahore

DAV



V. Chiplal called Arya Samaj Father of Indian Unrest.
Dayanand was first Indian thinker who used
word Swaraj.

Theosophical Society (1875, New York) ✓

Founder - Madame Blavatsky & Col. Olcott.

Office in India - Adyar (Madras)

Annie Besant also joined theosophical society

About Annie Besant - (from Ireland) ✓

She came to India from Ireland.

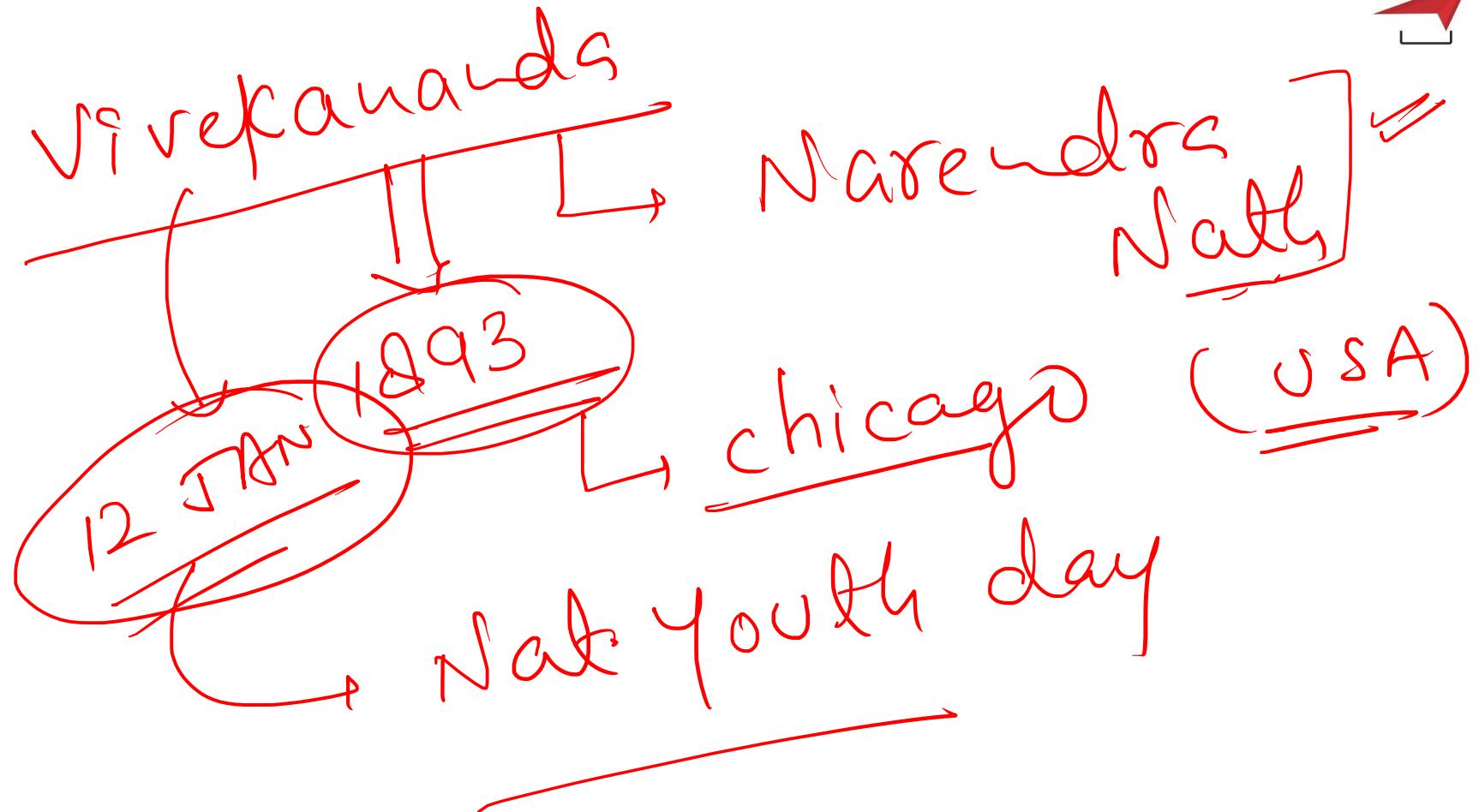
She founded Central Hindu School and Home Rule League

Central Hindu School Location - Bonnars

Home Rule League Location - Madras

Newspapers -
Commonweal

She was first women president of congress.



~~DN~~

Ram Krishna Mission (1897, Belur Matha)

founder - Swami Vivekanand.

His real name was Narendra Nath.

He adopted name Vivekanand on suggestion of
Ruler of Khetia → (Maharaj → Ajit Singh)

Vivekanand went to Chicago in 1893 to attend
the parliament of religion.

Margret Nobel came to India from Ireland to
join Ram Krishna Mission.

Sister Nivedita

शुनाएँ (क्रीत)

शुक्रात | socrates

लेटो

करेतु

विद्युत

She was also known as Sister Nivedita.

Prayer Society (1867, Maharashtra) ~~gaccd~~ ✓

Founder - Atmaram, Panduranga & M.G. Romade.

Romade was influenced by Brahmo Samaj.

He is known as Somalēs ^{c. 1870} of Western India.

Romade founded Deen Education Society & Widow Remarriage Association.

जाति प्रश्ना का अधिकार

Satyashodhak Samaj - (c. 1873, Pune)

Founder - Jyotiba Phule.

Book - Autobiography.

Newspaper - Samyavachar.

CAA - 19

Aatmi Samman Andolan - (1925, T.N.).
founder - Ramashankar Naikar

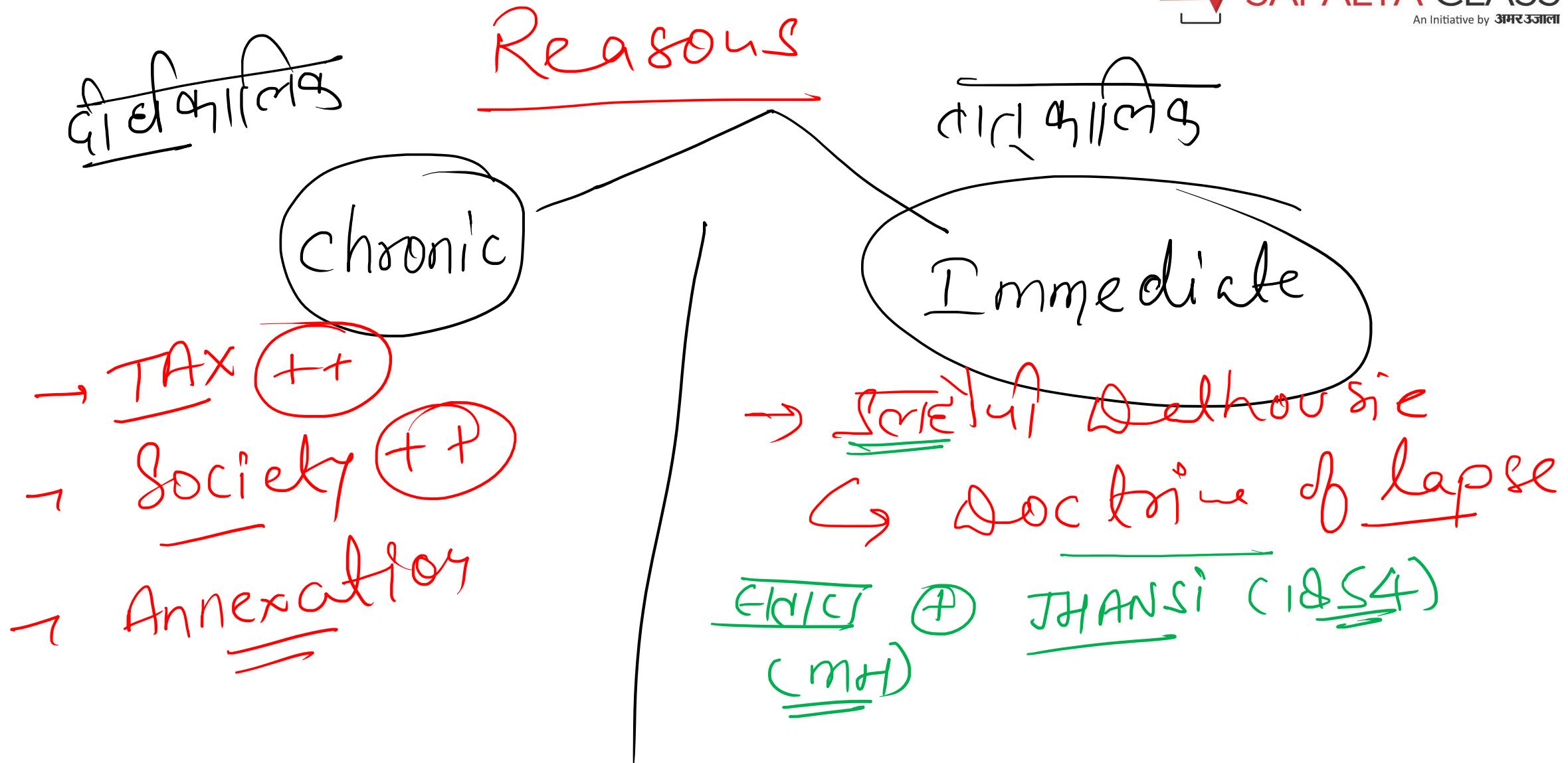
He was also known as Pewyan (means great soul)

Ahmadiya Movement (1889, Punjab) -

founder - Mirza Ghulam Ahmad.

THE REVOLT OF 1857





- **REVOLT OF 1857:** British Queen Victoria - Ist
- British Prime Minister- Palmrstone.
- Governor General of India- Lord Canning
- Mughal Emperor- Bahadur Shah Zafar. (Π)

31st May 1857 (५८८ +
~~(१८)~~)

- ★ विद्रोह के समय इंग्लैंड के प्रधानमंत्री-पामर्स्टन थे।
- ★ भारत के गवर्नर जनरल-लार्ड कैनिंग
- ★ विद्रोह के समय भारत का सम्राट - बहादुरशाह जफर

Revolt Of 1857 - sujeet bajpai sir

* Preplanned Date of Revolt - 31st May 1857.

* Reasons -

- i) Chronic → a) Heavy Tax on former Reason
 b) Interference in Indian Society.
 c) Annexation over Indian States.

ii) Immediate Reason- Doctrine of Lapse given by Dalhousie

- a) States → SATARA, Udaipur (U.P), Sambhalpur, Baghat (Jhansi)

~~RR~~ In 1856 → Annexation over Awadh on the basis of Maladministration.

- c) Use of greased Cartridges in Enfield Rifles.

प्रथम विदेशी युद्ध
 21/1

29th March → 8 April



Revolt of 1857

विद्रोह

⇒ विद्रोह की प्र० घोषित दिन 31st May
1857.

⇒ Reason → Chronic (गिरिजाहीक अवस्था)
- शिक्षानीति पर अनुचित गुण.

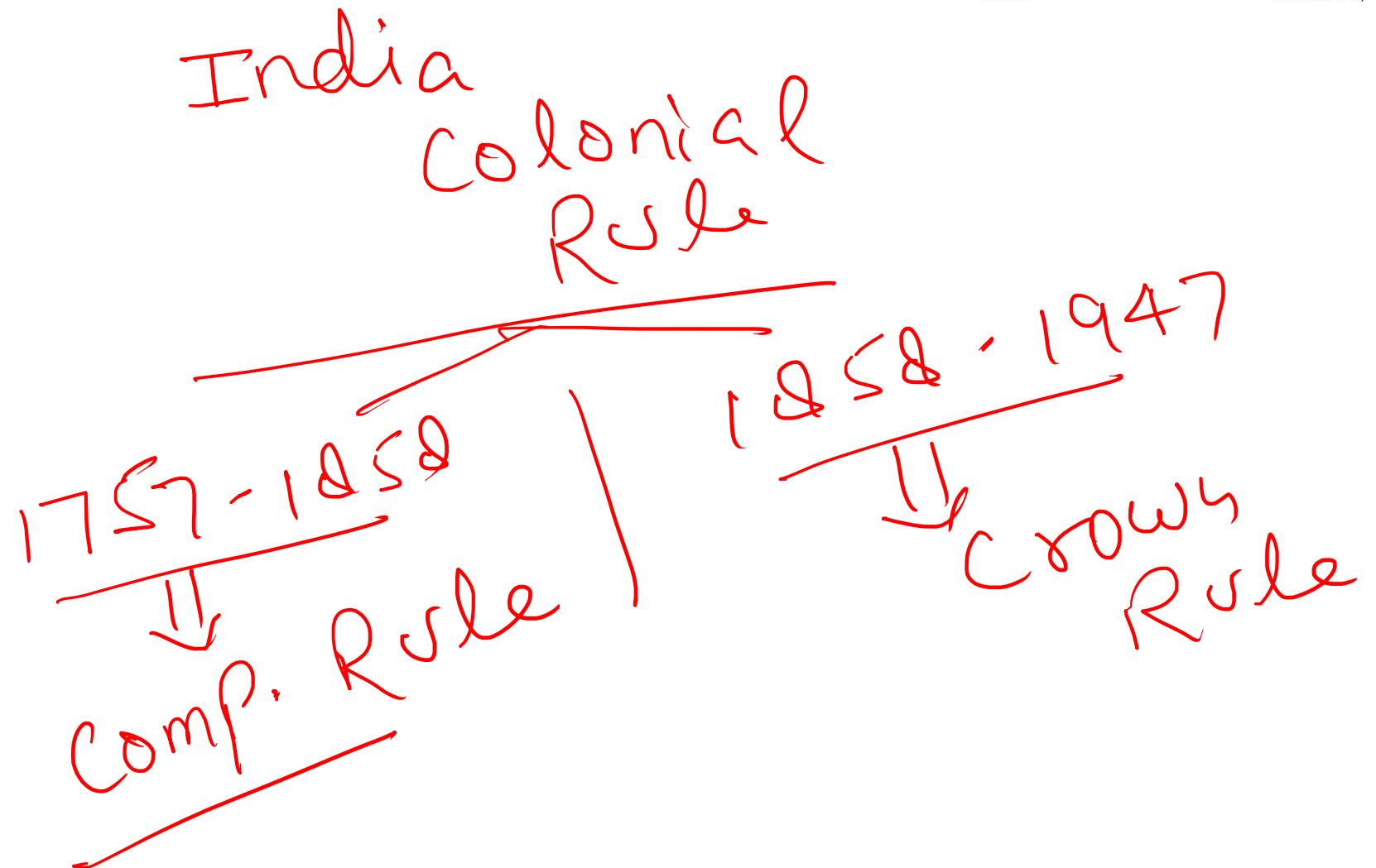
⇒ मारतीर्थ समाज में हस्तक्षेप (Interference)
 ⇒ मारतीर्थ राष्ट्रों पर केब्या किया जाना।

Immediate Reason (लातभालीक विकास)
 ⇒ इन्हीं की द्वारा Doctrine of lapse
 किया जाया।

⇒ गतेश - सातारा, झगड़पुर (U.P) Samshalpur
 Baghat, Jhansi

⇒ 1856 - फूर्शासन के द्वारा पर उबेत
 पर केब्या किया जाना।

⇒ Enfield Rifle में जबीं वाले कारबुरों
 का उच्चार।

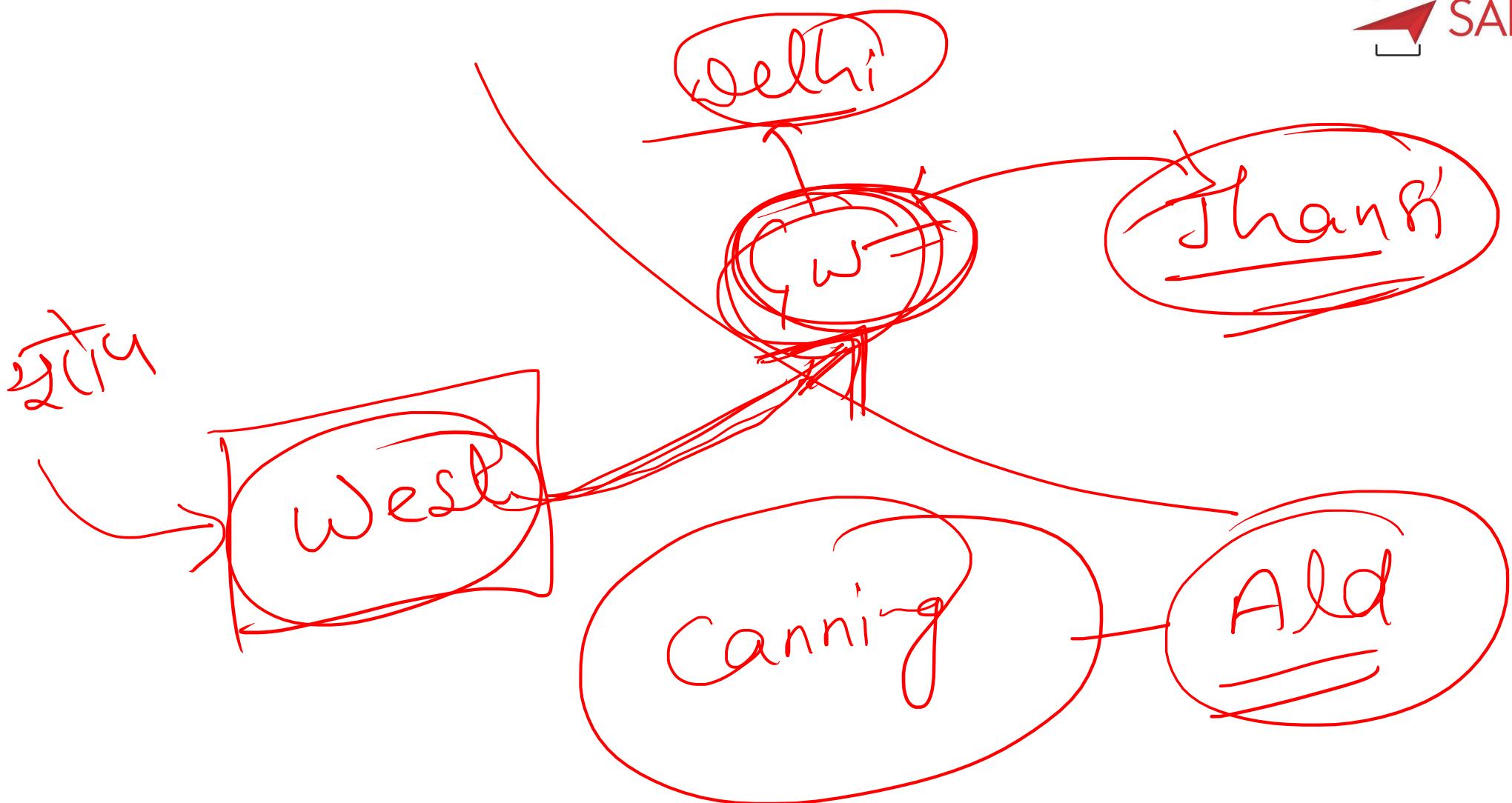


Expansion Of Revolt -

- a) Ist Outbreak - Barrackpur (Bengal).
 - * Maugal Pauday killed General Baugh on 29 March 1857.
 - * Maugal Pauday was hanged on 2nd April '1857.
 - * He was the soldier was 34th Regiment

- b) IInd Outbreak - [10 May '1857 (Meerut)]
 - * This was first major outbreak.
 - * Two regiments revolted in Meerut.
(20 NI & 3 LC)

- c) IIIrd Outbreak - [11 May '1857 (Delhi)]
 - * Leader of revolt in Delhi was 'Bakhat Khan.'
 - * Leader of revolt of 1857 was 'Bahadur Shah II'



रूपोत्ते का विसंतार Expansion of Rovolt

- ⇒ 1st विद्रोह - Barrackpore (Bengal)
 (बैरकपुर)
- ⇒ मौल पाहुड़ी की 29 मार्च 1857 को
 बारकपुर छाँगा (Baugh) की हत्या कर दी गई
- ⇒ मौल पाहुड़ी की 18 अप्रैल 1857 को
 फँसी दी गई थी,
- ⇒ मौल पाहुड़ी 34th Regiment के रिपब्लिक-
- IInd विद्रोह
- ⇒ 10 मार्च 1857 मैरठ (मेरठ)
- ⇒ यह घटना बड़ा विद्रोह था।
- मैरठ में 2 Regiment की विद्रोह की था।
 (मेरठ)

3rd विद्रोह - ११ May 1857 (Delhi)
 ⇒ भिल्ही में विद्रोह का नीता बख्त था।
 ⇒ 1857 के विद्रोह का नीता बहादुरशाह II
 ⇒ विद्रोह की ३-मई घटना की ५/२०।

CENTRE	LEADER	BRITISH OFFICER
Delhi	Bahadur Shah & <u>Bhakhat Khan</u>	Nicolson and Hudson
Kanpur	Nana Sahib and Tatya Tope	Campbell
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal	Havelock
Jhansi & Gwalior	Rani Lakshmi Bai and Tatya Tope	Hugh Rose
Jagdishpur	Babu Kunwar Singh	William Taylor and Winset Eyre
Faizabad	Maulavi Ahmadulla	General Renard
Allahabad	Liyaqat Ali	Colonel Neil
Bareily	Khan Bahadur	Winset Eyre

विद्रोह का विस्तारः

केन्द्र

1. दिल्ली
2. कानपुर
3. लखनऊ
4. झांसी एवं ग्वालियर
5. जगदीशपुर
6. फैजाबाद
7. इलाहाबाद
8. बरेली

नेता

- बहादुर शाह एवं बख्त खां
 नाना साहेब एवं तात्या टोपे
 बेगम हजरत महल
 रानी लक्ष्मीबाई
- बाबू कुंअर सिंह
- मौलवी अहमदुल्ला
 लियाकत अली
 खान बहादुर

विद्रोह दबाने वाले ब्रिटिश अधिकारी

- निकोलसन एवं हडसन
 कैम्पबेल
 हैवलॉक
 ह्यूरोज
- विलियम टेलर एवं मेजर विन्सेट
 आयर
 जनरल रेनार्ड
 कर्नल नील
 विसेट आयर

#

Reasons Of Failure Of Revolt -

~~EIC~~

- * Lack of Co-ordination.
- * Lack of Weapons.
- * Lack of Support of Indian rulers and educated class.

~~SOP~~

#

Effects Of Revolt -

~~EIC~~

- * Rule of East India Company was ended in India.
- * India came under direct influence rule of British.
- * Victoria - I was declared as 1st queen of India.
- * Two new offices were created -
 - ii) Viceroy
 - + In India
 - + 1st = Canning
 - i) India Secretary
 - + In London
 - + 1st viceroy - Stanley

⇒ फैटे की 3-4 वर्षों की उम्र

⇒ ① Lack of Co-ordination (सम्बन्ध)

② Lack of weapons

③ Lack of support of judicial sector & Education class.

Effects of Revolt (लिंगे दे गावँ)

- ⇒ भारत में East India Comp. की सेवा शुरू हो गया था।
- ⇒ भारत - ब्रिटिश शासन के प्रत्यक्ष उभाव में आ गया जनरल।
- ⇒ Victoria I, की भारत की प्रेसीडेंसी दीवानत की जाय दी गयी।
- ⇒ 2 New offices (एव्व) were created -
 - ① भारत सचिव (India Secretary)
1st London
1st ~~Chennai~~ - Madras
 - ② प्रेसीडेंसी in India 1st Canning.

NATURE OF REVOLT:

- 1) Complete sepoy mutiny said by **Sir John Lawrence and Seal.**
- 2) National revolt said by **Benzamin Disraell**
- 3) Conflict between Civilization and barbarism said by **T.R.Holmes.**
- 4) Conspiracy of Hindu & Muslims against Britishers said by **James & Outram and W. Taylor.**
- 5) The great rebellion said by **Ashok Mehta.**

BOOKS ON REVOLT OF 1857:

The First War of Independence 1857- **V.D. Savarkar.**

• 1857- **S.N. Sen.**

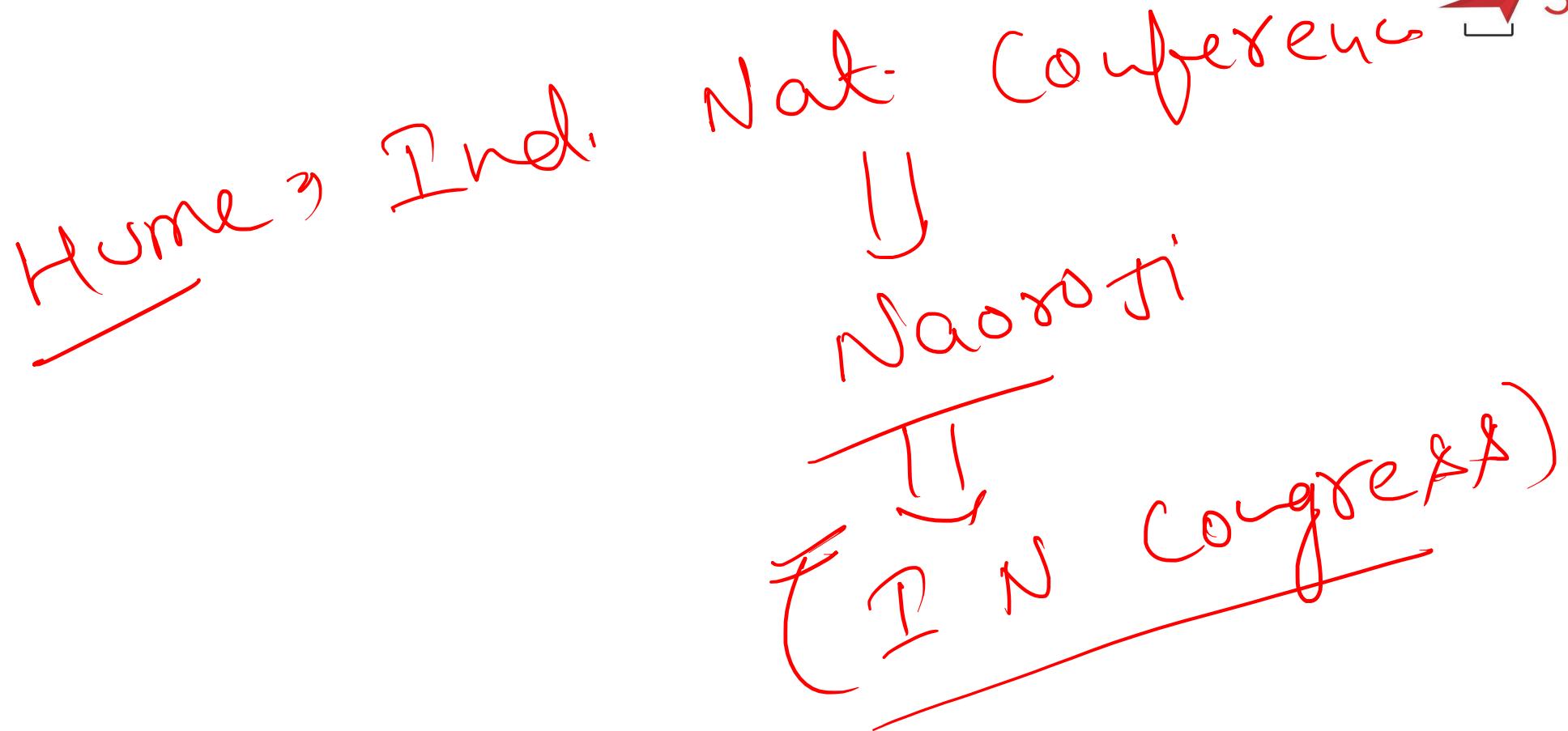
• The sepoy mutiny and rebellion of 1857- **R.C. Majumdar.**

विद्रोह का स्वरूप :

- ★ सिपाही विद्रोह - सर जॉन लारेंस एवं सीले
- ★ राष्ट्रीय विद्रोह - बेंजामिन डिजरायली (ब्रिटेन के खड़िवादी दल के)
- ★ सभ्यता और बर्बरता का संघर्ष - टी आर होम्ज
- ★ अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध हिंदु और मुसलमानों का विद्रोह - जेम्स आउट्रम

1857 के विद्रोह पर पुस्तकें:

- ★ "The Indian war of Independence" - वी.डी.सावरकर
- ★ "Eighteen fifty Seven" - एस.एन.सेन
- ★ "The Sepoy Mutiny & Rebellion of 1857" - आर.सी.मजूमदार
- ★ "The Great Rebellion" - अशोक मेहता



INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1885 - 1947)

Hermit
of Shimla

sujeet bajpai sir

- # Congress Establishment - (Dec 1885, Bombay)
- founder - A.O. Hume (as well as first secretary)
- He was a retired ICS officer. (गोपी - C.P.I.)
- He was an Ophthalmologist. (विद्या विजाहा)
- At that time Viceroy of India was Dufferin.
- First president of Congress was W.C. Bonnerjee.
- In first session of congress 72 members were present.
- Congress name was given by Dadabhai Naoroji.

- first ~~positive~~^{4th} president of congress was Dadabhai Naoroji
- first Muslim president of Congress was ^{Naoroji} ~~Badruddin Taiyyab.~~ (1886, Cal.) (1887, Madras)
- First European president of was George Yule
- India wins freedom (1888, Allahabad).
- Youngest President of Congress was Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (1923, special session of congress in Delhi).
Jdi Ist edn
mil Azad (1923, special session
of congress in Delhi).
- * Mahatma Gandhi became President of congress only once. (1924, Belgaum, Karnataka)
- First Indian woman president of Congress -
(Sarojini Naidu) (1925, Komar)

- President of Congress at the time of Independence was J.B. Kripalani.
- Dadabhai Naoroji used first time the word "Swaraj" in Congress. (1906, Calutta) FACT
- Jawaharlal Nehru used word "Purna Swaraj" first time in Congress. (1929, Lahore session of Congress).
- First demand of fundamental rights in Congress was done in 1931 Karachi.
- President in 1931 was Balabhbhai Patel.

SILVEET हैंडबुक सिर्फ