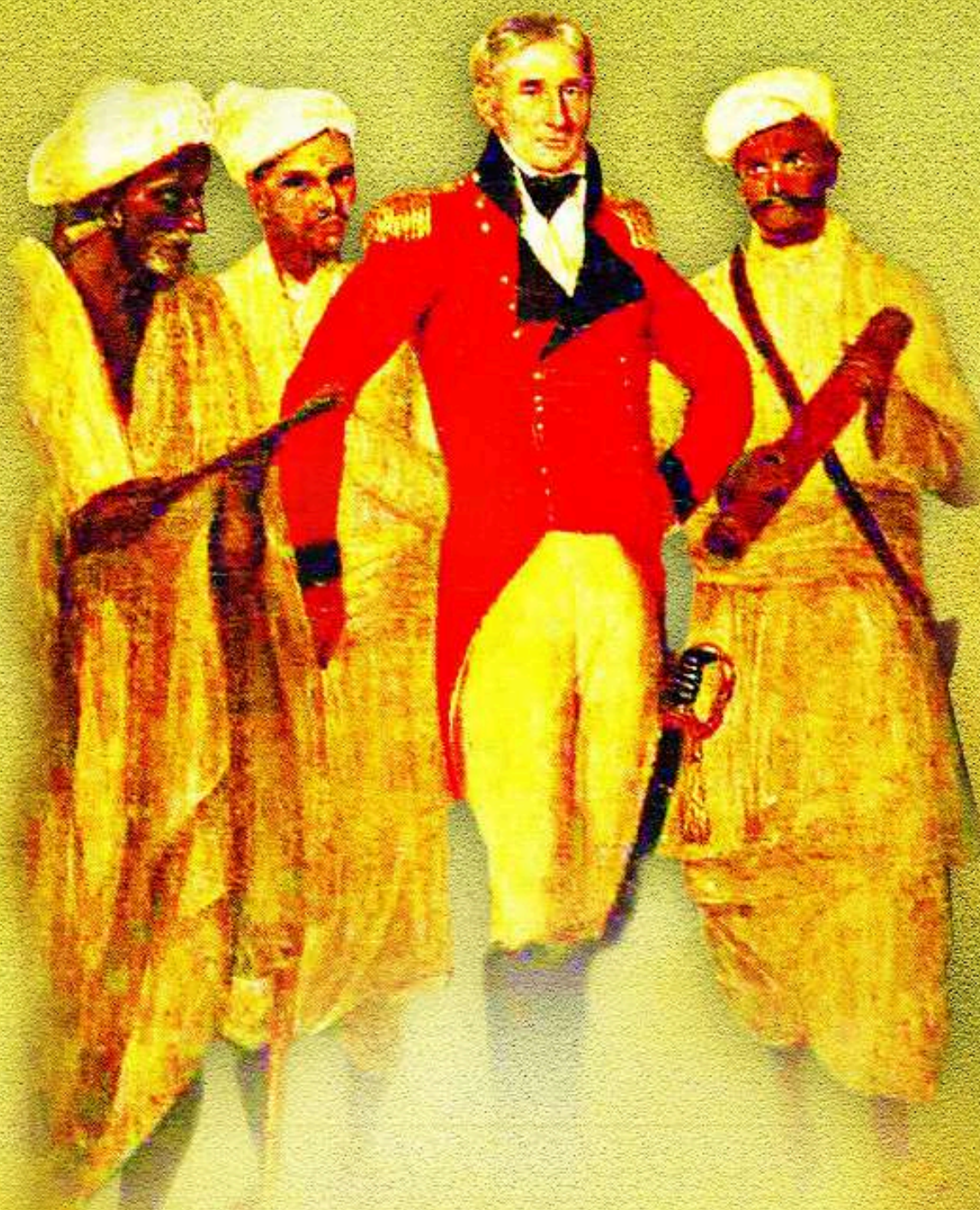




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## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

**Dear Aspirant,**

This book is dedicated to YOU, the untiring civil service aspirant who has the drive and commitment to persevere towards clearing this exam which is considered as one of the toughest exams in the world.

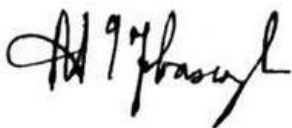
We congratulate you on choosing this book for “**Modern History**”. Our attempt here is to simplify important concepts without losing the key points. Hence, we hope you will find this book useful in your civil services journey.

**About this book**

This book is a distillation of the expertise of the faculty at Officers IAS academy, explained in simple and easy to understand language. What you get to study in this book has been painstakingly collated by our faculty through their years of teaching and mentoring thousands of aspirants.

A strong zeal from you to clear this exam combined with our coaching and textbook will, I am sure help you scale great heights.

I wish you the very best in the most important endeavour of your life.



R. A. Israel Jebasingh

(IAS, 2004 Batch All India Rank 59)

Director of Officers IAS Academy

## HOW TO USE THIS BOOK?

### **Hello Aspirant!**

There is a subtle difference between putting in effort and putting in the right & focussed effort. That difference could mean whether you get into the civil services or not!

Aspirants know that the first step to become a Civil Servant is to crack the Preliminary Exam (Prelims) conducted by the UPSC. At first glance, any UPSC Prelims question paper might give the impression that many of the questions asked were 'random', 'remote', 'unexpected', 'out of syllabus', 'from obscure areas' etc.,

But, upon careful consideration one can see that there are some hidden patterns present in the way how some of them were framed. We in the R&D of Officers IAS Academy, understand this.

Our R&D team consists of about 25 members, all of whom have appeared in multiple UPSC Mains & Interviews. This team of veterans spent a year, meticulously combing through the question papers of the past 26 years of UPSC preliminary exams to identify patterns, repetitions & outliers.

The team carefully isolated all such patterns, high-value topics from every subject and has prepared a 'hitlist'. Based on these insights we have prepared books, which we rightfully call as 'Prelims Harvest' books.

Please note: We do not advocate the use of these books as 'Standard' sources. However, instead of reading endless number of books for the UPSC preparation, aspirants can focus on the standard books (NCERTs, etc.,) for the foundational knowledge and then devote the rest of their time in studying the Officers IAS Academy's Prelims Harvest books.

So, please use the Prelims Harvest Books in conjunction with the primary sources (NCERTs, etc.,) and get the best value for your time invested in your UPSC preparation.

Thank you!

**R&D Team,**

Officers IAS Academy, Chennai.

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## ***ADVENT OF EUROPEANS AND CONSOLIDATION OF BRITISH RULE***

### **Factories/trading ports**

#### **a) Hooghly- base for piracy for Portuguese:**

- Nino da Cunha made attempts to increase Portuguese dominance in Bengal.
- On the basis of an imperial farman of 1579, they settled near Satgaon in Bengal on a river bank called Hooghly for its trade.
- They constructed huge buildings and strengthened their positions in Hooghly which shifted the trade from Satgaon to Hooghly.
- They monopolised the manufacture of salt, built a custom house of their own and started enforcing strictly the levy of duty on tobacco.
- Towards the end of the sixteenth century they made a wealthy colony in Hooghly.
- Hooghly was used as a piracy base and a centre of slave trade by the Portuguese in the Bay of Bengal region.
- They lost the favour of Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan due to the slave trade and conversion activities.
- In 1632, Hooghly was attacked and captured by Mughal Governor Qasim Khan on the Emperor's orders.

#### **b) English's first factory at south India- Masulipatnam:**

- Masulipatnam was the first settlement of the Dutch in 1605.
- The British started trading in Masulipatnam in 1611 and established a factory here in 1616 which is the first factory of British in South India (the first factory was established at Surat in 1613).
- After the construction of Fort St. George in 1639, it replaced Masulipatnam as the Headquarters of English settlements in South India.
- The French established a factory at Masulipatnam in 1669.

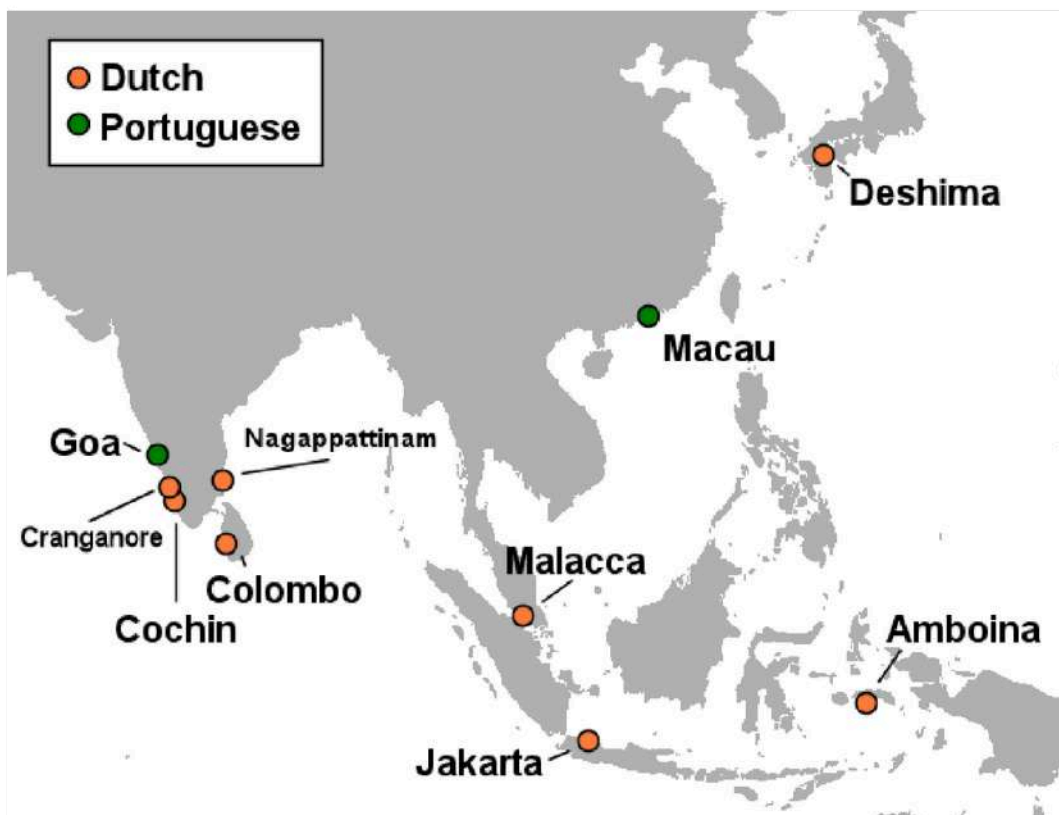
#### **c) English's first factory in Eastern India- Orissa-1633:**

- The British established their first factory in Orissa in 1633 at Hariharpur in Balasore district.



**d) Dutch's factories:**

- Masulipatnam (1605),
- Pulicat (1609),
- Surat (1616),
- Bimlipatam (1641),
- Karaikal (1645),
- Chinsurah (1653),
- Cossimbazar (Kasimbazar), Baranagore, Patna, Balasore and Nagapatnam (1658),
- Cochin (1663).





**e) Maharaja Ranjit Singh weapons:**

- Maharaja Ranjit Singh built an artillery as a potent force against the British.
- He built his artillery mostly on the aid of Foreigners especially the French.
- General Jean Francois Allard (French) , General Paola Evitable (Italian), and Claude August Court (French) were his prominent advisors on artillery.
- Claude August Court helped him the most and was also aided by a local gunsmith named Sardar Lahina Singh Majithia.
- Guns and artillery were made at Lahore.
- The rules and discipline imposed in the regular army of Ranjit Singh made it on par with the western armies.
- The Maharaja had only 35 artillery units in 1801 but when the First Anglo Sikh war happened in 1845 the sikhs had about 250 guns.
- Historians estimate that Maharaja Ranjit Singh had more than 500 artillery pieces.

**f) In 1st quarter of seventeenth century, factories of English East India Company were located in**

- Surat (1613),
- Masulipatnam (1616),
- Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach factories were made with the permission of Jahangir secured by Sir Thomas Roe around 1619.

**g) Portuguese in India**

- Early in 1535, the Portuguese Governor De Cunha had led his expedition for the capture of the town in Diu, but was defeated by the Sultan. However, around that period, the **Gujarat Sultan Bahadur Shah's kingdom was overwhelmed by the Mughal invasion**. Pressed by Mughal king Humayun on one side and the Portuguese at the gates of Diu, **Bahadur Shah entered into a treaty** with Nuno De Cunha on October 25, 1535 who agreed to assist Bahadur Shah against his enemy by land and sea.
- In turn he received **permission to construct a fortress at Diu** and a site was granted for this purpose in the harbor. After the Mughal danger receded, the Shah of Gujarat realized his mistake in allowing the Portuguese to construct the fort. **Finally Diu was conquered by the Portuguese in 1546 who ruled there till 1961**

**Wars/battles( fought between whom and the year)**

S.NO	War/ Battle	Parties involved	Year	Winner	Significance
1	Battle of Ambur	Muzaffar Zang, Chanda Sahib and French vs English, Nasir Jang and Anwar-ud-Din (Part of Second Carnatic War)	1749	Muzaffar Zang, Chanda Sahib and French	Anwar-ud-Din was killed and it demonstrated superiority of European arms and army
2	Battle of Plassey	Siraj-ud-Daula (Nawab of Bengal) vs British under Robert Clive	1757	British killed Siraj and made Mir Jafar a puppet ruler of Bengal	It laid a political significance of British power in India. They got large sums and Zamindari right of 24 parganas from the Nawab.
3	Battle of Wandiwash (Part of Third Carnatic war)	English vs French	1760	English	French lost its political influence after this War with the treaty of Paris in 1763
4	Third battle of Panipat	Marathas vs coalition of the king of Afghanistan, Ahmed Shah Durrani, the Rohillas and Nawab of Oudh (Shuja-	1761	Ahmad Shah Abdali	The battle started because Ahmad shah Abdali wanted to avenge the expulsion of his viceroy Timur Shah from Lahore by Marathas. This battle put an end

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		ud-Daula)			to Maratha ambition to rule over Northern India.
5	Battle of Buxar	Combined armies of Mir Kasim (Nawab of Bengal), Nawab of Awadh and Mughal emperor Shah Alam II vs English forces	1764	English	Treaty of Allahabad with Nawab of Awadh and Mughal emperor Shah Alam II
6	First Anglo Maratha War	English vs Marathas	1775 - 1782	Marathas	Treaty of Salbai. The English made temporary peace with Marathas to manage their contenders around the world.
7	Second Anglo Mysore War	English vs Haidar Ali	1780 - 1784	Inconclusive	Haidar Ali died of cancer in 1782 and Treaty of Mangalore was signed which made each party return back their captured territories.
8	Third Anglo Mysore War	Tipu Sultan vs English, Marathas, Nizam of Hyderabad	1790 - 1792	British	Treaty of Seringapatnam. Half of Mysore territory was taken over by the

						victors. Three crore rupees war indemnity was imposed on Tipu Sultan.
9	Battle of Kharda	Nizam of Hyderabad vs Marathas	1795	Marathas		British took Maratha dominance in a serious way
10	First Anglo-Burmese War	English vs Burmese	1824 - 1826	English		Burmese General Bandula was killed and Treaty of Yandabo was signed
11	First Anglo-Afghan war	English vs Afghan	1839 - 1842	British after a huge cost		It cost India a sum of 1.5 crore and 20,000 men
12	Battle of Chillianwala (Part of Second Anglo-Sikh War)	English vs Sikhs	1849	Indecisive		
13	Second Sikh war	British vs Sikhs	1848 - 1849	British		Punjab was annexed and three member board was formed to govern Punjab and John Lawrence being the first Commissioner

### Significant events and their chronology

#### a) Portuguese captured Goa in 1510:

- Portuguese Governor Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur Yusuf Adil Shah in 1510.
- Sati was abolished in Goa.
- Albuquerque fortified Goa and encouraged his men to have Indian wives.
- In Goa both Hindus and Muslims were prosecuted.
- In the year 1530, Goa was declared as the Portuguese Capital in India.

### **b) French occupied Madras- under leadership of Dupleix- 1746:**

- France captured Madras from the British in 1746 with help from a fleet from Mauritius under Admiral La Bourdonnais in the Battle of Madras.
- Dupleix was the French Governor-General during this time.
- This served as the immediate cause for the First Carnatic war.
- Dupleix said he captured Madras in the name of Nawab initially but he didn't give back to the Nawab.
- The Nawab sent a 10,000 member strong army and Dupleix announced he captured Madras in the name of France.
- The Nawab army under Mahfuz Khan (son of Nawab) was defeated by a small French force.
- The Madras was returned to the British under the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in exchange for Louisbourg in Acadia.



**c) Sawai Jai singh of Amber had Euclid's elements of geometry translated into sanskrit:**

- Sawai Jai Singh was the ruler of Amber(1699- 1743) and he got the title of Sawai from Aurangzeb.
- He Built the Pink City of Jaipur.
- He also had five astronomical observatories in the towns of Delhi, Jaipur, Benares, Mathura and Ujjain and Jagannatha was his astronomer.
- He also tried to promote widow remarriage but failed.
- He translated Euclid's "elements of Geometry" in Sanskrit and Napier's work on the construction and use of Logarithms.
- He also prepared a set of timetables called Jij Muhammad-shahi, to help the people in the study of astronomy.

**d) Sultan Tipu of Mysore gave money for the construction of an idol of goddess Sharada in the Sringeri temple:**

- Tipu Sultan saved Sringeri temple from the Maratha expedition.
- The Maratha army looted the temple and removed the Sharada idol.
- Tipu who was fighting in the battle at Kannur sent an army to fend away the Maratha army.
- He offered donations to the temple and made an idol of Sharada to be constructed on sandalwood.
- He also gave a silver palanquin and a spatika linga to the temple.



**e) Revenue farming in Bengal**

- The revenue farming or Ijarah system was first introduced by Mughal Emperor Jahandar Shah.
- It was introduced in Bengal during emperor Farrukhsiyar rule.
- The Ijarah system constitutes the assignment to the highest bidder and lands were given to third parties when peasants didn't have enough means to cultivate the land.
- In this the revenue farmer paid nine-tenths of the collection to the Mughal empire and kept the remaining with him as a collection fee.
- The revenue officials and his family were forbidden to take land under Ijarah.

**f) The Dutch defeated the Portuguese and built Fort Williams in modern Kochi.**

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- Fort Williams in Kochi is called Chettuva fort in modern times.
- The Dutch defeated the Portuguese in parts of Malabar coast and constructed fort Williams near modern day Kochi.
- It is an island fort constructed with the permission from the Kingdom of Cochin in 1714.
- This fort was captured and recaptured many times by Zamorin of Calicut, Tipu Sultan, Kingdom of Cochin, Dutch East India Company and the British.

**g) French- last to come to pre independent India as traders:**

- The French were last to enter into India as traders.
- It was during the time of Louis XIV, the king's famous minister Colbert laid the foundation of the Compagnie des Indes Orientales (French East India Company) in 1664, in which the King also took a deep interest.
- The company had a monopoly on Indian and Pacific trade for a period of 50 years.
- The French first established a factory at Surat in 1667 under Francois Caron.
- They established a factory at Masulipatnam in 1669 with permission from the Sultan of Golconda and a town was established at Chandernagore near Calcutta in 1673 with permission from Shasita Khan, the Mughal Subahdar of Bengal.

**h) First fort constructed by British- Fort St.George:**

- The British got land from the Nayakas of Kalahasti on the eastern coast of South India and in 1639 they built a fort called St. George Fort.
- This was the first fort built by the British in India.
- Fort St. George became the nucleus of the white town and most of the Europeans lived here.
- Colour and religion determined who was allowed to live within the fort.
- Other than English, the Dutch and the Portuguese were allowed to live here because they were Europeans and Christians.
- The administrative and judicial systems were made favouring the Europeans.



- The Black town was developed outside the fort and it was demolished in the mid 1700s for a security zone and a new black town was established further north.

### **i) First European power to occupy Pondicherry- the Portuguese:**

- During the phase of Sultans of Bijapur the Portuguese, the Dutch and the Danes used Pondicherry as a trading point.
- In 1673, Sher Khan Lodi, the governor of Valikondapuram granted Francois Martin a site of settlement, who was the director of the French factory at Masulipatnam.
- In that land the Pondicherry settlement was formed in the year 1674.
- Pondicherry was captured by the Dutch in 1693 but was returned to the French according to the Treaty of Ryswick.
- The British captured Pondicherry in the year 1761 during the first Carnatic war and returned it back by the Treaty of Paris in 1763.
- The British recapture it in 1814 and in the late 1850s they allowed the French East India company to retain the settlements in Pondicherry, Mahe, Yanam, Karaikal and Chandronagor
- After India becoming independent and republic, based on a de facto basis, the bureaucracy had been united with India's on 1 November 1954 and the de jure union of French India with the Indian Union took place in the year 1963.

## ***RISING RESENTMENT AGAINST COMPANY'S RULE***

### **Revolt of 1857**

#### **a) Educated middle class remained neutral**

- The modern educated Indians didn't support the revolt of 1857 as they were **repelled by the rebel's appeal to superstition and their opposition to the progressive social measures.**
- They mistakenly believed that British rule would help the Indians accomplish the task of modernisation, while the rebels, led by zamindars, old rulers, chieftains and other feudal elements would take the country backward.

#### **b) Kunwar Singh- Bihar**

- **A band of rebels was led by Kunwar Singh at Arrah in Bihar.** Despite his old age (near 80) he had a good fight and harried British forces for nearly one year.
- He was a **local ruler and lacked all-India standing.**
- He was defeated by William Taylor and Eyre and died in the battle.

#### **c) Chittoor- territory not affected by the revolt of 1857**

- The Revolt of 1857 had little effect on Chittoor's territory. The revolts of 1857 were centred on Jhansi, Jagdishpur, and Lucknow.

#### **d) Tantya tope- betrayed by friend captured and put to death by the british**

- Tantya Tope, one of the celebrated heroes of the 1857 mutiny.
- The Gwalior forces were led by him against the British after they reoccupied Kanpur and forced General Windham to retreat.
- He was later defeated by General Napier's troops, after a betrayal by his friend Man Singh, and was executed by the British at Shivpuri on April 18, 1859.

## ***REFORM MOVEMENTS***

### **Brahmo samaj**

- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** founded Atmiya Sabha (1814) and in 1828, enlarged it to an organisation called **Brahmo Samaj**

### **Keshab Chandra Sen campaigned for women's education**

- After **1843**, the Brahmo tradition was carried forward by **Debendranath Tagore**
- **Keshab Chandra Sen** was made the Acharya by Debendranath Tagore soon after the former joined the Samaj in 1858.
- He brought in an element of radicalism into the movement, by attacking the caste system, by **focusing on the question of women's rights**, by promoting widow remarriage and inter-caste marriages, cosmopolitanisation of the Samaj's meetings by inclusion of teachings from all religions. He renewed the attention to social reforms.

### **The teachings of BrahmoSamaj includes:**

- **It denounced polytheism and idol worship;**
- It discarded faith in divine avatars (incarnations);
- It denied that any scripture could enjoy the status of ultimate authority transcending/ human reason and conscience;
- It took no definite stand on the doctrine of karma and transmigration of soul and left it to individual Brahmos to believe either way;
- It criticized the caste system.
- **Denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting the religious texts.**

### **Arya Samaj**

#### **a) Foundation**

- AryaSamaj, a **revivalist movement**, was founded in **Bombay** by **Dayanand Saraswati** in **1875**.
- He wrote **Satyarth Prakash** (or the light of truth) at the time when he founded the organisation in 1875.

**Objectives of the AryaSamaj:**

- Believed in infallibility of Vedas and considers them to be the only truth and source of all knowledge.
- Believed that post-vedic texts such as Puranas were responsible for pollution of Vedic religion.
- Opposed idol-worship and reincarnation theory of God but accepted the doctrine of Karma and transmigration of soul.
- Dayanand also rejected the theory of destiny/fate. He believed in one God who has no physical existence.
- He rejected the Brahmanical dominance of spiritual and social life of Hindus. Supported Four Varna System but based on merit not birth. Advocated equal status for women in the society.
- The Arya Samajists started **Shuddhi** (purification) and **Sangathan movements**.
- The Arya Samaj led a prolonged movement **against untouchability** and **advocated dilution of caste distinctions**.
- The movement also started the Dayanand Anglo Vedic schools.(DAV)

**b)Lala Lajpat Rai and Arya samaj**

- Deeply inspired by the teachings of Arya Samaj, **Rai joined Arya Samaj in December 1882 in Lahore**, as his interest in Hinduism began to take on a nationalistic colour.
- He founded several institutions and organizations which also includes **Hisar Arya Samaj and National DAV Managing Committee**.

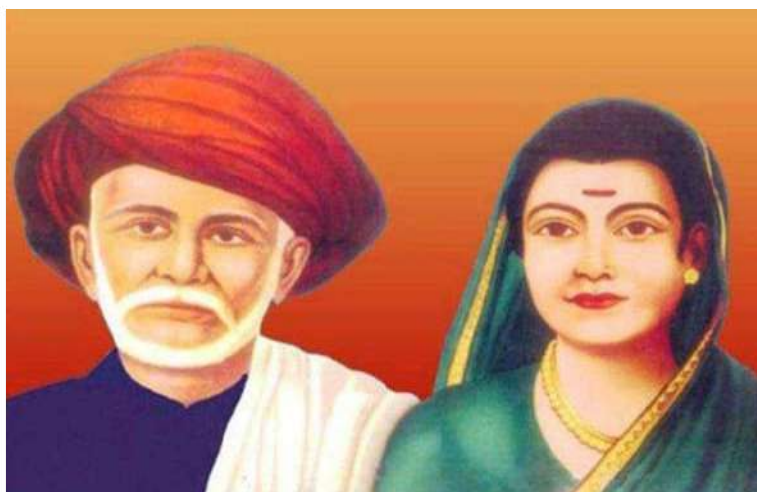
**Sarvodaya Samaj**

- Vinoba bhave founded to work among refugees
- The concept of Sarvodaya was first of all adopted by **Mahatma Gandhi**. It is a comprehensive, social, economic, political, moral and spiritual philosophy.



- After Gandhiji, it was subsequently adopted by **Acharya Vinoba Bhave**. He developed it taking into consideration Indian social systems and conditions.
- **Sarvodaya** means “**progress of all**”.
- Sarvodaya movement is the movement which aims at rural reconstruction and uplifting the people of rural India by peaceful and co-operative means.
- Sarvodaya stresses on coexistence and mutual love.
- In order to implement high Ideals of Sarvodaya, Vinoba Bhave established **Sarvodaya Samaj**.

### **Satyashodak Samaj**



- Satyashodhak Samaj meaning “Truth seeker’s society” was established by **Jyotiba Phule in Maharashtra, in 1873**.

- It is a powerful **movement against upper caste domination and brahminical supremacy.**
- Its purpose is to liberate the Shudra and Untouchable castes from exploitation and oppression by educating them and teaching them their rights.
- His books, **Ghulamgiri** and **Sarvajanik Satyadharma Pustak** questioned the traditional customs and beliefs of society.
- Jyotiba Phule was given the **title of Mahatma in 1888** by another Maharashtrian social reformer, **Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.**
- He and his **wife, Savitribai** established **two educational trusts, namely the Native Female School, Pune, and the Society for Promoting the Education of Mahars, Mangs, and others.**
- This couple took most possible measures to address the evils against women in the society.

### **Servants of Indian society**

- The Servants of India Society was formed on **June 12, 1905 in Pune by Gopal Krishna Gokhale**, who left the Deccan Education Society to form this association.
- It was the **first secular organization in the country** to devote itself to the underprivileged, rural and tribal people, emergency relief work, the increase of literacy, and other social causes.
- The **aim of the society** was to train national missionaries for the service of India; to promote, by all constitutional means, the true interests of the Indian people; and to prepare a cadre of selfless workers who were to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit.
- The Society organized many campaigns to promote education, sanitation, health care and fight the social evils of untouchability and discrimination, alcoholism, poverty, oppression of women and domestic abuse.
- To project the views of the society, the **Hitavada** was published in 1911.
- The society chose to **remain aloof from political activities and organisations** like the Indian National Congress.
- **M.C. Setalvad, B.N. Rao and Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer were all distinguished members of this society.**

## ***MODERN NATIONALISM & INC***

### **Poona sarvajanik sabha:**

- It was **founded by Mahadeo Govind Ranade, S.H.Chiplunkar, Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi, Bhawanrao Shrinivasrao Pant Pratinidhi** on 2nd April **1870**.
- **M M Kunte, Vishnu M Bhide, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Gopal Hari Deshmukh** were the other important members of this Sabha.
- The Sabha is made up mainly of educated middlemen, journalists, pleaders, teachers, government servants in judicial and education departments.
- The first 95 members of the Sabha were elected from among 6000 people.
- It served **as a link between the people and the government**.
- It **represented the peasant interests** and opposed the forest laws, salt laws and press law.
- They submitted a petition signed by 21,713 persons in 1875 to the House of commons demanding India's direct representation in the British Parliament.
- In 1877, it **supported the Swadeshi Movement** by sending its **member G.V.joshi** to the **Delhi Durbar**. **G.V.Joshi dressed himself in hand spun khadi**.
- When INC was formed **in 1885 many members** from this Sabha also **joined it**.
- It split into different groups due to differences in political ideas in 1895.

### **The Deccan Association:**

- It was formed as an expansion of the British India Association in February 1852 at Poona.
- The British India Association was confined to the Bengal region alone and its secretary Debendranath Thakur wanted to expand the association to other parts of the country to make representation from every part of the country to the British Parliament.
- It did not last long and did not fulfill its objectives.



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