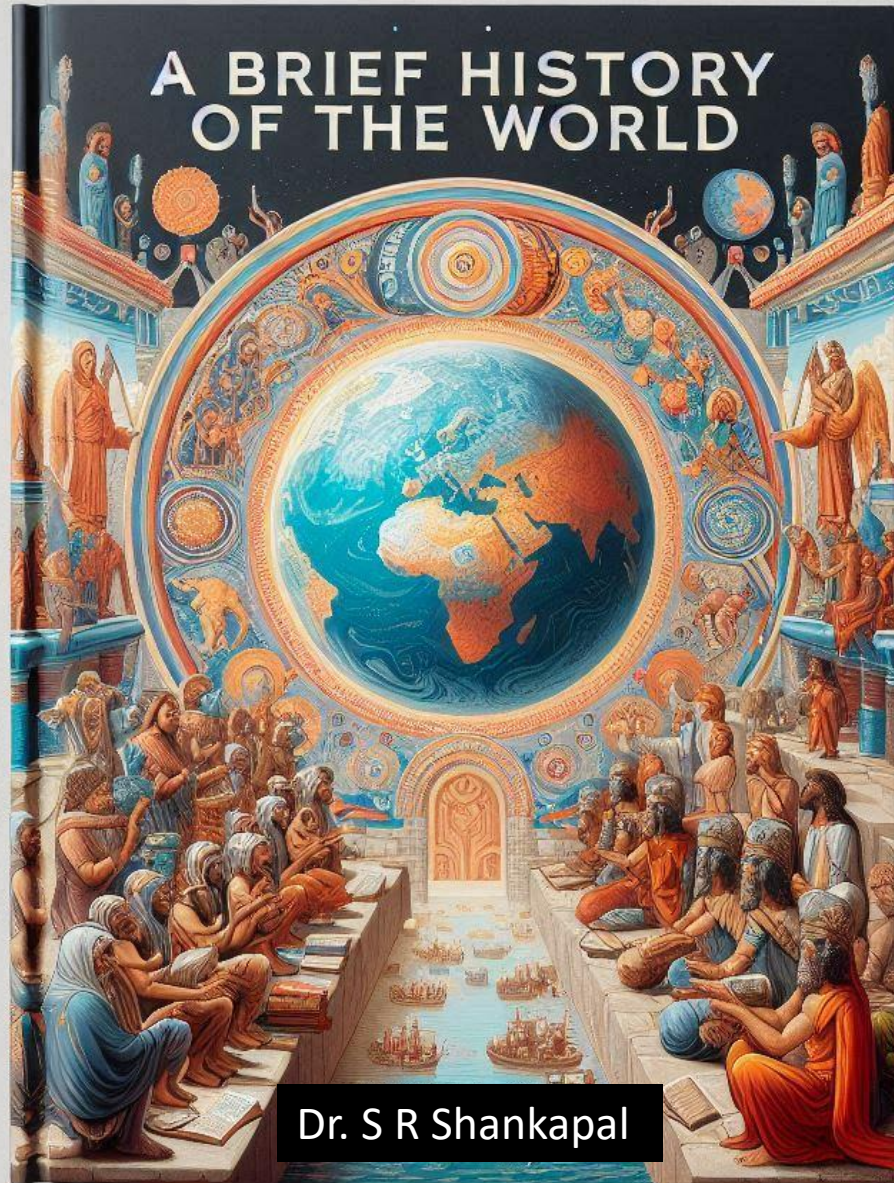


A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WORLD



Dr. S R Shankapal



Igniting Innovation, Inspiring Transformation

Preface

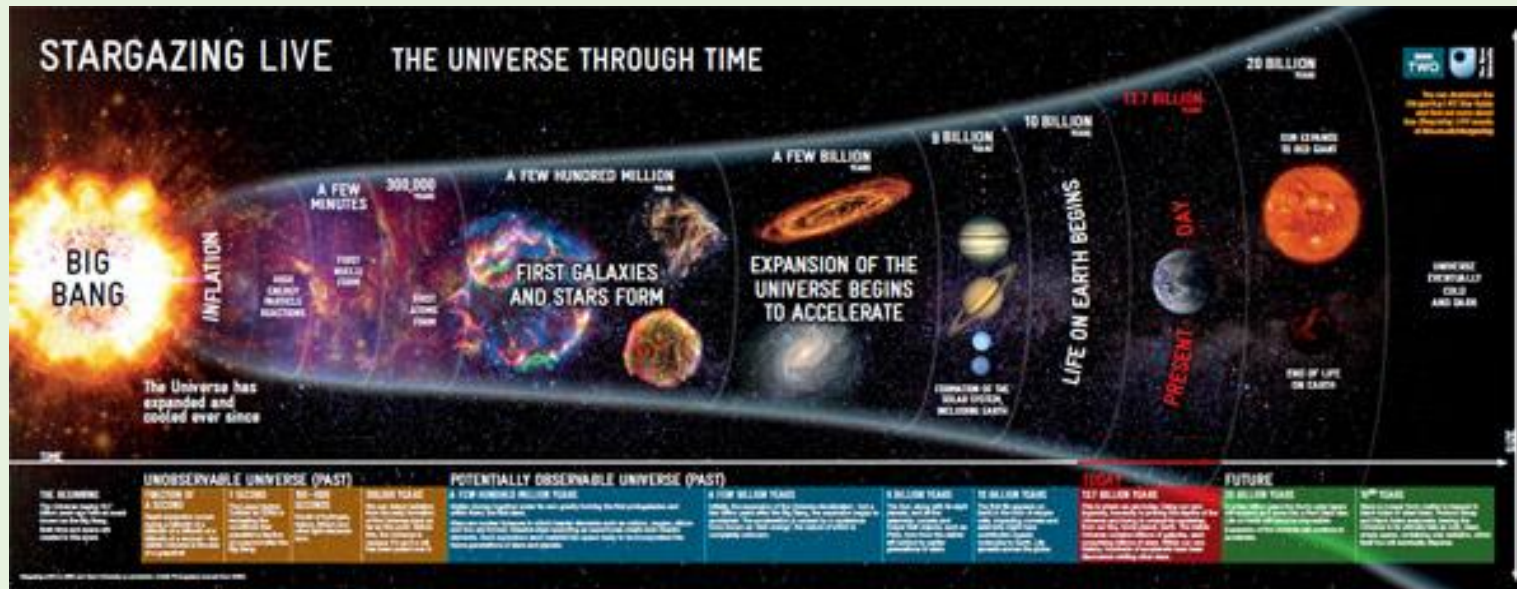
History is the foundation upon which our present stands and our future is shaped. It is a fascinating chronicle of human struggles, achievements, and transformations over millennia. This book, ***A Brief History of the World***, is an attempt to provide a broad yet engaging overview of the major events that have defined civilizations from 3000 BC to 2024 AD.

Divided into four parts, this book first explores the history of the world in general, tracing significant milestones from ancient civilizations to the modern era. The second part delves into the history of India, a land rich in cultural heritage, conquests, and revolutions. The third part focuses on Karnataka, a state with a unique and vibrant past, shaped by dynasties, movements, and progress. The last part covers introduction to Hinduism.

Rather than providing an exhaustive account, this book offers a cursory yet compelling glimpse into history, designed to spark curiosity and encourage further exploration. By highlighting key events and transitions, it serves as an accessible guide for anyone seeking to understand the broad sweep of human history.

I hope this book inspires readers to appreciate history not just as a record of the past but as a guiding light for the future.

Universe and Evolution



Galaxies come in many sizes. The Milky Way is big, but some galaxies, like our Andromeda Galaxy neighbour, are much larger.

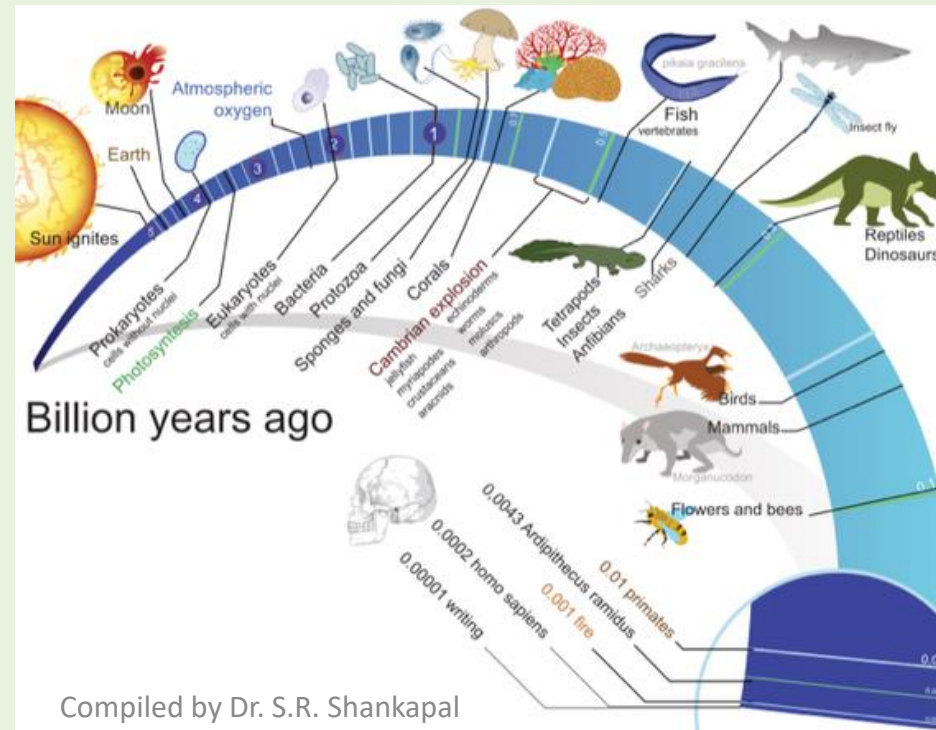
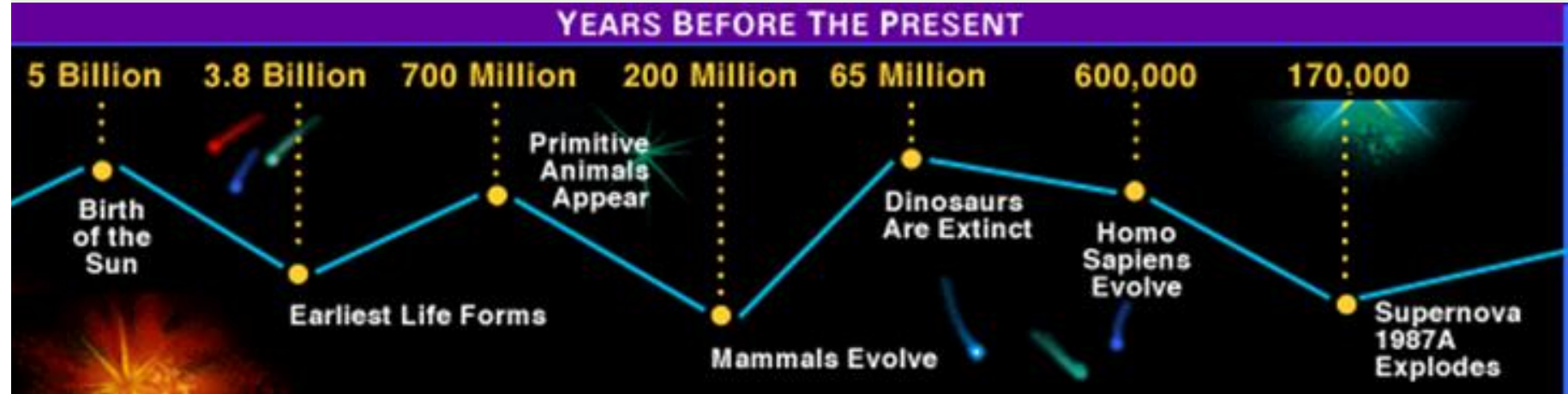
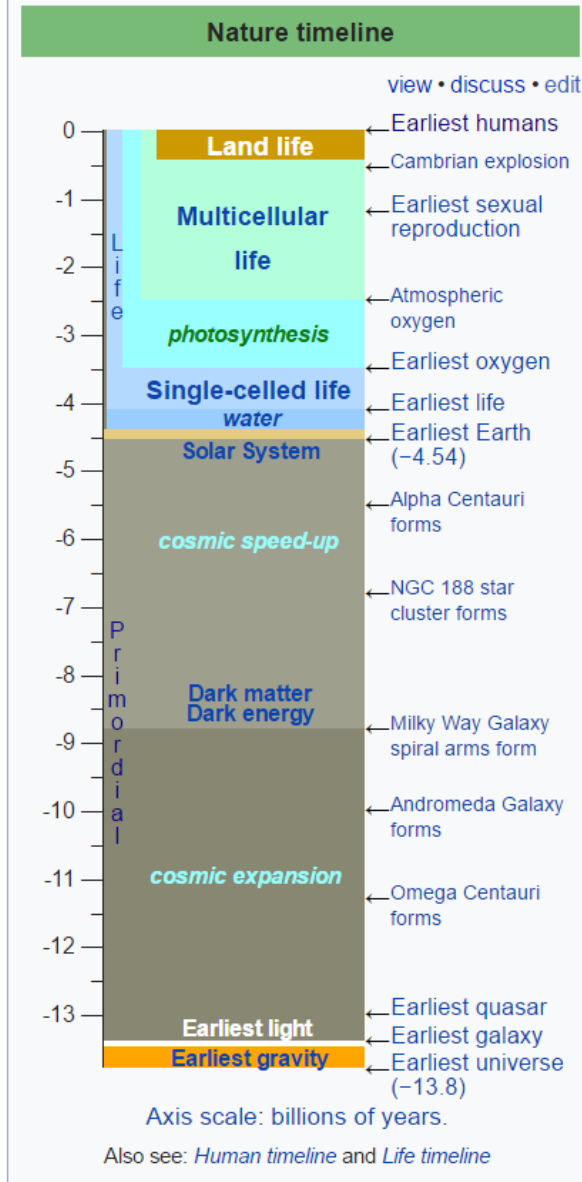
The universe is all of the Galaxies – billions of them

What is the difference between the following terms?

- Solar system
- galaxy
- Universe

Our Solar System consists of our star, the Sun, and its orbiting planets (including Earth), along with numerous moons, asteroids, comet material, rocks, and dust. Our Sun is just one star among the hundreds of billions of stars in our Milky Way Galaxy.

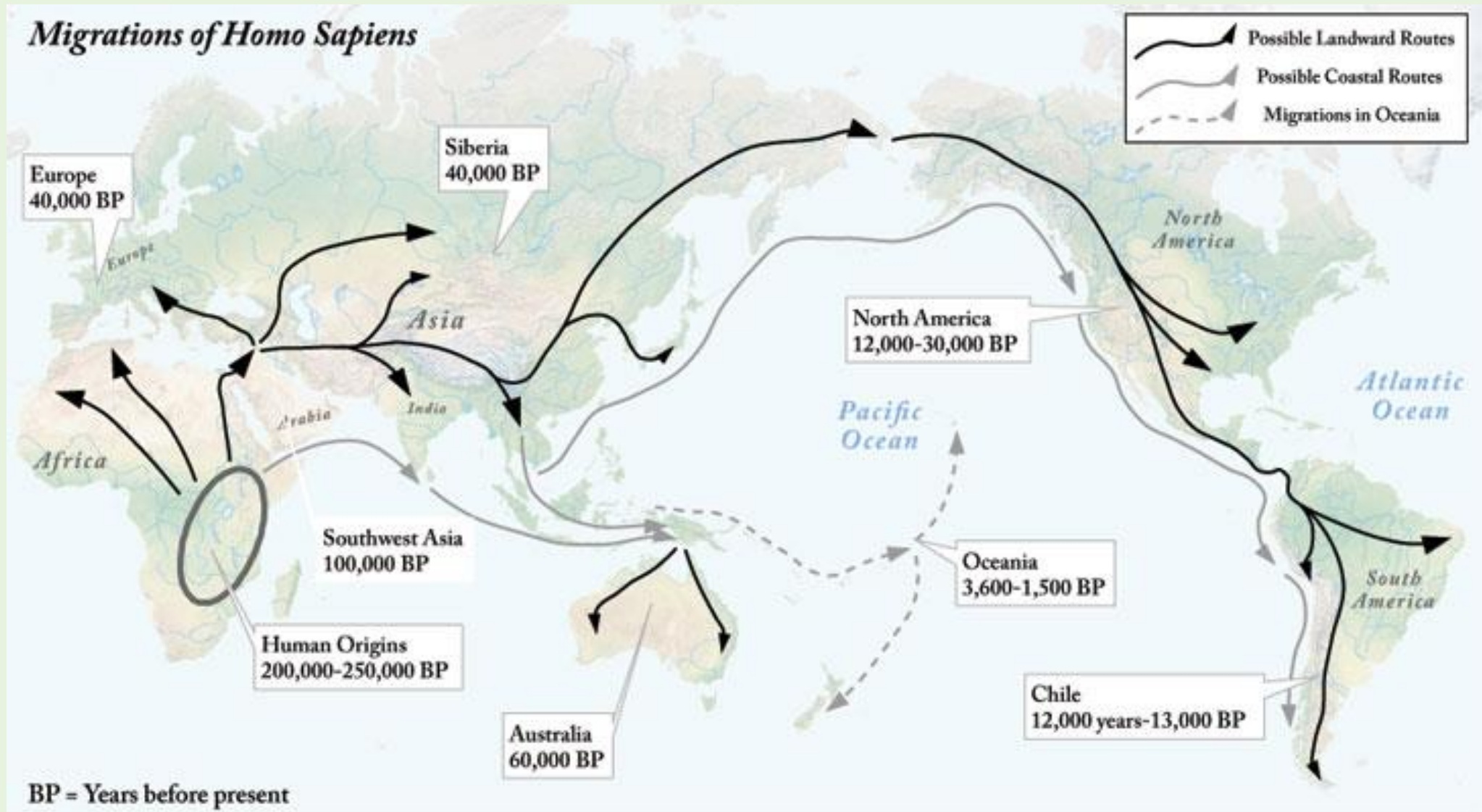
World History



World History

Old stone Age Paleolithic	Mid Stone Age Mesolithic	New Stone Age Neolithic
2.5 million- 200, 000 years	200,000-10,000 BC	10,000- 3000 BC
First Use of stone tools; evolution of humans from ape- like creatures; human learn to control fire	First biologically modern humans; first evidence of abstract thought; Homosapiens leave Africa and spread to all corners of the Globe;contact with Neanderthals	First Permanent Settlement; taming Begins; first civilisation develops in Sumer and Egypt; invention of the wheel, plow, and sail, first evidence of writing; history begins

Migration of Homo Sapiens



Homo sapiens and Neanderthals were two distinct human species that coexisted for thousands of years. While they shared a common ancestor, key differences set them apart:

1.Anatomy – Neanderthals had a stockier, more muscular build, with a larger brow ridge and a wider nose, adapted to cold climates. Homo sapiens had a lighter, more -slender frame with a higher forehead and smaller facial features.

2.Brain & Cognition – Neanderthals had a slightly larger brain but were more specialized for survival, while Homo sapiens had greater cognitive flexibility, leading to advanced language, art, and innovation.

3.Culture & Tools – Homo sapiens developed more sophisticated tools, symbolic art, and complex social structures, while Neanderthals had simpler tools and limited symbolic expression.

4.Extinction – Neanderthals went extinct around 40,000 years ago, possibly due to competition with Homo sapiens, climate change, or interbreeding, leaving behind genetic traces in modern non-African humans.

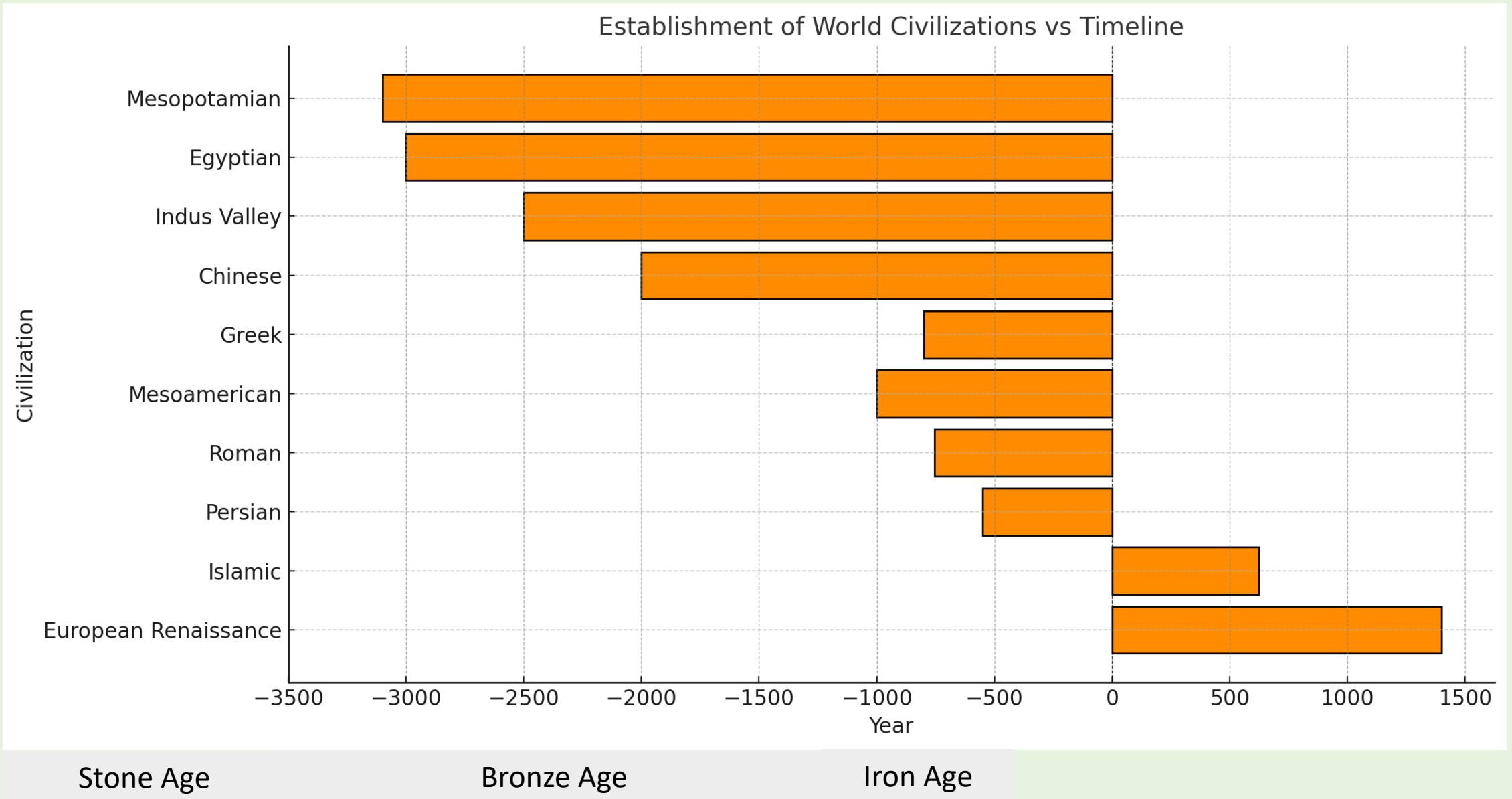
Homo sapiens originated in Africa around 300,000 years ago. Fossil and genetic evidence suggest they first emerged in East Africa before gradually spreading across the continent. Around 70,000 years ago, a major migration began, driven by climate changes, resource scarcity, and adaptability.

Early humans moved out of Africa through the Middle East, reaching Asia, Europe, and Australia by 40,000 years ago. By 15,000 years ago, they had crossed into the Americas via the Bering Land Bridge. Over time, Homo sapiens adapted to diverse environments, developing unique cultures and civilizations, shaping the course of human history.

Early Civilisations



Early Civilizations



Part-1: World History

World History

The Minoan civilization was an Aegean Bronze Age civilization on the island of Crete and other Aegean islands that flourished from approximately 3650 to 1400 BC, belonging to a period of Greek history preceding both the Mycenaean civilization and Ancient Greece.

Indus Valley Civilisation (Pakistan)

Minoans (crete)-present day Greek

Old Egyptian Kingdom

Sumerians(Mesopotamians)-present day Iraq and Kuwait

Akkadian Empire

Early Bronze Age

2900 -2800BC

2800-2700 BC

2700-2600
BC

2600-2500
BC

2500-2400
BC

2400-2300
BC

2300-2200
BC

2200-2100
BC

First Egyptian
Dynasty

Methuselah
Tree
Germinates
Oldest tree
still living

Tea is
Invented in
China

Indus Valley
Civilisation
blossoms

Great
Pyramid built
in Egypt

Semites
integrate into
Sumerian

Worlds first
Empire
(Akkadian)-
Sumerian

Sargon the
Great Akkad

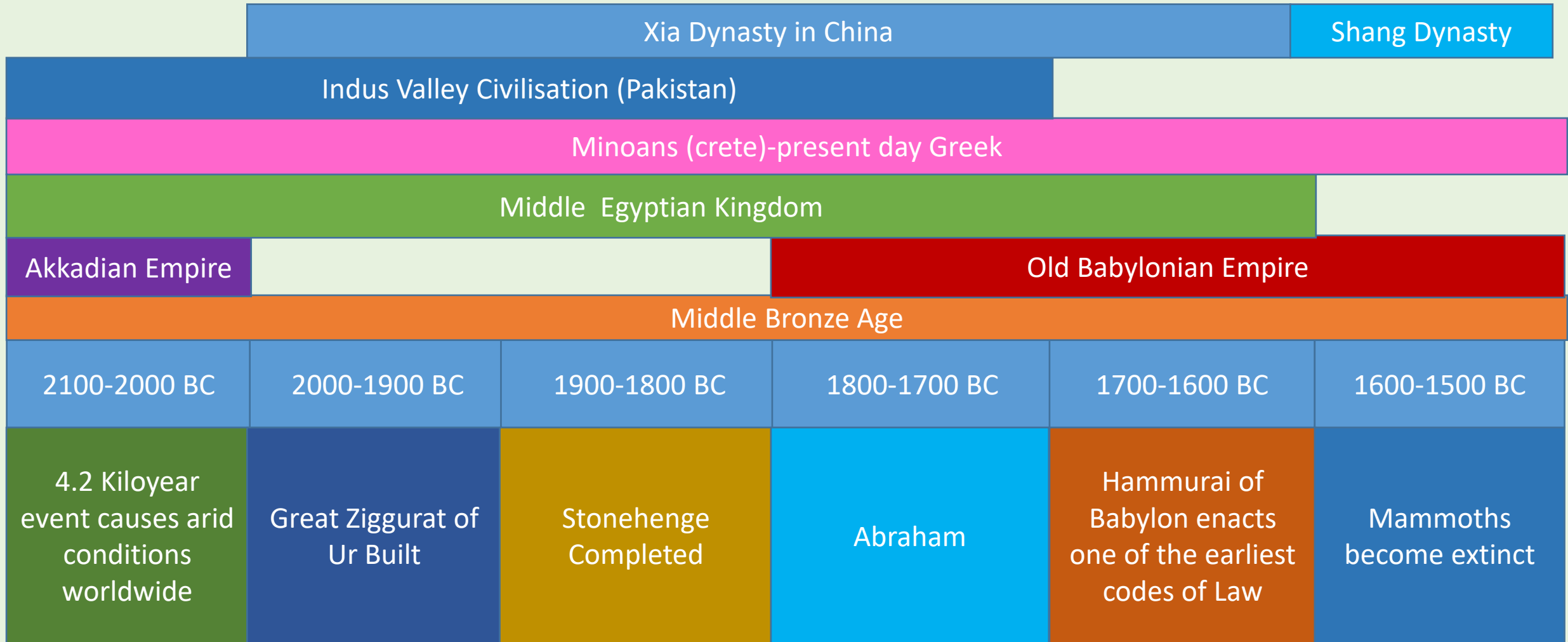


Methuselah is a 4,848-year-old Great Basin bristlecone pine (*Pinus longaeva*) tree growing high in the White Mountains of Inyo County in eastern California.

Sargon of Akkad was the first ruler of the Semitic-speaking Akkadian Empire, known for his conquests of the Sumerian city-states in the 24th to 23rd centuries BC.



World History



World History

Shang Dynasty

My Ceneans

New Egyptian Kingdom

Mittani

Hittite Empire

Late Bronze Age

1500-1400 BC

1400-1300 BC

1300-1200 BC

1200-1100 BC

Volcano erupts on the island of Santorini, contributing to the fall of the Minoan Civilisation

Aryans migrate into India-
Vedic Period begins, Moses-
Jewish

King Tut

Trojan War

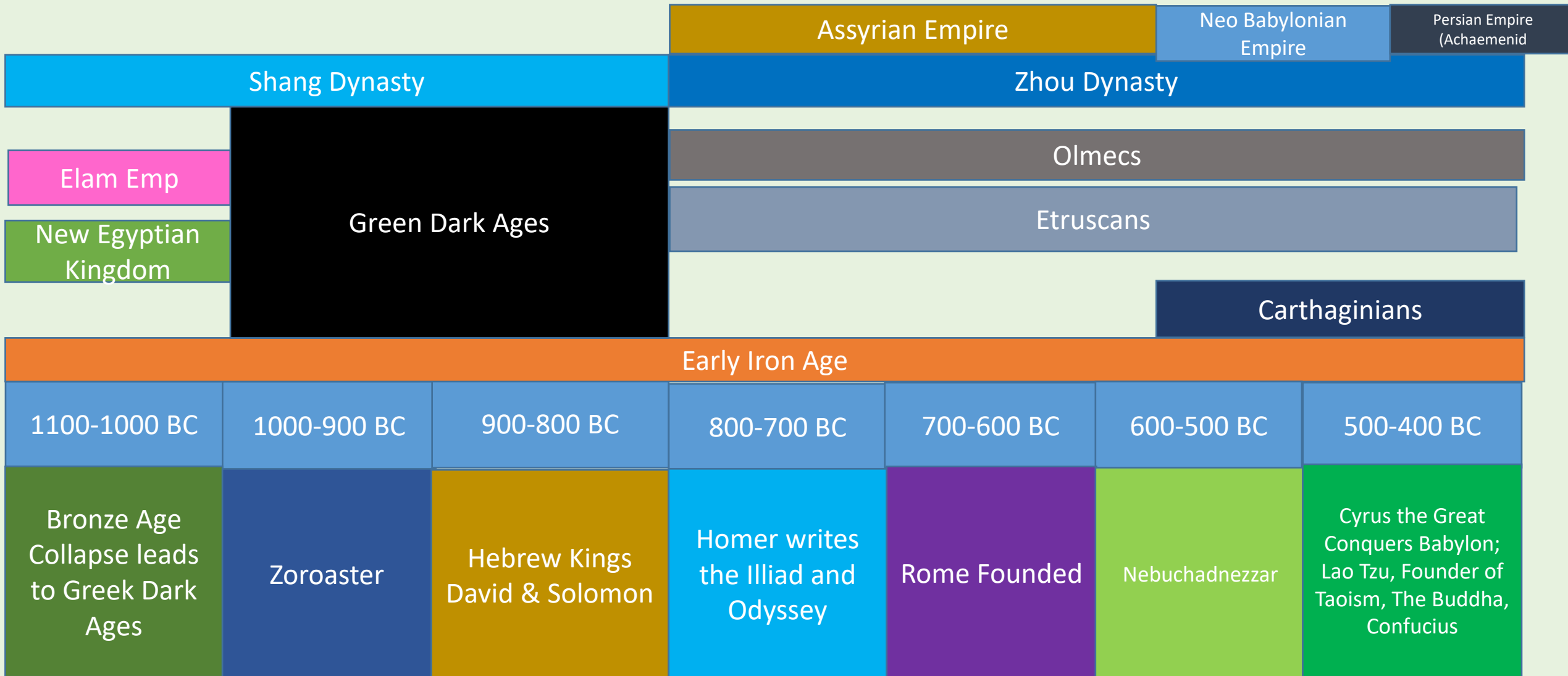
World History

The **Trojan War** was a legendary conflict between the Greeks (Achaeans) and the city of Troy, believed to have taken place around the 12th or 13th century BCE. It is primarily known from ancient Greek literature, especially **Homer's Iliad**.

According to myth, the war started when **Paris, the prince of Troy, abducted (or eloped with) Helen**, the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta. In response, a coalition of Greek kings, led by **Agamemnon**, besieged Troy for ten years. The war ended when the Greeks used the famous **Trojan Horse**, a deceptive wooden structure hiding soldiers inside, to infiltrate and destroy the city.

Though its historical accuracy is debated, archaeological discoveries at **Hisarlik, Turkey** suggest a real conflict may have inspired the legend.

World History



World History

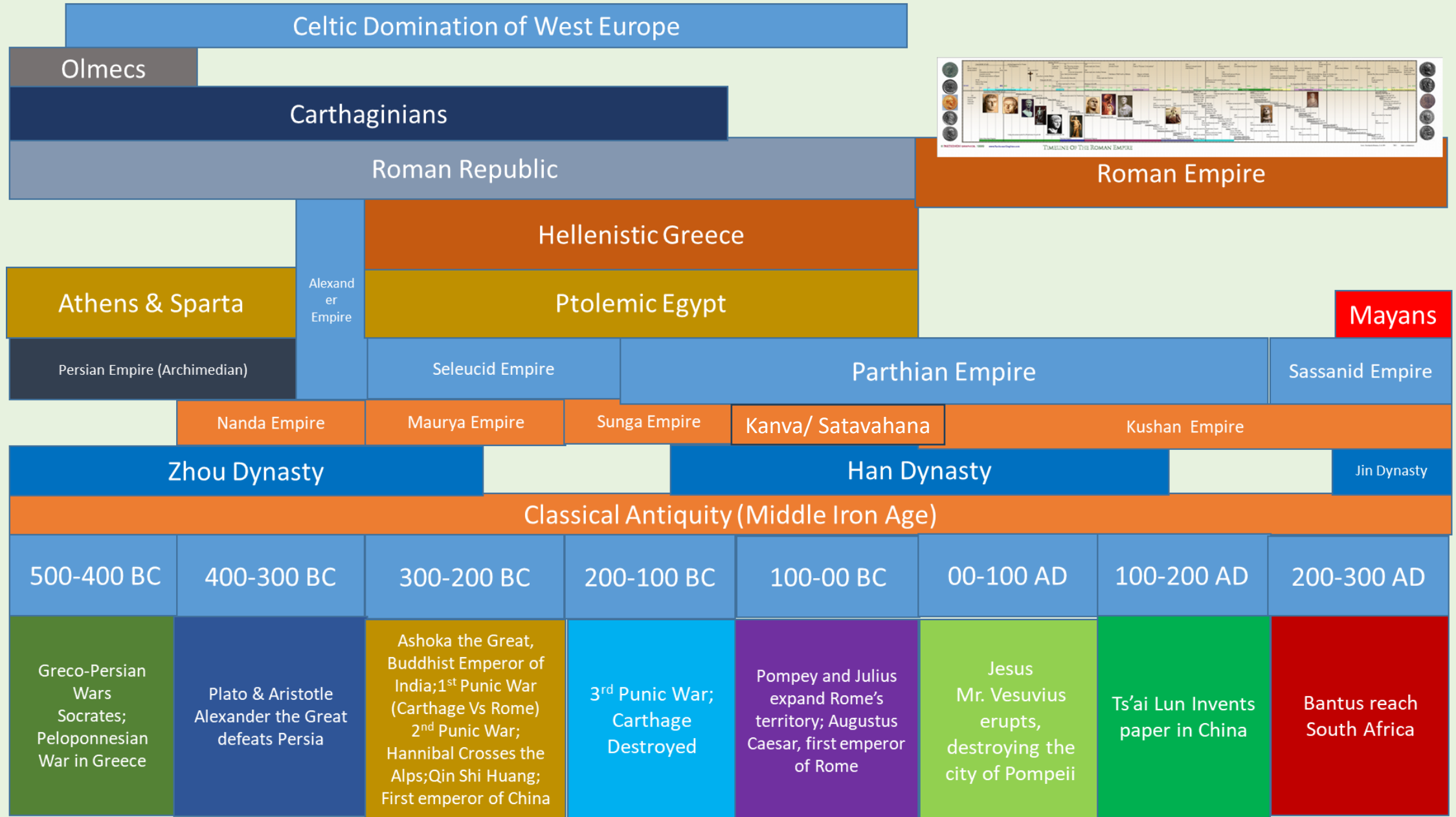
The Achaemenid Persian Empire

The Achaemenid Empire was founded by **Cyrus the Great** around 550 BCE after he defeated the Medes. Under his rule, and later **Darius the Great** and **Xerxes I**, the empire became one of the largest in history, covering parts of **Asia, Europe, and Africa**, including modern-day **Iran, Turkey, Egypt, and India**.

Key Aspects of the Empire

- 1. Government & Administration** – The empire was divided into **satrapies** (provinces), each governed by a satrap (governor).
- 2. Infrastructure & Economy** – The **Royal Road** facilitated communication and trade, and a standardized **currency** helped economic growth.
- 3. Tolerance & Culture** – Cyrus allowed religious and cultural freedom, famously freeing the Jews from Babylonian captivity.
- 4. Military & Conflicts** – The empire fought the **Greco-Persian Wars (499–449 BCE)** against Greek city-states, including the battles of **Marathon, Thermopylae, and Salamis**.
- 5. Decline & Fall** – The empire weakened due to internal struggles and was ultimately conquered by **Alexander the Great** in **330 BCE**.

World History



World History

Western Roman Empire

Eastern Roman Empire

Huns

Mayans

Sassanid Empire

Gupta Empire

Jin Dynasty

Late Antiquity (Late Iron Age)

300-400 AD

400-500 AD

Constantine embraces Christianity
Barbarian tribes start to migrate into Roman territory

Rome sacked by the Goths; St. Augustine; Attila the Hun
Anglo- Saxons migrate to England

World History

Constantine the Great (272–337 CE) was the **first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity** and played a crucial role in shaping the Roman Empire and Christian history. He ruled from **306 to 337 CE** and is best known for several key achievements:

Key Contributions and Legacy:

1. **Edict of Milan (313 CE)** – Legalized Christianity and ended the persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire.
2. **First Council of Nicaea (325 CE)** – Established core Christian beliefs, leading to the **Nicene Creed**.
3. **Founding of Constantinople (330 CE)** – Built a new capital, **Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul, Turkey)**, which became the center of the Byzantine Empire.
4. **Military and Political Reforms** – Strengthened the empire and maintained stability during turbulent times.

Constantine's conversion to Christianity and his reforms marked a turning point in history, paving the way for Christianity to become the dominant religion of Europe. He is venerated as a saint in Eastern Orthodox Christianity.

World History

Rome Sacked by the Goths (410 CE)

In **410 CE**, the Visigoths, led by **King Alaric**, sacked **Rome**. This was a major shock to the Roman world, as Rome had not been captured in nearly 800 years. The sack symbolized the decline of the **Western Roman Empire**, which fell in **476 CE**.

St. Augustine (354–430 CE)

St. Augustine of Hippo was one of the most influential Christian theologians and philosophers. His major works include "**Confessions**" and "**The City of God**", which defended Christianity after the sack of Rome. His writings shaped Western Christian thought and philosophy.

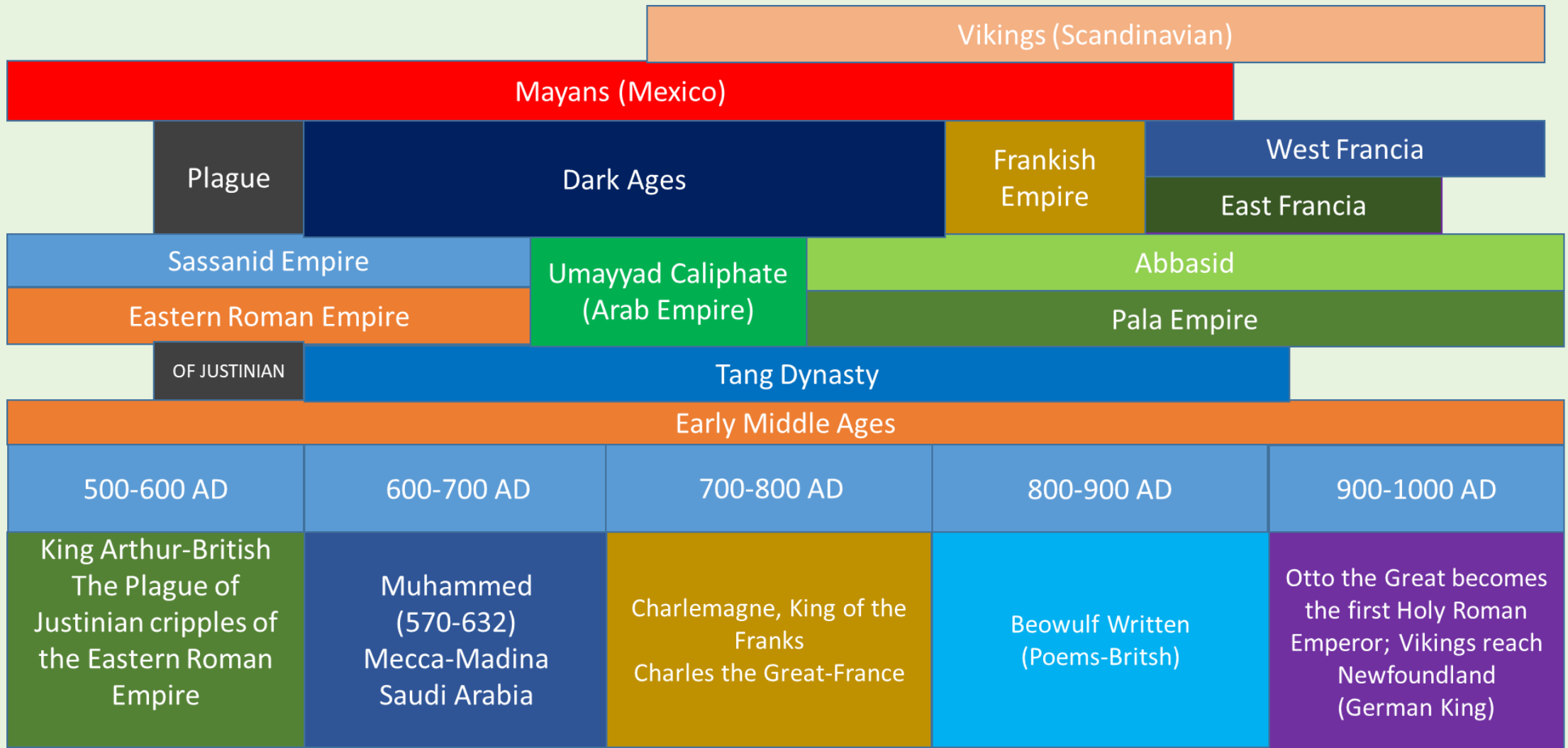
Attila the Hun (r. 434–453 CE)

Attila the Hun, ruler of the **Huns**, led devastating invasions into the Eastern and Western Roman Empires. He attacked Gaul (France) and Italy but never captured Rome. He was called the "**Scourge of God**" due to his fearsome reputation. His death in 453 CE led to the decline of the Hun Empire.

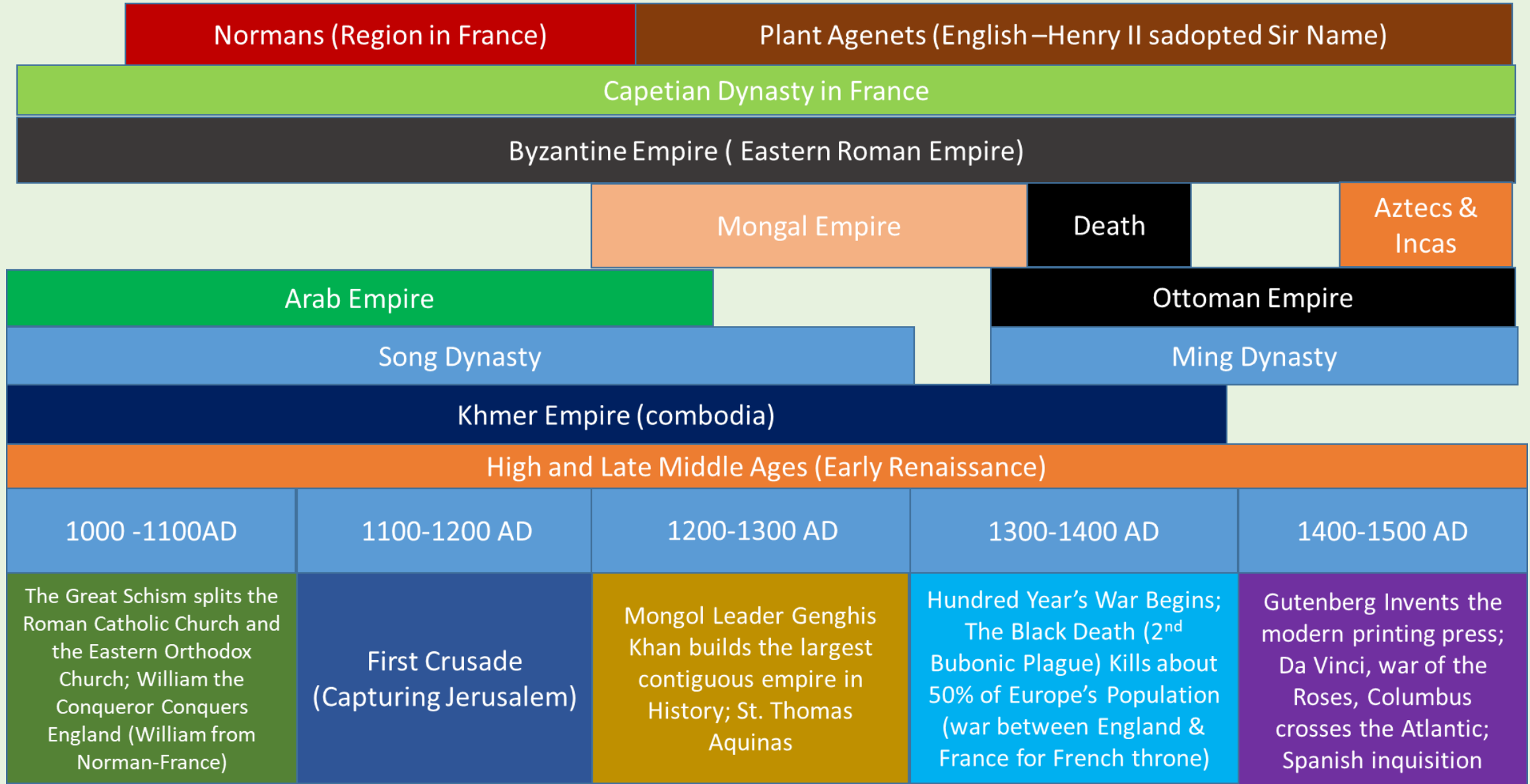
Anglo-Saxons Migrate to England (5th–6th Century CE)

After the fall of Roman Britain (~410 CE), **Germanic tribes**, including the **Angles**, **Saxons**, and **Jutes**, migrated from modern-day **Germany and Denmark** to England. They gradually took over the land from the native Britons, shaping early English culture and language. This migration laid the foundation for **medieval England**.

World History



World History



World History

Aztecs & Incas		Spanish Empire		United States of America		
Tudors	British Empire					UK
Holy Roman Empire		Austrian Empire	German Empire & Austria and Hungary	Nazi Germany	E&W Germany	
Capetian Dynasty in France		France		France		
Ottaman Empire						
Tsardom of Russia		Russian Empire		USSR	Russia	
Mughal Empire			British Raj		India & Pakistan	
Ming Dynasty	Qing Dynasty				Communist China	
Edo period of Japan		Empire of Japan		State of Japan		
Modern History						
Age of Discovery		Industrial Revolution		Machine Age	Post war era	Information Age
1500 -1600AD	1600-1700 AD	1700-1800 AD	1800-1900 AD	1900-2000 AD	2000-	
Martin Luther & the Protestant Reformation; Magellan’s crew circumnavigates the globe; Copernicus: Scientific Revolution; deadliest earthquake on record hits Shaanxi, China	Thirty years war; Rene Descartes; William Shakespeare; Galileo ; Baroque period begins; Taj Mahal built Oliver Cromwell & the English Civil War; Sir Isaac Newton; Peter the Great of Russia	J.S. Bach; The enlightenment (Age of Reasoning) begins; Seven years war; American Revolution; Steam Engine Invented; French Revolution	Napolean; Beethoven; Karl Marx; Romantic Movement; Major Volcanic eruption causes the year without a summer (1816); Queen Victoria; Charles Darwin; Sigmund Freud; Light Bulb & telephone invented	Albert Einstein; first cars & airplanes; world war I; Spanish influenza kills 50+ million The great depression; world war II; first nuclear bombs; UN founded; Mahatma Gandhi Mao Zeodong; Cold war between US and USSR; the beatles; Moon Landing; Vietnam war; Berlin wall falls, the internet is born, Gulf war	9/11; Iraq war; Asian tsunami; Arab Spring	

World History

2000s (2000–2009)

- **2001 – 9/11 Attacks:** Al-Qaeda terrorists hijack planes and attack the World Trade Center and Pentagon, leading to the U.S. War on Terror.
- **2003 – Iraq War:** The U.S. and allies invade Iraq, toppling Saddam Hussein.
- **2004 – Indian Ocean Tsunami:** A massive earthquake triggers a deadly tsunami, killing over 230,000 people.
- **2008 – Global Financial Crisis:** A major economic downturn begins, causing worldwide recession.
- **2009 – H1N1 Pandemic:** The swine flu outbreak spreads globally.

World History

2010s (2010–2019)

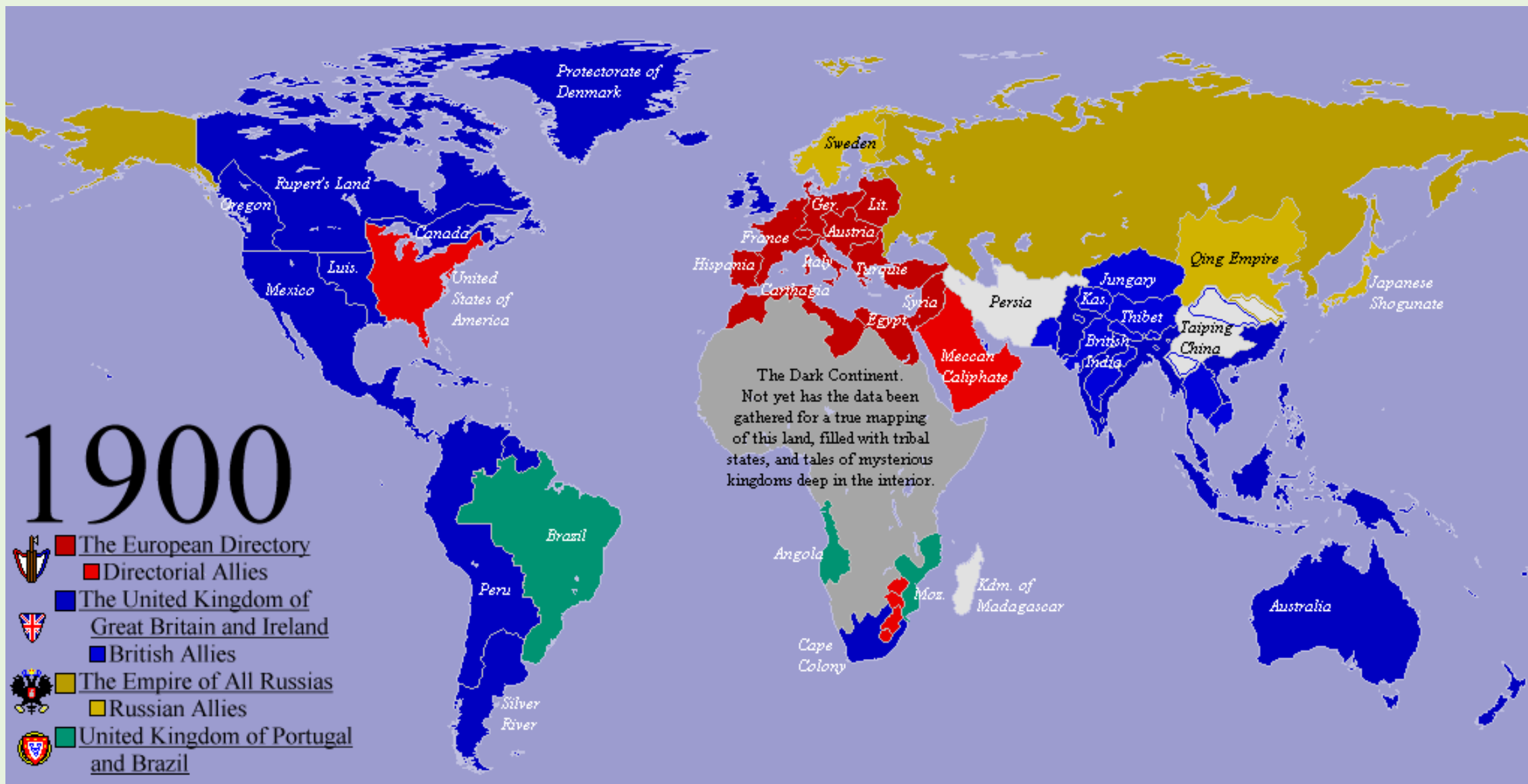
- **2011 – Arab Spring:** Protests sweep across the Middle East, leading to regime changes in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, and Yemen.
- **2011 – Death of Osama bin Laden:** U.S. Navy SEALs kill the Al-Qaeda leader.
- **2014 – Rise of ISIS:** The Islamic State (ISIS) declares a caliphate in Iraq and Syria.
- **2016 – Brexit Referendum:** The UK votes to leave the European Union.
- **2019 – COVID-19 Pandemic Begins:** A novel coronavirus emerges in China, leading to a global pandemic.

World History

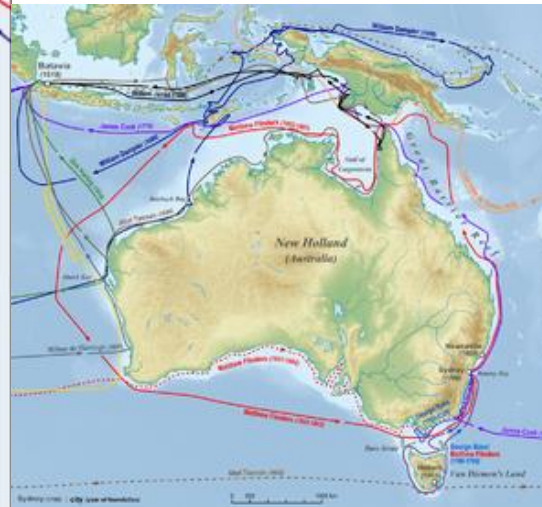
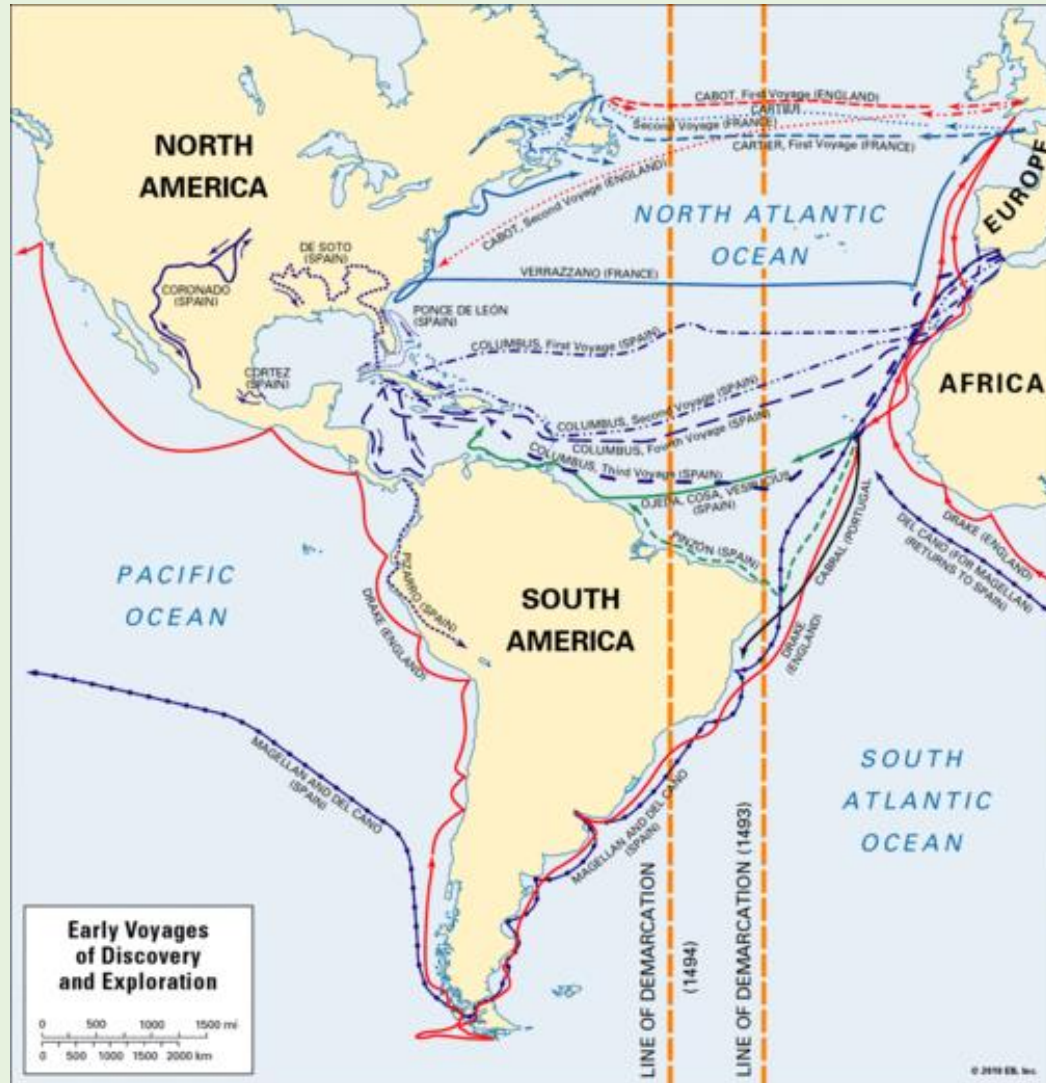
2020s (2020–2024)

- **2020 – COVID-19 Pandemic:** The world undergoes lockdowns, vaccines are developed, and millions die from the virus.
- **2021 – U.S. Capitol Riot:** Supporters of Donald Trump storm the U.S. Capitol.
- **2021 – Taliban Takeover of Afghanistan:** The U.S. withdraws from Afghanistan after 20 years; the Taliban regain control.
- **2022 – Russia-Ukraine War:** Russia invades Ukraine, triggering a major geopolitical crisis.
- **2023 – AI Boom:** Artificial Intelligence (AI) sees rapid advancements, reshaping industries.
- **2024 – Ongoing Global Conflicts & Climate Challenges:** Climate change, economic shifts, and new geopolitical tensions continue.

World Map 1900



Voyages and Explorations



WARS

Ancient and Medieval Wars

1. **Trojan War** (c. 12th–11th century BCE)
 - Legendary conflict depicted in Greek mythology, with cultural and literary significance.
2. **Persian Wars** (499–449 BCE)
 - Greek city-states vs. Persian Empire, shaping the future of Western civilization.
3. **Peloponnesian War** (431–404 BCE)
 - A war between Athens and Sparta that weakened Greek city-states.
4. **Alexander the Great's Campaigns** (336–323 BCE)
 - Spread of Hellenistic culture across three continents.
5. **Punic Wars** (264–146 BCE)
 - Rome vs. Carthage; led to Rome's dominance in the Mediterranean.
6. **Crusades** (1096–1291 CE)
 - Religious wars between Christians and Muslims, shaping medieval Europe and the Middle East.
7. **Hundred Years' War** (1337–1453)
 - England vs. France; significant in the development of national identities.

Early Modern Wars

8. **Ottoman Wars** (14th–20th century)
 - A series of conflicts that expanded the Ottoman Empire, affecting Europe, Asia, and Africa.
9. **Thirty Years' War** (1618–1648)
 - A devastating European conflict that influenced the balance of power.
10. **American Revolutionary War** (1775–1783)
 - Secured U.S. independence and inspired democratic movements.
11. **Napoleonic Wars** (1803–1815)
 - Redefined European borders and political ideologies.

WARS

Modern Wars

12. American Civil War (1861–1865)

- Ended slavery and reshaped the United States.

13. World War I (1914–1918)

- The first global war, leading to massive loss of life and political upheaval.

14. World War II (1939–1945)

- A global conflict that reshaped geopolitics and spurred advancements in technology.

15. Korean War (1950–1953)

- Cemented Cold War divisions in East Asia.

16. Vietnam War (1955–1975)

- Significant for its impact on global Cold War dynamics and cultural shifts.

Contemporary Wars

17. Gulf War (1990–1991)

- Highlighted the role of modern warfare technology and the influence of oil politics.

18. War on Terror (2001–present)

- Global anti-terrorism efforts following the 9/11 attacks.

19. Syrian Civil War (2011–present)

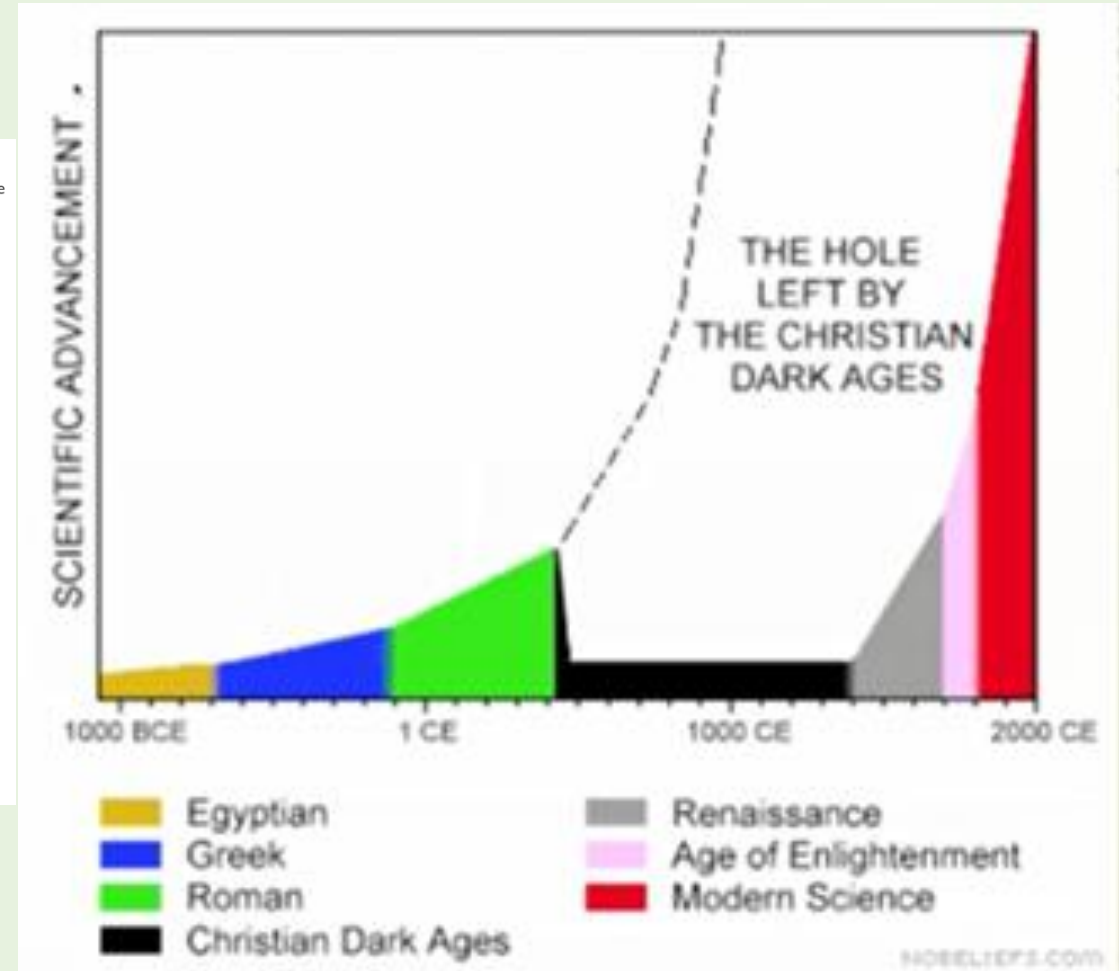
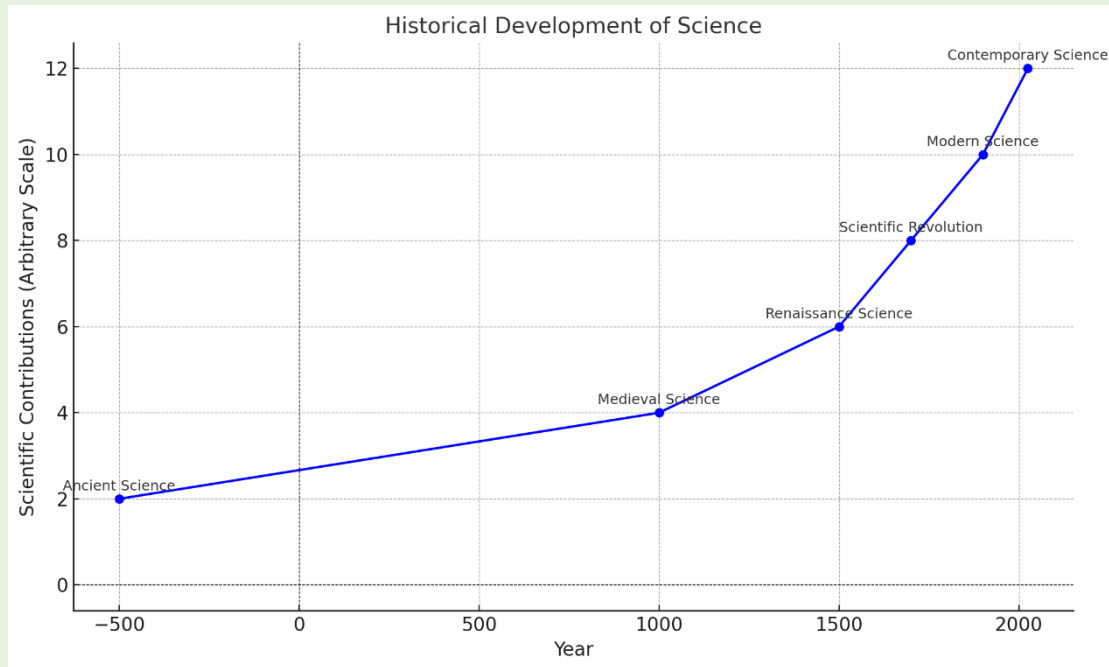
- Ongoing conflict with widespread humanitarian and geopolitical consequences.

20. Ukraine War (2014–present, with escalation in 2022)

- Ongoing war significantly affecting global energy, food supplies, and security dynamics.

Except Greenland, all the countries have involved in the war one or the other time

Development of Science



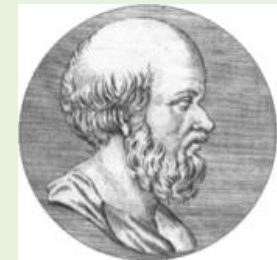
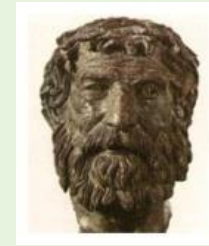
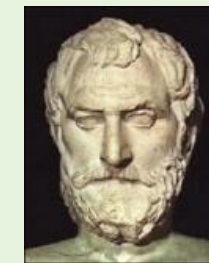
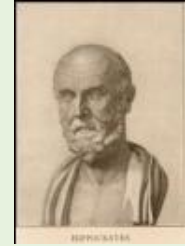
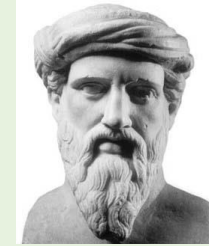
Development of Science (3000 BC-500 CE)

Pythagoras started a Mathematics School
Chemistry consisted Five basic elements
Hippocrates and Galen-Anatomy and Medicine

Eudoxus of Cnidus, Aristotle of Stagira, Euclid of Megara,
Archimedes of Syracuse, Apollonius of Perga, Ptolemaeus

Mathematics was born in Egypt
Pre-Socratic Philosophers Develop Systematic Science
Thales of Miletus –The Father of Science

Thales of Miletus (c. 620 BCE – c. 546 BCE)-Greek: non-Supernatural explanations for earth quakes, lightening. Predict Solar eclipse, drought etc. Anaximander-Life came from water and mud, Empedocles-discovered air, Democritus-matter made up of atoms, Eratosthenes-measured the size of earth



Development of Science (500 CE-1300 CE)

- **Mathematics:**

- **India:** Development of **decimal system** and **zero** by Indian mathematicians like **Brahmagupta**.
- **Algebra:** Persian mathematician **Al-Khwarizmi** writes *Al-Kitab al-Mukhtasar fi Hisab al-Jabr wal-Muqabala* (The Book of Restoration and Balancing), laying the foundations of algebra.
- **Fibonacci (1202):** Introduced the **Fibonacci sequence** to the West in his book *Liber Abaci*, influencing mathematics in Europe.

- **Astronomy:**

- **India: Aryabhata** (5th century) develops a heliocentric model, calculates the value of pi, and proposes the Earth rotates on its axis.
- **Islamic Golden Age:** Scholars like **Al-Battani** and **Al-Farghani** refine astronomical observations and advance the understanding of planetary motion.
- **European Astronomy: Theophilus of Antioch** and others introduce early models of the solar system.

- **Medicine:**

- **Islamic Medicine:** Scholars like **Avicenna (Ibn Sina)** write comprehensive medical texts such as *The Canon of Medicine*, which becomes a reference in Europe.
- **India: Sushruta's** work on surgery and anatomy influences later medical practices.
- **Europe:** Early medical texts, such as those by **Hippocrates** and **Galen**, are translated, with an increase in the use of herbal remedies and surgical techniques.

Development of Science (500 CE-1300 CE)

- **Physics & Optics:**

- **Alhazen (Ibn al-Haytham):** Develops the **scientific method** and makes significant advancements in **optics**, including the understanding of light and vision.
- **Roger Bacon (13th century):** Advocates for experimental science and makes advancements in optics and the study of light.

- **Chemistry:**

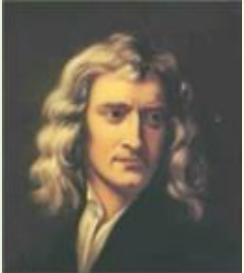
- **Alchemy:** The study of **alchemy** becomes widespread in both Islamic and European traditions, laying the groundwork for later developments in **chemistry**.
- **Jabir ibn Hayyan:** Considered the father of **alchemy**, with works on distillation, crystallization, and chemical reactions.

- **Technology:**

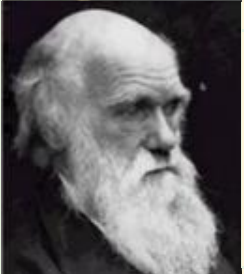
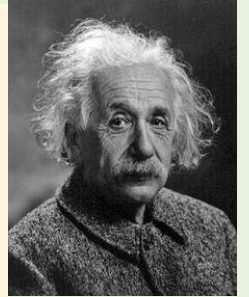
- **China: Gunpowder** is developed and used for military and ceremonial purposes.
- **Islamic World: Paper-making** techniques spread from China to the Islamic world, leading to the establishment of libraries and academies.

Development of Science (1400 CE-1700 CE)

Renaissance- Age of Enlightenment



Isaac Newton-Newtonian Mechanics; Alchemy - became popular, Priestly, Lavoisier;
Darwin's Theory of Evolution, Mendel's Theory of Genetics; Einstein's -Theory of Relativity



The Scientific Revolution: Copernicus-Heliocentric Theory Against Ptolemaic Geocentric theory; The bible is a book about how to go to heaven , it is not a book about how the heavens go



St. Thomas Aquinas-Knowing God by Studying His creation: Encouraged Free Thinking, Thinkers turned away from Church

Francis –Bacon-Scientific Method: Analysis, Modelling, Deductive Reasoning, Experimentation: Boyle's Law, Laws of Electricity, Harvey's theory of circulation,; Telescope, Microscope, compass, printing press, gunpowder

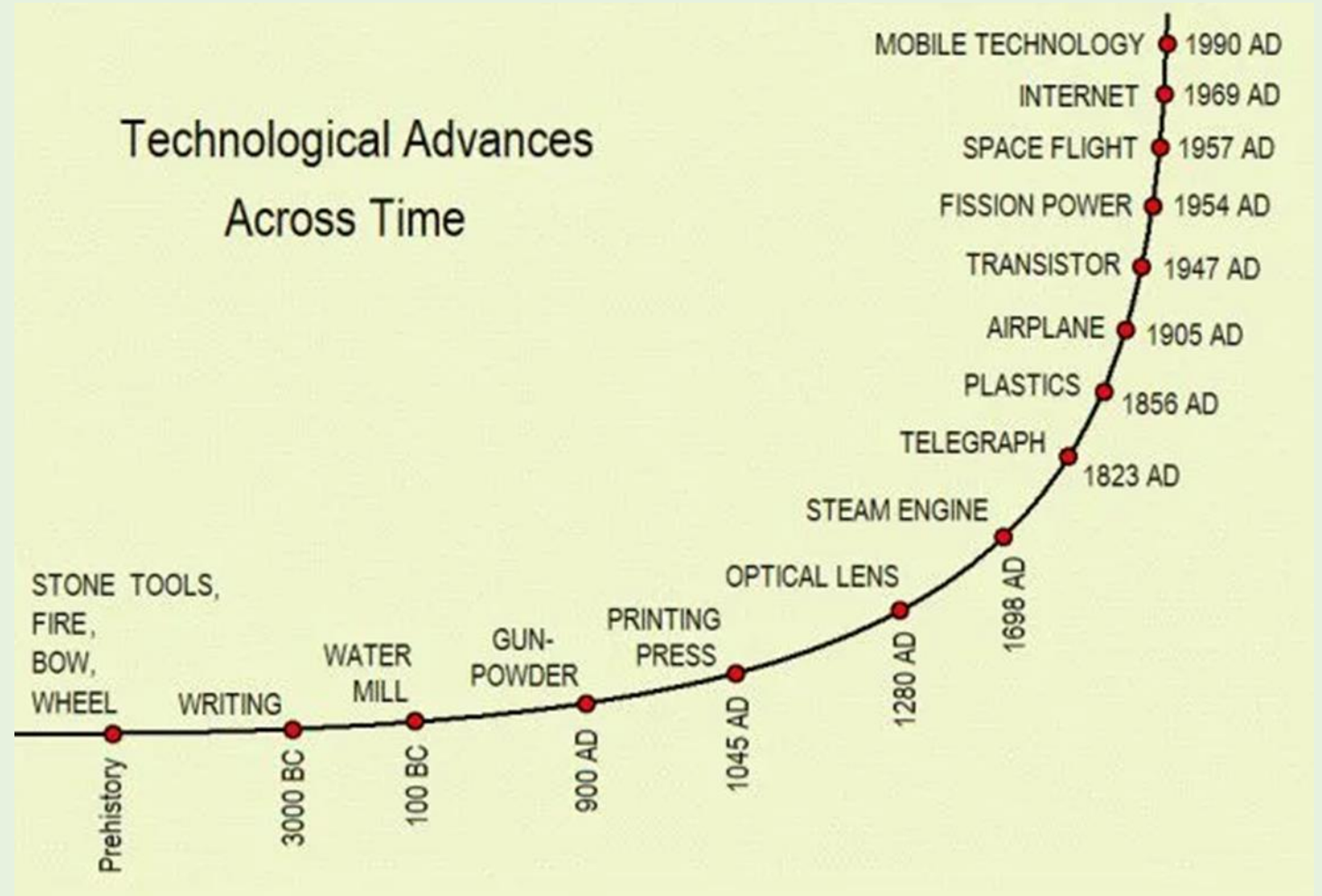


Technological Inventions

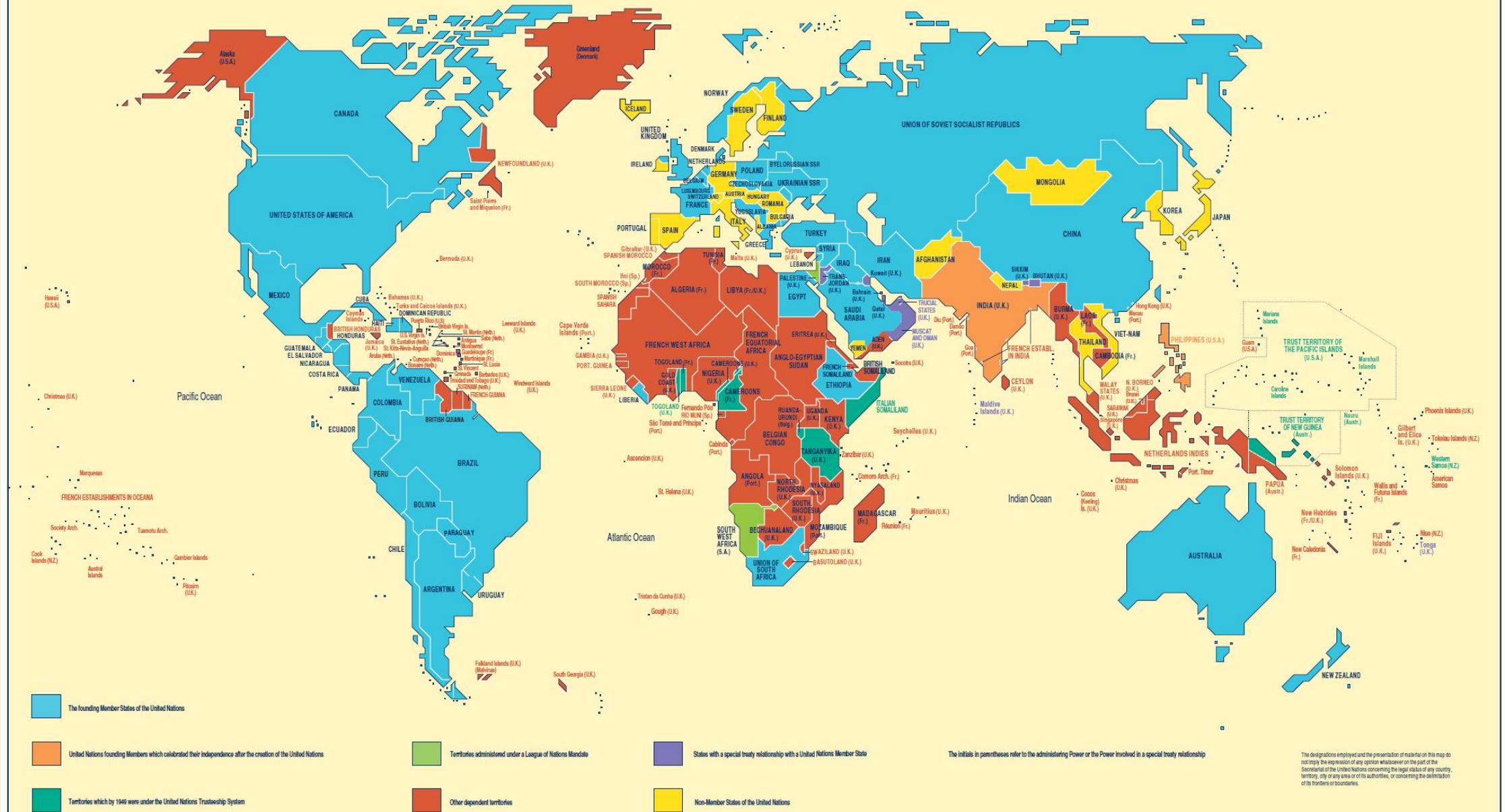
The invention of tools and techniques is evidence of a society's ability to solve problems that were encountered in every day life.

Technological artifacts are products of a society's economy, a force for economic growth, and a large part of everyday life

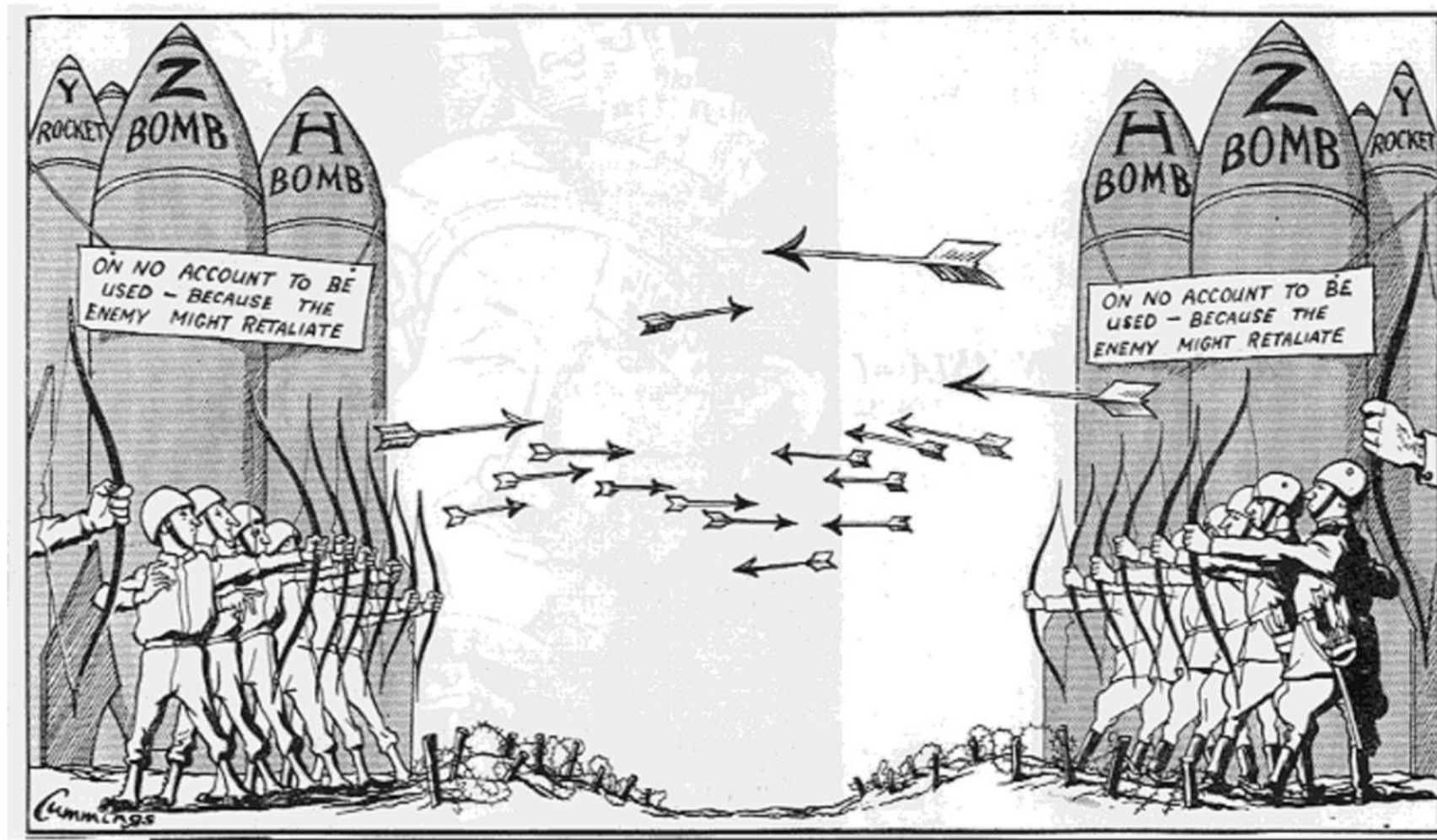
Technological innovations affect, and are affected by, a society's cultural traditions



THE WORLD IN 1945



The Cold War 1945-1991

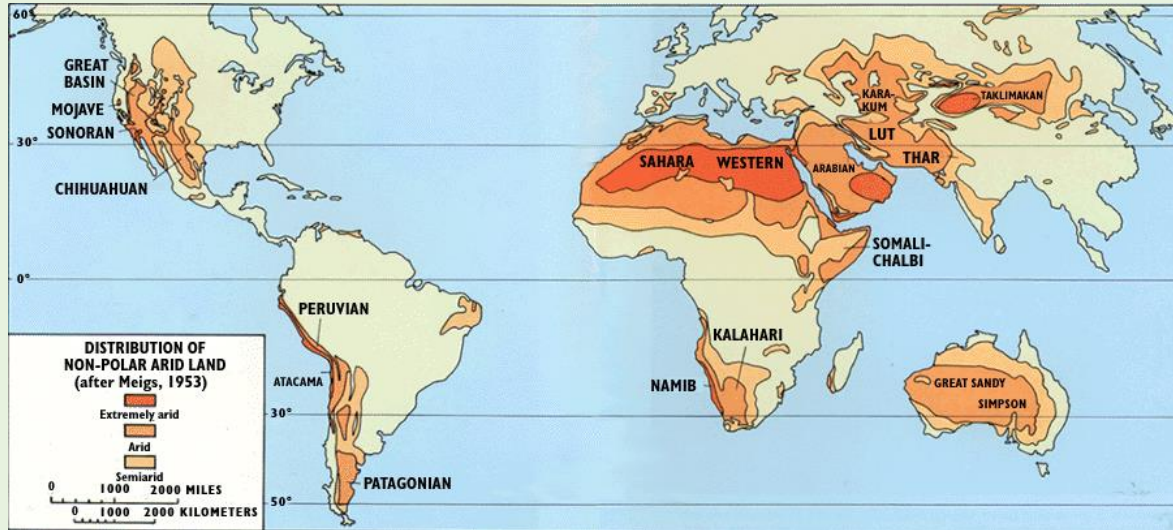


World Map 2016

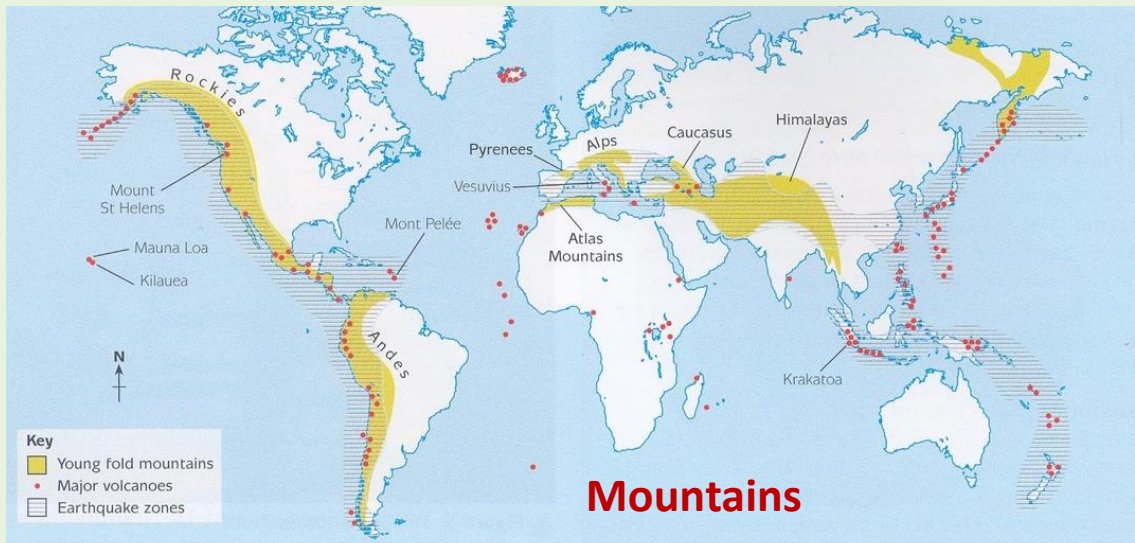
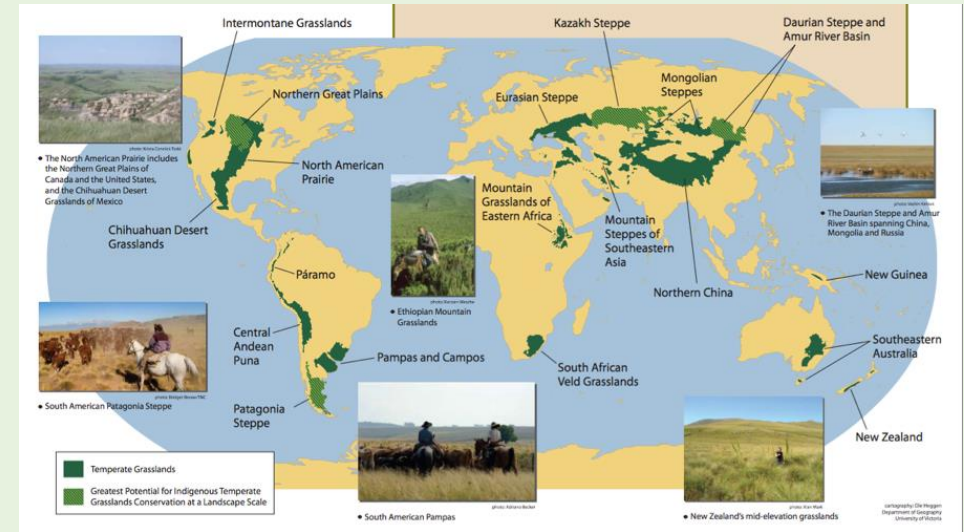


World Geography

Deserts



Grass Lands



Mountains

The world distribution of young fold mountains, active volcanoes and earthquake zones.



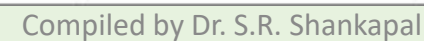
Oceans

Main Seas of the World

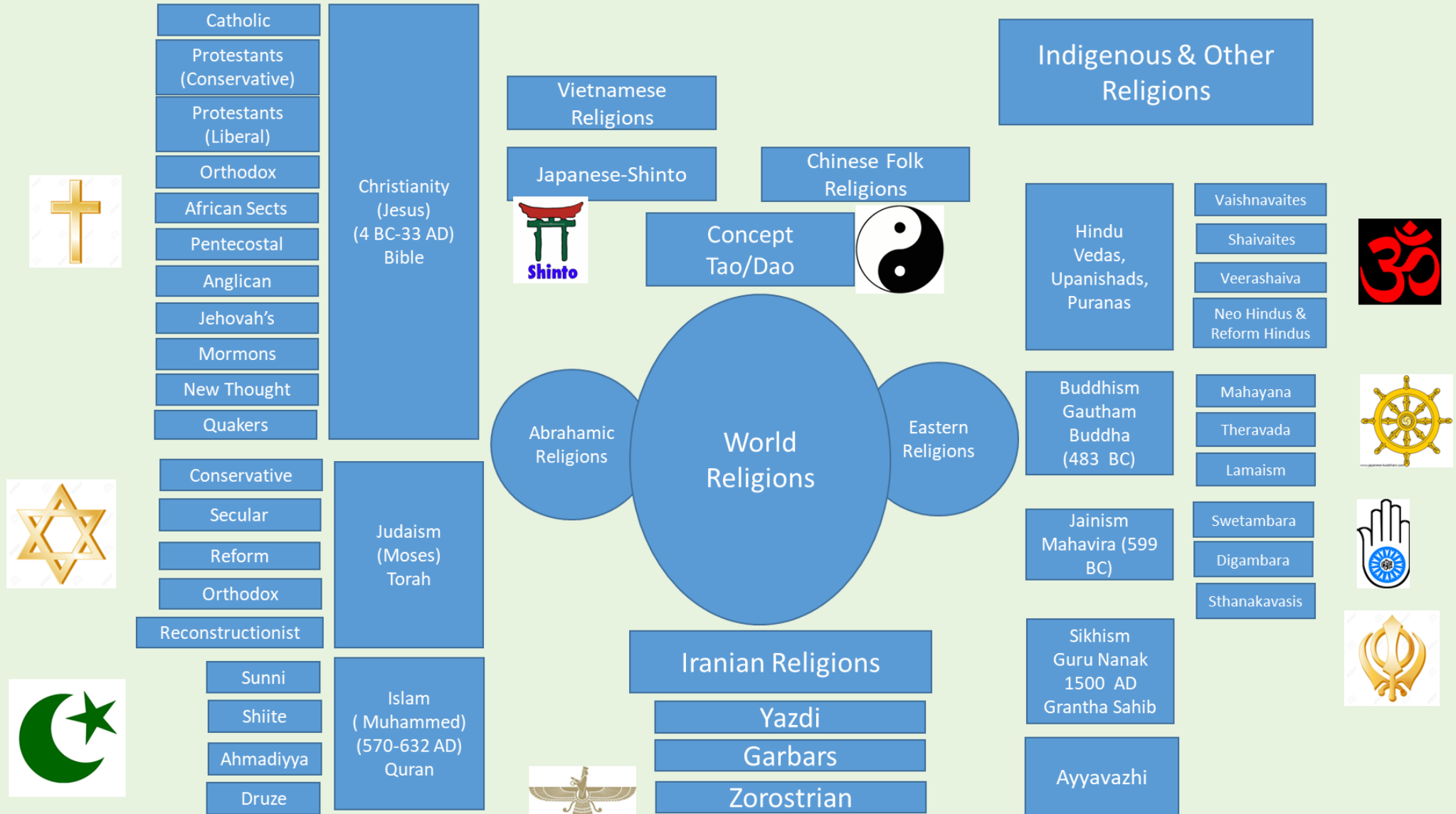


Compiled by Dr. S.R. Shankapal

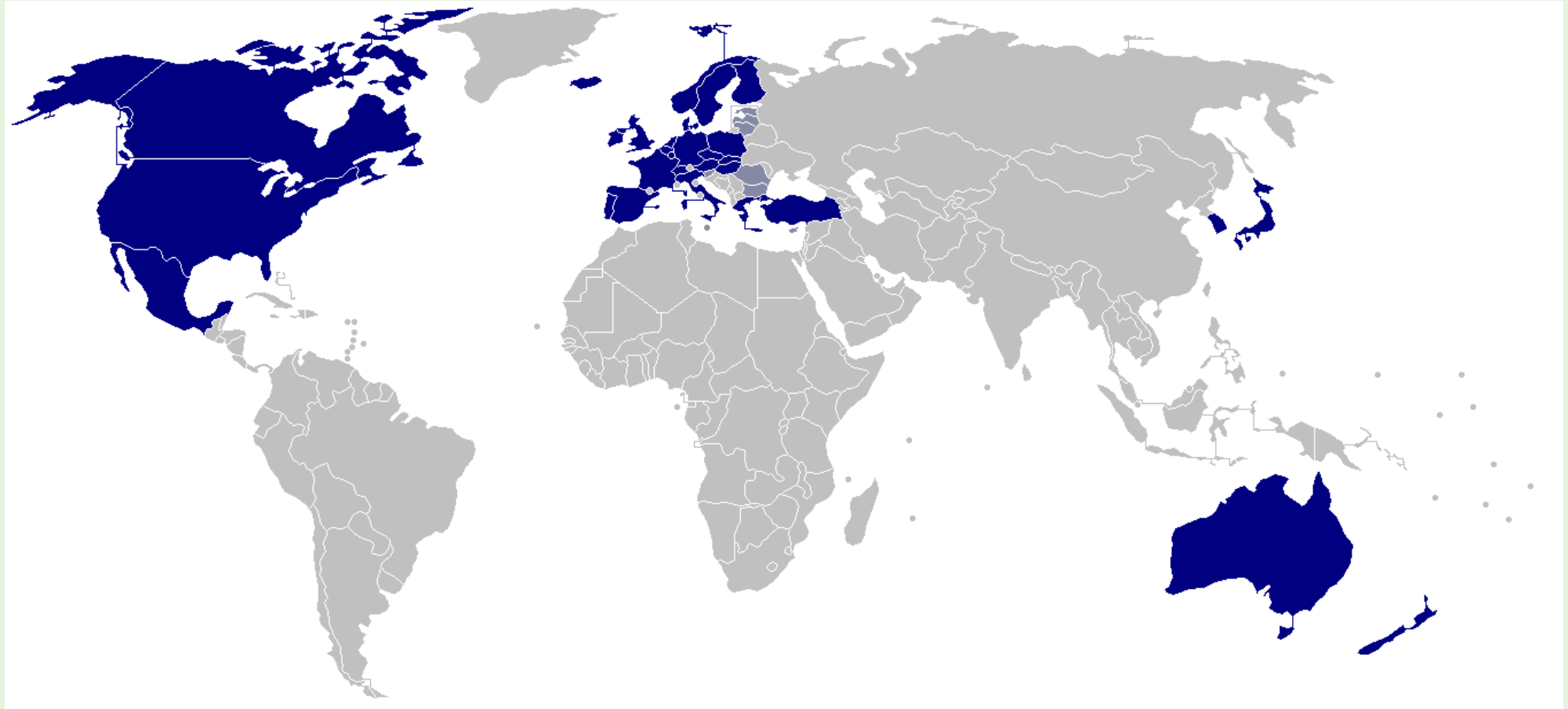
WORLD
CLIMATE



World Religions



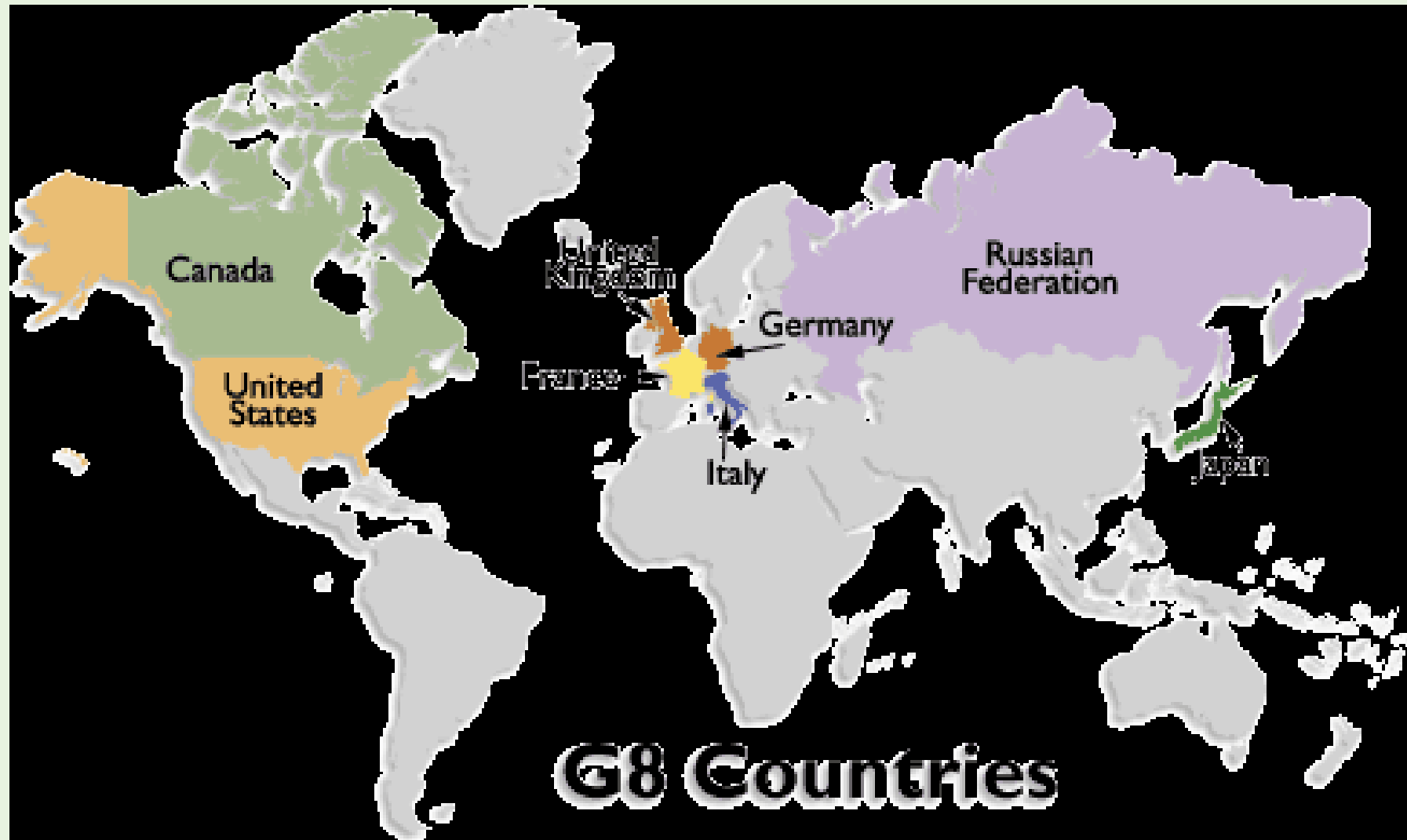
OECD Countries



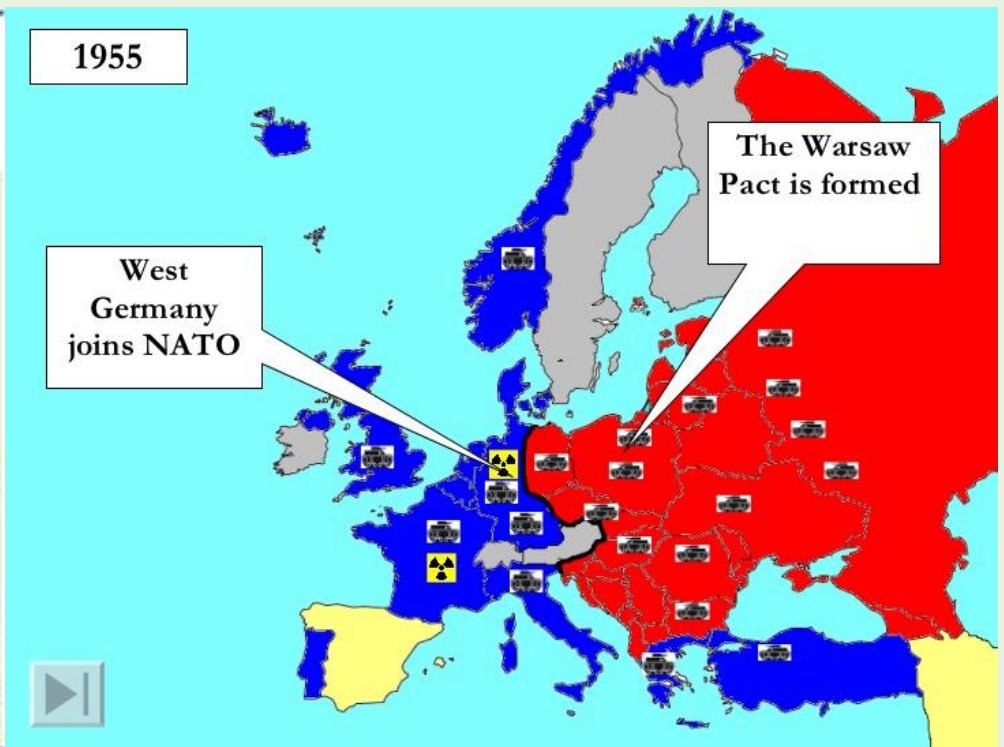
G20 Countries



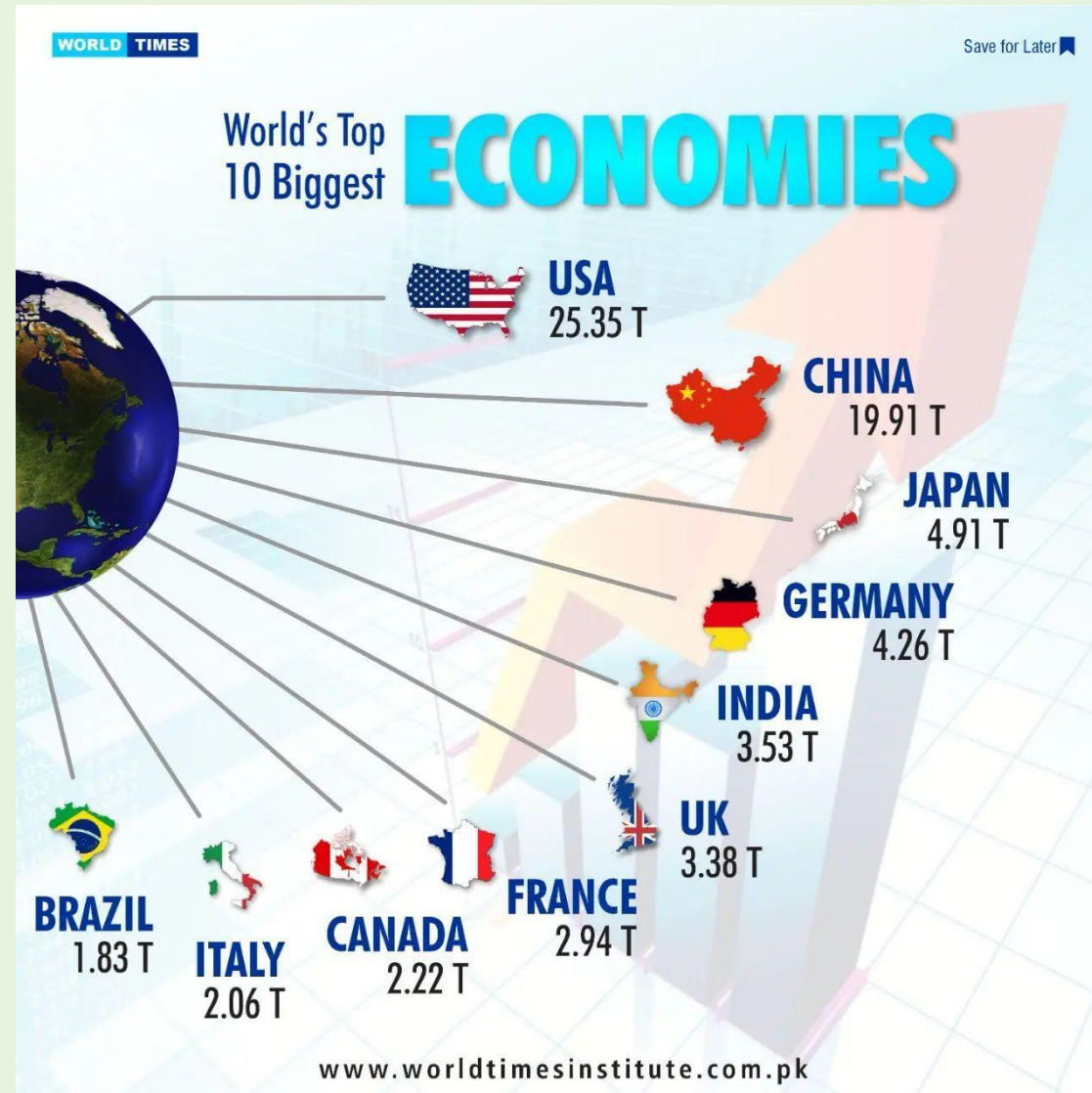
G8 Countries



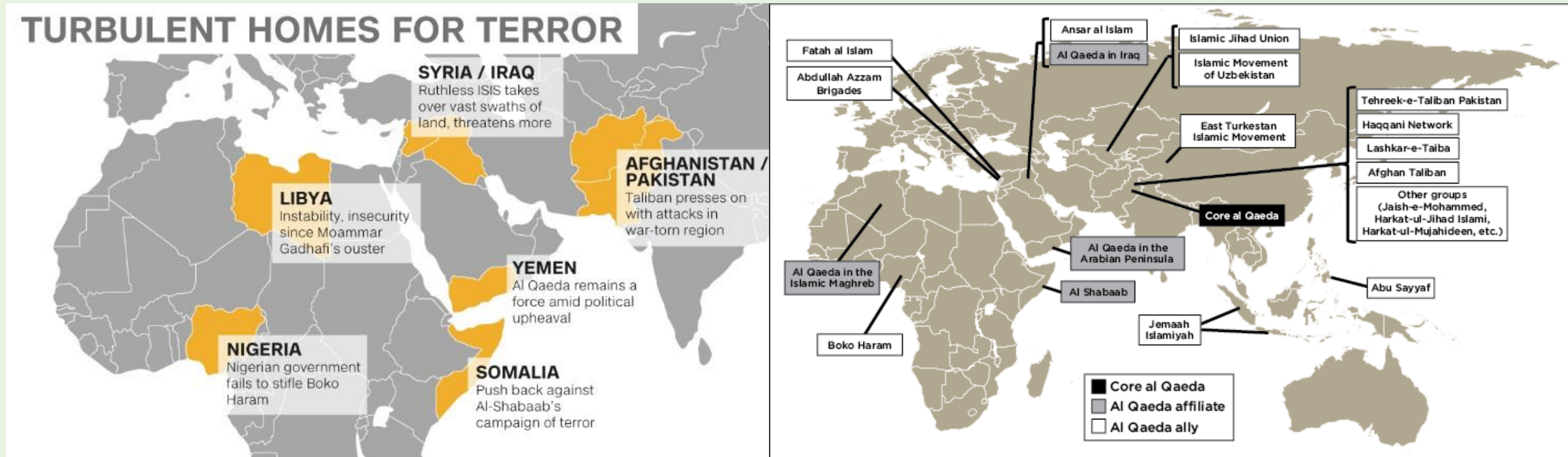
NATO Countries/Warsaw Pact/Non Aligned Movement



Top 10 Economies in the World



Terrorism and Terror Organisation



Nobel Prize and Nobel Laureates



Facts

Known for: The inventor of dynamite and holder of 355 patents.

Born: 21 October 1833.

Died: 10 December 1896.

Languages: Spoke five languages fluently at the age of 17.

Professions: Swedish chemist, inventor, engineer, entrepreneur, business man, author and pacifist.

Fortune: In his will he left 31 million SEK (today about 265 million dollar) to fund the prizes.



The Nobel Prize in Physics

110 Nobel Prizes to 204 Laureates between 1901 and 2016.

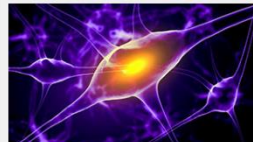
• All Nobel Prizes and Physics Laureates
• Facts and figures on the Physics Prize



The Nobel Prize in Chemistry

108 Nobel Prizes to 175 Laureates between 1901 and 2016.

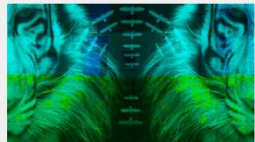
• All Nobel Prizes and Chemistry Laureates
• Facts and figures on the Chemistry Prize



The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

107 Nobel Prizes to 211 Laureates between 1901 and 2016.

• All Nobel Prizes and Medicine Laureates
• Facts and figures on the Medicine Prize



The Nobel Prize in Literature

109 Nobel Prizes to 113 Laureates between 1901 and 2016.

• All Nobel Prizes and Literature Laureates
• Facts and figures on the Literature Prize



The Nobel Peace Prize

97 Nobel Prizes to 130 Laureates between 1901 and 2016.

• All Nobel Peace Prizes and Laureates
• Facts and figures on the Peace Prize



The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel

48 Prizes to 78 Laureates between 1969 and 2016.

• All Prizes and Laureates in Economic Sciences
• Facts and figures on the Prize in Economic Sciences

What Do the Nobel Laureates Receive?



The Nobel Diplomas

Each Nobel Diploma is a unique work of art, created by foremost Swedish and Norwegian artists and calligraphers.

• More about the Nobel Diplomas



The Nobel Medals

The Nobel medals show the image of Alfred Nobel on the face. The image on the reverse varies according to the institution awarding the prize.

• More about the Nobel Medals



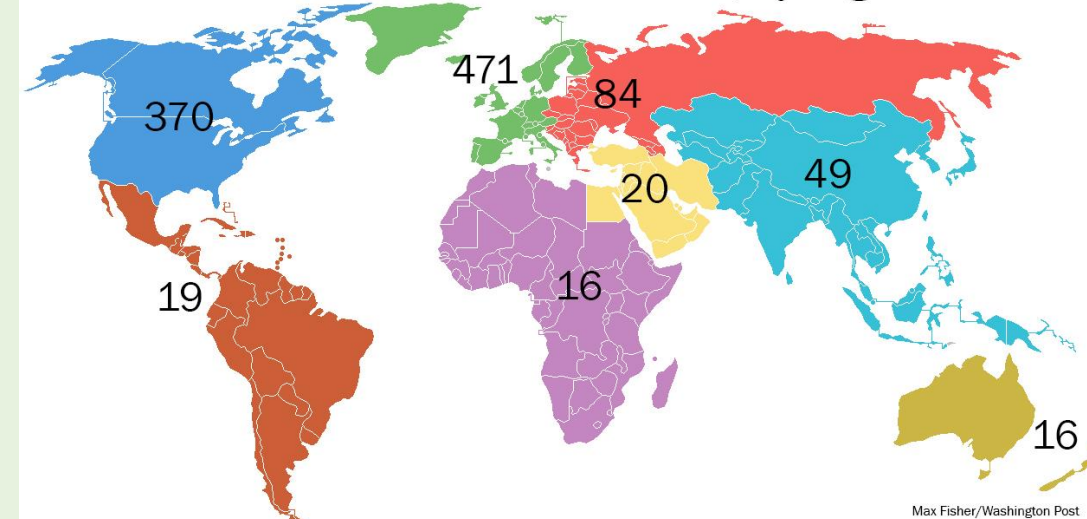
The Nobel Prize Amount

The Nobel Prize amount for 2016 was set at SEK 8.0 million per full Nobel Prize. Until 1968, in principle more than three persons could share a Nobel Prize, but this never happened in practice.

• More about the Nobel Prize Amount

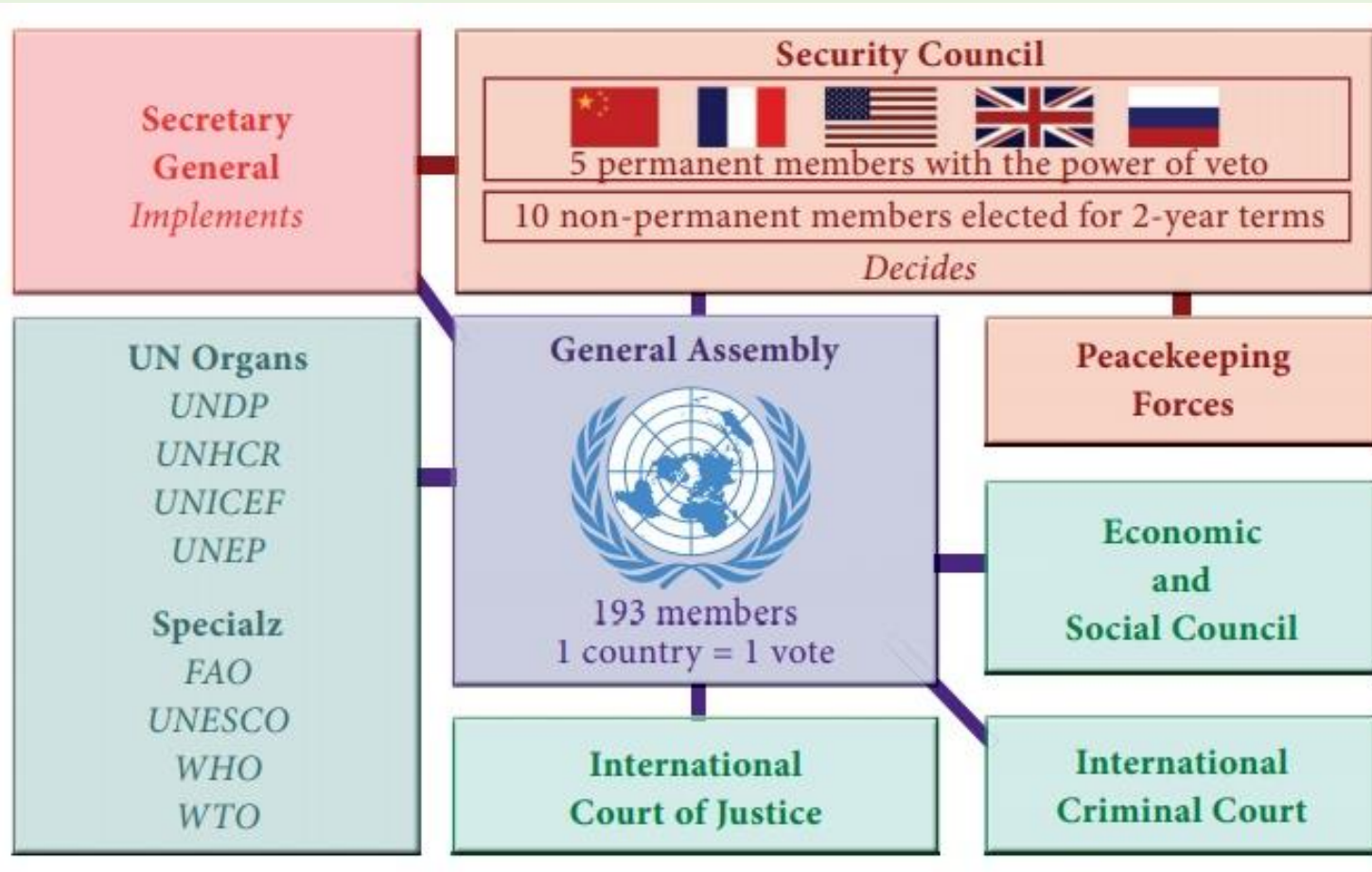


Nobel laureates since 1901, by region



Max Fisher/Washington Post

United Nations



The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization established on **24 October 1945** to promote international cooperation. It was founded to replace the League of Nations following World War II and to prevent another conflict. When it was founded, the UN had 51 Member States; **there are now 193**. Most nations are members of the UN and send diplomats to the headquarters to hold meetings and make decisions about global issues.

The United Nations headquarters building in New York

The goals of the United Nations are:

- to keep world peace
- to help countries get along
- to improve living conditions for people all over the world
- and to make the world a better place

Part-2: Indian History

Major Events in Indian History

3300 BCE-2024 CE (AD)

Major Events in Indian History

Period	Approximate Dates	Key Features / Characteristics	Major Empires / Events
Prehistoric / Stone Age	c. 2 million--~3300 BCE	Early human habitation; development of stone tools (Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic cultures)	Evidence from cave paintings and early settlements (e.g. Bhimbetka)
Indus Valley Civilization	c. 3300–1300 BCE (mature phase c.2600–1900 BCE)	Urban planning; advanced metallurgy; early writing (Indus script); trade and craft traditions	Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Dholavira
Vedic Period	c. 1500–500 BCE	Composition of the Vedas; formation of early Hindu society; emergence of the varna (caste) system	Arrival of Indo-Aryans; rise of early kingdoms
Iron Age / Mahajanapadas	c. 600–300 BCE	Transition to iron technology; growth of small kingdoms and urban centers; rise of Jainism & Buddhism	Formation of the 16 Mahajanapadas; early Magadha
Maurya Empire	322–185 BCE	First major pan-Indian empire; centralized administration; spread of Buddhism after Ashoka's conversion	Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara, Ashoka the Great

Major Events in Indian History

Classical / Gupta Period	c. 320–550 CE	Considered a "Golden Age" with advancements in science, art, literature, and philosophy	Gupta Empire (Chandragupta I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta II)
Medieval India	c. 8th–16th century CE	Regional kingdoms; increasing influence of Islam; cultural syncretism between Hindu and Islamic traditions	Delhi Sultanate; rise of regional states (Cholas, Pandyas, etc.)
Mughal Period	1526–1857 CE	Large, centralized empire; notable for its art, architecture, and cultural blending	Mughal Empire (Babur, Akbar, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb); decline leading to regional powers
Colonial Period / British Raj	1858–1947 CE	Direct British administration; economic transformation, infrastructural development, social reforms	Indian Rebellion of 1857; formation of the Indian National Congress; partition in 1947
Modern India	1947–present	Independent democratic republic; rapid economic growth, technological advances, and ongoing reforms	Independence in 1947; Republic (1950); economic liberalization from the 1990s onward



Major Events in Indian History : 3300-2000 BC

3300-2900	2900-2800	2800-2700	2700-2600	2600-2500	2500-2400	2400-2300	2300-2200	2200-2100	2100-2000
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3300 BCE

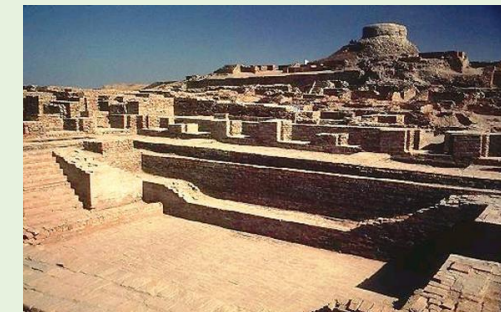
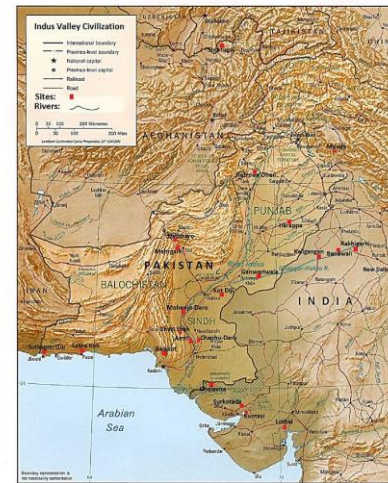
Phase of the Indus Valley Civilization begins. The civilization used an early form of the Indus signs, the so-called Indus script.

The Harappan language is not directly attested and its affiliation is uncertain because the Indus script is still undeciphered. A relationship with the Dravidian or Elamo-Dravidian language family is favoured by a section of scholars

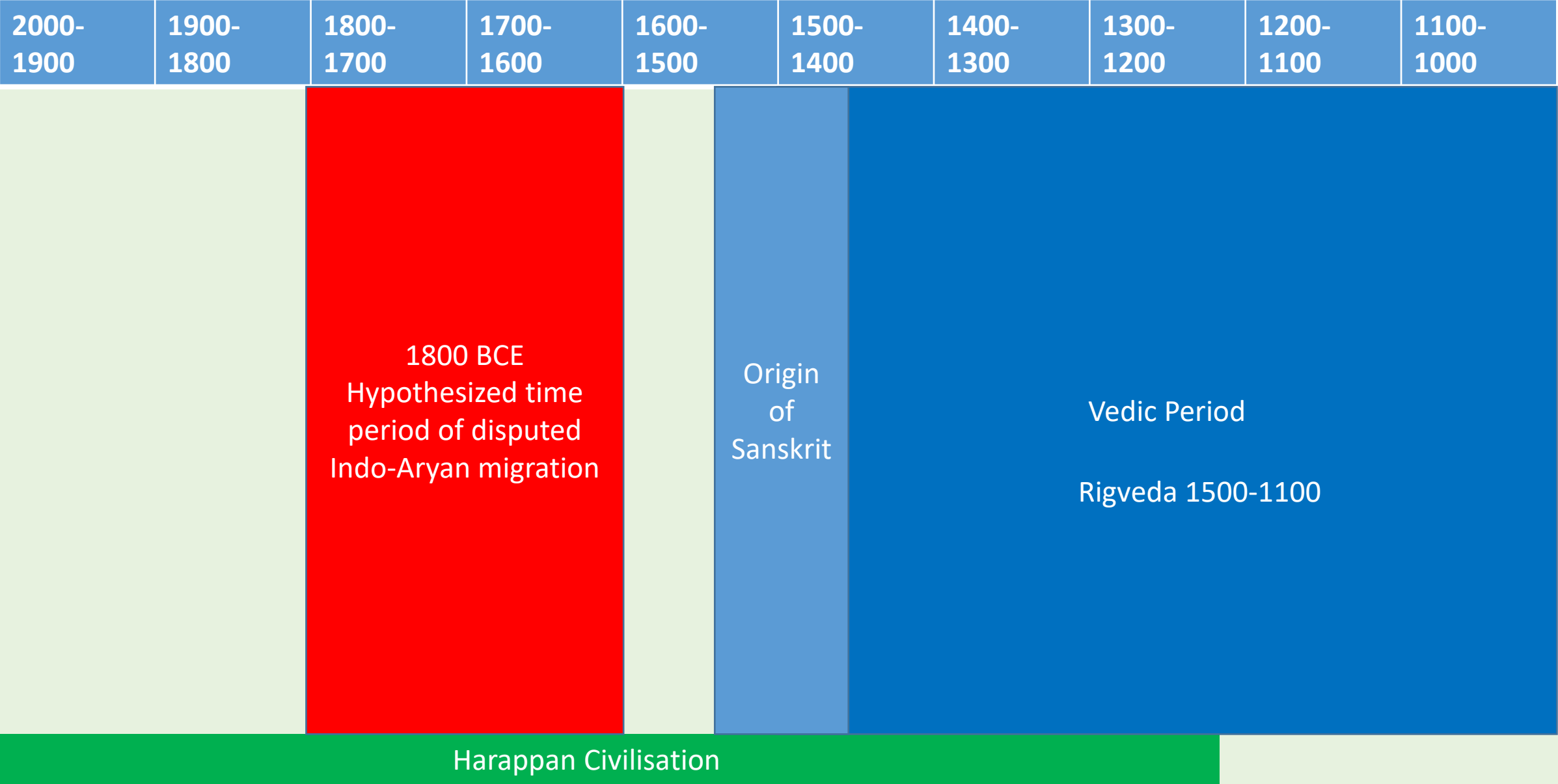
3300–1300 BCE; mature period (2600–1900 BCE)

Harappan and Mohenjo-daro civilisation

(UNESCO World Heritage Site)



Major Events in Indian History : 2000-1000 BC



Major Events in Indian History : 1000-900 BC

1000-991	990-981	980-971	970-961	960-951	950-941	940-931	930-921	920-911	910-901
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End of Bronze Age

Vedic Period



Sruti • Smriti

Vedas [hide]

Rigveda • Samaveda • Yajurveda •
Atharvaveda

Divisions

Samhita • Brahmana • Aranyaka • Upanishads

Upanishads [hide]

Rig vedic

Aitareya • Kaushitaki

Sama vedic

Chandogya • Kena

Yajur vedic

Brihadaranyaka • Isha • Taittiriya • Katha •
Shvetashvatara • Maitri

Atharva vedic

Mundaka • Mandukya • Prashna

Other scriptures [hide]

Bhagavad Gita • Agamas

Major Events in Indian History : 900-800 BC

900-891	890-881	880-871	870-861	860-851	850-841	840-831	830-821	820-811	810-801
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Samaveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda

Vedic Period



Sruti • Smriti

Vedas

[hide]

Rigveda • Samaveda • Yajurveda •
Atharvaveda

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Upanishads

[hide]

Rig vedic

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Shvetashvatara • Maitri

Atharva vedic

Mundaka • Mandukya • Prashna

Other scriptures

[hide]

Bhagavad Gita • Agamas

Major Events in Indian History : 800-700 BC

800-791	790-781	780-771	770-761	760-751	750-741	740-731	730-721	720-711	710-701
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Samaveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda

Vedic Period

Upanishads



Sruti • Smriti

Vedas [hide]

Rigveda • Samaveda • Yajurveda •
Atharvaveda

Divisions

Samhita • Brahmana • Aranyaka • Upanishads

Upanishads [hide]

Rig vedic

Aitareya • Kaushitaki

Sama vedic

Chandogya • Kena

Yajur vedic

Brihadaranyaka • Isha • Taittiriya • Katha •
Shvetashvatara • Maitri

Atharva vedic

Mundaka • Mandukya • Prashna

Other scriptures [hide]

Bhagavad Gita • Agamas

Major Events in Indian History : 700-600 BC

700-691	690-681	680-671	670-661	660-651	650-641	640-631	630-621	620-611	610-601
700 BCE The Upanishads, a sacred text of Hinduism, are written.	Hindu scriptures and texts  Sruti · Smriti Vedas [show] Upanishads [show] Other scriptures [show] Related Hindu texts Vedangas [show] Puranas [show] Itihasa [show] Shastras and sutras [show] Timeline [show]								
	Vedangas [hide] Shiksha · Chandas · Vyakarana · Nirukta · Kalpa · Jyotisha								
	Puranas [hide] Brahma puranas Brahma · Brahmānda · Brahmavaivarta · Markandeya · Bhavishya Vaishnava puranas Vishnu · Bhagavata · Naradiya · Garuda · Padma · Vamana · Kurma · Matsya Shaiva puranas Shiva · Linga · Skanda · Vayu · Agni								
	Itihasa [hide] Ramayana · Mahabharata								
	Shastras and sutras [hide] Dharma Shastra · Artha Śastra · Kamasutra · Brahma Sutras · Samkhya Sutras · Mimamsa Sutras · Nyāya Sūtras · Vaiśeṣika Sūtra · Yoga Sutras · Pramana Sutras · Charaka Samhita · Sushruta Samhita · Natya Shastra · Divya Prabandha · Tirumurai · Ramcharitmanas · Yoga Vasistha · Swara yoga · Shiva Samhita · Panchadasi · Vedantasara · Stotra								

Vedic Period

Major Events in Indian History

Brief History of the Vedic Period (c. 1500 BCE – 500 BCE)

The **Vedic Period** marks the early phase of Indian civilization, named after the **Vedas**, the oldest scriptures of Hinduism. It is broadly divided into:

1. Early Vedic Period (1500 BCE – 1000 BCE)

1. Indo-Aryans migrated to the Indian subcontinent and settled mainly in the **Sapta Sindhu** region (Northwest India, Pakistan).
2. Society was largely pastoral, with a tribal structure led by chiefs (*rajas*).
3. The **Rigveda**, the oldest known Sanskrit text, was composed.

2. Later Vedic Period (1000 BCE – 500 BCE)

1. Expansion into the **Ganga-Yamuna Doab**, leading to agricultural development and urbanization.
2. Society became more structured with the **Varna (caste) system** emerging.
3. Larger kingdoms (*Mahajanapadas*) started forming, leading to early political structures.
4. Development of philosophical and religious concepts, leading to Hinduism, Jainism, and Buddhism.

Major Events in Indian History

Major Books of the Vedic Period

1.The Four Vedas (Oldest and most sacred texts)

1. **Rigveda** (c. 1500 BCE) – Hymns praising gods like Indra, Agni, and Varuna.
2. **Yajurveda** (c. 1200 BCE) – Rituals and sacrifices for religious ceremonies.
3. **Samaveda** (c. 1200 BCE) – Melodic chants for worship.
4. **Atharvaveda** (c. 1000 BCE) – Magic spells, charms, and domestic rituals.

2.Brahmanas (Commentaries on the Vedas)

1. Texts explaining the meaning and rituals of the Vedas.
2. Examples: **Aitareya Brahmana, Shatapatha Brahmana.**

3.Aranyakas ("Forest Texts")

1. Philosophical and symbolic interpretations of Vedic rituals.
2. Example: **Brihadaranyaka Upanishad.**

4.Upanishads (Philosophical Texts)

1. Discuss concepts like **Brahman (universal reality), Atman (soul), Karma, and Moksha.**
2. Examples: **Chandogya Upanishad, Katha Upanishad, Mundaka Upanishad.**

Major Events in Indian History : 600-500 BC

600-591	590-581	580-571	570-561	560-551	550-541	540-531	530-521	520-511	510-500
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600 BCE
Sixteen Maha
Janapadas
("Great Realms"
or "Great
Kingdoms")
emerge.



599
Mahavira, 24th
Tirthankar of
Jainism is born



Mahavira (Mahāvīra), also known as Vardhamāna, was the twenty-fourth and last Jain Tirthankara (ford maker, spiritual teacher). Mahavira was born into a royal family in what is now Bihar, India, in 599 BC.

Major Events in Indian History : 500-400 BC

500-491	490-481	480-471	470-461	460-451	450-441	440-431	430-421	420-411	410-400
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Gautama born in the year 480 at Lumbini Shakya Republic

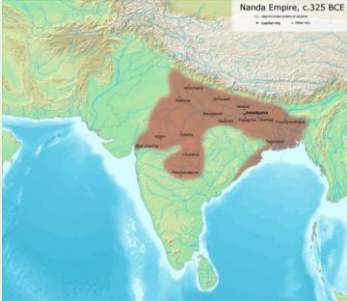


Gautama was born in Lumbini, now in modern-day Nepal, and raised in the Shakya capital of Kapilvastu, which may have been either in what is present day Tilaurakot, Nepal or Piprahwa, India. He obtained his enlightenment in Bodh Gaya, gave his first sermon in Sarnath, and died in Kushinagar.

400 BC
'Buddha' died at Kushinagar

- *Rigveda*, 1500 – 1100 BCE^{[1][2]}
- *Samaveda*, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2]
- *Yajurveda*, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2]
- *Atharvaveda*, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2]
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- *Mahabharata*, 400 BCE - 400 CE^{[4][5][6]}
- *Bhagavad Gita*, 400 BCE - 300 CE^[2]
- *Ramayana*, 400 BCE - 400 CE^{[4][7][8]}
- *Samkhya Sutra*
- *Mimamsa Sutra*, 300-200 BCE^[9]
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- *Nyaya Sutra*, 2nd century BCE^[11]
- *Vaisesika Sutra*, 2nd century BCE^[12]
- *Yoga Sutras of Patanjali*, 100 BCE - 500 CE^[13]
- *Brahma Sutra*
- *Puranas*, 3rd - 16th century CE^[citation needed]
- *Shiva Sutras*, 8th century CE^[citation needed]
- *Abhinavabharati*, 950 - 1020 CE^[citation needed]
- *Yoga Vasistha*, 10th - 14th century CE^[14]

Major Events in Indian History : 400-300 BC

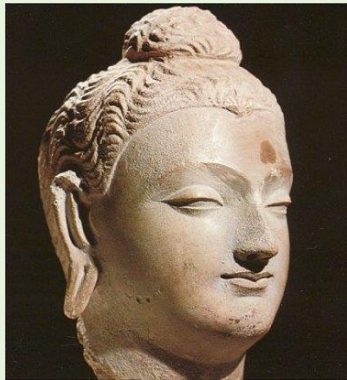
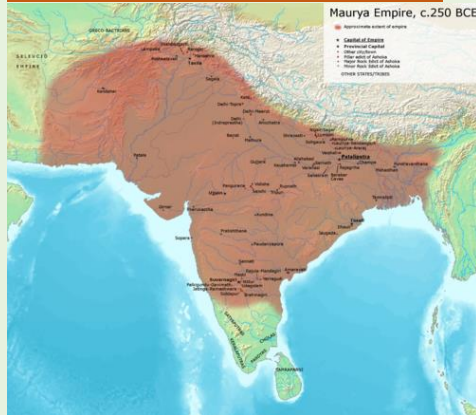
400-391	390-381	380-371	370-361	360-351	350-341	340-331	330-321	320-311	310-300
• <i>Rigveda</i>, 1500 – 1100 BCE^{[1][2]} • <i>Samaveda</i>, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2] • <i>Yajurveda</i>, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2] • <i>Atharvaveda</i>, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2] • <i>Upanishads</i>, 1200 - 500 BCE^[3] • <i>Mahabharata</i>, 400 BCE - 400 CE^{[4][5][6]} • <i>Bhagavad Gita</i>, 400 BCE - 300 CE^[2] • <i>Ramayana</i>, 400 BCE - 400 CE^{[4][7][8]} • <i>Samkhya Sutra</i> • <i>Mimamsa Sutra</i>, 300-200 BCE^[9] • <i>Arthashastra</i>, 400 BCE - 200 CE^[10] • <i>Nyaya Sutra</i>, 2nd century BCE^[11] • <i>Vaisesika Sutra</i>, 2nd century BCE^[12] • <i>Yoga Sutras of Patanjali</i>, 100 BCE - 500 CE^[13] • <i>Brahma Sutra</i> • <i>Puranas</i>, 3rd - 16th century CE^[citation needed] • <i>Shiva Sutras</i>, 8th century CE^[citation needed] • <i>Abhinavabharati</i>, 950 - 1020 CE^[citation needed] • <i>Yoga Vasistha</i>, 10th - 14th century CE^[14]					345 BCE–321 BCE Nanda Dynasty Dhananda-King Pataliputra Capital	333 Persian rule in the northwest ends after Darius III is defeated by Alexander the Great, who establishes the Macedonian Empire after inheriting the Persian Archaemenid Empire. --- Ambhi king of Takshila surrenders to Alexander	321 Mauryan Empire is founded by Chandragupta Maurya in Magadha after he defeats the Nanda dynasty and Macedonian Seleucid Empire. Mauryan capital city is Pataliputra (Modern Patna in Bihar)	305 BCE Chandragupta Maurya defeats Seleucus Nicator of the Seleucid Empire	304 BCE Seleucus gives up his territories in the subcontinent (Afghanistan/Baluchistan) to Chandragupta in exchange for 500 elephants. Seleucus offers his daughter in marriage to Chandragupta to seal their friendship.
						326 Porus who ruled parts of the Punjab, fought Alexander at the Battle of the Hydaspes River.	 Chandragupta Maurya 		

Major Events in Indian History : 300-200 BC

300-291	290-281	280-271	270-261	260-251	250-241	240-231	230-221	220-211	210-201
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- *Yoga Vasistha*, 10th - 14th century CE^[14]

273 BCE
Ashoka the Great regarded as the greatest ancient Indian emperor, grandson of Chandragupta Maurya, ascends as emperor of the Mauryan Empire.



232 BCE
Ashoka dies and is succeeded by Kunala

Chandragupta Maurya
Bindusara
Ashoka

Maurya Empire
Pataliputra was the capital

230 BCE
Simuka declares independence from Mauryan rule and establishes the Satavahana Empire.

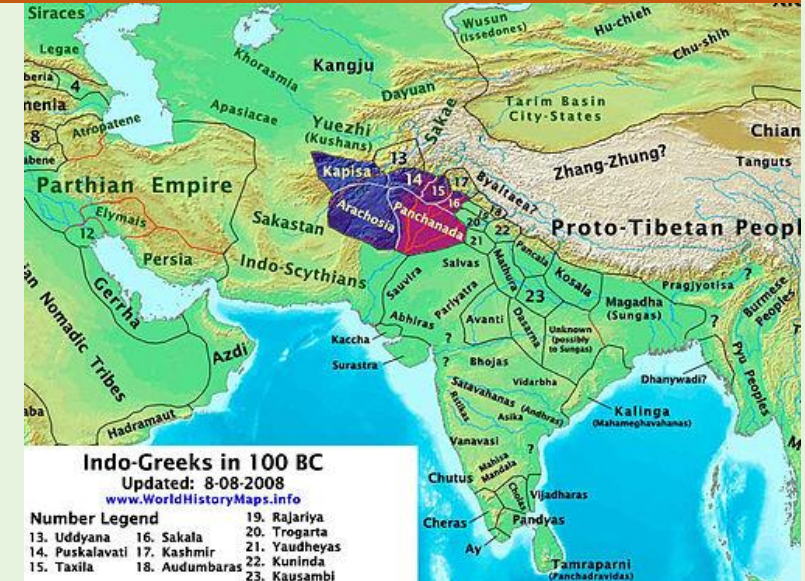


Simuka founder of Satavahana Dyansty
The Satavahanas were an Indian dynasty based in the Deccan region.

Major Events in Indian History : 200-100 BC

200-191	190-181	180-171	170-161	160-151	150-141	140-131	130-121	120-111	110-100
230 BCE Simuka declares independence from Mauryan rule and establishes the Satavahana Empire.		180 BCE Establishment of the Indo-Greek kingdom.							

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- *Yoga Vasistha*, 10th - 14th century CE^[14]



Major Events in Indian History : 100BC-000 AD

100-090

090-080

080-070

070-060

060-050

050-040

040-030

030-020

020-010

010-000



80 BCE
Establishment of the Indo-Scythian kingdom.

57 BCE
Beginning of
Vikram Era-
Nepali Hindu
Calendar

65 BCE
The Pandyan king sends ambassadors to the Greek and Roman lands.

6th Century BCE to
16th Century CE



180 BCE
Establishment of the Indo-Greek kingdom.

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Major Events in Indian History : 000AD-100 AD

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- *Abhinavabharati*, 950 - 1020 CE^[citation needed]
- *Yoga Vasistha*, 10th - 14th century CE^[14]



The Western Satraps, Western Kshatrapas, or Kshaharatas (35–405) were Indo-Scythian (Saka) rulers of the western and central part of India (Saurashtra and Malwa: modern Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh states).



78
Satavahana
Empire

Starting of
Shalivana era
78AD or CE 1st
shalivana Shaka
year (Shaka
Calendar)

000-010

011-020

021-030

031-040

041-050

051-060

061-070

071-080

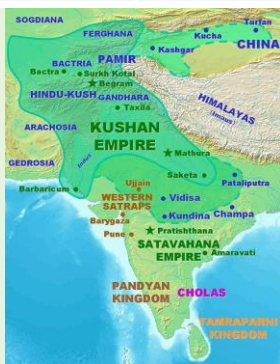
081-090

091-100

010
Establishment
of the Indo-
Parthian
kingdom



The Indo-Parthian Kingdom was ruled by the Gondopharid dynasty and other rulers who were a group of ancient kings from Central Asia that ruled parts of present-day Afghanistan, Pakistan and northwestern India, during or slightly before the 1st century AD



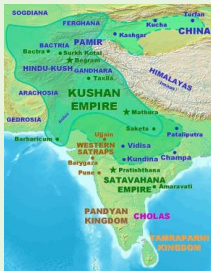
68
Kushan Empire

65 BCE

The Pandyan king sends ambassadors to the Greek and Roman lands.

Major Events in Indian History : 100AD-200AD

100-110	111-120	121-130	131-140	141-150	151-160	161-170	171-180	181-190	191-200
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Kushan Empire

65 BCE

The Pandyan king sends ambassadors to the Greek and Roman lands.

Major Events in Indian History : 200AD-300 AD



240

Sri-Gupta starts the Gupta Empire in Magadha, with its capital in Pataliputra

200-210	211-220	221-230	231-240	241-250	251-260	261-270	271-280	281-290	291-300
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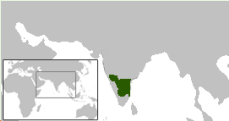
250-600
Kalabhra Dynasty

Kushan Empire



65 BCE

The Pandyan king sends ambassadors to the Greek and Roman lands.



Pallavas
275 CE-897 CE

Major Events in Indian History : 300AD-400 AD

Gangas (350–1000)



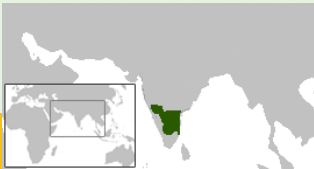
320 CE–550 CE
Gupta Empire

300-310	311-320	321-330	331-340	341-350	351-360	361-370	371-380	381-390	391-400
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Doddagaddavalli, Hassan District

345-525
Kadambas of Banavasi



Mahabalipura

Pallavas
275 CE–897 CE

Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE (South India)

Pandyan

Major Events in Indian History : 400 AD-500 AD



Gangas (350–1000)

Hunas were
a [Turkic-](#)
[Mongolian](#)
grouping from
Central Asia



450
Invasions by the Huna.

320 CE–550 CE
Gupta Empire

400-410

411-420

421-430

431-440

441-450

451-460

461-470

471-480

481-490

491-500



345-525

Kadambas of Banavasi

Pallavas

275 CE–897 CE

Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE (South India)

Major Events in Indian History : 500 AD-600 AD

Gangas (350–1000)



320 CE–550 CE
Gupta Empire

500-510

511-520

521-530

531-540

541-550

551-560

561-570

571-580

581-590

591-600



345-525

Kadambas of Banavasi

543-566
Pulakeshin I



Cave Temple
Badami

Badami Chalukya (545-753)



Pallavas
275 CE–897 CE

Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE (South India)

Major Events in Indian History : 600 AD-700 AD

Gangas (350–1000)



606–648

Harsha Vardhan, Capital Kannauj

600-610

611-620

621-630

631-640

641-650

651-660

661-670

671-680

681-690

691-700

Badami Chalukya (545-753)



Virupaksha Temple-Aihole



Sangameshwara Temple, (726 AD)
Pattadakal



Badami Architecture spread in Badami, Pattadakal, Aihole, Bagalkot District, Karnataka

Pallavas
275 CE–897 CE

Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE (South India)

Major Events in Indian History : 700AD-800 AD



Gangas (350–1000)



712
First Muslim,
Muhammad Bin Qasim
defeats Raja Dahir

736
Anangpal Tomar was the first
ruler to make ancient Delhi
his capital.



788
Birth of Adi
Shankaracharya

700-710

711-720

721-730

731-740

741-750

751-760

761-770

771-780

781-790

791-800

The Tomar family rule at Delhi passed to his son, Ausan Singh (Tejpal) and then his grandson Kosal Dev Singh (Mahipal) before the dynasty collapsed when challenged by Prithviraj Chauhan (1149-1192).



Badami Chalukya (545-

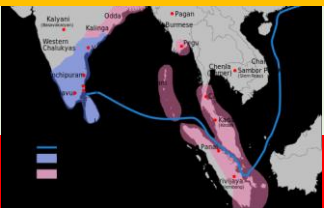
Danti Durga
Rastrakuta
735-756

Rastrakuta 735-982 (Jainism)



According to the Qissa-i Sanjan, Parsis migrated from Greater Iran to Sindh and Gujarat between the 8th and 10th century CE to avoid the persecution

Pallavas
275 CE–897 CE



Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE (South India)

Major Events in Indian History : 800AD-900 AD



Gangas (350–1000)

800-810	811-820	821-830	831-840	841-850	851-860	861-870	871-780	881-890	891-900
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814-878
Nripatunga Amoghavarsha I
becomes Rashtrakuta emperor.
Kannada literature flourishes
Rastrakuta

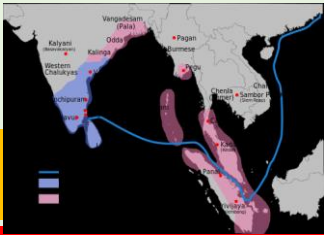


Kailsahnath Temple, Ellora, Maharastra, Rastrakuta

Rastrakuta 735-982



Pallavas
275 CE–897 CE



Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE

Major Events in Indian History :900 AD-1000 AD



Gangas (350–1000)



983, Gomateswara, Sravanabelagola, Hassan, Gangas

Tailapa II
973-997

Western Chalukya 973-1189

900-910

911-920

921-930

931-940

941-950

951-960

961-970

971-980

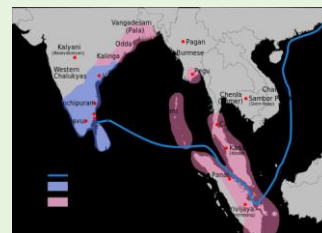
981-990

991-1000

The Tomar family rule at Delhi passed to his son, Ausan Singh (Tejpal) and then his grandson Kosal Dev Singh (Mahipal) before the dynasty collapsed when challenged by Prithviraj Chauhan (1149-1192).



Rastrakuta 735-982 (Jainism)



Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE

985

Rajaraja Chola ascends to the throne of Chola empire. He expands the empire to Sri Lanka and to the north to include Kalinga kingdom



Tanjavur –Chola Architecture

Major Events in Indian History : 1000 AD-1100 AD



1017-1137
Ramanujacharya

Western Chalukya 973-1189

1000-1010	1011-1020	1021-1030	1031-1040	1041-1050	1051-1060	1061-1070	1071-1080	1081-1090	1091-1100
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The Tomar family rule at Delhi passed to his son, Ausan Singh (Tejpal) and then his grandson Kosal Dev Singh (Mahipal) before the dynasty collapsed when challenged by Prithviraj Chauhan (1149-1192).



Hoysala Kingdom : (1026-1343) Veera Ballal II (1173-1220) Famous Hoysala King

1000
Invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni

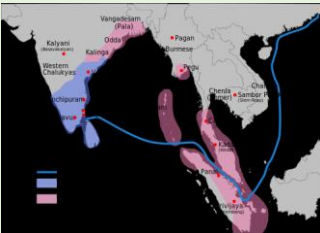
1025
Last invasion of Mahmud Ghazni, sacked and destroyed temple of Somnath

Sumra Dynasty (Rajputs) ends the Arab domination and establishes its own rule over Sindh. (1024-1351)



Bronze Nataraja
Chola
Architecture

1014 – 1044
Rajendra Chola

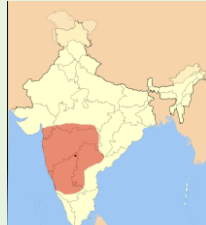


Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE

Major Events in Indian History : 1100-1200



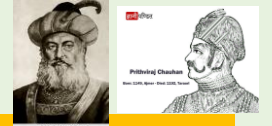
1076-1126
Vikramaditya VI
Kalyani Chalukya
Manyakheta, Basava Kalyana



Western Chalukya or Kalyani Chalukay (973-1183)

1156 CE–1181 CE
Kalachuri dynasty of Kalyani (Basava Kalyana)
Bijjala (1130-1160), Basveswara (1105-1167)-Social
Reformer, Bhakti Movement

Ghori is defeated by Prithivi Raj
Chauhan III



1191
First battle of
Tarain between
Mohammed
Ghori and
Prithviraj III

1100-1100	1111-1120	1121-1130	1131-1140	1141-1150	1151-1160	1161-1170	1171-1180	1181-1190	1191-1200
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The Tomar family rule at Delhi passed to his son, Ausan Singh (Tejpal) and then his grandson Kosal Dev Singh (Mahipal) before the dynasty collapsed when challenged by Prithviraj Chauhan (1149-1192).



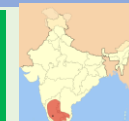
Chennakeshava, Belur, 1117 AD

Hoysala Kingdom : (1026-1343) Veera Ballal II (1173-1220) Famous Hoysala King



1150 AD
Hoysaleswara Temple

1175
Mohammed Ghori
invades India



1192
"Victory of Mohammed
Ghori". Second battle of
Tarain fought between
Ghori and Prithivi Raj
Chauhan III. Prithvi Raj
Chauhan III is defeated by
Mhammed Ghori

Haryana/UP

1194
Battle of Chandawar
fought between Ghauri
and Jaichand of Kannauj.
Ghauri defeated
Jayachandra and killed
him.

Sumra Dynasty (Rajputs) ends the Arab domination and establishes its own rule over Sindh. (1024-1351)

Pandyan

Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE

Major Events in Indian History : 1200-1300



1206 – 1227

Genghis Khan

born Temüjin, was the founder and Great Khan (Emperor) of the Mongol Empire, which became the largest contiguous empire in history after his death



1229 – 1241

Ögedei Khan,

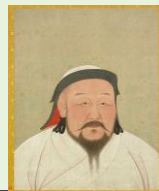


1246-48

Güyük Khan

Möngke Khan

1251 – 1259



Kublai Khan

1260– 1294



1294 – 1307

Temur Khan

1221
Genghis Khan
invades Punjab

1347 – 1358
Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah
(Zafar Khan) Founded
Bahmani Sultanate. Present
Gulbarga



Keshava Temple
Somnathpura
1268 CE
Hoysala

1200-
1210

1211-
1220

1221-
1230

1231-
1240

1241-
1250

1251-
1260

1261-
1270

1271-
1280

1281-
1290

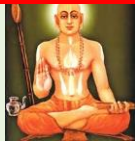
1291-
1300

Hoysala Kingdom (1026-1343)

Hoysala Architecture can be found in Halebidu, Belue, Somnathpura, in Hassan District, Karnataka



1206-1210
Qutb-ud-din Aibak
establishes slave
Dynasty later to be
known as
Delhi Sultanate



1238
Sri Madhwacharya
born in Pajaka
near Udupi,
Karnataka

1242-1246
Ala ud din Masud

1236-1240
Razia Sultan

1240-1242
Muiz ud din Bahram

1210-1236
Iltutmish-Delhi Sultanate

1236
Rukn ud din Firuz

1246-1266
Nasir ud din Mahmud

1266-1287
Ghiyas ud din Balban

1287-1290
Muiz ud din Qaiqabad
1286-1290
Shamsuddin Kayumars

1290-1296
Jalal ud din
Firuz Khilji
Khilji Dynasty

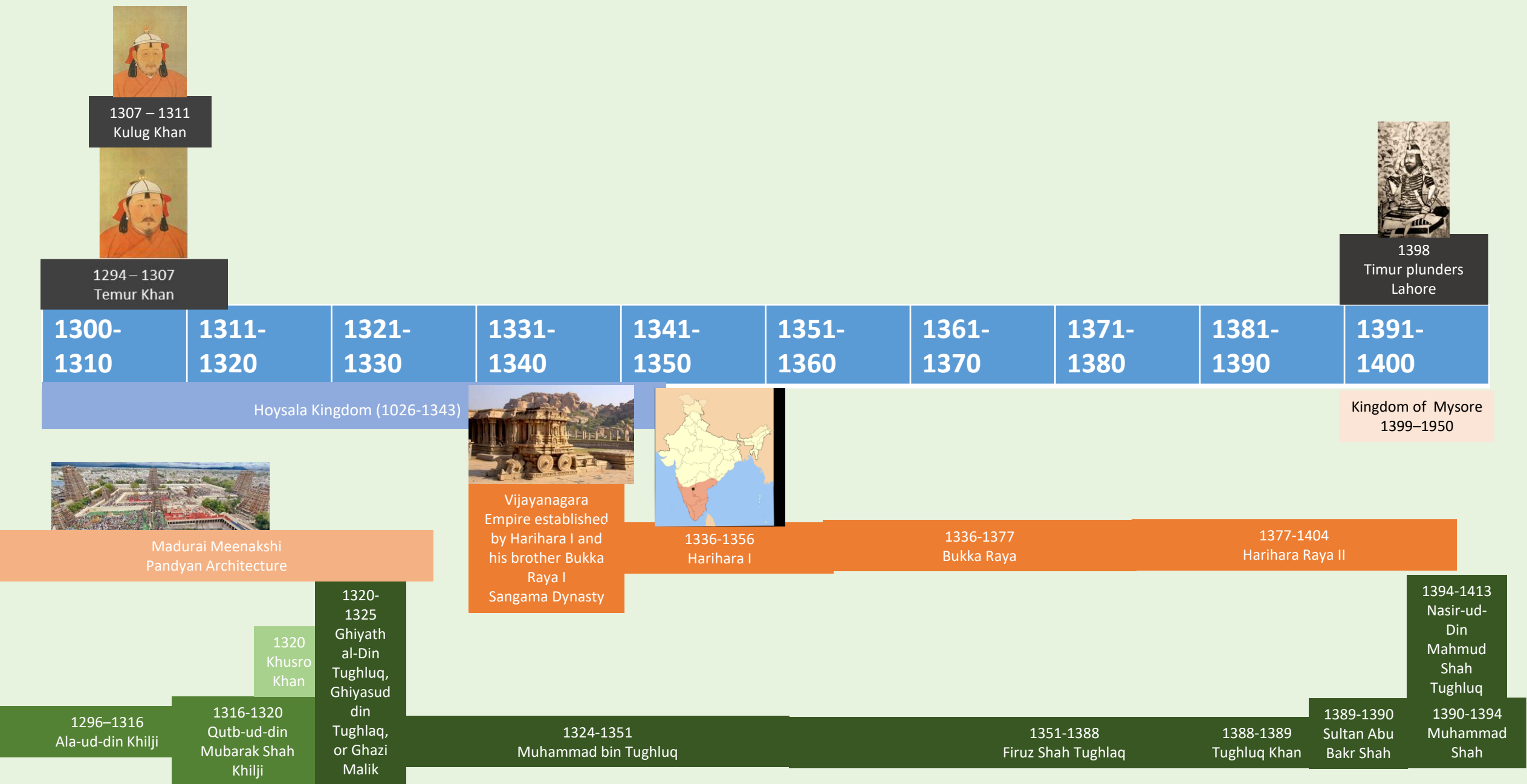
1206
Gakhars kill
Muhammad Ghori
during a raid on his
camp on the Jhelum
River



Pandyan

Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE

Major Events in Indian History : 1300-1400



Major Events in Indian History : 1400-1500



1498-99
Vasco de Gama's
first voyage from
Europe to India
and back

1400-1410	1411-1420	1421-1430	1431-1440	1441-1450	1451-1460	1461-1470	1471-1480	1481-1490	1491-1500
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1490–1510
Yusuf Adil Shah
(1490-1686)

1422-1424
Veera Vijaya
Bukka Raya

1422
Ramachandra
Raya

1406–1422
Deva Raya I

1424–1446
Deva Raya II

1446–1465
Mallikarjuna Raya

1465–1485
Virupaksha Raya

1485
Prauda Ray

1485-1505
Saluva Dynasty

1405–1406
Bukka Raya II

1404–1405
Virupaksha Raya

1377-1404
Harihara Raya II



1451-1489
Bahlul Khan Lodhi
ascends the throne
of the Delhi
sultanate starting
the Lodhi dynasty



1489-1517
Sikander Lodhi
Sultan of Delhi

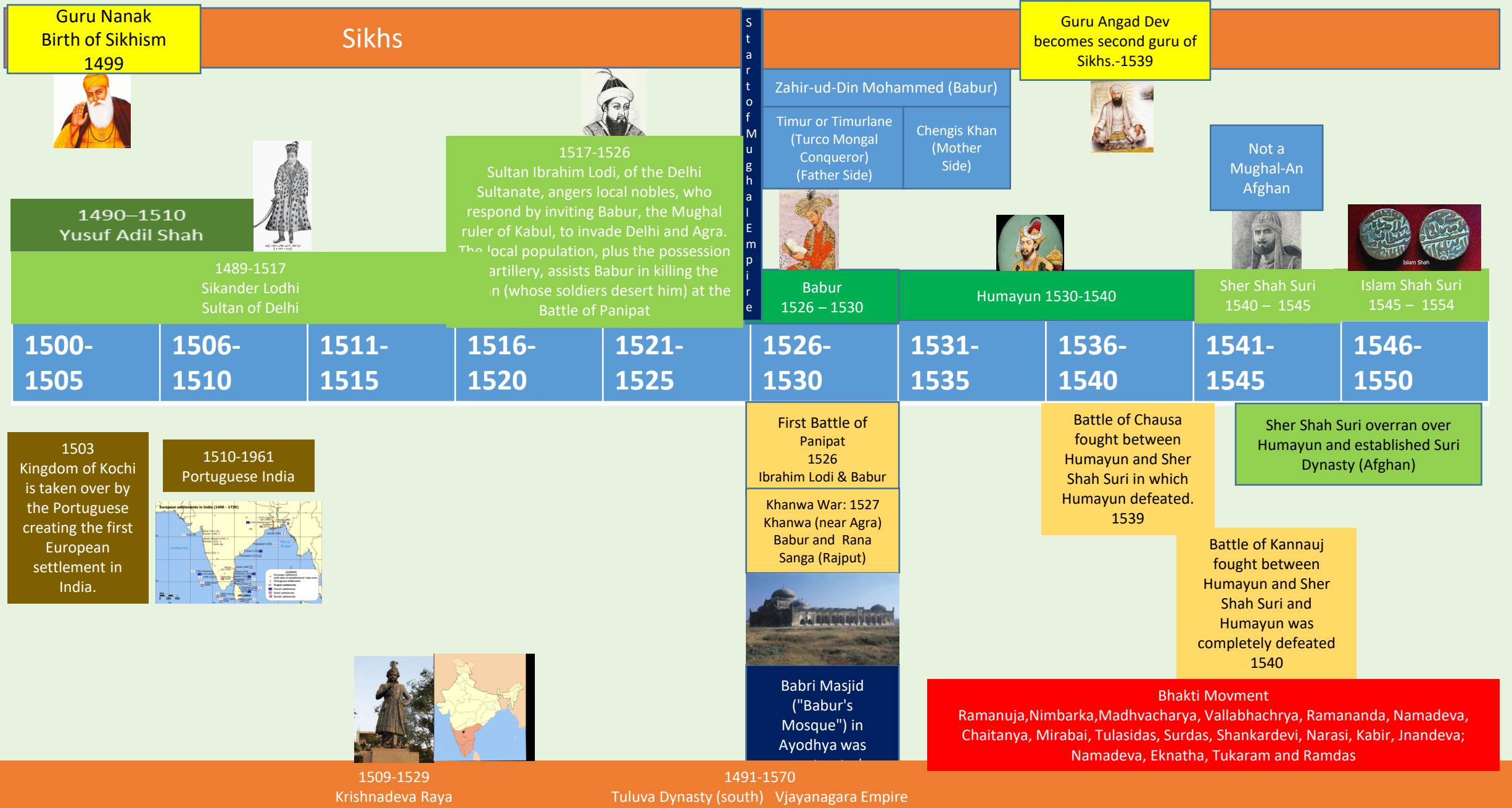
1414-1421
Sayyid Khizr Khan
ibn Malik Sulaiman
Sayyid Dynasty

1394-1413
Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah
Tughluq

Mubarak Shah

1445-1451
Alam Shah

Major Events in Indian History : 1500-1550



Major Events in Indian History : 1550-1600

Guru Amar Das third Guru of Sikhs-1552.



Guru Ram Das becomes fourth Guru of Sikhs-1574



Guru Arjan Dev becomes fifth Guru of Sikhs-1581



Hindu king Hemu establishes 'Hindu Raj' in North India and bestowed with title of "Vikramaditya"; Second Battle of Panipat fought between Hemu and Akbar's forces in which Hemu is killed.

Islam
Shah Suri
1545 –
1554



Humayun
1555 –
1556



Akbar (Abu'l-Fath Jalal ud-din Muhammad Akbar)14 February 1556 – 27 October 1605

1550-
1555

Humayun converts from Sunni Islam to Shia Islam, to gain the alliance of the Shah of Persia. Humayun dies, and is succeeded by his son Akbar.

1556-
1560

Second Battle of Panipat (A.D. 1556)

The Second Battle of Panipat was fought on November 5, 1556 between the able Hindu commander and the King Hemu and Akbar who succeeded Humayun to the throne of Delhi. Hemu led a far bigger army than Akbar's army and in addition it also had 1500 elephants. Initially Hemu succeeded but an arrow hit his eye accidentally which reversed the fate of battle. Hemu was caught and produced before the adolescent Akbar, who beheaded him and became the master of Delhi and Agra. This battle gave the final verdict in favour of the Mughals, and the Afghans were virtually expelled for the next 200 years.

1561-
1565

The Battle of Talikota (26 January 1565) was a watershed battle fought between the Vijayanagara Empire and the Deccan sultanates.



1566-
1570

1571-
1575

1576-
1580

1581-
1585

1586-
1590

1591-
1595

1596-
1600



East India company is formed in England. Gets exclusive trading rights with India-1600

1542-1646

Aravidu Dynasty (south) Vijay Nagara Empire

Major Events in Indian History : 1600-1650

Guru Hargobind becomes sixth guru of Sikhs-1606



Sikhs

Guru Har Rai becomes seventh guru of Sikhs-1644



Jahangir : 1605 – 1627

Fatehpur Sikri, Mughal Empire

Shahryar (Mughal prince) 1627 – 1628



Taj Mahal at Agra, built in 1632–1654 as a tomb for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal, Jama Masjid, Red Fort

Shah Jahan, Mogul Emperor

Mirza Shahabuddin Baig Muhammad Khan Shah Jahan 1628-1658

Jahangir original name is Mirza Nur-ud-din Beig Mohammad Khan **Salim**, He was famous for his relationship with Court Artesan **Anarkali**

Born Prince Khurram, he was the son of Emperor Jahangir and his Hindu Rajput wife, Taj Bibi Bilqis Makani .

1600-1605

1606-1610

1611-1615

1616-1620

1621-1625

1626-1630

1631-1635

1636-1640

1641-1645

1646-1650

February - 1627
Birth of
Chatrapati
Shivaji
Maharaj.



1627–1657
Mohammed Adil Shah

1542-1646 Aravidu Dynasty (south) Vijayanagar Empire



Elizabeth I
1558-1603



James I
1603-1625



Charles I
1625-1649

British India-1612-East India Company

Major Events in Indian History : 1650-1700

Guru Har Krishan becomes eighth guru of Sikhs-1661



Guru Tegh Bahadur ninth Guru of Sikhs-1665



Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Guru of Sikhs is executed in Delhi by the order of Aurangzeb for his support for the Kashmiri Hindus to practice their religion. Guru Gobind Singh becomes tenth Guru of Sikhs-1675



1699
Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Guru of Sikhs creates Khalsa, the saint-soldier at Anandpur Sahib, Punjab.



Aurangzeb

1627–1657

[Mohammed Adil Shah](#)

Aurangzeb invades the Deccan

Abu'l Muzaffar Muhi-ud-Din Muhammad Aurangzeb Alamgir (son of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal)
31 July 1658 – 3 March 1707

1650-1655

1656-1660

1661-1665

1666-1670

1671-1675

1676-1680

1681-1685

1686-1690

1691-1695

1696-1700

1659
Battle of Pratapgarh
Shivaji personally kills Adilshahi commander Afzal Khan



Shaista Khan – Representative of Aurangzeb 1660



Shivaji escaped from Agra 1666



Forces led by Shivaji defeat Aurangzeb's troops, and establishes Maratha Empire.-1674-80



Sambhaji 1680-1689



Rajaram brother of Sambhaji 1689– 1700

1627–1657
Mohammed Adil Shah

1657–1672

Ali Adil Shah II (deccan Sultanate-Bijapur)



Charles-II
1660-1685

Adilshahi, was a Shia Muslim dynasty, founded by Yusuf Adil Shah, that ruled the Sultanate of Bijapur

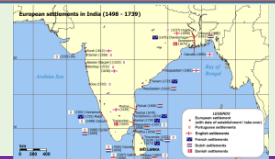
Marathas



James II & VII
1685-1688



William III
1689-1702



1696
Danish India (to 1869)

British India-East India Company

Major Events in Indian History : 1700-1750

Guru Granth Sahib becomes Guru of Sikhs
1708

Sikhs



Bahadur Shah I
(1707-1712)



Muhammad Azam
Shah (1707)



Jahandar Shah
1712-13



Farrukhsiyar
1713-1719



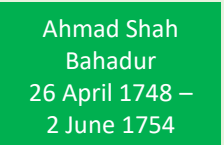
Shah Jahan II



Rafi ud-Daraiat



Muhammad Shah
27 September 1719 – 26 April 1748



Ahmad Shah
Bahadur
26 April 1748 –
2 June 1754

Abu'l Muzaffar Muhi-ud-Din
Muhammad Aurangzeb
Alamgir (son of Shah Jahan
and Mumtaz Mahal)
31 July 1658 – 3 March
1707

1700-1705	1706-1710	1711-1715	1716-1720	1721-1725	1726-1730	1731-1735	1736-1740	1741-1745	1746-1750
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Shivaji II
1700-1707



Balaji Viswanath (Peshva)
1713-1720



Baji Rao
1720-1740



Balaji Baji Rao
1740-1761

Chatrapathi Shahu
12 January 1708 - 15 December 1749

Rajaram II
1749 1777

Marathas



William III
1689-1702



Anne
1707-1714



George-1
1714-1727



1727-1760
George II

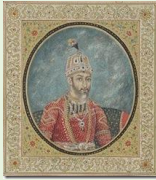
British India –East India Compnay

Major Events in Indian History : 1750-1800

Sikhs

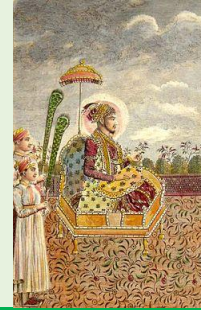


Alamgir II
2 June 1754 –
29 November
1759



Shah Jahan III
10 December
1759 – 10
October 1760

Ahmad Shah
Bahadur
26 April 1748 – 2
June 1754



Shah Alam II
10 December 1759– 19 November 1806

Mahmud Shah
Bahadur
(Puppet)

1750-
1755

1756-
1760

1761-
1765

1766-
1770

1771-
1775

1776-
1780

1781-
1785

1786-
1790

1791-
1795

1796-
1800

Balaji Baji Rao
1740-1761

1761
3rd War of Panipat
Marathas lost the war



Madhav Rao 1
1761-1772

Narayana
Rao/Raghunath
Rao
1772-1773/1774

Madhav Rao II
1774-1796



Baji Rao II
1792-1802/18

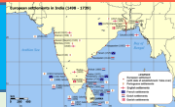
15 December 1749 - 11 December 1777

Shahu II

11 December 1777 - 3 May 1808

Marathas

French in India
1759-1954



June 1757
The Battle of Plassey
East India Company represented by
Robert Clive Vs
Siraj Ud Daulah-Nawab of Bengal

1760-Battle at Wandewash,
British troops beat French

Treaty of Allahabad
16 August 1765

1764
Battle of Buxar

1767
1st Anglo
Mysore war

1775
First Anglo Maratha War

1780
2nd Anglo
Mysore War



Warren Hastings, Governor General of India
1774-1785



Lord Cornwallis, Governor General of
India
1786-1793



Lord Wellesley
1798-1805

1789
3rd Anglo Mysore
War

Treaty of
Srirangapatnam
18 March 1792

1799
4th Anglo Mysore war
Death of Tipu Sultan

1727-1760
George II

George III
1760-1820

British India

Major Events in Indian History : 1800-1850

Sikhs

1845
Anglo Sikh Wars



Brahmo Samaja

Rajaram Mohan Roy(1772-1833)

1824

Dayananda
Saraswati is born

1836

Sri Ramakrishna
Paramhansa is born



Akbar II -19 November 1806 – 28 September 1837

Bahadur Shah II (Bahadue Shah Zafar 28
September 1837 – 14 September 1857)

1800-
1805

1806-
1810

1811-
1815

1816-
1820

1821-
1825

1826-
1830

1831-
1835

1836-
1840

1841-
1845

1846-
1850

Baji Rao II
1792-1802/18

1803-1805
2nd Anglo Maratha War

1817-1818
3rd Anglo Maratha War

Shahu II
11 December 1777 - 3 May 1808

Pratap Singh
3 May 1808 - 5 September 1839

Shahaji
5 September 1839 - 5 April 1848

Marathas



Lord Wellesley
1798-1805

Treaty of Bassesein
31 December 1802



Lord Minto I
1807-1813

George III
1760-1820



George IV
1820-1830



Lord William Bentick
1828-1835

Treaty of Yandabo
24 February 1826



William IV
1830 – 1837

Sir Charles
Metcalfe
1835-1836



Queen Victoria
1837-1901



Lord Auckland
1836-1842



Lord Dalhousie
1848-1856

Treaty of Lahore
9 March 1846



British India

Major Events in Indian History : 1850-1900

Sikhs



Bahadur Shah II (Bahadue Shah Zafar 28 September 1837 – 14 September 1857)



1856
Bal Gangadhar Tilak is born

End of Mughal Empire

1865
Lala Lajpat Rai is born



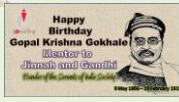
1863
Swami Vivekanand is born



1861
Rabindranath Tagore is born.



1869
Mahatma Gandhi is born



1875
Arya Samaja Dayananda Saraswathi



1875
Arya Samaja Dayananda Saraswathi



Allan Octavian Hume
Dadabhai Naoroji
Dinshaw Wacha

1885
Indian National Congress Established



1889
Jawaharlal Nehru Born



1891
B R Ambedkar Born



1899
Keshav Baliram Hedgewar Established RSS



1897
Subash Chandra Boase Born

1850-1855

1856-1860

1861-1865

1866-1870

1871-1875

1876-1880

1881-1885

1886-1890

1891-1895

1896-1900

Nana Sahib 1851-1857

1853
Started Indian Postal Service

1857
Established first three University of Mumbai, University of Madras and University of Calcutta in India

1875
Aligarh Muslim University

1853
First Railway established between [Bombay](#) and [Thane](#)



Lord Dalhousie
1848-1856



Lord Canning
1856-1862



Lord Lawrence
1864-1869



Lord Mayo
1869-1872



Lord Lytton
1876-1880



Queen Victoria
Empress of India
1876 – 1901



Lord Rippon
1880-1884



Lord Dufferin
1884-1888



Lord Landsdowne
1888-1894



Lord Curzon
1899-1905

1857
Indian War of Rebellion

1858
Establishment of British Raj

Government of India Act
2 August 1858

Delhi Durbar
1 January 1877 to proclaim Queen Victoria as Empress of India

This was the culmination of transfer of control of much of India from the British East India Company to The Crown.

British India

Major Events in Indian History : 1900-1909



Queen Victoria
Empress of
India



Edward VII
Emperor of
India



Partition of
Bengal.

11 September -
Mahatma Gandhi
coins the term
Satyagraha to
characterize the
Non-Violence
movement in
South Africa.

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

1908

1909



Viceroy of India -
George Curzon,
1st Marquess
Curzon of Kedleston



Gilbert John
Elliot-Murray-
Kynynmound, 4th
Earl of Minto

30 December - The
All-India Muslim
League, a political
organization that
represented the
interests of Indian
Muslims, is
formed.

Major Events in Indian History : 1910-1919

Dada Saheb
Palke



3 May- Raja
Harishchandra, First full-
length movie of India
released. Beginning of
Indian Film Industry.

Returning to India in 1915



Mahatma Gandhi
returns to India.

The first Satyagraha
movements inspired
by Mahatma Gandhi
occurred in
Champaran district of
Bihar

World War –I
Ends



13 April - At the
Jallianwala Bagh
Massacre in Amritsar



George V
Emperor of India



18 February - Henri
Pequet, flying a Humber
biplane, carried mail from
Allahabad to Naini
junction which was the
first flight in India.



The Tata
family starts
the first steel
mill in Bihar.

1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
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Charles
Hardinge, 1st
Baron Hardinge
of Penshurst,

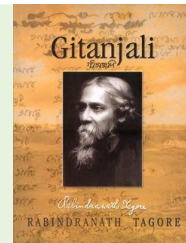
27 December - The Jana
Gana Mana, which would
become free India's
National Anthem, is sung
for the first time, at the
Indian National Congress
annual convention at
Calcutta.



12 December - The
capital of India is
shifted to New Delhi
from Calcutta

Cancellation of
Partition of
Bengal

Construction of
New Delhi was
started



Rabindranath
Tagore (1861–
1941), Bengali
poet, got the
Nobel Prize in
Literature for his
book of lyrics
called Gitanjali
translated into
English by himself.



World War –I
begins

Allied Powers Vs
Central Powers



Frederic John
Napier Thesiger,
1st Viscount
Chelmsford,

Allied victory
End of the German,
Russian, Ottoman,
and Austro-
Hungarian empires
Formation of new
countries in Europe
and the Middle East
Transfer of German
colonies and regions
of the former
Ottoman Empire to
other powers
Establishment of the
League of Nations.



Rowlatt Act[1919]

- This Act gave the government the power to imprison any person without any trial for a period of two years.
- Aim of this act was to destroy the national movement by imprisoning the national workers.
- It was a black law because it was against basic human rights.

Rowlett Act

28 July 1914 – 11 November 1918

World War-I

Compiled by Dr. S.R. Shankapal

British India

Major Events in Indian History : 1920-1929



Emperor of India –
George V



Viceroy of India - Frederic
Thesiger, 1st Viscount
Chelmsford



Viceroy of India –
Earl of Reading



Viceroy of India –
Earl of Reading



Viceroy of India –
Lord Irwin/Governor General
of India



Emperor of India –
George V



Viceroy of India –
Lord Irwin/Governor General
of India

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929



Non-cooperation
movement



23 December –
Visva-Bharati
University is
inaugurated



Chauri Chaura incident



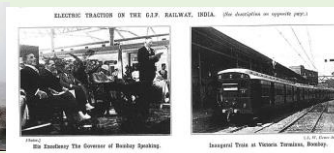
11 September –
[Subramanya
Bharathi](#), poet,
independence
fighter and
reformer
(born [1882](#)).



Khilafat Movement



4 December - The
Gateway of India in
Bombay, built to
commemorate the
visit of King George V
and Queen Mary in
December 1911, is
opened by the
Viceroy, the Earl of
Reading.



3 February - The first ever
electric train of India completes
its journey from Victoria
Terminus to Kurla on the Central
Line



Simon
Commission



The Simon
commission is formed
to consider further
steps toward self-rule
of India. No Indian
member is included.



May – India wins
Hockey Gold
Medal at the
Amsterdam
Olympics – Games
of the IXth
Olympiad



6 January – Mother
Teresa arrives
Kolkata to work
amongst India's
poorest and
diseased people

Major Events in Indian History : 1930-1939



Emperor of India – George V



Viceroy of India – Lord Irwin/Governor General of India



10 February – New Delhi becomes the capital of India.



The Earl of Willingdon Viceroy/GG



August – India wins Hockey Gold Medal at Los Angeles Olympics



Emperor of India – George V



The Earl of Willingdon Viceroy/GG

Edward VIII



Emperor of India – George VI



Viceroy of India - Victor Hope, 2nd Marquess of Linlithgow



Emperor of India – George VI



Viceroy of India - Victor Hope, 2nd Marquess of Linlithgow

1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
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Salt March



Gandhi-Irwin Pact



Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev Martyred

Round Table Conferences (India) Second

Round Table Conferences (India) Third

2 August - Government of India Bill, 1935, became law; it provided for development of a popular constitution



8 June - All India Radio was founded.



1936 Berlin Olympics



World War II breaks out in 1939 and political dead lock in India.

Major Events in Indian History : 1940-1949



Emperor of India – George VI



Viceroy of India - Victor Hope, 2nd Marquess of Linlithgow



Quit India movement



Cripps Mission



Viceroy of India - The Viscount Wavell (from 1 October)



Wavell Plan Simla Conference.



George VI
Emperor of India
(before August 15)
George VI
King of India (After August 15)



Louis Mountbatten
Viceroy of India (21 February-August 15)
Governor General of Union of India (August 16)



Mahatma Gandhi assassinated by Nathuram Godse.



C. Rajagopala Chari
Becomes Governor General of India (June 21)



26 November - New constitution is adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly.

1940

1941

1942

1943

1944

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

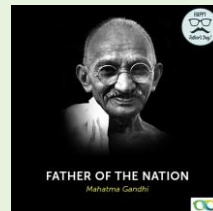


Lahore Resolution

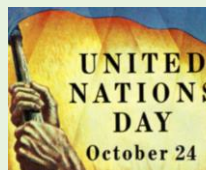


Indian National Army
Established by Subhas Chandra Bose

Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind, the Provisional Government of Free India formed by Netaji.



Subhas Chandra Bose calls Mahatma Gandhi as the Father of the Nation



Establishment
• UN Charter signed 26 June 1945
• Charter entered into force 24 October 1945



Indian Independence from British August 15



Jawaharlal Nehru Became Prime Minister of India



Partition of India
Independence from British August 14

First India-Pakistan war
Kashmir war



15 November - Nathuram Godse and Narayan Apte executed for assassinating Mahatma Gandhi.

On 29 August 1947, the Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to prepare a draft Constitution for India.

AUGUST OFFER - 1940

THE SUCCESS OF BRITAIN IN THE WAR FORCED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO SEEK SUPPORT OF INDIA IN ITS WAR EFFORTS. VICEROY LINLITHGOW, IN AUGUST 1940, CAME UP WITH A PROPOSAL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS IN INDIA. THESE PROPOSALS ARE KNOWN AS THE AUGUST OFFER.

August Offer

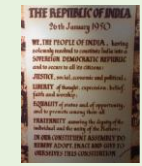
World War –II, Winston Churchill PM of Briton

Clement Atlee –PM of Briton

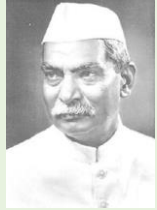
British India

Independent India

Major Events in Indian History : 1950-1959



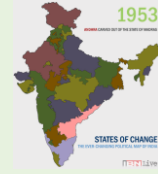
26 January – The Constitution comes into force making India a republic



President of India – Rajendra Prasad took office on 26 January



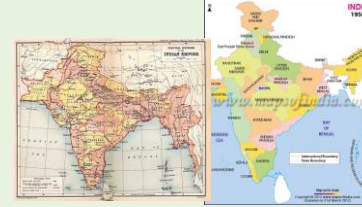
Elizabeth II
Queen of England



Andra State was formed



Dadra and Nagar Haveli Annexation



1 November – The States Reorganisation Act of India reformed the boundaries and names of Indian states.

India passes a bill making Kashmir under its control as part of the Union



17 March – Tenzin Gyatso, the 14th Dalai Lama, flees Tibet and travels to India

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

1959



Jawaharlal Nehru is the prime minister

Lok Sabha Elections



25 January – Election Commission is established

15 December – Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, political and social leader -Died



State Bank of India
Formed (Imperial Bank of India)

Lok Sabha Elections



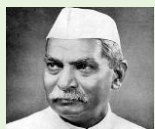
September – Doordarshan-India's national state-owned broadcaster established

First Plan Compiled by Dr. S.R. Shankapal

Second Plan

Major Events in Indian History : 1960-1969

5 year plans
General elections



Rajendra Prasad
President
26 January 1950
13 May 1962



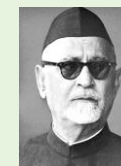
Sarvepalli
Radhakrishnan
President
13 May 1962
13 May 1967



26 January - Anti-Hindi agitations break out in India because of which Hindi does not get "National Language" status and remains one of the 23 Official Languages of India.

19 June: Shiv Sena founded by Bal Thackeray.

3 January - Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri and President of Pakistan Ayub Khan agree to the Tashkent Declaration, a peace pact mediated by the Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin in Tashkent, Uzbek S.S.R.



Zakir Hussain
President
13 May 1967 –
3 May 1969.



Har Gobind Khorana
Nobel Prize for
Medicine/Physiology



ISRO was set up



VV Giri
President
of India

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------



15 August 1947 –
27 May 1964

Maharashtra
State and
Gujarat Sates
are born



India occupies
Portuguese
colonies of Goa,
Daman and Diu



October 20-
November 21 1962
Sino-India war of
1962.
Jawaharlal Nehru
Mao Zedong

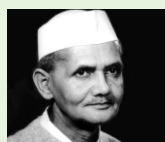
Lok Sabha Elections



27 May 1964



27 May 1964 – 9 June 1964



9 June 1964
11 January 1966



Second War with
Pakistan over Kashmir
Ayub Khan was the
president of Pakistan



11 January 1966



11 January 1966 –
24 January 1966



Indira Gandhi-PM
24 January 1966 –
24 March 1977

Lok Sabha Elections



Indira Gandhi-PM
24 January 1966 –
24 March 1977

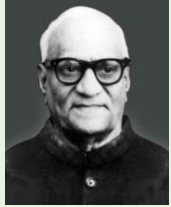
Indian National
Congress splits into
two factions. One led
by Indira Gandhi and
another led by
Morarji Desai

Second Plan

Compiled by Dr. S.R. Shankapal
Third Plan

Fourth Plan

Major Events in Indian History : 1970-1979



VV Giri
President of India



Himachal Gets
Statehood



Manpiur gets
statehood



Mysore State is
renamed as Karnataka



Fakhruddin Ali
Ahmed
24 August 1974
11 February 1977



19 April - The first
Indian satellite,
Aryabhata, goes
into Earth's orbit.



Forcible Family
Planning-vasectomy/
Tubectomy



11February- July 1977



Neelam Sanjiv Reddy
President of India



1 January - Air India Flight
855, a Boeing 747 passenger
jet, crashes into the Arabian
Sea after takeoff near
Bombay, killing all 213 on
board.



Mother Teresa wins
Nobel Peace Prize

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979



Indira Gandhi-PM
24 January 1966 –
24 March 1977



C V Raman Died



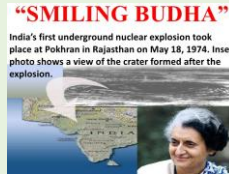
Simla Agreement

Third war with
Pakistan over
creation of
Bangladesh, formerly
East Pakistan.

Pakistani President:
Yahya Khan

Prime Minister:
Nurul Amin

Lok Sabha Elections



India explodes first
nuclear device in
underground test.



Indira Gandhi
declares state of
emergency after
being found guilty of
electoral malpractice



Became Prime
Minister in
March Janata
Party



Communist party
of India comes
into power in
West Bengal.

Lok Sabha Elections

19 December - Indira
Gandhi is arrested and
jailed for a week for
breach of privilege and
contempt of
parliament.



Becomes
prime
minister in
July 1979
Janata
Party Splits

Fourth Plan

Fifth Plan

Rolling Plan

Major Events in Indian History : 1980-1989



Neelam Sanjiv Reddy
President of India



Gyani Zail Singh
25 July 1982 – 25 July 1987



Subrahmanyam
Chandrasekhar Nobel
Prize for Physics



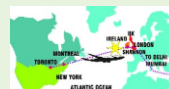
First World Cup win
for India in Cricket



Operations
Blue Star
Anti Sikh Riots



Indira Gandhi
Assassinated



Air India, Boeing
747, Kanishka
Tragedy



E-mail was
introduced in
India



R. Venkataraman
25 July 1987 – 25 July 1992

Congress Lost
1989 elections

1980

1981

1982

1983

1984

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989



Prime Ministers
of India till 14th
January



Indira Gandhi-PM
14 January 1980 –
31 October 1984

Lok Sabha Elections



INSAT-1A Launched
by ISRO



Colour TV Was
Introduced



Rajiv Gandhi-PM
31 October 1984 –
December-1984
2 December 1989



December-Union
Carbide Disaster-
Bhopal
2000 people died

Lok Sabha Elections

Rakesh Sharma
Soyuz T-11
Shot into Space



National Policy
on Education
Announced



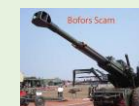
Jagjivan Ram
Died



Smith Patil Died



M.G.
Ramachandran
Died



Bofors Scandal



India
deploys-IPKF
in Sri-Lanka



Raj Kapoor Died



2 December 1989 –
10 November 1990
Janatha Dal
Lost vote of
confidence

Lok Sabha Elections

Growth of Computers in India

Sixth Plan

Seventh Plan

Major Events in Indian History : 1990-1999



R. Venkataraman
25 July 1987 – 25 July 1992



Rajiv Gandhi
assassinated by
suicide bomber
May 21, 1991,
Sriperumbudur



Shankar Dayal
Sharma -President
25 July 1992



PSLV: 20 September 1993
PSLV-CA: 23 April 2007
PSLV-XL: 22 October 2008



July: West Bengal
Chief Minister Jyoti
Basu made the first
call from Kolkata to
inaugurate the
cellular services in
India



25 July 1997
K R Narayanan
President



Amartya Sen wins
Nobel Prize for
Economics



May 1998, nuclear
tests in Pokhran
desert in Rajasthan



Kargil War
Operations Vijay-
June 1999
Nawaz Sharief was
PM of Pakistan,
General Mushraf-
Pakistan Army
General
26 July 2012,
designated as
'Kargil Vijay Diwas

1990



Chandrashekar -
PM
10-11-1990
21-6-1991
Janata Dal(S)

1991



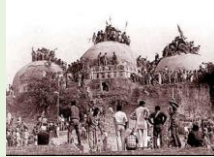
P V Narasimha
Rao -PM
21-6-1991
16-5-1996



Economic reform
programme begun
by Prime Minister
P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Lok Sabha Elections

1992



Babri Mosque in
Ayodhya is
demolished,
triggering
widespread
Hindu-Muslim
violence.

1993



Mumbai Bombings



Earth quake Kills 10000
in Maharashtra



JRD Tata Died

1994



Sushmita Sen was
crowned Miss Universe



Aishwarya Rai was
crowned Miss
World

1995



10-4-1995
Morarji Desai Died



Internet in India
was Launched

1996



May 1996 PM
for 13 Days
16-5-1996
22-5-1996



H D Deve Gowda-
PM
1 June 1996
21 April 1997

Lok Sabha Elections

1997



IK Gujral -PM
21 April 1997
19 March 1998

1998



March 19, 1998
Atal Bihari
Vajpayee
becomes prime
minister (NDA)
May-19, AIADMK
withdrew
support, Lost
Majority
Care Taker PM

Lok Sabha Elections

1999



13 October 1999,
Won General
Election and became
Prime minister



December 1999, when Indian
Airlines flight IC 814 from
Kathmandu to New Delhi was
hijacked by five Pakistani
terrorists and flown to Taliban-
ruled Afghanistan

Annual Plan

Eighth Plan

Ninth Plan

Growth of Computers and Computer Education

Major Events in Indian History : 2000-2009



On 13 December 2001, a group of masked, armed men with fake IDs stormed the Parliament building in Delhi



K.R. Narayanan
President
July 1997-
July 2002
Kerala



January, Gujarat
earth Quake
30000 people
died



July: APJ
Abdul
Kalam
became
President
of India
Tamil Nadu



Tsunami Indian Ocean
Earth Quake



Pakistan Earth
quake, 87000
people died



MNREGA-launched
Act offering to
guarantee hundred
days of wage-
employment in a
year to a rural
household



July:
Pratibha
Patil-
Becomes
president
Maharashtra



November-
26/11
happened
in Mumbai



Venkataraman
Ramakrishnan
wins Nobel prize
for chemistry

2000

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009



Atal Bihari
Vajpayee-PM
19 March 1998
to 22 May 2004



2001-
September
9/11
happened ,
Twin Towers
in America
were
destroyed by
Al-Qaida
Terrorist
Group (Osama
bin Laden)



February:
Ayodhya Train
Violence (hindu-
muslim
violence-more
than 1000
people died)



May: Manmohan
Singh became
Prime minister

Lok Sabha Elections



Mumbai Floods,
More than 1000
people died



9.4% GDP growth
rate-highest ever



October:
Chandrayan-I



May-
Manmohan
Singh re-
elected as
PM

Lok Sabha Elections

IT and ITES Revolution in India: Economic Growth Period

Ninth Plan

Tenth Plan

Eleventh Plan

Major Events in Indian History : 2010-2016



December 5, Jayalalitha CM of TN died, Paneerselvam becomes chief minister of TN



September -13:
Uri Incident



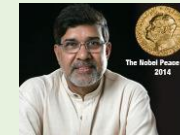
January: Pathankot terror attack



Mamatha Banerjee
Re-elected



February: Arvind
Kejriwal became
Delhi Chief Minister



Kailash Satyarthi wins
Nobel Peace Prize



Telangana State Formed



November: Mars Orbiter
launched by ISRO



July: Pranab Mukerjee
becomes president of India

2010



Trinamool Congress
came to power in West
Bengal
Mamatha Banerjee
became chief minister
after 34 years of CPM
Rule

2011



India wins the 2011
Cricket World Cup.

2012

2013

2014



May: Narendra Modi
became Prime Minister

Lok Sabha Elections

2015



Re-elected as
CM of TN (4th
Time)



National Institution
for Transforming
India (NITI AYO)
formed

2016



September-28, Surgical
Strike on Pakistan



November-8:
Demonetisation,
withdrawal of 1000 and
500 re notes

Eleventh Plan

Twelfth Plan

Major Events in Indian History : 2017-2020



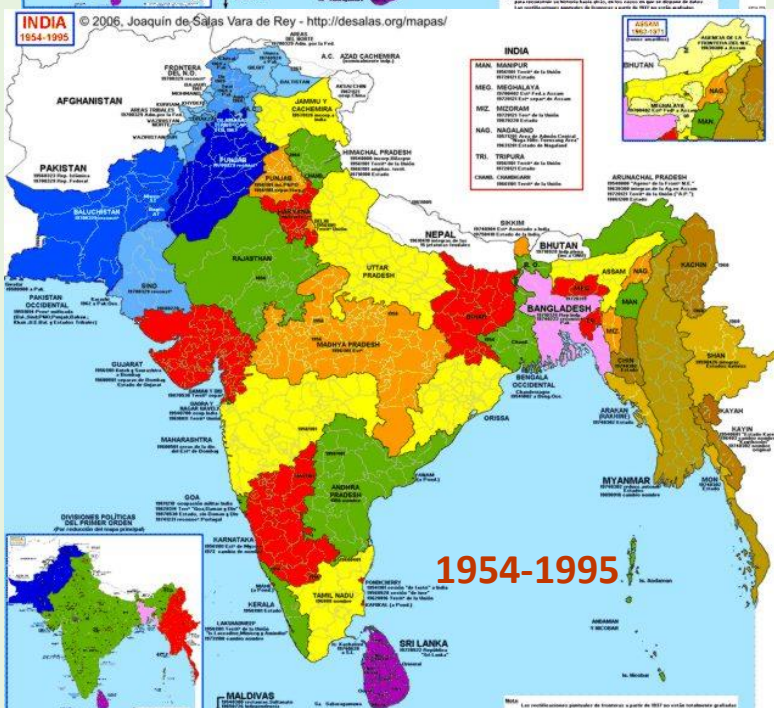
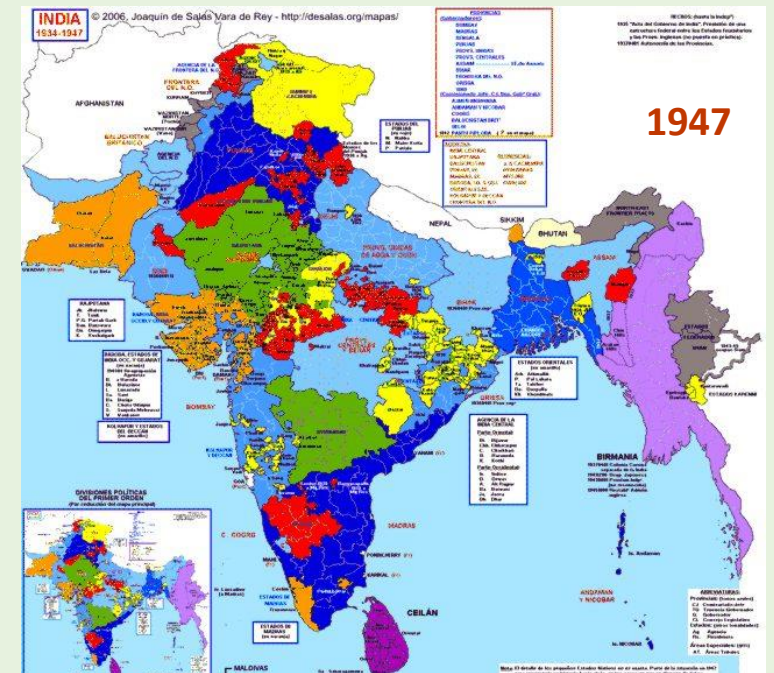
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Major Events	♦ GST Implementation: Goods and Services Tax (GST) was officially launched on July 1, 2017. ♦ Doklam Standoff: India-China military standoff at Doklam (June-August). ♦ Supreme Court Strikes Down Triple Talaq (August 22). ♦ Ram Nath Kovind Becomes President (July 25). ♦ Bihar Floods affect millions. ♦ Indian Women's Cricket Team reaches ICC World Cup Final.	♦ Launch of Ayushman Bharat (World's largest health insurance scheme) on September 23. ♦ MeToo Movement Gains Momentum in India (October). ♦ India's 100th Satellite Launched (January 12). ♦ Sabarimala Temple Entry Verdict: Supreme Court allows entry of women of all ages (September 28). ♦ India Wins Asia Cup in Cricket.	♦ Balakot Airstrike (February 26): India retaliates against Pulwama attack with airstrikes in Pakistan. ♦ Abrogation of Article 370 (August 5): Jammu & Kashmir loses special status. ♦ Chandrayaan-2 Mission (July 22): Vikram lander crashes during Moon landing attempt. ♦ Lok Sabha Elections: Narendra Modi re-elected as PM. ♦ Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) Passed (December 12).	♦ COVID-19 Pandemic Hits India: Nationwide lockdown imposed on March 24. ♦ PM CARES Fund Launched (March 28). ♦ Galwan Valley Clash: India-China military clash in Ladakh (June 15). ♦ Ram Temple Bhoomi Pujan (August 5). ♦ Farmers' Protests Begin against new farm laws (September). ♦ Cyclone Amphan and Nisarga Cause Destruction.

Major Events in Indian History : 2021-2024

Year	Major Events
2021	- COVID-19 Second Wave: India faced a devastating second wave of COVID-19, leading to a significant loss of life and overwhelming healthcare systems. - Farmers' Protests: Ongoing protests against three agricultural laws culminated in the government's decision to repeal them in November 2021.
2022	- Vaishno Devi Stampede: In January 2022, a stampede at the Vaishno Devi shrine resulted in 12 fatalities. REUTERS.COM - Cryptocurrency Regulation Review: India began reconsidering its stance on cryptocurrencies due to evolving global perspectives. REUTERS.COM
2023	- G20 Summit in New Delhi: India hosted the G20 summit in September 2023, marking its first time as host for this international forum. EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG - Chandrayaan-3 Moon Mission: On August 23, 2023, India successfully landed Chandrayaan-3 on the Moon's south pole, becoming the first country to do so. ONEINDIA.COM
2024	- Consecration of Ram Mandir: The Ram Mandir in Ayodhya was consecrated on January 22, 2024, concluding a decades-long religious and legal journey. ONEINDIA.COM - Lok Sabha Elections: Narendra Modi was sworn in for his third term as Prime Minister on June 9, 2024, following the general elections. ONEINDIA.COM



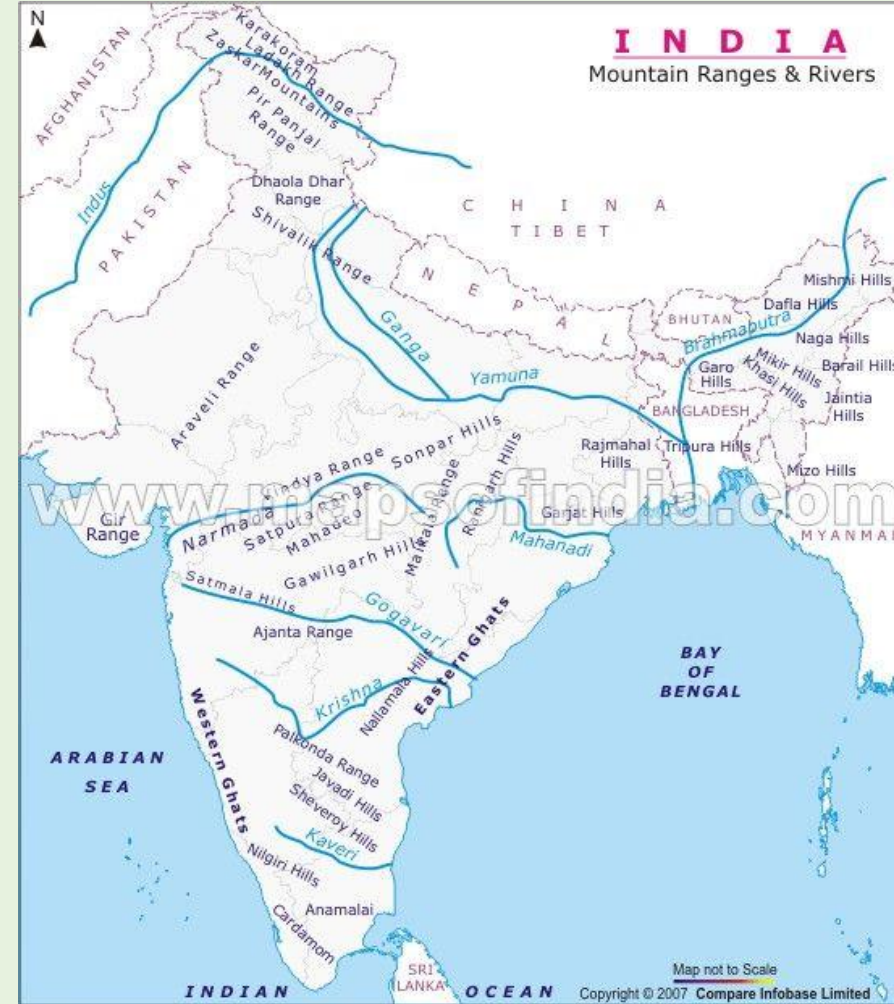
India 1947, 1950, 2016



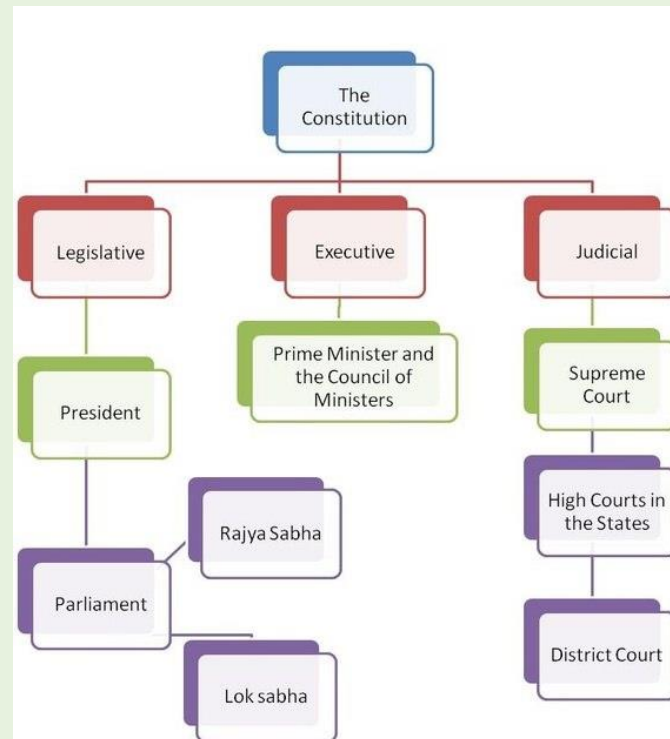
S.no	State	Capital
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (De jure - 2 June 2024) Amaravati (proposed)
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3	Assam	Dispur
4	Bihar	Patna
5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6	Goa	Panaji
7	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
8	Haryana	Chandigarh
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar (summer), Jammu (winter)
11	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12	Karnataka	Bengaluru
13	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
14	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
15	Maharashtra	Mumbai
16	Manipur	Imphal
17	Meghalaya	Shillong
18	Mizoram	Aizawl
19	Nagaland	Kohima
20	Nagaland	Kohima
21	Nagaland	Kohima
22	Nagaland	Kohima
23	Nagaland	Kohima
24	Nagaland	Kohima
25	Nagaland	Kohima
26	Nagaland	Kohima
27	Nagaland	Kohima
28	Nagaland	Kohima
29	Nagaland	Kohima

S.no	Union Territories	Capital
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
3	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
4	Daman and Diu	Daman
5	Delhi	Delhi
6	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
7	Puduchery	Pondichery

Geography of India



Indian Government



Number of Members in Parliament

Lok Sabha: 545

Rajya Sabha: 250

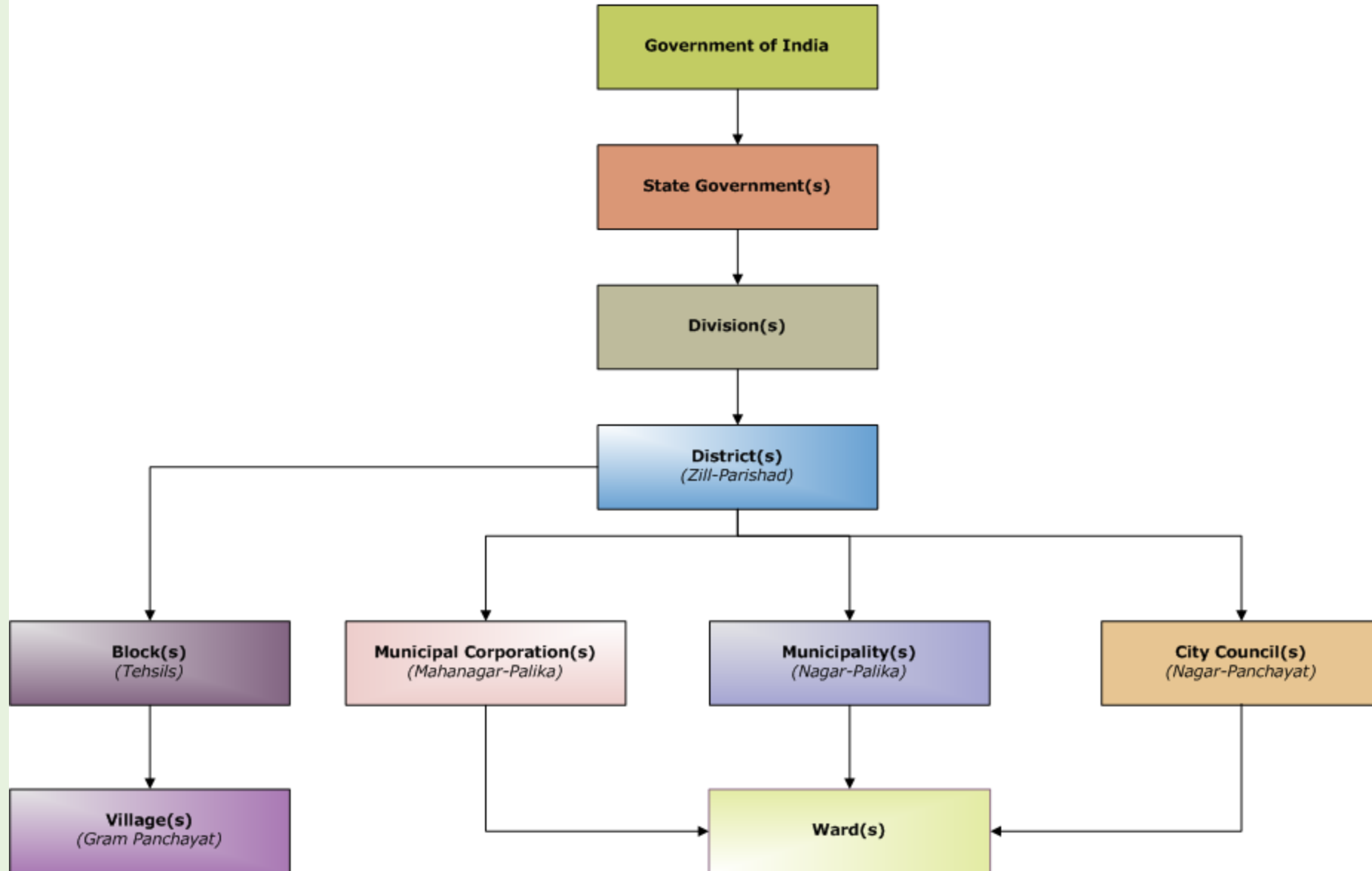
Sessions of Parliament

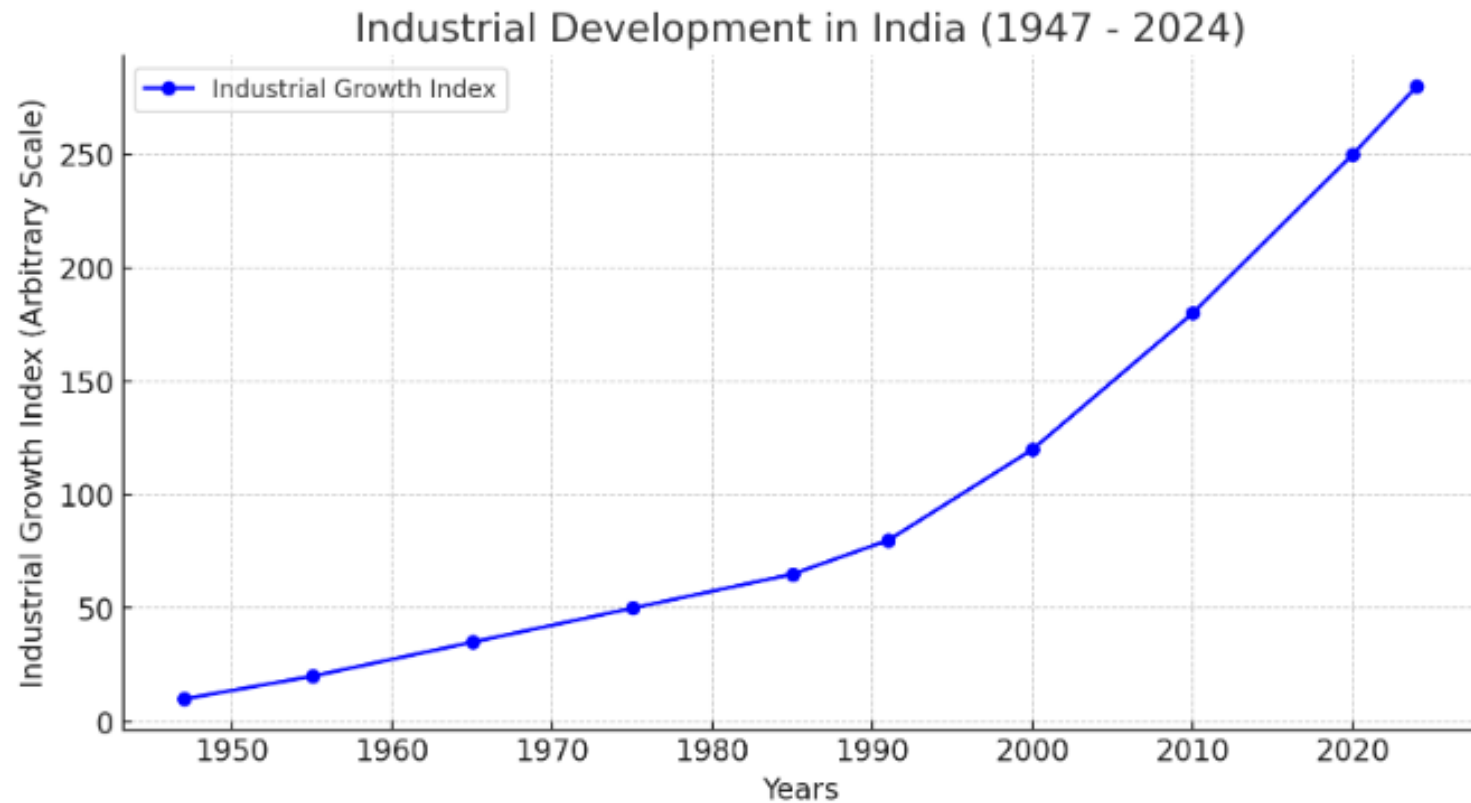
Budget session: February to May

Monsoon session: July to September

Winter session: November to December

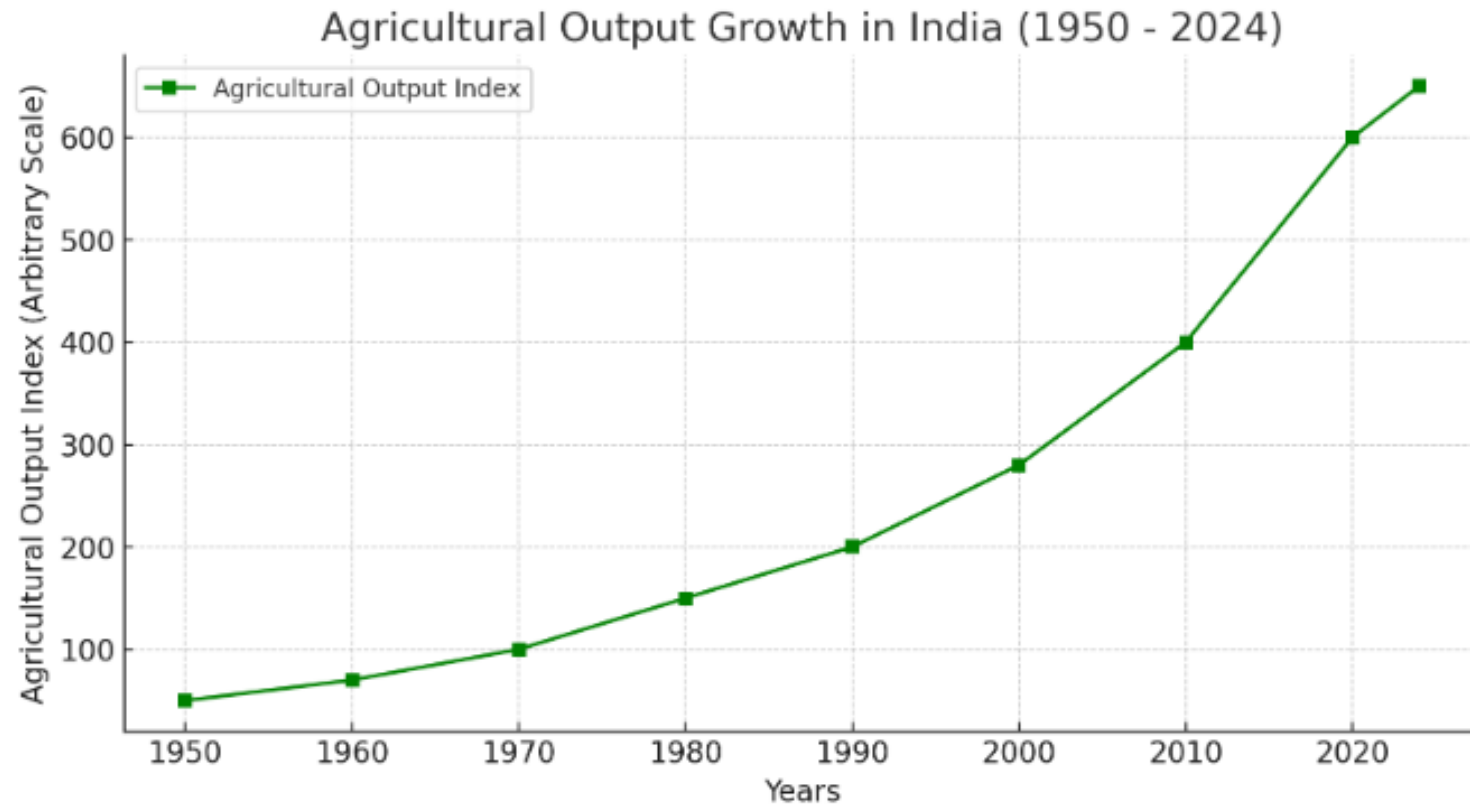
Administrative structure of India





Here is the X-Y graph showing **Industrial Development in India (1947-2024)**. The growth follows key phases:

1. **Slow Growth (1947-1991)** → Government-controlled industrialization.
2. **Rapid Growth (1991-2000)** → Economic liberalization.
3. **High Acceleration (2000-Present)** → IT boom, globalization, and "Make in India."



Here is the X-Y graph showing **Agricultural Output Growth in India (1950-2024)**. The key trends include:

1. **Steady Growth (1950-1960s)** → Traditional farming methods.
2. **Green Revolution (1970-1990s)** → Introduction of high-yield crops and irrigation.
3. **Technological Advancements (2000-Present)** → Mechanization, biotech crops, and digital farming.



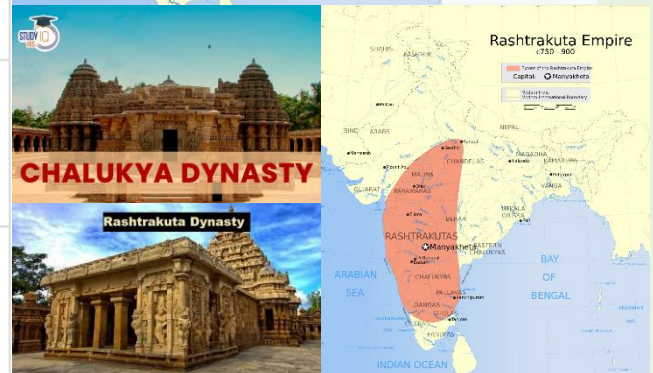
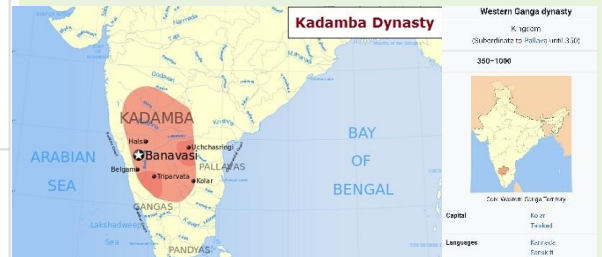


Here is the X-Y graph showing **Services Sector Growth in India (1950-2024)**. Key trends include:

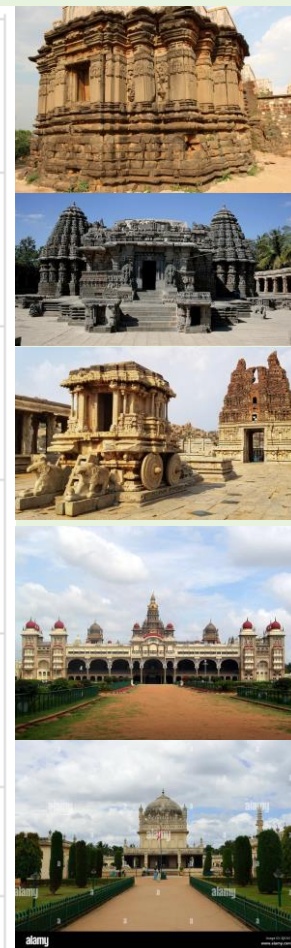
1. **Slow Growth (1950-1980s)** → Limited service sector contribution.
2. **Liberalization Boom (1991-2000s)** → IT, telecom, and finance expansion.
3. **Rapid Acceleration (2000-Present)** → Digital economy, outsourcing, and tech-driven services.

Part-3: History of Karnataka

Time Period	Major Historical Events
Prehistoric Period (Before 3000 BCE)	Evidence of prehistoric settlements found in Karnataka, including stone tools, rock paintings, and megalithic burial sites (Hunsgi, Maski, Brahmagiri).
3000 BCE – 1500 BCE	Neolithic Culture develops in Karnataka with evidence of agriculture and domestication of animals.
1500 BCE – 600 BCE	Karnataka influenced by the Vedic civilization , with early references in the Rigveda and Mahabharata.
600 BCE – 300 BCE (Mahajanapada Period)	Parts of Karnataka were under the rule of the Nanda and Maurya Empires . Chandragupta Maurya is believed to have spent his last years in Shravanabelagola (Karnataka).
300 BCE – 300 CE (Satavahana Period)	The Satavahana dynasty ruled northern Karnataka. Prakrit and early Kannada inscriptions appear. Banavasi (present-day Uttara Kannada) flourished as a center of learning and trade.
300 CE – 540 CE (Kadamba and Gangas Period)	Kadamba Dynasty of Banavasi founded by Mayurasharma ; established early Kannada as a literary language. Western Ganga Dynasty established in southern Karnataka with Talakadu as capital.
540 CE – 753 CE (Chalukya Dynasty)	Pulakeshin I founded the Chalukya Empire in Badami. Pulakeshin II defeated Harsha and expanded the kingdom. Cave temples of Badami, Aihole, and Pattadakal built, marking Karnataka as the cradle of temple architecture.
753 CE – 973 CE (Rashtrakuta Dynasty)	Dantidurga overthrew Chalukyas and established the Rashtrakuta Empire . Amoghavarsha I wrote Kavirajamarga , the first known Kannada literary work. The Ellora Kailasanatha Temple was built during their rule.



973 CE – 1198 CE (Later Chalukyas of Kalyani)	Tailapa II revived the Chalukya dynasty, ruling from Kalyani (Basavakalyan). Basava and the Veerashaiva movement flourished, promoting social equality and Kannada literature.
1198 CE – 1336 CE (Hoysala Dynasty)	Hoysala Empire under Vishnuvardhana and Veera Ballala built magnificent temples at Belur, Halebidu, and Somanathapura. Karnataka became a center for Bhakti Movement.
1336 CE – 1565 CE (Vijayanagara Empire)	Harihara and Bukka founded the Vijayanagara Empire. Krishnadevaraya expanded the empire to its peak. Hampi became a major cultural and economic hub. The empire collapsed after the Battle of Talikota (1565).
1565 CE – 1761 CE (Adil Shahis, Marathas, Wodeyars, Nayakas)	Bijapur's Adil Shahi dynasty and Golconda's Qutb Shahis ruled parts of Karnataka. The Wodeyars of Mysore emerged as a strong regional power.
1761 CE – 1799 CE (Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan)	Hyder Ali seized power from the Wodeyars. His son, Tipu Sultan, modernized the military and fought four Anglo-Mysore Wars against the British. He died in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799).
1799 CE – 1831 CE (British Takeover of Mysore)	After Tipu Sultan's death, the British restored the Wodeyar dynasty under British suzerainty. Mysore became a princely state.
1831 CE – 1881 CE (British Direct Rule)	The British took direct control over Mysore due to mismanagement claims and ruled for 50 years.
1881 CE – 1947 CE (Mysore Renaissance and Freedom Movement)	Mysore state was returned to the Wodeyars in 1881. Sir M. Visvesvaraya contributed to the modernization of Karnataka. Karnataka played a major role in the Indian Freedom Movement, with Kittur Rani Chennamma, Sangolli Rayanna, and Karnad Sadashiva Rao leading protests.
1947 CE – 1950 CE (Independence and Merger of Karnataka)	Karnataka became part of independent India. The princely state of Mysore was integrated into the Republic of India in 1950.



Major Events in Karnataka History

1940AD-2024 AD

Mysore Kings (1399–present)		Mysore Kings (Under Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan) (1761–1799)	
Feudatory Monarchy (As vassals of Vijayanagara Empire) (1399–1553)		Puppetry Monarchy (Under British Rule) (1761–1831)	
Yaduraya Wodeyar	(1399–1423)	Krishnaraja Wodeyar II	(1761–1766)
Chamaraja Wodeyar I	(1423–1459)	Nanjaraja Wodeyar	(1766–1770)
Timmaraja Wodeyar I	(1459–1478)	Chamaraja Wodeyar VIII	(1770–1776)
Chamaraja Wodeyar II	(1478–1513)	Chamaraja Wodeyar IX	(1776–1796)
Chamaraja Wodeyar III	(1513–1553)	Puppetry Monarchy (Under British Rule) (1799–1831)	
Absolute Monarchy (Independent Wodeyar Kings) (1553–1701)		Titular Monarchy (Monarchy abolished) (1831–1881)	
Timmaraja Wodeyar II	(1553–1572)	Krishnaraja Wodeyar III	(1799–1831)
Chamaraja Wodeyar IV	(1572–1576)	Krishnaraja Wodeyar III	(1831–1868)
Chamaraja Wodeyar V	(1576–1578)	Chamaraja Wodeyar X	(1868–1881)
Raja Wodeyar I	(1578–1617)	Absolute Monarchy Monarchy restored (As allies of the British Crown) (1881–1947)	
Chamaraja Wodeyar VI	(1617–1637)	Chamaraja Wodeyar X	(1881–1894)
Raja Wodeyar II	(1637–1638)	Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV	(1894–1940)
Narasaraja Wodeyar I	(1638–1659)	Jayachamaraja Wodeyar	(1940–1947)
Dodda Devaraja Wodeyar	(1659–1673)	Constitutional Monarchy (In Dominion of India) (1947–1950)	
Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar	(1673–1704)	Jayachamaraja Wodeyar	(1947–1950)
Narasaraja Wodeyar II	(1704–1714)	Titular Monarchy (Monarchy abolished) (1950–present)	
Krishnaraja Wodeyar I	(1714–1732)	Jayachamaraja Wodeyar	(1950–1974)
Chamaraja Wodeyar VII	(1732–1734)	Srikanta Wodeyar	(1974–2013)
Krishnaraja Wodeyar II	(1734–1761)	Yaduveera Chamaraja Wodeyar	(2015–present)

Major Events in Karnataka History : 1940-1949

Kings of Mysore Kingdom



1940-1974
Jayachamaraja Wodeyar- Raja of Mysore

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
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25 October 1947 – 30 March 1952
K C Reddy

No Assembly

Dewans of Mysore Kingdom

1941-1946
Sir. N. Madhava Rao, Dewan of Mysore

1946-1949
Sir A R Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore

No.	Name	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
1	Chamaraja Wodeyar	1761	1799	1761	1799	1761	1799	1761	1799
2	Chamaraja Wodeyar	1799	1831	1799	1831	1799	1831	1799	1831
3	Chamaraja Wodeyar	1831	1868	1831	1868	1831	1868	1831	1868
4	Chamaraja Wodeyar	1868	1881	1868	1881	1868	1881	1868	1881
5	Chamaraja Wodeyar	1881	1894	1881	1894	1881	1894	1881	1894
6	Chamaraja Wodeyar	1894	1940	1894	1940	1894	1940	1894	1940
7	Chamaraja Wodeyar	1940	1947	1940	1947	1940	1947	1940	1947
8	Chamaraja Wodeyar	1947	1950	1947	1950	1947	1950	1947	1950
9	Chamaraja Wodeyar	1950	1974	1950	1974	1950	1974	1950	1974
10	Chamaraja Wodeyar	1974	2013	1974	2013	1974	2013	1974	2013
11	Chamaraja Wodeyar	2013	present	2013	present	2013	present	2013	present

Major Events in Karnataka History : 1950-1959



1 November 1957 - 4 May 1963
Jayachamaraja Wodeyar, Governor of Karnataka



1940-1974
Jayachamaraja Wodeyar- Raja of Mysore

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

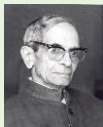
1959



25 October 1947 – 30 March 1952
K C Reddy



30 March 1952 – 19 August 1956
K. Hanumanthaiah



19 August
1956 – 31
October
1956
Kadidal
Manjappa

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1 November 1956 – 16 May 1958
S. Nijalingappa



16 May 1958 – 9 March 1962
B D Jatti

No Assembly

First Assembly

Second Assembly



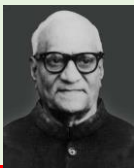
Major Events in Karnataka History : 1960-1969



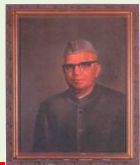
1 November 1957 - 4 May 1963
Jayachamraja Wodeyar, Governor of Karnataka



4 May 1963 -2 April 1965
S M Srinagesh



2 April 1965-13 May 1967
V V Giri



13 May 1967-30August 1969
Gopal Swarup Pathak



1940-1974
Jayachamaraja Wodeyar- Raja of Mysore

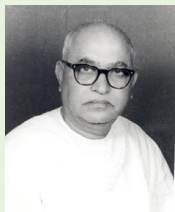
1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
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16 May 1958 – 9 March 1962
B D Jatti



14 March 1962 – 20 June 1962
S R Kanthi



21 June 1962 – 28 May 1968
S. Nijalingappa



29 May 1968 – 18 March 1971
Veerendra Patil

Second Assembly

Third Assembly

Fourth Assembly

Major Events in Karnataka History : 1970-1979



23 October 1970-1February 1972
Dharma Vira



1 February 1972 -10 January 1975
Mohanlal Sukhadia



10 January 1975- 2 August 1977
Uma Shankar Dixit



2 August 1977 -15 April 1982
Govind Narain



1940-1974
Jayachamaraja Wodeyar- Raja of Mysore



1974-2013
Srikantadatta Wodeyar

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979



29 May 1968 – 18 March 1971
Veerendra Patil

Fourth Assembly

President

19 March
1971 – 20
March 1972

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20 March 1972 – 31 December 1977
D. Devaraj Urs

5th Assembly

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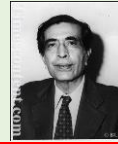
28 February 1978 – 7 January 1980
D. Devaraj Urs

6th Assembly

Major Events in Karnataka History : 1980-1989



2 August 1977 -15 April 1982
Govind Narain



16 April 1982-25 February 1987
Ashoknath Banerjee



Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah
26 February 1987-5 February 1990



1974-2013
Srikantadatta Wodeyar

1980

1981

1982

1983

1984

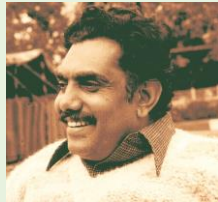
1985

1986

1987

1988

1989



12 January 1980 – 6 January 1983
R Gundu Rao

6th Assembly



10 January 1983 – 29 December 1984

7th Assembly



8 March 1985 – 13 February 1986
Ramakrishna Hegde

16 February 1986 – 10 August 1988
Ramakrishna Hegde

8th Assembly



13 August 1988 – 21 April 1989
S R Bommai

21 April 1989 – 30 November 1989
President's Rule



30-11-1989
10 -10-1990
Veerendra Patil

9th Assembly

Major Events in Karnataka History : 1990-1999



Bhanu Pratap Singh
8 May 1990 -6 January 1992



Khurshid Alam Khan
6 January 1992-2 December 1999



1974-2013
Srikantadatta Wodeyar

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
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30-11- 1989
10 -10-1990
Veerendra Patil

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17-10-1990
19-11- 1992
S Bangarappa



19-11- 1992
11-12-1994
M. Veerappa Moily



11-12-1994
31-05-1996
H D Devegowda



31-05-1996
7 -10- 1999
J H Patel



11-10-1999
28-05-2004
S M Krishna

9th Assembly

10th Assembly

11th Assembly

Major Events in Karnataka History : 2000-2009



V. S. Ramadevi

2 December 1999-20 August 2002



T. N. Chaturvedi

21 August 2002 -20 August 2007



Rameshwar Thakur

21 August 2007-24 June 2009



1974-2013
Srikantadatta Wodeyar

2000

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009



11-10-1999
28-05-2004
S M Krishna

11th Assembly



28-5-2004
28-01-2006
Dharam Singh

12th Assembly



3-02-2006
8-10-2007
H D Kumara Swamy

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30-5-2008
31-07-2011
B.S. Yeddyurappa

13th Assembly

Major Events in Karnataka History : 2010-2016



Hans Raj Bhardwaj
24 June 2009-29 June 2014



Konijeti Rosaiah
29 June 2014-31 August 2014



Vajubhai Rudabhai Vala
1 September 2014



1974-2013
Srikantadatta Wodeyar



2015-
Yaduveera Chamaraja Wodeyar

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016



30-5-2008
31-07-2011
B.S. Yeddyurappa



4-08-2011
12-07-2012
D V Sadananda Gowda



12-07-2012
12-05-2013
Jagadish Shetter



13-05-2013-2018
Siddaramaiah
Chief Minister

13th Assembly

14th Assembly

Major Events in Karnataka History : 2017-2020

Year	Major Events in Karnataka
2017	- Karnataka Legislative Assembly Elections: Held in May 2018, but in 2017, preparations and political campaigns dominated the state. - Mysore Zoo Expansion: The Sri Chamarajendra Park (Mysore Zoo) in Mysore was expanded to improve animal welfare and tourism.
2018	- Karnataka Legislative Assembly Elections (May 12, 2018): Indian National Congress (INC) led by Siddaramaiah contested, but the BJP emerged as the single largest party. HD Kumaraswamy became Chief Minister after forming a coalition with the Congress. - Bangalore Suburban Railway Project: Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone for the Bangalore Suburban Railway Project to ease traffic congestion in Bangalore. - Ganga Kalyana Yojana: The state government launched this scheme to provide drinking water and improve irrigation in rural areas.
2019	- Lok Sabha Elections (April-May 2019): Karnataka elected 28 Lok Sabha Members of Parliament (MPs). The BJP won 25 seats, a significant increase. - Political Instability: The Congress-JD(S) coalition government in Karnataka collapsed in July due to resignations by MLAs. This led to a fresh round of elections and the formation of a BJP government led by BS Yediyurappa in July 2019. - Floods and Natural Disasters: In August 2019, heavy rainfall caused devastating floods in parts of North Karnataka, displacing thousands of families and causing widespread damage.
2020	- COVID-19 Pandemic: Karnataka, especially Bengaluru, saw a rapid rise in COVID-19 cases. A statewide lockdown was imposed, and measures for health and safety were taken. - Bangalore Mass Migrant Workers' Exodus: During the lockdown, large numbers of migrant workers from Bengaluru returned to their hometowns due to loss of jobs and uncertainty. - Bangalore International Airport Expansion: The Kempegowda International Airport in Bengaluru completed a major expansion to accommodate future growth. - Farmers' Protest Support: Karnataka saw protests by farmers against the new Farm Bills passed by the central government, joining nationwide opposition to the laws.



From: May 23, 2018 Till: July 23, 2019 (Led the Congress-JD(S) coalition government, which collapsed due to resignations by MLAs.)



From: July 26, 2019 Till: September 28, 2021 (Served following the collapse of the Congress-JD(S) coalition.)



Major Events in Karnataka History : 2021-2024

2024.

Year	Major Events in Karnataka
2021	- COVID-19 Second Wave: Karnataka, especially Bengaluru, faced a severe second wave of COVID-19, with a high number of infections and fatalities. The state implemented strict lockdowns and various measures to curb the spread of the virus. - Karnataka Legislative Council Elections: Elections were held for 25 seats in the Legislative Council, and the ruling BJP made significant gains. - Bangalore Tech Growth: Bengaluru continued its dominance as the tech hub of India, with major investments in the startup ecosystem and expansion of IT parks.
2022	- Assembly Elections Preparations: Leading up to the 2023 Karnataka Legislative Assembly Elections, political campaigns were active in 2022, with the BJP, Congress, and JD(S) vying for power. - Chikkamagaluru Coffee Plantation Disaster: In Chikkamagaluru, flash floods and landslides impacted the coffee plantations, damaging crops and displacing workers. - Puneeth Rajkumar's Death: The untimely demise of Puneeth Rajkumar, one of Karnataka's most beloved film actors, in October 2021, left the state in mourning. His passing caused widespread tributes across the state.
2023	- Karnataka Legislative Assembly Elections (May 2023): The Congress party emerged as the winner, with Siddaramaiah becoming the Chief Minister and DK Shivakumar as his deputy. The BJP lost ground after a series of controversies and internal conflicts. - Chandrayaan-3 Success: Karnataka played a prominent role in the Chandrayaan-3 mission to the moon. ISRO, headquartered in Bengaluru, was integral to this historic success. - Bangalore Tech Growth: Bengaluru continued to grow as a global IT hub, attracting international tech giants, with massive expansions in the startup and AI industry.
2024	- Bangalore Metro Expansion: The Bangalore Metro (Namma Metro) saw significant expansion in 2024, enhancing urban connectivity in Bengaluru, with more routes being added for smoother commutes. - Farmers' Protest Support: The ongoing farmers' protests saw significant participation from Karnataka, where they demanded better compensation and policies for agricultural welfare. - Karnataka Hosting Major International Events: Karnataka hosted key global summits and business conferences, strengthening its position as a global leader in sectors like technology and innovation. - Ram Mandir Kalyanotsava Celebration: The state participated in the Ram Mandir Kalyanotsava celebrations following the completion of the Ram Temple in Ayodhya.

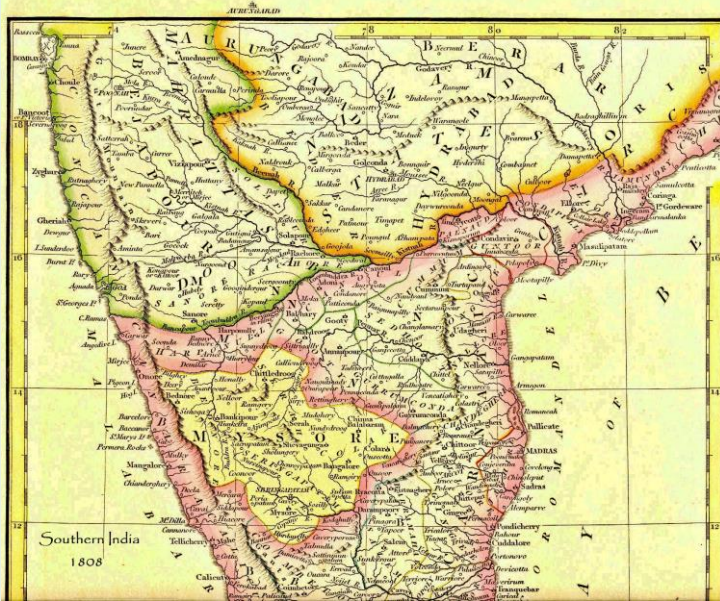


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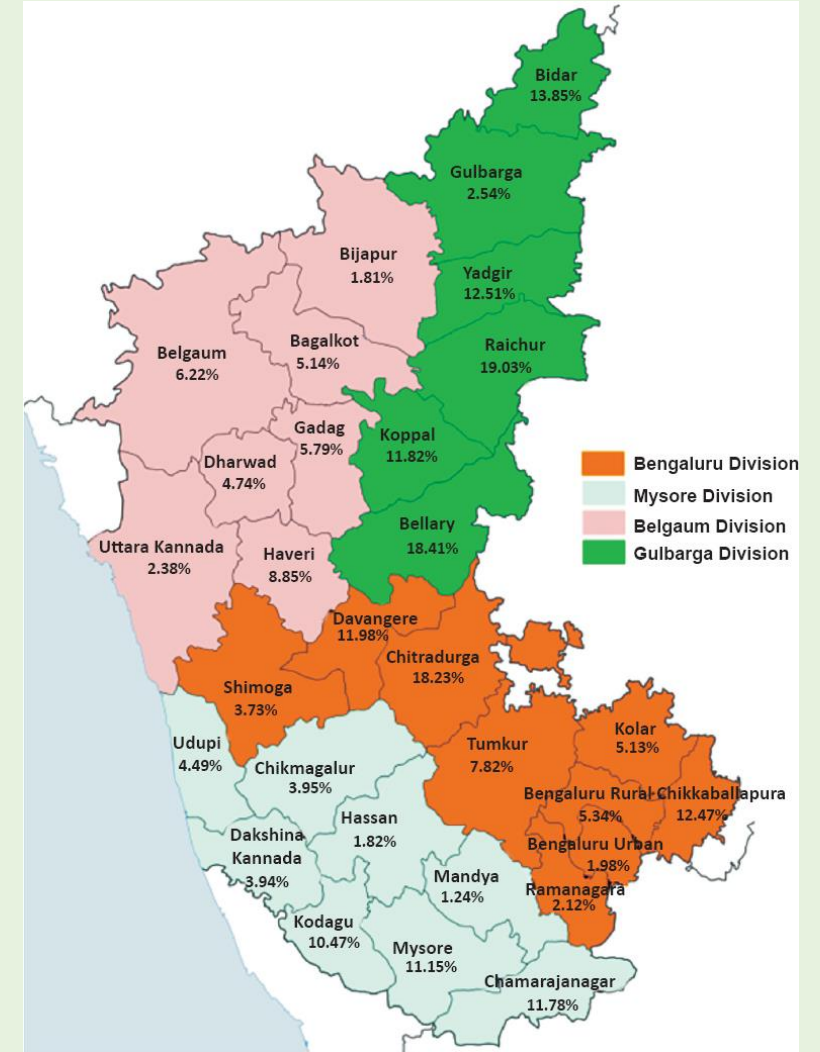
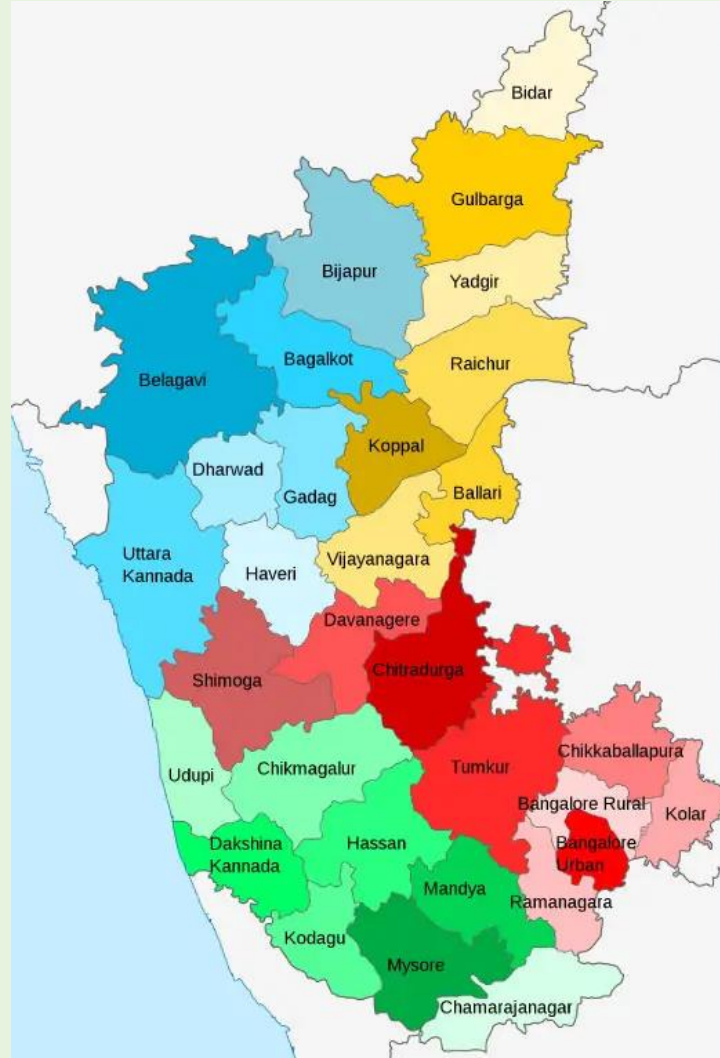
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Karnataka Political



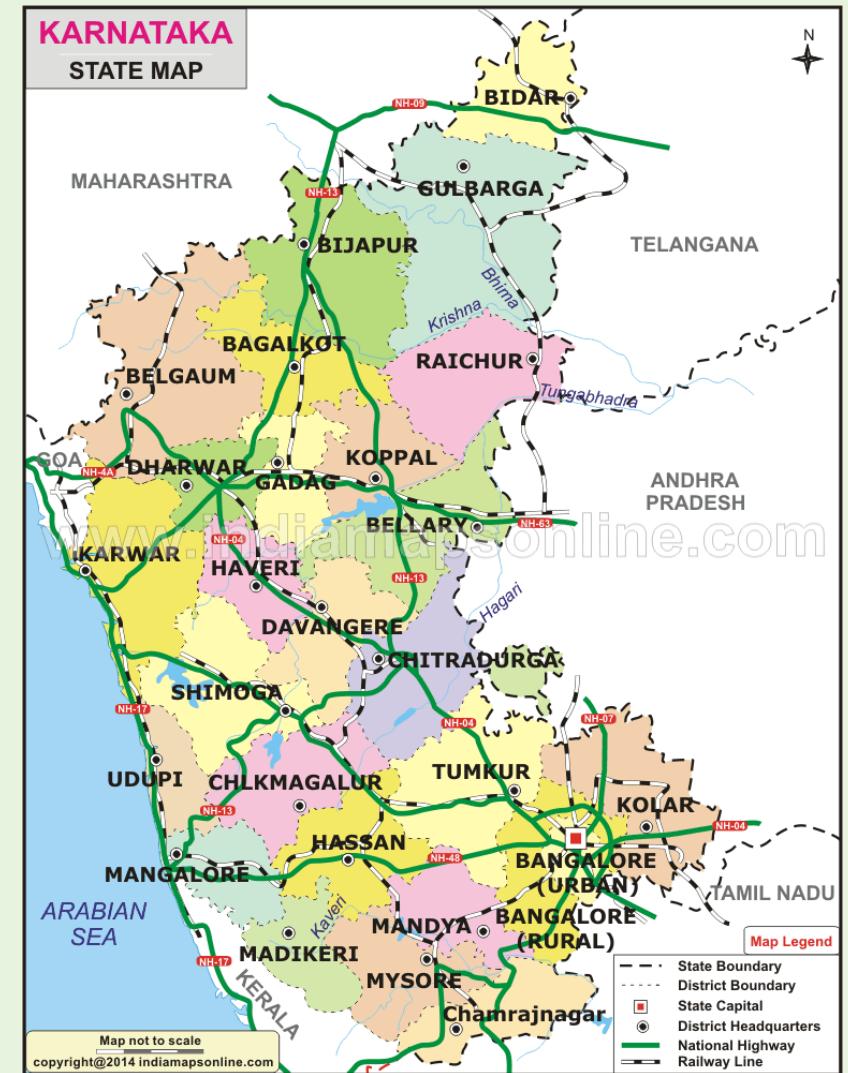
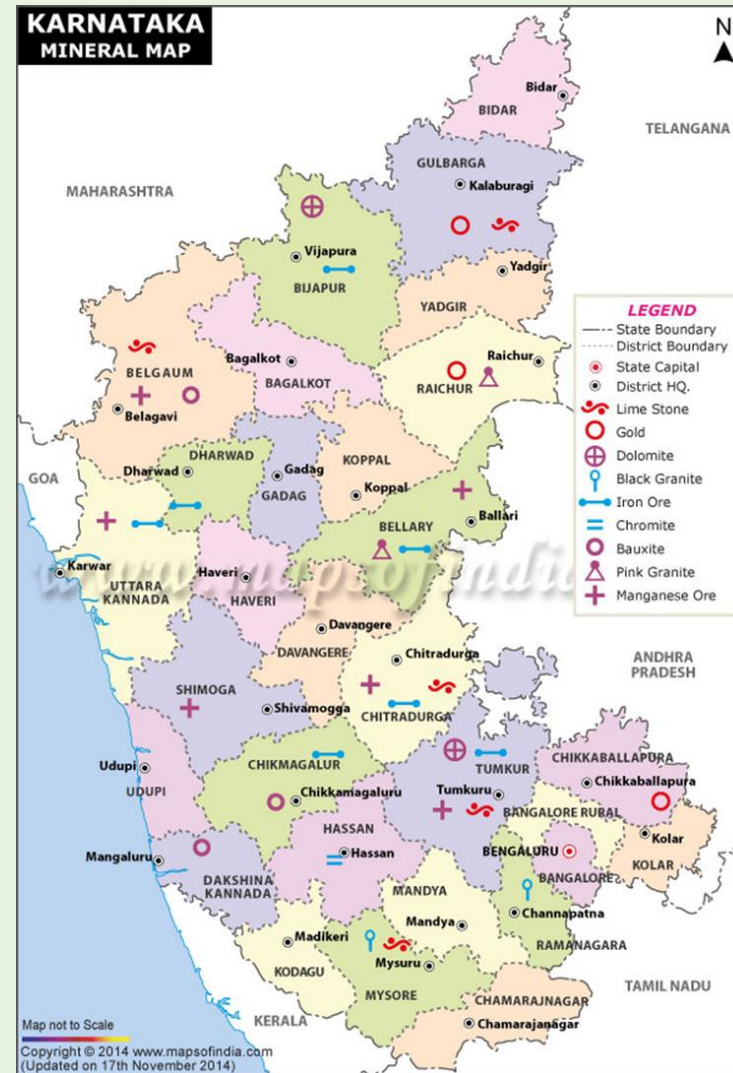
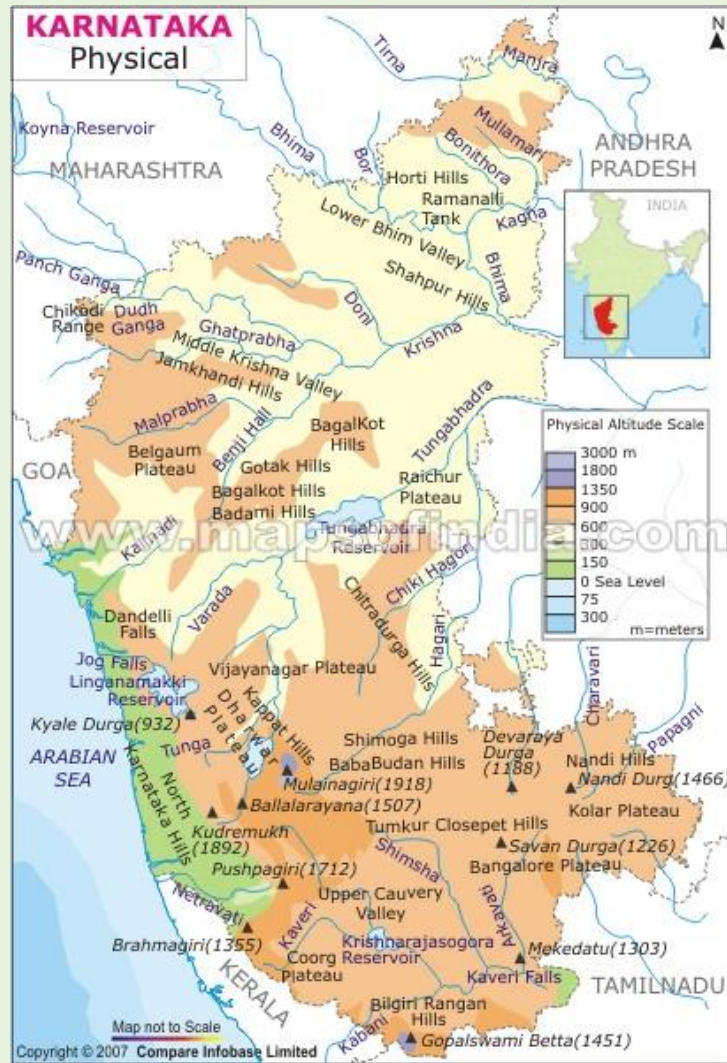
Mysore during 1947



Total Number of Constituencies-224

Number of MLCs -75

Karnataka Physical



Part-4 :Origin of the Universe –Hindu Religion Point of View

Brahma Creation of Universe -Theory

Creation from Brahma (The Creator)

In Hindu mythology, **Brahma**, the creator god, is responsible for creating life on earth. The process unfolds as follows:

A. Birth of Brahma

- Before creation, **only Brahman (the Supreme Consciousness) existed**.
- From Brahman emerged **Maha Vishnu**, who lay on the cosmic serpent **Ananta Shesha** in the **Ksheer Sagar (Ocean of Milk)**.
- From Vishnu's **navel** arose a **golden lotus**, from which **Brahma** was born.

B. Brahma Creates the Universe and Life

- Brahma, sitting on the lotus, **meditated** and received divine knowledge.
- He then created the **physical universe**, starting with:
 - **Sky (Svarga), Earth (Prithvi), and Underworld (Patala)**
 - **Sun, Moon, Stars, and Planets**
 - **Time and the Four Vedas**

C. Creation of Living Beings

Brahma created **beings in stages**:

1. **Manas Putras (Mind-born Sons)** – Seven great sages (**Saptarishis**) and divine beings like Sanaka, Sanandana, and Narada.
2. **Prajapatis (Progenitors)** – Brahma's sons, like Daksha, who created various species.
3. **Devas (Gods) and Asuras (Demons)** – Representing cosmic balance.
4. **Humans and Animals** – Created from different elements of nature.
5. **Plants and Microorganisms** – Manifested as part of the ecosystem.

Thus, life evolved through **gradual divine creation**, rather than a single event.



Compiled by Dr. S.R. Shankapal

Brahma's Time Cycles

1. Total Life of Brahma-Mahakalpa

- 100 Brahma years
- 311.04 trillion years

2. One Year of Brahma

- 360 Brahma days (including nights)
- 3.1104 trillion years

3. One Day of Brahma (Kalpa)

- 4.32 billion years

4. Number of Kalpas in a Day of Brahma

- 1 Kalpa during the day + 1 Kalpa at night
- Total: 2 Kalpas per full Brahma day

5. Total Years of a Kalpa

- 4.32 billion years

6. Number of Mahayugas in a Kalpa

- 1,000 Mahayugas

7. Time Period of Each Mahayuga

- 4.32 million years

8. Time Periods of the Four Yugas in a Mahayuga

Yuga (Age)	Duration (in years)	Fraction of Mahayuga
Satya Yuga (Krita Yuga)	1,728,000	4/10 of Mahayuga
Treta Yuga	1,296,000	3/10 of Mahayuga
Dvapara Yuga	864,000	2/10 of Mahayuga
Kali Yuga	432,000	1/10 of Mahayuga

(Currently, we are in the Kali Yuga, which started in 3102 BCE.)

Brahma's Time Cycles

Mini Pralaya (Destruction and Renewal) Between Maha Yugas

- After **Kalki Avatar**, the world undergoes **partial destruction** through **fire, floods, and natural disasters**.
- The earth and humanity are purified, paving the way for the next **Satya Yuga** (Golden Age).
- **Rebirth of civilization** occurs, and Dharma is fully restored.

At the end of a **Kalpa**, Pralaya (dissolution) happens, submerging the earth in water. After a Kalpa ends, Brahma "sleeps," and when he wakes up, a new Kalpa begins.

At the end of a **Maha Kalpa**, **Maha Pralaya** occurs, where not only the universe but even Brahma himself dissolves, and the entire cosmos resets.

Dashavatara Theory of Evolution of Life on Earth

Hindu texts describe the **Dashavatara (Ten Avatars)** of Vishnu, which **aligns with biological evolution**:

Avatar	Evolutionary Parallel
Matsya (Fish)	Life begins in water (first aquatic life).
Kurma (Tortoise)	Amphibians emerge.
Varaha (Boar)	Mammals develop.
Narasimha (Half-man, Half-lion)	Transition from animals to humans.
Vamana (Dwarf)	Early human-like species.
Parashurama, Rama, Krishna	Stages of human civilization and morality.
Buddha, Kalki	Future transformation and spiritual evolution.

This bridges Hindu creationism with scientific evolution, showing a **divine-guided progression of life**.

Dashavatara Theory of Evolution of Life on Earth



Core Principles of Hindu Philosophy

A. Brahman – The Ultimate Reality

- Hinduism believes in **Brahman**, the **formless, eternal, and all-pervading** Supreme Consciousness.
- Everything in the universe is a manifestation of Brahman.

B. Atman – The Individual Soul

- The **Atman (soul)** is eternal and divine, existing in all beings.
- The ultimate goal is to realize that **Atman = Brahman**, meaning the individual self is not separate from the universal reality.

C. Karma – Law of Action and Consequence

- **Every action (karma) has consequences**, either in this life or future births.
- **Good actions (Dharma)** lead to higher spiritual progress, while **bad actions (Adharma)** lead to suffering.

D. Samsara – Cycle of Birth and Death

- Life is a cycle of **birth, death, and rebirth** based on past karma.
- The goal is to **break free from this cycle (Moksha)** and attain eternal bliss.

E. Moksha – Liberation

- The ultimate purpose of life is **Moksha (liberation from Samsara)**.
- This is achieved through **self-realization, devotion, and right actions**.

Six Schools of Hindu Philosophy (Shad Darshanas)

Hinduism offers **six major philosophical systems** that explore reality and the self:

School	Founder	Core Belief
Nyaya	Gautama	Logic and reasoning are essential to understand truth.
Vaisheshika	Kanada	The universe is made of atoms and governed by natural laws.
Samkhya	Kapila	The world consists of two realities – Purusha (consciousness) and Prakriti (matter) .
Yoga	Patanjali	Self-discipline and meditation lead to liberation.
Purva Mimamsa	Jaimini	Rituals (Yajnas) are important for spiritual progress.
Vedanta	Vyasa & Adi Shankaracharya	The ultimate goal is to realize the unity of Atman (Self) and Brahman (Absolute Reality) .

Each system provides a **different approach to**  **-realization and understanding the universe.**

Four Goals of Life (Purusharthas)

Hinduism provides a **balanced approach to life** through **four goals**:

Purushartha	Meaning	Significance
Dharma	Righteousness	Follow moral duties and ethics.
Artha	Prosperity	Earn wealth in a just way.
Kama	Desires	Experience joy and love responsibly.
Moksha	Liberation	Seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth.

A **harmonious life** balances all four rather than neglecting any one.

Paths to Liberation (Moksha)

Hinduism acknowledges that people have different temperaments and offers **multiple paths to self-realization**:

Path	Method	For Those Who...
Karma Yoga	Selfless action	Prefer service and duty.
Bhakti Yoga	Devotion to God	Have deep faith and love for God.
Jnana Yoga	Knowledge and wisdom	Seek intellectual understanding.
Raja Yoga	Meditation and self-discipline	Focus on inner control and realization.

Each path **leads to the same goal**—union with the Divine.

Guidelines for Ethical Living

A. Yamas and Niyamas (Ethical Disciplines)

Hindu texts prescribe **moral principles** that guide daily life:

Yamas – Restraints (What Not to Do)

1. **Ahimsa (Non-violence)** – Do not harm any living being.
2. **Satya (Truthfulness)** – Always be honest.
3. **Asteya (Non-stealing)** – Do not take what is not yours.
4. **Brahmacharya (Self-discipline)** – Control desires and maintain purity.
5. **Aparigraha (Non-possessiveness)** – Avoid greed and attachment.

Niyamas – Observances (What to Follow)

1. **Shaucha (Cleanliness)** – Maintain purity of body and mind.
2. **Santosh (Contentment)** – Be satisfied with what you have.
3. **Tapas (Discipline)** – Stay committed to spiritual practice.
4. **Swadhyaya (Self-study)** – Learn and reflect on scriptures.
5. **Ishwar Pranidhana (Surrender to God)** – Have faith in divine guidance.

These principles **promote inner peace, discipline, and spiritual growth.**

Hindu Scriptures

Hindu wisdom is preserved in **various sacred texts**:

Category	Scriptures	Details
Shruti (Heard)	Vedas (Rig, Yajur, Sama, Atharva)	Oldest scriptures containing spiritual knowledge.
Upanishads	Philosophical texts exploring Atman and Brahman.	
Smriti (Remembered)	Ramayana, Mahabharata (Bhagavad Gita)	Epics teaching Dharma through stories.
Puranas (Vishnu, Shiva, Devi, etc.)	Myths, cosmology, and teachings.	
Dharma Shastras	Laws of ethics and conduct.	

Each scripture **guides different aspects of life**—rituals, philosophy, and moral values.

Hindu Scriptures

Title of the Book	Period	Author	Gist of the Book
Rigveda	c. 1500 BCE	Various Rishis	Oldest Vedic scripture; hymns praising gods like Indra, Agni, and Varuna.
Yajurveda	c. 1200 BCE	Unknown	Rituals and sacrifices for religious ceremonies.
Samaveda	c. 1200 BCE	Unknown	Melodic chants for worship, basis of Indian classical music.
Atharvaveda	c. 1000 BCE	Unknown	Spells, charms, and domestic rituals.
Brahmanas	c. 1000 BCE - 800 BCE	Various Scholars	Priestly commentaries explaining Vedic rituals.
Upanishads	c. 800 BCE - 200 BCE	Various Sages	Philosophical discourses on Brahman (universal reality) , Atman (soul) , Karma , Moksha .
Ramayana	c. 500 BCE	Valmiki	Epic of Rama , his exile, war with Ravana, and victory of Dharma.
Mahabharata	c. 400 BCE - 400 CE	Vyasa	Longest epic, about the Kurukshetra war ; includes Bhagavad Gita .
Bhagavad Gita	c. 300 BCE - 200 BCE	Vyasa / Krishna as speaker	Dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna on duty, righteousness, and devotion.

Hindu Scriptures

Vishnu Purana	c. 300 CE - 500 CE	Vyasa	Stories of Vishnu, his avatars, and cosmic creation.
Bhagavata Purana	c. 800 CE	Vyasa	Life and teachings of Krishna; emphasizes Bhakti (devotion).
Shiva Purana	c. 300 CE - 1000 CE	Vyasa	Stories, glories, and worship of Shiva.
Skanda Purana	c. 500 CE - 1200 CE	Vyasa	Largest Purana, dedicated to Kartikeya (Murugan), son of Shiva.
Manusmriti	c. 200 BCE - 200 CE	Manu	Ancient Hindu law code on social structure, duties, and ethics.
Yajnavalkya Smriti	c. 200 CE - 500 CE	Yajnavalkya	Hindu law book, legal and ethical codes for society.
Yoga Sutras	c. 200 BCE - 400 CE	Patanjali	Systematic guide to Yoga philosophy and meditation techniques.
Nyaya Sutras	c. 2nd Century CE	Gautama (Akshapada)	Foundation of logic and reasoning in Hindu philosophy.
Vaisheshika Sutras	c. 2nd Century BCE	Kanada	Theory of atoms, matter, and reality.
Brahma Sutras	c. 400 CE	Vyasa ↓	Summary of Upanishadic philosophy, focuses on Advaita Vedanta.

Hindu Scriptures

Tulsidas' Ramcharitmanas	c. 16th Century CE	Tulsidas	Devotional retelling of Ramayana in Awadhi language.
Sur Sagar	c. 16th Century CE	Surdas	Hymns and poetry praising Krishna .
Charaka Samhita	c. 2nd Century BCE - 2nd Century CE	Charaka	Oldest Ayurvedic text , focuses on internal medicine (Kaya Chikitsa) , disease causes, and treatments.
Sushruta Samhita	c. 6th Century BCE - 1st Century CE	Sushruta	Foundation of Surgery , covers plastic surgery, cataract operations, wound management, and anatomy.
Ashtanga Hridayam	c. 6th Century CE	Vagbhata	Concise version of Charaka & Sushruta Samhitas ; covers eight branches of Ayurveda.
Ashtanga Sangraha	c. 6th Century CE	Vagbhata	More detailed text on Ayurvedic treatments and pharmacology.
Madhava Nidana	c. 7th-8th Century CE	Madhavakara	First detailed text on pathology and disease classification .
Bhava Prakasha	c. 16th Century CE	Bhavamishra	Focuses on herbal medicine , food classification , and disease management .
Sharangadhara Samhita	c. 13th Century CE	Sharangadhara	Details pulse diagnosis , pharmaceutical preparations , and rejuvenation therapies .

Hindu philosophy is **not rigid or dogmatic** but a **flexible and evolving** system that:

- ✓ Encourages **intellectual questioning**
- ✓ Promotes **ethical living**
- ✓ Offers **multiple paths to liberation**
- ✓ Integrates **science and spirituality**

It teaches that **truth is universal**, and all paths lead to the same ultimate reality.

Shiva as the Supreme God (Mahadeva)

Lord **Shiva** is one of the most revered deities in Hinduism, embodying **destruction, transformation, and regeneration**. He is worshipped across India and beyond, symbolizing the ultimate reality, asceticism, devotion, and cosmic balance.

1. Shiva is part of the Trimurti (Trinity):

- **Brahma** (Creator)
- **Vishnu** (Preserver)
- **Shiva** (Destroyer)
- He is **not just a destroyer** but also the one who enables **new creation** by removing ignorance and old patterns.
- In **Shaivism** (one of the major Hindu traditions), Shiva is considered the **Supreme Being**, beyond form and attributes.

2. Forms of Lord Shiva

Shiva appears in various forms, each representing different aspects of the universe and life:

A. Nataraja (Cosmic Dancer)

- Depicts **Shiva dancing the Tandava**, symbolizing the **continuous cycle of creation and destruction**.
- His dance represents **rhythm, balance, and cosmic order**.

B. Ardhanarishwara (Half Male, Half Female)

- A unique form where **Shiva and Parvati share one body**, symbolizing the **balance of masculine and feminine energies**.

C. Dakshinamurthy (Teacher of Wisdom)

- Shiva as the **ultimate Guru**, imparting spiritual knowledge in silence to sages and disciples.

D. Bhairava (Fierce Form)

- A terrifying form that **destroys evil, ignorance, and ego**.

E. Lingam (Formless Reality)

- Shiva is often worshipped as the **Shivalinga**, representing **formless, infinite energy** and the **source of all creation**.

3. Attributes and Symbols of Shiva

Each aspect of Shiva's appearance carries deep meaning:

Symbol	Meaning
Third Eye	Wisdom and destruction of ignorance.
Crescent Moon	Control over time and emotions.
Ganga (River Ganges in Hair)	Purity and flow of knowledge.
Trident (Trishul)	Control over past, present, and future.
Snake (Vasuki)	Mastery over death and fear.
Ash-smeared Body	Detachment from the material world.
Damru (Drum)	The sound of creation and cosmic rhythm.

4. Role in Hindu Philosophy

- Shiva represents **both asceticism and household life** (as a loving husband to Parvati).
- He teaches the **balance of meditation (Tapas) and action (Karma Yoga)**.
- He is **compassionate and easily pleased**—known as **Bholenath (the Innocent Lord)** who grants blessings quickly.

5. Shiva as the Destroyer of Evil

- He **destroyed Tripurasura (three demon cities)** to restore peace.
- He **drank the poison (Halahala) during the churning of the ocean** to save the world, turning his throat blue (Neelakantha).
- He is the **destroyer of ego, desires, and ignorance**.

6. Shiva and Yoga – The Adi Yogi (First Yogi)

- Shiva is considered the **first yogi (Adi Yogi)** and **first Guru (Adi Guru)**.
- He taught **Yoga, meditation, and self-discipline** to his disciples, the **Saptarishis (Seven Sages)**.
- The sacred mountain **Kailash**, his abode, represents **stillness and enlightenment**.

7. Shiva and Parvati – The Perfect Union

- **Shiva and Parvati** symbolize the ideal balance of **Shakti (energy)** and **Shiva (consciousness)**.
- Their love represents **harmony, devotion, and family values**, inspiring millions.

8. Shiva Worship – Festivals and Rituals

Shiva is worshipped in various forms throughout the year:

Festival	Significance
Maha Shivaratri	Celebrates Shiva’s marriage to Parvati and his cosmic dance.
Shravan Month	Devotees fast and offer water to Shiva.
Karthik Purnima	Marks Shiva’s victory over darkness.
Somvar Vrat (Monday Fasting)	Dedicated to Shiva for blessings and spiritual progress.

9. Shiva's Connection with the Universe

- **Shiva is timeless**—he existed before time and will remain after everything dissolves.
- He represents the **union of opposites**—creation and destruction, asceticism and love, meditation and action.
- He reminds us that **life is temporary, and true happiness lies in self-realization.**

Conclusion

Lord Shiva is not just a deity but a **philosophy, a way of life, and a cosmic principle.** His teachings inspire us to:

- ✓ **Overcome ignorance** through wisdom.
- ✓ **Balance material and spiritual life.**
- ✓ **Destroy negativity** and embrace transformation.
- ✓ **Seek self-realization** through meditation and devotion.

1. Panchakshari Mantra (Five-Syllable Mantra)

ॐ ॐ नमः शिवाय (Om Namah Shivaya)

Meaning:

"I bow to Lord Shiva."

2. Maha Mrityunjaya Mantra (The Death-Conquering Mantra)

ॐ ॐ त्र्यम्बकं यजामहे सुगन्धिं पुष्टिवर्धनम् ।

उर्वारुकमिव बन्धनान्मृत्योर्मुक्षीय मामृतात् ॥

(Om Tryambakam Yajamahe Sugandhim Pushtivardhanam |

Urvarukamiva Bandhanan Mrityor Mukshiya Maamritat ||)

Meaning:

"We worship the three-eyed Lord Shiva, who nourishes and nurtures all beings. May he free us from the cycle of birth and death, just as a ripe fruit falls from its stem, and grant us immortality."

Importance of Lord Vishnu in Hinduism

Lord Vishnu is one of the most significant deities in Hinduism, known as the Preserver and Protector of the Universe. He represents compassion, righteousness (Dharma), and cosmic order. Worshipped in various forms, Vishnu ensures balance and restores Dharma whenever it is threatened.

1. Vishnu as the Preserver in the Trimurti

- Hinduism's **Trimurti (Trinity)** consists of:
 - **Brahma (Creator)**
 - **Vishnu (Preserver)**
 - **Shiva (Destroyer)**
- Vishnu's role is to **maintain cosmic balance and uphold righteousness**.
- He incarnates in different forms (Avatars) to restore order when Adharma (unrighteousness) rises.

2. Vishnu's Attributes and Symbols

Each of Vishnu's divine attributes holds deep significance:

Symbol	Meaning
Shankha (Conch Shell)	The primordial sound "Om," representing creation.
Chakra (Sudarsana Disc)	A spinning wheel of time and destruction of evil.
Gada (Mace)	Strength, power, and authority.
Padma (Lotus Flower)	Purity, knowledge, and enlightenment.
Blue Skin	Represents the infinite nature of the universe.
Garuda (Divine Eagle)	Symbol of  ed and victory over evil.

3. Vishnu's Ten Avatars (Dashavatara)

Lord Vishnu takes incarnations (Avatars) to restore Dharma:

Avatar	Purpose
Matsya (Fish)	Saved sacred scriptures from a great flood.
Kurma (Tortoise)	Helped in the churning of the ocean (Samudra Manthan).
Varaha (Boar)	Rescued Earth from a demon (Hiranyaksha).
Narasimha (Lion-Man)	Killed Hiranyakashipu, protecting his devotee Prahlada.
Vamana (Dwarf Sage)	Controlled King Bali's pride with three steps.
Parashurama (Warrior Sage)	Destroyed corrupt kings and restored balance.
Rama (Prince of Ayodhya)	Embodiment of Dharma and the hero of Ramayana.
Krishna (Divine Cowherd)	Delivered the Bhagavad Gita and guided humanity.
Buddha (Enlightened One)	Taught non-violence and compassion.

4. Vishnu's Role in Hindu Philosophy

- Vishnu embodies **Dharma (righteousness) and Satya (truth)**.
- He represents **compassion, mercy, and divine protection**.
- He maintains the **balance between material and spiritual life**.

5. Vishnu and His Divine Consort – Goddess Lakshmi

- **Lakshmi**, the Goddess of wealth and prosperity, is Vishnu's consort.
- Together, they represent **material and spiritual well-being**.
- Vishnu's incarnations, like Rama and Krishna, are often accompanied by Lakshmi in different forms (Sita, Radha, Rukmini).

6. Worship of Vishnu – Festivals and Rituals

Vishnu is worshipped in many forms across India, and his devotees (Vaishnavas) follow various rituals:

Festival	Significance
Vaikuntha Ekadashi	Devotees fast to attain Vishnu's blessings and liberation.
Janmashtami	Celebrates Krishna's birth.
Rama Navami	Honors Lord Rama's birth.
Diwali	Associated with Lord Rama's return to Ayodhya.
Chaturmas Vrat	A four-month period dedicated to Vishnu's meditation.

Temples like Tirupati Balaji, Badrinath, Ranganatha Swamy, and Jagannath Puri are major pilgrimage sites.

7. Vishnu's Connection to the Universe

- Vishnu is described as resting on the **cosmic serpent (Shesha Naag)** in the **Kshira Sagara (Ocean of Milk)**.
- He **meditates, observing and maintaining cosmic harmony**.
- His **dream manifests the entire universe**, which is later dissolved by Lord Shiva.

8. Vishnu and Bhakti Yoga – The Path of Devotion

- Vishnu is **easily pleased by devotion (Bhakti)**.
- The **Bhagavad Gita**, given by Krishna (Vishnu's incarnation), teaches:
 - **Surrender to God** for liberation.
 - **Perform duty (Karma Yoga) without attachment to results**.
 - **Seek knowledge (Jnana Yoga) and devotion (Bhakti Yoga)**.

9. Vishnu's Message for Humanity

Lord Vishnu's actions and teachings emphasize:

- ✓ **Following Dharma** – Righteousness is the foundation of life.
- ✓ **Compassion and Protection** – Helping others leads to divine grace.
- ✓ **Balance Between Material and Spiritual Life** – Wealth is meaningful when used righteously.
- ✓ **Surrender to the Divine** – Faith in God leads to liberation (Moksha).

Conclusion

Lord Vishnu is the **protector, guide, and savior** of the universe. His teachings and incarnations inspire **righteousness, devotion, and selfless service**.

1. Om Namō Narayanaya Mantra

ॐ ॐ नमो नारायणाय (Om Namō Narayanaya)

Meaning:

"I bow to Lord Narayana (Vishnu), the Supreme Divine Being."

2. Vishnu Gayatri Mantra

ॐ ॐ नारायणाय विद्महे वासुदेवाय धीमहि।

तन्नो विष्णुः प्रचोदयात् ॥

(Om Narayanaya Vidmahe Vasudevaya Dhimahi |

Tanno Vishnuh Prachodayat | |)

Meaning: "We meditate on Lord Narayana (Vishnu), the Supreme Being. May Vishnu guide and enlighten us."

Importance of Lord Brahma in Hinduism

Lord **Brahma** is the **Creator of the Universe** and part of the **Trimurti (Trinity)** along with **Vishnu (Preserver)** and **Shiva (Destroyer)**. While he is less commonly worshipped compared to Vishnu and Shiva, he plays a crucial role in Hindu cosmology by creating everything that exists.

1. Brahma's Role in the Trimurti

- Brahma represents creation and knowledge.
- He is responsible for manifesting the universe, time, and all living beings.
- Once he creates the world, Vishnu maintains it, and Shiva dissolves it when the time comes.

2. Brahma's Origin – Born from Vishnu

- According to Hindu scriptures, **Brahma was born from a lotus emerging from Lord Vishnu's navel** while Vishnu rested on the cosmic ocean.
- This symbolizes that **creation (Brahma) arises from preservation (Vishnu)**.
- Some traditions also mention that **Brahma was self-born from the cosmic egg (Hiranyagarbha)**.

3. Brahma's Appearance and Symbols

Each aspect of Brahma's depiction holds deep meaning:

Symbol	Meaning
Four Heads	Represents the four Vedas and four directions, signifying ultimate knowledge.
Four Arms	Symbolizes mind, intellect, ego, and consciousness.
Beard (Old Age)	Wisdom and eternal knowledge.
Vedas in Hand	Source of divine knowledge and scriptures.
Kamandalu (Water Pot)	Water of creation, from which life originates.
Swan (Hamsa)	Symbol of wisdom and the ability to differentiate between good and bad.
Lotus Flower	Represents purity and the unfolding of cosmic reality.



4. Creation by Lord Brahma

- Brahma created the first beings known as **Manasputras** (mind-born sons) and **Saptarishis** (seven great sages).
- He also created **Prajapatis**, the progenitors of human beings.
- According to scriptures, he created:
 - **Time (Kala)**
 - **Space (Akasha)**
 - **Elements (Pancha Mahabhutas)**
 - **Living beings (Jivas)**

5. Brahma and Saraswati – The Goddess of Knowledge

- **Goddess Saraswati**, the deity of wisdom, music, and learning, is Brahma's consort.
- She provided **Brahma with the wisdom needed for creation**.
- **Education, arts, and sciences** are believed to originate from this divine union.

6. Why is Brahma Less Worshipped?

Unlike Vishnu and Shiva, Brahma has **very few temples and devotees**. Some reasons include:

1. **His Work is Complete** – He has already created the universe, while Vishnu and Shiva actively maintain and transform it.
2. **Curse from Shiva or Saraswati** – A popular legend states that Brahma once lied in a dispute with Shiva and was cursed that he would not be widely worshipped.
3. **Attachment to Creation** – Brahma, as the creator, became attached to his own creation, which is seen as a lesser trait compared to Vishnu's preservation and Shiva's detachment.

7. Worship and Temples of Brahma

Although rare, some temples are dedicated to Brahma, including:

- **Brahma Temple in Pushkar (Rajasthan, India)** – One of the most famous temples.
- **Kumbakonam Brahma Temple (Tamil Nadu, India).**
- Brahma is particularly revered by **scholars, teachers, and seekers of knowledge.**

8. Brahma's Connection to Hindu Philosophy

- Brahma represents **the creative force of the universe.**
- His four faces symbolize:
 - **Rig Veda (Knowledge of Hymns)**
 - **Yajur Veda (Rituals and Sacrifices)**
 - **Sama Veda (Chants and Music)**
 - **Atharva Veda (Science and Mysticism)**
- He teaches the importance of **learning, wisdom, and intellectual pursuits.**

9. Brahma's Message for Humanity

Lord Brahma's existence teaches:

- ✓ **Seek Knowledge** – True power lies in wisdom.
- ✓ **Create and Innovate** – Progress comes from new ideas and creativity.
- ✓ **Balance Creation with Responsibility** – Use knowledge for good, not destruction.

Conclusion

Lord Brahma, though less worshipped, is **indispensable in Hindu cosmology**. He represents **the beginning of life, the power of knowledge, and the importance of learning**. His presence in Hindu philosophy reminds us that **wisdom and creativity are the foundation of civilization**.

Gayatri Mantra – Meaning, Benefits & Best Time to Chant

The **Gayatri Mantra** is one of the most powerful and sacred mantras in Hinduism. It is a universal prayer found in the **Rig Veda (Mandala 3.62.10)** and is dedicated to **Goddess Gayatri**, who is the personification of divine wisdom and light.



The Gayatri Mantra

ॐ ॐ भूर्भुवः स्वः।
तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं।
भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि।
धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् ॥

◆ Transliteration

Om Bhur Bhuvah Swaha |
Tat Savitur Varenyam |
Bhargo Devasya Dhīmahi |
Dhiyo Yo Nah Prachodayāt | |



Meaning of the Gayatri Mantra

- **Om** – The universal sound, invoking the divine.
- **Bhur** – The earthly realm (physical world).
- **Bhuvah** – The mental realm (subtle world, consciousness).
- **Swaha** – The celestial realm (spiritual world, divine energy).
- **Tat Savitur Varenyam** – "That supreme divine light of Savitur (the Sun) is most worthy of worship."
- **Bhargo Devasya Dhīmahi** – "We meditate upon that divine brilliance."
- **Dhiyo Yo Nah Prachodayāt** – "May it enlighten our intellect and guide us on the right path."

Bramha's Children

Summary Table for Easy Reference

Category	Names
Mind-born Sons (Manasaputras)	Marichi, Atri, Angiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, Vashishtha, Bhrigu, Daksha, Narada
Other Sons (Through Physical Creation)	Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanatana, Sanatkumara, Rudra, Chandra, Manu, Kardama Muni
Saptarishis (Seven Great Sages)	Marichi, Atri, Angiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, Vashishtha

Kashyapa Rishi – The Father of Suras & Asuras

♦ Kashyapa married multiple daughters of Daksha Prajapati, and through them, he fathered different races of divine and non-divine beings, including the **Devas, Asuras, Nagas, Garudas, and other celestial beings.**

Important Wives of Kashyapa and Their Progeny

Wife of Kashyapa	Children	Category
Aditi	Suras (Devas) – Indra, Surya, Varuna, Agni, etc.	Gods (Devas)
Diti	Asuras – Hiranyakashipu, Hiranyaksha, and later Ravana & Kumbhakarna	Demons (Asuras)
Danu	Danavas – Bali, Vritra, and other powerful beings	Demonic clan
Vinata	Garuda (Eagle God), Aruna (Charioteer of the Sun)	Garudas (Eagle Beings)
Kadru	Serpents (Nagas) – Vasuki, Takshaka, etc.	Nagas (Serpent race)
Surasa	Rakshasas (Demonic beings)	Rakshasas (Evil spirits)
Krodhavasha	Pisachas (Flesh-eating spirits)	Pisachas (Ghostly beings)
Manu	Human race (Manavas)	Humans (Mankind)

Manu

In Hinduism, **Manu** is a significant figure known as the progenitor of humanity and the author of the **Manusmriti**, an ancient text on law and dharma. The concept of **Manu** appears in multiple contexts within Hindu scriptures, mainly in the Vedas, Puranas, and Smritis.

Key Aspects of Manu in Hinduism

1. Manu as the First Human and Lawgiver

- Manu is often considered the first human and the ancestor of all humans.
- He is the author of the **Manusmriti**, one of the earliest texts on Hindu law and dharma.
- His laws and guidelines formed the basis of ancient Hindu society's legal and moral code.

2. Manu as the Progenitor of Mankind

- Manu is similar to figures like **Adam in Abrahamic religions** or **Noah** in the biblical flood story.
- He is described as the **father of mankind** in texts like the Rigveda and the Puranas.

3. The Legend of Manu and the Great Flood

- The **Satapatha Brahmana** and the **Matsya Purana** narrate a flood story where Manu is warned by the fish incarnation of Vishnu (Matsya Avatar) about an impending deluge.
- Manu builds a boat and, with the help of Vishnu, survives the flood, repopulating the world after the waters recede.
- This is similar to the biblical Noah's Ark and Sumerian flood myths.

4. The Fourteen Manus (Manvantaras)

- Hindu cosmology describes **14 Manus**, each ruling over a cosmic time period called a **Manvantara** (306.72 million years).
- We are currently in the **7th Manvantara**, ruled by **Vaivasvata Manu**, the Manu of our present age.
- Each Manu establishes dharma (righteous order) during their reign.

5. Vaivasvata Manu (Our Current Manu)

- The Manu of the current age is **Vaivasvata Manu**, the son of **Vivasvan (Surya, the Sun God)**.
- He is believed to have saved humanity from the Great Flood and established civilization.
- Many Indian dynasties trace their lineage to him, including the **Ikshvaku dynasty**, which includes Lord Rama.

6. Manusmriti and Its Influence

- The **Manusmriti (Laws of Manu)** is a foundational Hindu legal text.
- It discusses laws, duties, caste regulations, social conduct, and moral principles.
- While influential, it has also been criticized for some of its rigid societal structures.

Significance of Manu

- **Religious:** Considered the father of humanity in Hindu traditions.
- **Legal:** His Manusmriti influenced ancient Hindu law.
- **Mythological:** His flood story links him to global deluge myths.
- **Cultural:** Many Hindu traditions, names, and lineages trace back to Manu.

Manu remains a central figure in Hindu cosmology, mythology, and history, symbolizing **law, wisdom, and the beginning of human civilization.**

Dynasties

In Hindu tradition, many ancient dynasties trace their lineage to **Manu**, particularly **Vaivasvata Manu**, the seventh Manu of the current Manvantara. Manu is considered the progenitor of humanity, and his descendants formed several powerful ruling dynasties in ancient India. These dynasties are primarily classified into two main branches:

1. The Suryavanshi (Solar) Dynasty

- Origin: **Ikshvaku**, the eldest son of **Vaivasvata Manu**, established this dynasty.
- Meaning: "Suryavanshi" means "**descendants of the Sun**" (Surya).
- Key Kings:
 - **Ikshvaku** – Founder of the dynasty, first king of Kosala (Ayodhya).
 - **Mandhata** – A legendary king known for his conquests and dharma.
 - **Harishchandra** – A king known for his truthfulness and sacrifice.
 - **Bhagiratha** – The king who brought the river Ganga to Earth.
 - **Raghu** – A powerful king, after whom the dynasty was also called **Raghuvansha**.
 - **Dasharatha** – Father of Lord **Rama**.
 - **Lord Rama** – The most famous ruler of this dynasty, considered an **incarnation of Vishnu**.
- Kingdoms: **Kosala, Ayodhya, Kashi, Mithila** (some branches).
- Legacy: The Ramayana glorifies this dynasty, and many rulers of medieval India claimed descent from the Suryavansha.

2. The Chandravanshi (Lunar) Dynasty

- Origin: **Buddha** (not Gautama Buddha, but an ancestor of Pururavas), a son of Manu, started this dynasty.
- Meaning: "Chandravanshi" means "**descendants of the Moon**" (Chandra).
- Key Kings:
 - **Pururavas** – The first notable king, husband of the celestial nymph Urvashi.
 - **Nahusha** – A powerful king who was temporarily given the throne of Indra.
 - **Yayati** – A king whose sons spread the dynasty across India.
 - **Puru** – Ancestor of the Kuru dynasty.
 - **Yadu** – Ancestor of the Yadava dynasty, from which **Lord Krishna** was born.
 - **Kuru** – Founder of the Kuru dynasty, leading to the Kauravas and Pandavas of the Mahabharata.
 - **Hastin** – Founder of Hastinapura, the capital of the Kurus.
- Kingdoms: **Hastinapura, Mathura, Dwarka, Chedi, Magadha.**
- Legacy: The Mahabharata revolves around the Kuru dynasty, and Lord Krishna belonged to the **Yadava branch of Chandravansha.**

3. Other Dynasties under Manu

Apart from Suryavanshi and Chandravanshi, several other dynasties trace their origin to Manu:

a) The Yadava Dynasty (Yaduvanshi)

- Founded by **Yadu**, a son of Yayati.
- Key Kings: **Krishna, Shurasena, Ugrasena, Vasudeva, Baladeva (Balarama).**
- Kingdoms: **Mathura, Dwarka, Vidarbha.**
- Lord **Krishna** was a Yadava.

b) The Paurava Dynasty (Pauravanshi)

- Founded by **Puru**, another son of Yayati.
- Key Kings: **Bharata (after whom India is called "Bharat"), Dushyanta, Shakuntala, King Puru, Kuru, Pandavas, and Kauravas.**
- Kingdoms: **Hastinapura, Indraprastha.**

c) The Magadha Dynasty (Magadhavanshi)

- Established by **Brihadratha**, a descendant of Puru.
- Key Kings: **Jarasandha (enemy of Krishna), Bimbisara, Ajatashatru.**
- Kingdom: **Magadha** (modern Bihar).
- This dynasty later led to **Mauryas, Nandas, and Guptas.**

d) The Dravidian Dynasties

- Some ancient Tamil kings (Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas) also trace their origin to Manu's lineage.

Surnames

Many modern Indian **surnames** are linked to ancient **dynasties and lineages** that trace their origins to **Manu**. These surnames often indicate **clan (gotra), region, profession, or ruling dynasty**. Here's how:

1. Surnames from the Suryavanshi (Solar Dynasty)

- The **Suryavanshi** (descendants of the Sun God, Surya) ruled over **Ayodhya and North India**.
- Many **Rajput, Kshatriya, and warrior** surnames trace their origins to this lineage.
- **Common surnames:**
 - **Raghuwanshi, Raghuvanshi** → Descendants of King Raghu (ancestor of Lord Rama).
 - **Sisodia, Rathore, Solanki, Parihar, Kachwaha, Chouhan** → Rajput clans claiming descent from Suryavansha.
 - **Singh** → Used by Rajputs and later adopted by many communities.
 - **Shekhawat, Bundela, Bhati, Gahlot (Gehlot)** → Various warrior clans from the Suryavanshi lineage.
 - **Bais, Sengar, Gaur** → Rajput dynasties linked to the **Kosala kingdom** of Rama.

2. Surnames from the Chandravanshi (Lunar Dynasty)

- The **Chandravanshi** (descendants of the Moon God, Chandra) ruled **Hastinapura, Mathura, Dwarka, and Magadha**.
- Many surnames originate from the **Yaduvanshi (Yadava), Paurava (Kuru), and Magadha** dynasties.
- **Common surnames:**
 - **Yadav, Yaduvanshi** → Descendants of Yadu, including Lord Krishna's lineage.
 - **Ahir, Aheer** → Subgroups of Yadavas, traditionally pastoralists and warriors.
 - **Singh, Thakur, Rawat** → Common among Chandravanshi warriors and Rajputs.
 - **Kaur, Kaurav, Pandey, Pandav** → Linked to the Kauravas and Pandavas from the Mahabharata.
 - **Jadun, Jadon** → Yadava clans in North India.
 - **Dahiya, Sikarwar, Tomar, Bhadauria** → Warrior clans linked to Chandravanshi lineage.
 - **Bharadwaj, Kashyap, Gautam, Kaushik** → Brahmin gotras connected to ancient Chandravanshi kings.

3. Surnames from the Yadava Dynasty (Yaduvanshi)

- The **Yadavas** were an influential Chandravanshi sub-dynasty, leading to Krishna's lineage.
- Their surnames are found among pastoralist, warrior, and ruling communities.
- **Common surnames:**
 - **Yadav, Gwala, Ahir, Aheer, Gope, Rao, Jadhav** → Derived from Krishna's cowherd lineage.
 - **Pawar, Pal, Jadon, Bundela, Solanki** → Warrior clans among Yadavas.
 - **Shinde (Scindia)** → Maratha rulers with Yadava lineage.

4. Surnames from the Paurava Dynasty (Kuruvanshi)

- The **Pauravas** were descendants of **Puru**, leading to the **Kuru Dynasty (Mahabharata kings)**.
- **Common surnames:**
 - **Bhardwaj, Gautam, Kaushik, Vashishtha** → Sage families advising Kuru kings.
 - **Chauhan, Tomar, Tanwar, Kachwaha, Rathore** → Rajput clans linked to the Kurus.
 - **Pandey, Pandav** → Traced to Pandavas.
 - **Kaur, Kaurav** → Linked to Kauravas.

5. Surnames from the Magadha Dynasty (Magadhavanshi)

- The Magadha kingdom gave rise to major dynasties like the **Nandas, Mauryas, and Guptas**.
- **Common surnames:**
 - **Gupta** → From the **Gupta Empire** (Chandragupta, Samudragupta).
 - **Maurya** → From **Chandragupta Maurya's** dynasty.
 - **Nanda, Singh, Thakur** → From **Nanda dynasty** kings.
 - **Brahmin surnames (Mishra, Sharma, Tiwari, Upadhyay, Chaturvedi, Trivedi)** → Priests and scholars of the Magadha courts.

6. Surnames from South Indian Dynasties

- Some ruling dynasties claim descent from Manu's lineage.
- **Common surnames:**
 - **Chola, Chera, Pandya** → Ancient Tamil dynasties.
 - **Reddy, Naidu, Rao** → Warrior clans of South India.
 - **Gowda, Shetty, Hegde** → Landowning communities.
 - **Varma, Deva, Raja, Nayak, Pandiyan** → Ruling families.

7. Surnames from Brahmin Gotras (Connected to Dynasties)

- Many Brahmin surnames originate from **rishi lineages** that advised ancient kings.
- **Common surnames:**
 - **Sharma, Tripathi, Chaturvedi, Dwivedi, Tiwari, Pandey** → From priestly families advising dynasties.
 - **Bhardwaj, Kashyap, Vashishtha, Gautam, Kaushik** → Gotras linked to ancient rulers.

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GMU Knowledge Series

Brief History of The World -Dr. S. R. Shankapal

Published by:

GM University

Davanagere, Karnataka-577006

India

Year of Publication: 2025



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