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50+ One Liners – Indian History

- Chandragupta defeated Seleucus Nicator in 305 BC
- Bindusara was son of Chandragupta Maurya and extended the kingdom further.
- Asoka fought the Great Kalinga war in 261 BC.
- The great Buddhist Stupa (at Bharhut in Madhya Pradesh) was built during the reign of Sungas.
- The most famous Saka ruler in India was Rudradaman (130 AD – 150 AD) famous for his military conquests and his public works.
- The empire of Kanishka was spread over the five countries i.e. Russia, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and India and his capital was the Peshawar.
- Last Kushan ruler was the Vasudeva I.
- Samudragupta (335 – 380 A.D.) was the greatest king of Gupta dynasty and he is also known as Napoleon of India described by 'V. A. Smith'.
- Chandragupta II known as 'Vikramaditya' (380-414 A.D.) issued the silver coins in the memory of victory over Sakas.
- Skandagupta : 455 – 467 AD was the last great ruler of the Gupta dynasty.
- Chalukyas (Karnataka rulers), can be classified into three eras – early western era (6th-8th century), later western era (7th-12th century), eastern chalukya era (7th-12th century)
- Vikramaditya II (733-745) defeated the Nandivarma II (Pallava king) to takeover the major portion of the Pallava kingdom.
- The Cholas (9th To 13th century) dynasty was popular dynasties of south India, ruled over Tamil Nadu to Karnataka some area covered.

- The Palas Empire (8th To 11th Century) was founded by Gopala in 750 AD.
- In the first battle fought at Tarain in AD 1191 between Prithviraj and Muhammad Ghori. The Second Battle of Tarain fought in AD 1192.
- Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1210-36) made Delhi the capital in place of Lahore.
- Shamsuddin Iltutmish completed the construction of Qutub Minar which was started by Qutbuddin Aibak.
- Razia Sultana (1236-40) was the daughter of Iltutmish and got first and only Muslim lady who ever ruled over the India.
- Bahram Shah (1240-42) was third son of Iltutmish's was killed by a Turkish nobles.
- Allauddin Masud Shah (1242-46) was son of the Ruknuddin Feroz.
- Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266-87) took up the title of 'Zil-i-Ilahi' known as 'Shadow of God'.
- Allauddin Khalji was a Turkish Sultan of Delhi. He was the governor of Kara during the reign of Jallauddin Khalji.
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq of Qaurana tribe was the founder of Tughlaq dynasty.
- Muhammad bin Tughluq Mohammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-51) made five experiments like; increased the rate of taxation, Transfer of Capital from Delhi to Devagiri, Introduction of Token Currency, Proposed Khurasan Expedition and Qarachil Expedition.
- Feroz Shah Tughlaq (1351-88) established a hospital at Delhi, described as Dar-ul-Shifa.
- Sikandar Lodhi (1489-1517) was the son of Bahlol Lodhi (founded the Lodhi dynasty).
- Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-26) was the last king of the Lodhi dynasty and the last Sultan of Delhi.
- Foundation of the Mughal rule in the India was laid by Babur in 1526
- Rana Sanga of Mewar at Khanwa was defeated by Babur in 1527.
- Shah Jahan real name was Khurram, built the Taj Mahal at Agra in 1632-53 to perpetuate his wife Mumtaz Mahal memory.

- Aurangzeb re-imposed of Jaziya tax on peoples in 1679.
- Shivaji (1627-80) was the Maratha and son of Shahji and Jijabai.
- In 1530 the Nino da Cunha (1529-38) transferred his capital from Cochin to Goa.
- The first Englishman who arrived in India was John Mildenhall to the purpose of trade with Indian merchants in 1599.
- In India first French factory was established in 1664 at Surat by Francois Caron.
- By the Regulating Act – 1773, Supreme Court Established in Calcutta.
- Pitts Act of 1784 gave a measure of control over the company's affairs to the British Government.
- The Revolt of 1857 known as First war of independence against British administration in India but not fully succeed and lost many lives.
- British government passed the Indian Independence Act of 1947 in July 4, 1947.
- By the Government of India Act, 1858 a post of Secretary of State (a member of the British cabinet) was created for India.
- Dada Bhai Naoroji called for 'Swaraj' as the goal of India people at Calcutta in December 1906.
- First Round Table conference held in November 12, 1930 was the first conference arranged between the British and Indians.
- Government of India act (1935) was passed when Lord Willingdon (1931-1936).
- Indian National Congress (INC) took the fist Swadeshi call at the Banaras Session in 1905, presided over by Gopal Krishna Gokhale ji.
- Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha was the Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 called as powerful tool against British Government in India.
- Mangal Pandey known as India great freedom fighter who was part of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry.
- There were 562 small and big Princely States in India at the time of independence.

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