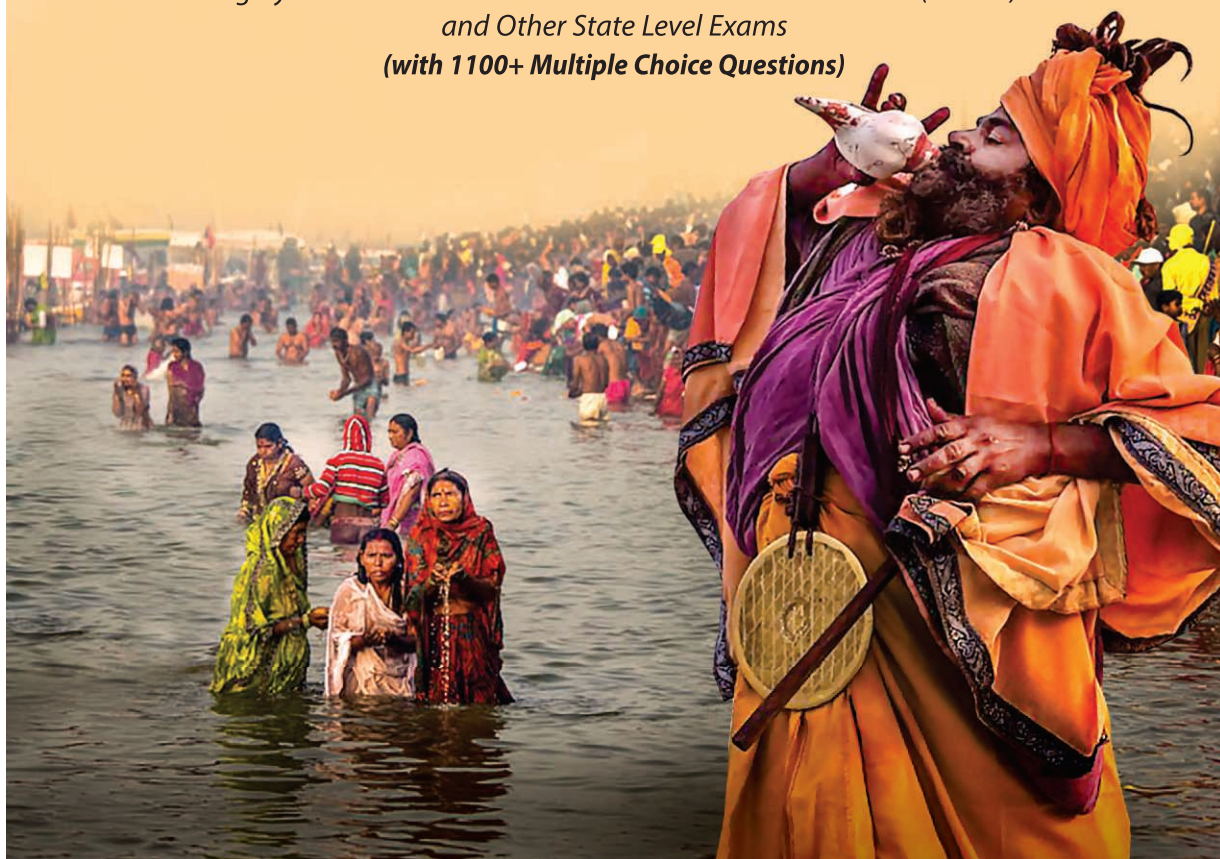




KNOW YOUR
STATE

Uttar Pradesh

*Highly Useful for Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC)
and Other State Level Exams
(with 1100+ Multiple Choice Questions)*





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Compiled By
Aditya Raj
Farah Sultan



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ABOUT THE BOOK

General Knowledge of Uttar Pradesh is essential for the competitive examinations of the State. For the same purpose this book (Know Your State Uttar Pradesh) is designed to serve as a reference book for the students who appear in Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC) and other state level competitive examinations.

The book provides comprehensive information about Uttar Pradesh to familiarize the readers about the state. This book provides detailed study of History, Geography, Polity, Art and Culture and State Government Welfare Schemes and Current Affairs of Uttar Pradesh .

A systematic chapter by chapter study will result in marked improvement in the performance of the students. Box, Tables, Map, Figures are also used to make the presentation more clear.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) at the end of each chapter are given to test the candidates understanding of the subject from the examination point of view. The book provides the most relevant, authentic and up to date information on various aspects of Uttar Pradesh.

We invite and welcome any feedback or suggestion for the further improvement of this book in subsequent editions.

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Farah Sultan



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Uttar Pradesh

BASIC INFORMATION

● General Information

Area	2,40,928 sq km.
Date of Establishment	1st November, 1956
Latitude	23° 52'N to 30° 24'N
Longitude	77° 05'E to 84° 8'E
Capital	Lucknow (since 1921)
Length of State	From North to South-240 km
Width of State	From East to West 650 km
Climate of State	Tropical Monsoon Climate
High Court	Prayagraj (Session Bench-Lucknow)
Railway Zone	Prayagraj (North-Central Zone)
Official Language/State Language	Hindi (Second-Urdu)
Rajya Sabha Seats	31
Lok Sabha Seats	80
Vidhan Sabha Seats	403
Divisions	18
Districts	75

● Facts Related to Boundaries

Districts' Geographical Boundary	Uttar Pradesh shares its boundary with maximum number of states/UTs in India, i.e. 9 states.
Districts' Geographical Boundary in North	Uttarakhand
Districts' Geographical Boundary in North-West	Himachal Pradesh
Districts' Geographical Boundary in East	Bihar and Jharkhand
Districts' Geographical Boundary in West	Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan
Districts' Geographical Boundary in South	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
State sharing longest boundary with UP	Madhya Pradesh
State sharing shortest boundary with UP	Himachal Pradesh

○● Demography

Total Population (2011 Census)	19,98,12,341
• Male Population	10,44,80,510 (47.71%)
• Female Population	9,53,31,831 (52.29%)
Urban Population	4,44,95,063 (22.27%)
Rural Population	15,53,17,278 (77.73%)
Decadal Growth Rate of Population	20.23%
Sex Ratio	912
Density	829 persons/sq. km
Total Literacy Rate	67.7 %
• Male Literacy	77.3 %
• Female Literacy	57.2 %
Most Populous District	Allahabad (Prayagraj)
Least Populous District	Mahoba

○● Facts Related to Education

First university in UP	Allahabad University (1887)
Largest residential university in UP and Asia	Banaras Hindu University (BHU)
District with maximum number of Universities in UP	Lucknow
The only open university of the State Government	Rajarshi Tandon Open University, Allahabad
Formation of primary and secondary directorate of Education	1972, Allahabad (Prayagraj)
Formation of Uttar Pradesh Secondary Education Service Selection Board	1982, Allahabad (Prayagraj)

○● Facts Related to Industries

Largest Industry of UP	Handloom
Manchester of UP	Kanpur
Rank of Uttar Pradesh in the country in terms of sugar production	Second (2nd rank)
Rank of UP in the country in terms of Cotton Textile Industry	Third (3rd rank)
Jute Mills in UP	Kanpur and Sahjanwa (Gorakhpur)
Plastic city	Auraiya
Mega Food Park	Jagdishpur
Centre of Leather Industry	Kanpur
Artificial rubber production factory in UP	Bareilly
Fertilizers manufacturing factories in UP	Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Varanasi, Prayagraj

● First Recipients of Various Awards

First male recipient of Padma Shri Award in UP	Akhil Chandra Mitra (1954)
First female recipient of Padma Shri Award in UP	Shrimati Mona Chandravati Gupta (1965)
First male recipient of Padma Bhushan Award in UP	Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar
First female recipient of Padma Bhushan Award in UP	Rameshwari Nehru
First recipient of Padma Vibhushan Award in UP	Shrimati Vijay Laxmi Pandit

● First in Uttar Pradesh

First Governor of UP	Sarojini Naidu
Governor of UP for most number of times	Muhammad Shafi Qureshi and BL Joshi (2 times each)
First Chief Minister of UP	Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant
First Deputy Chief Minister of UP	Chaudhary Narayan Singh
First Women Chief Minister in UP and India	Sucheta Kriplani
Youngest Chief Minister	Akhilesh Yadav (38 years)
Chief Minister of UP for most number of times	Sushri Mayawati (4 times)
First Chief Justice of UP	Walter Morgan (before independence), Bindu Bhushan Malik (After independence)
First Speaker of Assembly in UP	Rajarshi Purushottam Das Tandon
Speaker of Assembly in UP for most number of times	Atma Ram Govind Kher and Kesari Nath Tripathi (3 times each)
First Lokayukta in UP	Nayayamurti Virendra Singh
First Chief Information Commissioner	Muhammad Asgar
First Chairman of Legislative Council in UP	Chandralal
First Biotechnology Park in UP	Bakshi Talab, Lucknow
First D.N.A. Bank in Asia	Biotech Park, Lucknow
First wi-fi monument of India	Taj Mahal (since 2015)
First film centre in UP	Noida (Gautam Buddha Nagar)

● Important Organisations in Uttar Pradesh

Formation of Civil Defence Organisation in UP	1962
Formation of Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Backward Classes	9th March, 1993
Formation of Uttar Pradesh State Minorities Commission	7th October, 2002
Formation of Uttar Pradesh State Information Commission	14th September, 2005
Formation of Uttar Pradesh State Women Commission	August, 2004
Formation of Uttar Pradesh Security Commission	12th July, 2013
Formation of Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Protection of Child Rights	2013
Formation of NRI Department of Uttar Pradesh	18th July, 2014

○● Superlatives in Uttar Pradesh

Largest district of UP (Areawise)	Lakhimpur Kheri
Smallest district of UP (Areawise)	Hapur
The biggest division of UP	Kanpur, Lucknow and Meerut Divisions (6 districts in each Division)
The smallest division of UP	Mirzapur, Azamgarh, Basti and Saharanpur (3 districts in each Division)
District with highest number of Vidhan Sabha seats	Prayagraj (12 seats)
District with lowest number of Vidhan Sabha seats	Shravasti, Mahoba, Chitrakoot (2 seats each)

○● Miscellaneous Facts

Formation of Uttar Pradesh Culture Department	1957
Two important Architectural styles in Medieval period	Sharqi and Mughal styles (Agra)
Excellent example of Sharqi style	Atala Masjid (Jaunpur)
Excellent example of Mughal style	Taj Mahal
Important style of modern architecture	Lucknow style
Excellent example of Lucknow style	Hall of Bara (big) Imambara
Highest Award of Government of Uttar Pradesh	Yash Bharti Award (In the field of literature, social work, medicine, film, science, journalism, handicrafts, culture, education, music, drama, sports, industry and astrology.)

Uttar Pradesh

State Symbols

State Animal : Barasingha

The state animal of Uttar Pradesh is Barasingha. The Barasingha is also called swamp deer. It is known by the scientific name of *Rucervus duvauceli*. They are found in Dudhwa National Park and Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh. Swamp deer is a medium sized deer, which grows to a maximum height of 130 cm and weighs around 170 to 280 kg. The main reasons of reduced numbers of this state animal of Uttar Pradesh include poaching, hunting and diversion of important grasslands to agriculture.



State Bird : Sarus (Crane)

The state bird of Uttar Pradesh is Sarus (Crane). The Sarus is the tallest flying bird in the world standing 115-167 cm tall with a wingspan of 220-250cm. It has a predominantly grey plumage with a naked red head and upper neck and pale red legs. It is known by the scientific name of *Grus Antigone*.



State Flower : Palash

Palash is the state flower of Uttar Pradesh. It is associated with spring. Many folk literary expressions describe Palash as the forest fire. It is believed that the tree is a form of Agni, God of fire. These flowers are used in the worship of Lord Shiva. Its flower and leaves are used as medicine like cure of Diabetes, Cataract, Leprosy, and other skin diseases and so on. It is also used to prepare Holi colours.



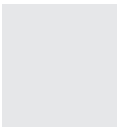
State Tree : Ashoka

Ashoka (*Saraca asoca*) is the state tree of Uttar Pradesh. *Saraca Asoca* is a plant belonging to the Caesalpinioideae sub-family of the legume family. It is an important tree in the cultural traditions of the Indian subcontinent and its adjacent areas. It grows in warm humid climate.



CHAPTER 1

ANCIENT HISTORY OF UTTAR PRADESH



The history of Uttar Pradesh starts with the arrival of Aryans from Central Asian regions as early as 2000 BC when they started settling along the Doab of Ganges and Ghaghara.

In ancient times, Uttar Pradesh was known as **Madhyadesh** and it had very fertile land between Delhi and Patna. Discovery of arms and implements of ancient and Neo-Palaeolithic age was found in Mirzapur, Bundelkhand, Sonbhadra and Pratapgarh. The history of Uttar Pradesh has been divided into **Pre-historic Age** (Stone age), **Proto-historic Age** (Bronze age) and **Historic Age** (Iron age).

Pre-Historic Age in Uttar Pradesh

Pre-historic age is also known as stone age. It is broadly divided into three categories. *They are:*

Palaeolithic Age

- During this period, people started using tools made up of stones for the first time. The evidence of these tools are found in Chhatar palia, Mahugarh and Parisdhia in **Belan valley** (Allahabad), **Singrauli valley** in Sonbhadra and Chakia in Chandauli.
- Excavation of the Belan valley was done under the supervision of GR Sharma, Professor of Allahabad University.
- The statue of a bone built maternal goddess along with a stone equipment has been obtained from the Lohanda Nola region of the Belan valley.
- Two sites at Nihi and Gopipur were also found on the banks of small rivulets in Banda.
- Quartzite was the material used to make tools.
- In this age, people were not familiar with the process of agriculture, construction of huts and fire but evidences are found that animal husbandry was practised in this age.

Mesolithic Age

- In Uttar Pradesh the evidence of mesolithic age's culture has been found in **Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Pratapgarh**.
- The tools of this age were small as compared to those of Palaeolithic age. Relics of huts and pottery were found from Allahabad region.
- Most of the evidence has been found from Sarai Nahar Rai, Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh.
- In Sarai Nahar Rai, 15 human skeletons have been found, that were buried with head of the body towards West direction.
- Evidence of huts and pottery has been found in Chopani Mando (Prayagraj).
- The people of this age practised hunting and **gathering** for their food. Area around which they practised hunting and gathering or collecting their food were Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Allahabad and Pratapgarh.

Neolithic Age

- It was the period of primitive technology and social development. In Uttar Pradesh, the evidence of Neolithic age has been obtained from Prayagraj, Pratapgarh, Sonbhadra and Mirzapur districts of Uttar Pradesh.
- The stone tools of this period were small, beautiful and sharper than the Mesolithic period. The earliest neolithic site in India is Lahuradewa which **provides** evidence of slash and burn cultivation.
- In this age, people were well known to agricultural activities. Evidences of paddy farming were found in **Koldihwa** of period between 7000-6000 BC. The evidence of paddy's grains and stems has been found.
- People in this age started domesticating cattle, sheep and goats. They painted potteries. Animal skins were used as clothes.

Proto-Historic Age in Uttar Pradesh

Proto-historic age is also known as Chalcolithic age. During this period, people started using tools made up of **copper** for the first time. Copper tools of this age were found in Meerut and Saharanpur. In the regions of Upper Ganga valley, Ganga-Yamuna Doab and some other places, grey painted pottery and other copper made artefacts were found. **Indus Valley Civilisation** also belongs to this age.

Indus Valley Civilisation

- This civilisation has been traced from Uttar Pradesh from the period of 2500 BC.
- In India, the evidence of urban settlement has been discovered from Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan.
- In Uttar Pradesh, the areas around which urban settlement were found are Alamgirpur (Meerut), Badagaon (Baghpat) and Hulas (Saharanpur).

- Alamgirpur was discovered by Bharat Sevak Samaj on the bank of river Hindon. Excavation was done in 1958 under the directions of Yag Dutt Sharma. The people of Alamgirpur were involved in cultivation of cotton and live in villages.
- Later, the remains of the Indus Valley Civilisation have been found from Manpur (Bulandshahar), Mandi village and Kairana (Muzaffarnagar).

Post Indus Valley Civilisation

- The period after Indus Valley Civilisation and before Vedic period, is known as Post Indus Valley Civilisation. The ruins of ancient site found in Uttar Pradesh are related to the Indus Valley Civilisation and Vedic period.
- The copper utensils which were excavated from Alamgirpur, Hulas, Kanpur, Unnao, Mirzapur and Mathura are related to the Post Indus Valley Civilisation.

Historic Age in Uttar Pradesh

- Historic age is also known as iron age. This period was known as Iron age because tools and other artefacts were made from iron for the first time.
- In this age, painted greyware and black polished utensils were found. The evidence of Iron age has been traced from Ahichhatra, Hastinapur, Atranjikheda, Mathura, Shravasti and Kampilya.
- The iron materials and furnaces have been found in Hastinapur and Atranjikheda.

Vedic Civilization in Uttar Pradesh

The Iron age is also known as Vedic Age, developed between 1500 BC to 600 BC. It expands from Indus river region (Pakistan) to Bengal (India).

It has been divided into two parts:

Rig Vedic Period (1500-1000 BC)

- The main source of information of Vedic period is the Rigveda. During this period, Aryan civilisation was limited to Punjab and Sindh region only.
- Here was the residence of the Panchajana. It included Anu, Druhya, Yadu, Puru and Turvashas.

Post Vedic Period (1000-600 BC)

- This period developed only on Rigveda culture. During this period, Vedic culture had expanded from almost Northern India to Eastern Bengal, including Uttar Pradesh.
- Main centre of the Post Vedic period was the Doab region of the Ganga and Saraswati. Earlier, it was known as Madhyadesh.
- Large states like Kuru and Panchal were included under Madhyadesh.

- Kuru kingdom was expanded from Meerut to Delhi and Thaneshwar. Asandivata (Hastinapur) was the capital of Kuru.
- Kuru was expanded to Bareilly, Budaun and Farrukhabad and its capital Kampilya. Panchal was a well developed state among all the kingdoms.
- Kuru and Panchal region was the land of great sages like Bhardwaj, Valmiki, Vashishtha and Yajnavalkya.

Epic Era in Uttar Pradesh

After Vedic period, two epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata were written in Uttar Pradesh, which are the **sources** of modern history. By this time, Aryan civilisation had spread to Anga in East. It included the kingdom Kaushambi, Kosala, Kashi, Videha, Magadha and Anga. The story of Lord Rama is related to **Ikshvaku Dynasty**. Its writer was Maharshi Valmiki. The story of Mahabharata is related to Kuru dynasty of Hastinapur. Maharshi Ved Vyas was the writer of Mahabharata.

Mahajanapadas and Uttar Pradesh

Buddhist Literature (Anguttara Nikaya, Maha Vastu) and Jain Literature (Bhagavati Sutra) contain 16 Mahajanapadas. Among 16 Mahajanapadas, only 8 were located in Uttar Pradesh. These were Kuru, Panchal, Shursen, Vatsa, Kosal, Malla, Kashi and Chedi.

List of Mahajanapadas with their Capitals and Extension Area in Uttar Pradesh

Mahajanpada	Extension Area	Capital
Kuru	Meerut, Delhi, Thaneshwar	Indraprastha (Delhi)
Panchal	Bareilly, Budaun, Farrukhabad	Ahichhatra (Bareilly) and Kampilya
Shursena	Mathura	Mathura
Kosala	Awadh	Saket and Shravasti
Vatsa	Prayagraj	Kaushambi (Prayagraj)
Malla	Kushinagar	Kushinagar and Pava
Kashi	Varanasi	Varanasi
Chedi	Bundelkhand	Suktimati (Banda)

Emergence of New Religions

The emergence of Jainism and Buddhism in 6th Century BC had a considerable effect on the then regions of Uttar Pradesh. *This is discussed below:*

Jainism

- **Parshwanath** was the 23rd Tirthankara of Jainism. According to Jain text he was born in Varanasi. **Mahaveer Swami** was the 24th Tirthankar of Jainism. He was born in Vaishali (Bihar).

- Jainism had spread in Uttar Pradesh even before the arrival of Mahaveer Swami.
- During Kushana period, Mathura was a prosperous centre for Jains.
- Tirthankar such as Parshwanath, Sambharnath and Chandraprabha attained Kaivalya in Uttar Pradesh.
- Many evidences of Jainism have been found from Mathura.
- In Northern India, two major pilgrimage sites are located in Mathura and Ujjain.

Buddhism

- It was founded by **Gautam Buddha**. He was born in 563 BC at Lumbini.
- His father Suddhodhana was the king of Kapilvastu. He belonged to Sakya dynasty and his mother belonged to Kosala dynasty. At the age of 35 at 'Uruvela' (Bodhi Gaya), on the bank of river Niranjana, he attained Nirvana.
- Sarnath was the place where he preached his first sermon which was called Dharmachakra Pravartana. There, he gave two elements of the holy trinity of Buddhism i.e. Dhamma and Sangha.
- In 483 BC, Buddha obtained **Mahaparinirvana** at the age 80 in Kushinagar.
- Uttar Pradesh is known as the Paalana of Buddha religion or **Cradle of Buddhism**. He spent more time of his work life here.
- In Buddha period, there were seven republics : Kapilvastu Shakya, Sumsumar, Chunar, Kalam of Kelputt, Koliya of Rangram, Malla of Kushinara, Malla of Pava and Moriye of Piplivana.

Other Religion

In Uttar Pradesh, except the Jainism and Buddhism, the God and Goddess of Brahman religion have been found like Vishnu, Vasudeva, Surya, Durga, Laxmi, etc. Due to this, Mathura is called the birth place of sculpture of India.

Magadha Empire

- Magadha was an ancient Indian kingdom in Southern Bihar. It was counted as one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas of ancient India.
- Magadha played an important role in the development of Jainism and Buddhism. The two of India's greatest empires, the Maurya Empire and Gupta Empire, originated in Magadha.
- This empire was founded by **Bimbisara**. Kaushal and Avanti was also conquered by Magadha Empire.
- After the death of Bimbisara, Ajatshatru became the ruler of Magadha Empire. He ruled over Bihar and half of **Uttar Pradesh**.
- Magadha Empire was also ruled by Haryank, Shishunaga and Nanda dynasty. **Mahapadmananda** was the most powerful ruler of Magadha Empire.
- In 323 BC, Chandragupta Maurya became the emperor of Magadha.

Maurya Period

- **Chandragupta Maurya** founded the Maurya dynasty in 322 BC. He dethroned Dhananand with the help of Kautilya.
- He expanded his kingdom from Iran-Saurashtra in the West Bengal in the East, Himalaya in the North and Karnataka in the South.
- In 305 BC, Chandragupta defeated Seleucus Nicator and Hindu Kush became boundary between their states.
- Megasthenes was sent to the court of Chandragupta Maurya by Seleucus Nicator.
- Chandragupta Maurya was succeeded by his son Bindusar. Bindusar patronised Ajivikas.
- **Ashoka** the great, was the grandson of Chandragupta and son of Bindusar who ruled almost all of the Indian subcontinent from 268 to 232 BC. He is related to the Brahmana religion. Later, he converted to Buddhism.
- According to Buddhist tradition, Ashoka won the throne after killing 99 brothers sparing only Tissa, the youngest one.
- Ashoka's inscriptions of **Topa** and Meerut were shifted to Delhi by Firoz Shah Tuglaq and inscription of **Kaushambi** was established in Fort of Prayag by Mughal emperor Akbar.
- Ashoka created the state of four lions in Sarnath. **The Lion Pillar of Ashoka** has been adopted as the national emblem of India. The sculptures and inscriptions of Ashoka period were constructed with sandstone of Chunar. Dharmarajika Stupa was built by Ashoka in Sarnath.

List of Ashoka's Pillars and Major Rock Edicts in Uttar Pradesh

Place	Pillar/Rock Edict/Inscription
Meerut	Inscription
Sarnath near Varanasi	Pillar inscription, Schism Edict
Allahabad (originally located at Kaushambi)	Pillar Edicts I-VI, Queen's Edict, Schism Edict Probably moved to Allahabad by Jahangir
Kalsi near Chakrata Dehradun (now in Uttarakhand)	Major Rock Edicts
Kaushambi	Minor Rock Edicts
Ahaura near Mirzapur	Minor Rock Edicts
Sankisa	Elephant capital only
Topra (Khijrabad-Saharanpur)	Inscription

Famous Ruling Dynasties of Ancient Period

Maurya dynasty, Shunga dynasty, Shaka dynasty, Kushana dynasty, Gupta dynasty, Kanva dynasty, Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty and Chandela and Gahadavala dynasty were some famous ruling dynasties of ancient period of Uttar Pradesh. *These are discussed below:*

Shunga Dynasty

- This dynasty was established by Pushyamitra Shunga in 185 BC. The capital of Shunga dynasty was Vidisha (Madhya Pradesh). The great Buddhist stupa at Bharhut (Madhya Pradesh) was built during his reign.
- It is known from the rock documents found at Ayodhya that Shunga dynasty was a Brahman caste.
- Pushyamitra made 'Ashvamedh Yajna' at Jagatgram near Dehradun (Uttarakhand).
- Patanjali was the priest of two Asvamedha yajnas performed by Pushyamitra Shunga. He was born at Gonarda in Central India and wrote Mahabhasya. He was the expounder of Yoga Philosophy.
- In Patanjali's 'Mahavashy', it is mentioned that Saaket (Ayodhya) was surrounded by Yawan's (Yunanis). The Yawan attackers, led by Menander, captured Kathiawar, Sakal or Sialkot and Mathura.
- They were challenged and defeated by Vasumitra, the grandson of Pushyamitra.
- Famous monuments built during Shunga period were Bharhut Stupa, Sanchi Stupa, Amravati Stupa, Nasik Chaitya, etc.
- Pushyamitra was succeeded by his son Agnimitra, the hero of Kalidasa's drama Malavikagnimitra.

Kanva Dynasty

- The Kanva dynasty (75-30 BCE) was a **Brahmin** dynasty which replaced the Shunga dynasty. The first king of this dynasty was king Vasudeva.
- This dynasty continued to rule for 45 years and it was brought to an end in 28 B.C. by Simuk. He was the founder of Satavahana dynasty.

Kushana Dynasty

- The Kushana dynasty was founded by Kujula Kadphises also known as Kadphises I.
- The second king of Kushana dynasty was Vima Kadphises also known as Kadphises II who issued gold coins. These coins are found from Mathura. These coins have images of Shiva, Trishul and Nandi carved on them.
- The greatest ruler Kaniska was the son of Verma Kadphises of Kushana dynasty. The capitals of second Kushan dynasty were at Peshawar (Purushapura) and Mathura.
- Kanishka started an era in 78 AD which is now known as the Shaka era.

- In Kanishka reign, 4th Buddhist council was held in Kundalavana, Kashmir. The Kushanas were the first ruler in India to issue gold coins on a wide scale. These coins are found from Mathura. Mathura was the centre of trade and culture during Kushana period.
- During Kushana period, two art forms were developed i.e. Gandhar and Mathura art forms. Parshva, Vasumitra, Asvaghosa, Nagarjuna, Charaka and Mathura were scholars and were patronaged by Kanishka.

Shaka Dynasty

- They replaced the Indo Greeks in India also known as Seythians. The most famous ruler in India was Rudradaman (130AD - 150 AD).
- The first king of Shaka dynasty was 'Maueus' or 'Moga'. He established Kshatrapa dynasty in Mathura around 60 BC and died around 38 BC.
- The territories of Mathura Kshatrapa were extended from Mathura to Punjab.
- In about 58 BC, a king of Ujjain, Vikramaditya is supposed to have fought effectively against the Shakas.

Indo Greek Invasion

Indo Greek were the first among the foreign invaders in India, who invaded India. Menander (165-145 BC) was the most famous among all the Indo Greek invaders. His kingdom expanded from river Jhelum to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh.

Gupta Dynasty

- It was founded by Srigupta. He used the title of Maharaja. Srigupta was succeeded by his son Ghatotkacha. Ghatotkacha also inherited the title of Maharaja.
- Chandragupta I was the first ruler to use the title of Maharajadhiraja. He solidified his state after he had married the daughter of Lichchhiwi dynasty. The powerful Lichchhiwi had control over Bihar and Nepal. He started Gupta era in 319-20 AD. Chandragupta I was able to establish his authority over Allahabad, Awadh and South Bihar.
- Chandragupta I was succeeded by his son Samudragupta. He was called the Napoleon of India due to his military campaigns by VA Smith.
- The most authentic record of his reign is described in the Prayag Prashasti / (Allahabad) pillar inscription, composed by his court poet Harisena.
- Samudragupta was succeeded by his son Chandragupta II. He was also known as Vikramaditya. This period is referred to as the classical age or golden age of ancient India.
- It was the time of Chandragupta II that the Chinese Pilgrim Fa-hien visited India. He married Kubernaga of Naga dynasty. During Gupta period, splendid Buddhist states were constructed in Sarnath and Mathura.
- Temple art was developed during the Gupta period. The temple of Kanpur, Jhansi, Bhitargaon, Ghazipur and Bhitari are examples of temple art of Gupta period.

List of Inscriptions of Gupta Period

Inscription	About the Inscription
Bilsad	It is located in district of Uttar Pradesh. It is the oldest record of the Kumaragupta I reign and dated Gupta year 96 which corresponds to 415 AD.
Gadhwa	It is located in Karchana Tehsil of Prayagraj. The two inscriptions have been found of Kumaragupta's reign. From here, also the last inscription of Skandagupta is found.
Karamdanda	It is located in Ayodhya. It belongs to the Kumaragupta reign which dated Gupta year 117 which corresponds to 436 AD. The peculiarity of this inscription is that it is engraved on a 'linga' which is of stone and found in a site called Bharadhi-Din in Faizabad.
Mankuwar	It is located in Prayagraj and is dated Gupta year 129 which corresponds to 448 AD. It is of Buddhist image inscription in Kumaragupta's reign. It is made up by a Buddhist monk Buddhmitra.
Mathura	This inscription is damaged and it is not possible to date the inscription or read the dedication. It is made up of stone. It is of Chandragupta II's reign, which is recently dated to 388 AD.
Bhitari	It is also known as Saidpur, an ancient village in Gazipur. It describes the reign of Skandagupta and Kumaragupta I. From the Bhitari Pillar inscription. It is known that Purugupta was the immediate successor of Kumaragupta I.

Vardhana Dynasty or the Pushyabhuti Dynasty

- Capital of this dynasty was Thaneswar. The first important ruler of this dynasty was **Prabhakaravardhana**. The Prabhakaravardhana was succeeded by his eldest son Rajyavardhana.
- Harshavardhana defeated Dhruvasena II, who was the Maitraka ruler of Vallabhi. The Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang visited India at the time of Harshavardhana.
- His kingdom was expanded from Thaneshwar to river Narmada in the South, Ganjam in the East and Vallabhi in the West. He is also known as Mahodaya Shri because of the development of Kannauj. He organised two religious conferences in Prayag and Kannauj in 643 AD.

Gurjara-Pratihara Dynasty

- After Vardhana dynasty, Yashovasman was the ruler of Kannauj for short period. For 200 years, the triangular struggle between the three kingdoms of Rashtrakuta, Pala and Pratiharas continued on Kannauj.
- Inscription which was found from Gwalior, proved that Pratihara's king Nagabhatta II defeated Chakrayudha the ruler of Kannauj and made Kannauj his kingdom's capital.
- Mihirbhoja, Mahipala and Mahendrapala, etc were the major rulers of this dynasty.
- In the reign of king Bhoj, Sulaiman came to India. In 1018-19, Mahmud of Ghazni invaded India and defeated Pratiharas.

Chandela and Gahadavala Dynasty

- After the fall of the Gujara-Pratiharas, two new dynasties of Chandela and Gahadavala dynasty emerged in the state.
- Mahoba's Chandela ruled nearly for 400 years. Their evidences are still available in Khajuraho.
- Gahadavala dynasty was founded by Chandradeva in Kannauj.
- Govindachandra and Jay chandra were the famous kings of this dynasty.
- In the Battle of Chandawar (Firozabad) in 1194, Muhammad Ghori defeated Jayachandra, the last ruler of the Gahadavala dynasty and killed him.

Timeline

Period	Dynasties and Empires
684 BC-320 BC	Magadha Empire
322 BC-187 BC	Mauryan Empire
185 BC-78BC	Shunga Dynasty
75 BC-30 BC	Kanva Dynasty
90 AD-100 AD	Kushana Dynasty
Around 78 AD	Shaka Dynasty
319 AD-543 AD	Gupta Dynasty
550 AD-647 AD	Vardhana Dynasty
Mid 8th-11th Century AD	Gurjara-Pratihara Dynasty
9th-13th Century AD	Chandela and Gahadavala Dynasty

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1 Copper tools from which age were found in Meerut and Saharanpur?
(a) Mesolithic age (b) Paleolithic age
(c) Neolithic age (d) Chalcolithic age
- 2 Which of the following centres of Uttar Pradesh is not related to Indus valley Civilization? [UPPSC 2018]
1. Kalibanga 2. Lothal
3. Alamgirpur 4. Hulas
Codes
(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 3 and 4
- 3 Which site was discovered by Bharat Sevak Samaj on the bank of river Hindon?
(a) Alamgirpur
(b) Belan Valley
(c) Baghrikhor
(d) Morhana Mountain
- 4 Kosala (Ayodhya) mentioned in 'Lord Rama story' was related to which of the following dynasties?
(a) Videhi (b) Ikshvaku
(c) Chandel (d) Kuru

- 5** Which of the following Buddhist Literatures mentions the Mahajanapadas?
 (a) Bhagavati Sutra
 (b) Jataka
 (c) Anguttara Nikaya
 (d) Garbhavakranti Sutra
- 6** Mahajanapadas are contained in which of the Jain Literature?
 (a) Anguttara Nikaya
 (b) Mahavastu
 (c) Bhagavati Sutra
 (d) None of the above
- 7** How many Mahajanapadas are related to Uttar Pradesh ?
 (a) 13 (b) 8
 (c) 16 (d) 7
- 8** During the period of Mahajanapadas, Mathura was the capital of
 (a) Vajji (b) Vatsa
 (c) Kasi (d) Shurasena
- 9** The capital of Shurasena Mahajanpada was? [UPPSC 2013]
 (a) Kampilya
 (b) Ahichhatra
 (c) Mathura
 (d) Kaushambi
- 10** During the Mahajanapadas period, the capital city of Kosala was
 (a) Shravasti
 (b) Saket
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the above
- 11** Kushinara (Kushinagar) was the capital of [UPPSC 2003]
 (a) Bhagos (b) Lichhans
 (c) Mallas (d) Sakas
- 12** The 23rd Tirthankara Parshwanatha was born in which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh? [UPPSC 2015]
 (a) Prayagraj (b) Varanasi
 (c) Kanpur (d) Gorakhpur
- 13** Which of the following sacred Buddhist place is situated on the river Niranjana ?
 (a) Bodh Gaya (b) Kushinagar
 (c) Lumbini (d) Rishipattana
- 14** In Uttar Pradesh, the Buddha gave his first sermon and laid the foundation of his work in [UPPSC 2018]
 (a) Kushinagar
 (b) Sankassa
 (c) Sarnath
 (d) Shravasti
- 15** The Mahaparinirvana of Mahatma Buddha took place at [UPPSC 2003]
 (a) Lumbini
 (b) Kashi
 (c) Kushinagar
 (d) Shravasti
- 16** At which of the following places Ashoka did not go for pilgrimage?
 (a) Ayodhya - Haridwar
 (b) Gaya - Kushinagar
 (c) Lumbini - Kapilvastu
 (d) Sarnath - Shravasti
- 17** Who took Ashoka's pillar inscription of Topra and Meerut to Delhi? [UPPSC 1995]
 (a) Alauddin Khilji
 (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 (c) Muhammad Ghori
 (d) Sikandar Lodi
- 18** Which of the following pillars of Ashoka was not found in Uttar Pradesh ?
 (a) Sankassa
 (b) Kalsi
 (c) Topra
 (d) Siddharth Nagar
- 19** Pushyimitra Sunga made his capital at
 (a) Rajgrih
 (b) Vidisha
 (c) Patliputra
 (d) Kannauj
- 20** The expounder of Yoga philosophy is [UPPSC 2002]
 (a) Patanjali (b) Gautam
 (c) Jaimini (d) Shakas
- 21** Kannauj was known as at the time of Harshavardhana?
 (a) Mahodya Shri
 (b) Maja Nagari
 (c) Buddh Nagari
 (d) Harsha's Nagari (city)

22 Before Kannauj, the capital of the Harshavardhana was? [UPPSC 2016]

- (a) Kaushambi
- (b) Kushinagar
- (c) Shravasti
- (d) Thaneshwar

23 The two famous assemblies in the reign of Harshavardhana were held at

[UPPSC 2003, 2008]

- (a) Kannauj - Prayaga
- (b) Prayaga - Thaneshwar
- (c) Thaneshwar - Vallabhi
- (d) Vallabhi - Prayaga

24 At which of the following places, did Harshavardhana organise Buddha Congress?

- (a) Kashi
- (b) Prayaga
- (c) Ayodhya
- (d) Sarnath

25 The last ruler of the Gahadavala dynasty was?

- (a) Yashovarman
- (b) Yashovigraha
- (c) Govindchandra
- (d) Jayachandra

26 Match the following lists. [UPPSC 2014]

List I (Mahajanapadas)	List II (Capital)
A. Vatsa	1. Shaktimati
B. Shurasena	2. Pava
C. Chedi	3. Mathura
D. Malla	4. Kaushambi

Codes

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 (d) | 2 (d) | 3 (a) | 4 (b) | 5 (c) | 6 (c) | 7 (b) | 8 (d) | 9 (c) | 10 (c) |
| 11 (c) | 12 (b) | 13 (a) | 14 (c) | 15 (c) | 16 (a) | 17 (b) | 18 (d) | 19 (b) | 20 (a) |
| 21 (a) | 22 (d) | 23 (a) | 24 (b) | 25 (d) | 26 (b) | | | | |

CHAPTER 2

MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF UTTAR PRADESH

Medieval period of Uttar Pradesh saw the emergence of Muslim rule. The rule of Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal Empire is of vital importance in the Medieval history of Uttar Pradesh.

The medieval history of Uttar Pradesh remained a period of turmoil. After the decline of Harshavardhana's reign, various regional powers came into existence and tried hard to establish their rule. Then it was ruled by the different sultans of Delhi Sultanate. After this event, Uttar Pradesh along with Delhi came under the rule of Mughal Empire. The subedar of Mughal Empire became the Nawab of Awadh.

Uttar Pradesh and Sultanate Period

- Muhammed Ghori's conquest became the cause of new political entity in India, the **Delhi Sultanate**.
- Qutb ud-Din Aibak (1206-10), the slave of Muhammed Ghori, founded the slave dynasty in 1206 and conquered the throne.
- The area of present Uttar Pradesh was the part of **Delhi Sultanate** from the beginning.
- Qutb ud-Din Aibak was given the title of 'Lakh Bakhsh'. He laid the foundation of Qutub Minar of Delhi and constructed two mosques 'Qutub-ul-Islam' at Delhi and 'Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra' at Ajmer. He died while playing polo in 1210.
- After the death of Qutb ud-Din Aibak, Iltutmish occupied the throne in 1211 by deposing Aram Baksh. He was son-in-law of Aibak. He introduced silver coin (Tanka) and copper coin (Jital). Jama Masjid of Badaun was built by Iltutmish.
- He introduced Iqta system and official nobility of slaves known as Chahalgami. He patronised Minhaj-i-Siraj, author of Tabaqat-i-Nasiri.
- After Iltutmish, Firuz Shah Tughlaq became the ruler of Delhi sultanate. He has set up the city of Jaunpur in memory of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. Firozabad was founded by Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
- Jizya tax was introduced in his time.
- Sharqi dynasty was founded by **Malik Sarwar Khwaja Jahan** in 1394.

- He was given the title of Malik-Us-Sahrqi (Owner of East) and he was the ruler of Eastern areas.
- In reign of Sharqi Jaunpur became the major centre of education, art and business. Jaunpur was known as Siraj-e-Hind (Siraj of East).
- Bahlol Lodi, the Sultan of Delhi won Jaunpur in 1484 and merged it in Delhi Sultanate.
- Sultan Sikandar Lodi, the son of Bahlol Lodi, laid the foundation of Agra city in 1504 and made it its sub-capital.
- He introduced Gaz-i-Sikandari for measuring cultivated land. Sikandar Lodi was succeeded by his son Ibrahim Lodi.

Architecture of Sultanate Period in Uttar Pradesh

Architecture	Emperor
Jaunpur Nagar	Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Agra City	Sikandar Lodi
Jama Masjid (Jaunpur)	Hussain Shah Sharqi
Lal Darwaza (Jaunpur)	Hussain Shah Sharqi
Atala Masjid (Jaunpur)	Ibrahim Shah Sharqi
Jhanjhari Masjid (Jaunpur)	Ibrahim Shah Sharqi
Jama Masjid (Budaun)	Iltutmish

Uttar Pradesh and Mughal Period

- Mughal rule in India was established in 1526 by Babur. He defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the first Battle of Panipat on 21st April, 1526 and made Agra his capital.
- In 1527, he defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar at Khanwa. He wrote his autobiography Tuzuk-i-Baburi in Turkish. He died at Agra in 1530. His tomb is at Kabul.
- In 1529, Babar defeated Muhammad Lodi and Nusrat Shah on the banks of the river Ghaghara.
- In December 1530, Humayun succeeded his father Babur as ruler of the Mughal territories in the Indian sub-continent. His sister Gulbadan Begum wrote his biography Humayunama. Humayun built Dinpanah at Delhi as his second capital.
- In 1540, Sher Shah Suri took over the reign of Uttar Pradesh after defeating Mughal emperor Humayun.
- In 1540, he invaded the fort of Kalinjar, which was ruled by Kirti Singh and laid a siege of the fort.
- In 1545, after the death of Sher Shah Suri, Humayun regained the throne of Delhi sultanate in 1555.
- Akbar was the eldest son of Humayun who succeeded the throne under the title of Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar in 1556 AD.

- Akbar was under the inference of Maham Anga and Adham Khan from 1560 to 1562. He founded Agra city and built a fort here.
- Akbar ruled from Agra and founded the city of Fatehpur Sikri in 1572 AD. He constructed huge forts in Agra and Allahabad.
- Todarmal and Birbal, the Navaratanas of Akbar, belonged to Sitapur and Kalpi districts of Uttar Pradesh.
- Jahangir succeeded the throne after Akbar's death in 1605.
- He established Zanjir-i-Adal (Chain of Justice) at Agra fort for the seekers of royal justice. He built the Mausoleum of Akbar and Mausoleum of Mariam-uz-Zamani.
- In 1608, Captain William Hawkins came to Jahangir's court.
- The period of Jahangir saw arts and culture at its peak.
- After the death of Jahangir, Shah Jahan succeeded the throne in 1628.
- In 1631-32, he defeated the Portuguese. He shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi.
- The period of Shah Jahan is known as the golden period of India's art, culture and architecture.
- He built the classical wonder **Taj Mahal** at Agra in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. He also built Moti Masjid in Agra fort.
- After the death of Shahjahan, Aurangzeb sat on the throne of Delhi but due to his religious intolerance the Mughal empire collapsed.

Architecture of Mughal Period in Uttar Pradesh

Emperor	Architecture
Babur	Jama Masjid (Sambhal), Babri Masjid (Ayodhya),
Akbar	City of Fatehpur Sikri, Agra fort, Fort of Allahabad, Jahangir Mahal (Agra), Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri (Fatehpur Sikri), Jama Masjid, Birbal Mahal, Khas Mahal, Humayun Tomb, Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chisti, Panchmahal of Fatehpur Sikri, Jodhabai Mahal
Nurjahan	Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daulah (Agra)
Jahangir	Tomb of Akbar, Mariam-uz-Zamani 's Tomb
Shah Jahan	Taj Mahal (Agra) Diwan-i-Am of Agra Fort, Moti Masjid of Agra Fort

Nawab of Awadh

- Awadh was a province of the Mughal empire. It included the entire Uttar Pradesh.
- **Saadat Ali Khan-Burhan-ul-Mulk** was the founder of the autonomous kingdom of Awadh in 1722.
- He was appointed as the Governor of Awadh in 1722. He introduced new land revenue and land lease system in Awadh, to protect farmers from exploitation of landlord.
- **Safdar Jang** became the Nawab of Awadh in 1739. In 1748, he was made the Wazir of the Mughal empire and Allahabad province was also handed to him.

- **Shuja-ud-Daula** became the nawab of Awadh in October 1754. He participated in the Battle of Buxar in 1764 in alliance with Mir Qasim against the British East India Company. British established their supremacy in India after this battle.
- Shuja-ud-Daula made a **Treaty of Banaras** in 1773 with Warren Hastings and with the help of the British in 1774 Ruhelkhand got mixed in Awadh.
- He died in 1775 at Faizabad and was buried at **Gulab Bari**.
- **Asaf-ud-Daula** became Nawab of Awadh after the death of Shuja-ud-Daula, replaced by Shah Alam II from 1773 to 1777. Asaf-ud-Daula shifted his capital from Faizabad to Lucknow.
- He made treaty in 1775 with British East India Company. By this treaty, he was burdened with debt. It is called Treaty of Faizabad.
- He built **Bara** (big) **Imambara**, Rumi Darwaza (also known as Turkish gate) in Lucknow. He died in 1797 and was buried at Bara Imambara in Lucknow.
- **Wajid Ali Shah** was the tenth and last Nawab of Awadh from 1847-1856.
- By accusing of misrule, Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh in British state in 1856 and sent Wajid Ali Shah to Calcutta and paid monthly pension.

Timeline

Period	Events
1206 AD	Foundation of Slave Dynasty
1394 AD	Sharqi Dynasty
1504 AD	Agra city was found by Sikandar Lodi
1526 AD	Establishment of Mughal rule in India.
1540 AD	Invasion of the fort of Kalinjar by Sher Shah Suri.
1628 AD	Shah Jahan succeeded the throne
1722 AD	Autonomous kingdom of Awadh was founded.
1773 AD	Treaty of Banaras
1856 AD	Awadh was annexed in British State.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1** *The Mosque of Budaun was built by*
(a) Muhammad Ghorī
(b) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Humayun
- 2** *Firoz Shah Tughlaq founded the Jaunpur city in 1358, in the memory of*
(a) Muhammad bin Tughluq
(b) Ibrahim Lodi
(c) Sikandar Lodi
(d) Bahlol Lodi
- 3** *Sharqi Empire was founded by Khwaja Jahan Malik Sarwar in Jaunpur in*
[UPPSC 2012]
(a) 1384 (b) 1484
(c) 1358 (d) 1394
- 4** *Which of the following cities of Uttar Pradesh was known as Siraj-e-Hind?*
(a) Delhi (b) Jaunpur
(c) Lucknow (d) Agra
- 5** *Who was the founder of Agra city?*
[UPPSC 2004]
(a) Bahlol Lodi
(b) Sikandar Lodi
(c) Khizr Khan
(d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- 6** *In 1529, Babur defeated Muhammad Lodi and Nusrat Shah on the banks of the river*
(a) Gomti (b) Ghaghara
(c) Hindon (d) Yamuna
- 7** *Fatehpur Sikri was built by which of the following Mughal Emperors?*
(a) Humayun
(b) Akbar
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Aurangzeb
- 8** *Todarmal, one of the Navaratnas of Akbar, belonged to which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh?*
[UPPSC 2014]
(a) Kalpi
(b) Kannauj
(c) Sitapur
(d) Prayag
- 9** *Who established the Zanjir-i-Adal at Agra to seek royal justice?*
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir (d) Babur
- 10** *Which of the following emperors of Mughal shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi?*
[UPPSC 2014]
(a) Aurangzeb
(b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Alam Shah
- 11** *The Taj Mahal of Agra was built by*
(a) Jahangir
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Akbar
(d) Shah Jahan
- 12** *Moti Masjid was built by?*
(a) Akbar
(b) Humayun
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Aurangzeb
- 13** *The Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chisti was built by?*
(a) Akbar
(b) Humayun
(c) Jahangir
(d) Shah Jahan
- 14** *Name the emperor who built Mariam-uz-Zamani's tomb.*
(a) Shahjahan (b) Jahangir
(c) Akbar (d) Babur
- 15** *Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Malik was appointed as the Governor of Awadh in*
(a) 1722 (b) 1739
(c) 1734 (d) 1748
- 16** *Which of the following allied with Mir Qasim and Shah Alam-II in the Battle of Buxar?*
(a) Asaf-ud-Daula
(b) Jafar Ali Khan
(c) Shuja-ud-Daula
(d) Saadat Ali Khan

17 Who among the following Nawabs of Awadh was replaced by Mughal emperor Shah Alam II?

- (a) Wajid Ali Shah (b) Asaf-ud-Daula
(c) Safdar Jang (d) Shuja-ud-Daula

18 When did British dethrone the Nawab of Awadh by saving administration?

[UP Lekhpal 2016]

- (a) 1855 AD (b) 1856 AD
(c) 1857 AD (d) 1858 AD

19 Match the following.

List I	List II
A. Taj Mahal	1. Babur
B. Tomb of Akbar	2. Shah Jahan
C. Agra Fort	3. Akbar
D. Jama Masjid (Sambhal)	4. Jahangir

Codes

- A B C D A B C D
(a) 2 4 3 1 (b) 1 2 3 4
(c) 3 2 1 4 (d) 2 3 1 4

20 Match the following.

List I	List II
A. Jaunpur City	1. Sikandar Lodi
B. Agra city	2. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
C. Atala Masjid	3. Hussain Shah Sharqi
D. Lal Darwaza	4. Zarahim Sharqi

Codes

- A B C D
(a) 2 1 4 3
(b) 2 1 3 4
(c) 1 2 3 4
(d) 1 2 4 3

ANSWERS

- 1 (c) 2 (a) 3 (d) 4 (b) 5 (b) 6 (b) 7 (b) 8 (c) 9 (c) 10 (c)
11 (d) 12 (c) 13 (a) 14 (b) 15 (a) 16 (c) 17 (b) 18 (b) 19 (a) 20 (a)

CHAPTER 3

MODERN HISTORY OF UTTAR PRADESH

The Modern History of Uttar Pradesh was dominated by British. During the British Rule, different movements took place. It was started with the 'Revolt of 1857' from Meerut Cantonment. Beside this, several other movements against the British Rule also took place.

Uttar Pradesh as Independent State and British Rule

- After the death of Aurangzeb till 1757, the five independent state were established in the present Uttar Pradesh. *These were:*
 - The North region of Meerut and Bareilly were ruled by Pathan Sardar Najib Khan.
 - Rohilkhand (Rohil Pradesh of Meerut and Doab) were ruled by Rahmat Khan.
 - Central Doab regions were ruled by Nawabs of Farrukhabad.
 - Faizabad and Lucknow regions were ruled by Nawabs of Awadh.
 - Bundelkhand region were ruled by Marathas.
- In Northern India, the Third Battle of Panipat (1761) and the Battle of Buxar (1764) played the major role in modern history.
- In the Third Battle of Panipat, the British defeated Marathas, Jats and Rajputs and also defeated Nawab of Awadh Shuja-ud-Daula and Nawab of Bengal Mir Qasim in Battle of Buxar.
- In 1773, British defeated Marathas in Rohilkhand and expelled them from Doab.
- In 1774, British defeated Rohil Sardar Rahmat Khan in Shahjahanpur and Rohilkhand was handed over to the Nawab of Awadh.
- In 1803, Lord Lake defeated Marathas and took control over the Aligarh, Agra and Delhi.
- In 1856, they annexed Awadh in British Empire.

Revolt of 1857 and Uttar Pradesh

- It was started on 10th May, 1857 from Meerut Chhawani. At that time Lord Canning was the British Governor.
- The reason of this movement was to use pig and cow's meat in cartridges. The 3rd cavalry regiment of Meerut refused to use the cartridges. Because of this, the British had started torturing soldiers. Due to this, the Indian sepoys started revolt in Meerut on 10th May, 1857, headed by Mangal Pandey, a Bengal regiment sepoy.
- They captured Delhi on 11th May, 1857 and declared the Mughal Emperor 'Bahadur Shah II' as Emperor of India.
- In June, 1857 there was a fight between Indian sepoys under the leadership of General Bakht Khan and British armies, under the leadership of John Nicholas. British captured Delhi and **Bahadur Shah Zafar**, the last Mughal Emperor was imprisoned and sent to Rangoon.

Centers of 1857 Revolt in Uttar Pradesh

Meerut

- On 10th May, 1857 the sepoys in the cantonment of Meerut broke out in mutiny. The Indian soldiers, led by the 3rd Cavalry, broke into revolt. European junior officers who attempted to end the first outbreaks were killed by the rebels. European officers' and civilians' quarters were attacked.
- Crowds in the bazaar attacked off-duty soldiers. About 50 Indian civilians, some of them officers' servants who tried to defend or conceal their employers, were killed by the sepoys. Some civilians rioting in the city were reportedly encouraged by Dhan Singh Gurjar. Kotwal Dhan Singh was the leader of Meerut Kranti.
- Some sepoys (especially from the 11th Bengal Native Infantry) escorted trusted British officers and women and children to safety before joining the revolt. Some officers and their families escaped to Rampur, where they found refuge with the Nawab.

Lucknow

- Lucknow was the capital of Awadh. There the mutinous sepoys were joined by the disbanded soldiers from the old Awadh army. Begum Hazrat Mahal, one of the begums of the ex-king of Awadh, took up the leadership of the revolt.
- **Begum Hazrat Mahal** declared her son **Birjis Qadar** as the Nawab of Awadh.
- In March, 1858, rebel sepoys captured British Residency under the leadership of Begum Hazrat Mahal. Finally the British forces captured Lucknow. The queen escaped to Nepal.

Kanpur

- In Kanpur the revolt was led by Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. On 5th June, 1857, Nana Saheb was declared as 'Peshwa' of Kanpur.

- He joined the revolt primarily because he was deprived of his pension by the British. He captured Kanpur and proclaimed himself the Peshwa.
- Kanpur was recaptured by the British after fresh reinforcements arrived. The revolt was suppressed with terrible vengeance. The rebels were either hanged or blown to pieces by canons. Nana Saheb escaped but his commander Tantia Tope continued the struggle.
- On 6th November, 1857, the rebel of Gwalior regiments captured Kanpur under the leadership of Tantia Tope. But again it was captured by **Sir Colin Campbell** in December, 1857. Tantia Tope was finally defeated, arrested and hanged.

Jhansi

- On 4th April, 1858 Jhansi was captured by Sir Hugh Rose. Rani Lakshmi Bai led the rebels when the British refused to accept the claim of her adopted son to the throne of Jhansi.
- She fought gallantly against the British forces. But she was ultimately defeated by the Britishers and escaped. Later on, the Rani was joined by Tantia Tope and together they marched to Gwalior and captured it. Sindhia, a loyal ally of the British, was driven out.
- The Rani of Jhansi died while fighting on 17th June, 1858 against British General Hugh Rose. Gwalior was recaptured by the British.

List of Leaders and the Centres of the Revolt of 1857

Centre of Revolt	Leadership
Kanpur	Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Azimullah
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal
Jhansi	Rani Laximbai
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan
Faizabad	Maulvi Ahmadullah
Kalpi	Tantia Tope
Allahabad	Maulvi Liyaquat Ali
Meerut	Kadam Singh
Mathura	Devi Singh

Institutional Changes in Uttar Pradesh after the Revolt of 1857

- After the Revolution of 1857, the British Crown withdrew the right to rule over India from the company.
- On 1st November, 1858, a grand court was organised in Allahabad (Prayagraj) and read out the announcement of the British Queen by Lord Canning.
- Delhi division was separated from North-West states in 1858, and its capital was shifted from Agra to Allahabad (Prayagraj).

- In 1858, Uttar Pradesh was divided into two parts, Awadh and North-West provinces. It was called Agra and Awadh. The rulers of these provinces was called Chief Commissioner and Lieutenant Governor.

Development of Nationalism in Uttar Pradesh after the Revolt of 1857

After the Revolt of 1857, many incidents took place in Uttar Pradesh, which led to the development of Nationalism. *These were:*

- In 1861, Radhaswami Movement was started by Shiv Dayal Saheb.
- Bhartendu Harishchandra published **Kavi Vachan Sudha** (1867) and **Harishchandra Magazine** (1872). Bala Krishna Bhatt published **Hindi Pradeep** in 1877.
- In 1867, a Madarasa was established in Deoband, Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh by Mummad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad. They also started **Deoband Movement** or Darul Uloom and started Jihad against British. This movement protested against Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's Movement of Aligarh.
- In 1864, scientific society and in 1875, Aligarh Muslim Anglo Oriental College were established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He published Tehzeeb-ul-Ikhlaq and Loyal Muhammadans of India.
- In 1898, Central Hindu School was established by Annie Besant at Banaras. In 1916, this college was further developed into **Banaras Hindu University** by Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Formation of Indian National Congress (INC)

Indian National Union was formed in 1885 in Bombay by AO Humes and it was renamed as Indian National Congress. The first session of Indian National Congress was held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay under the Presidentship of WC Bonnerjee. It was attended by 72 delegates in which 10 were from Uttar Pradesh. Second session of INC was attended by 431 delegates in which 74 were from Uttar Pradesh. There were total 9 sessions of Indian National Congress which were held in Uttar Pradesh from 1885 to 1947.

Session of Indian National Congress held in Uttar Pradesh

Year	President	Location
1888	George Yule	Allahabad (Prayagraj)
1892	Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee	Allahabad (Prayagraj)
1899	Ramesh Chandra Dutt	Lucknow
1905	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Varanasi
1910	William Wedderburn	Allahabad (Prayagraj)
1916	Ambica Charan Mazumdar	Lucknow
1925	Sarojini Naidu	Kanpur
1936	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru	Lucknow
1946	JB Kripalani	Meerut

National Movements in Uttar Pradesh

The national movements organised in Uttar Pradesh were Lucknow Pact, Peasant Movements, Khilafat Movement, Non-Cooperation Movement, Revolutionary Movement, Quit India Movement, etc. *These movements were as follows:*

Lucknow Pact

- An important step forward in achieving Hindu-Muslim unity was the Lucknow Pact. It was concluded in 1916 between Muslim League and the Congress.
- Anti-British feelings were generated among the Muslim following a war between Britain and Turkey.

Peasant Movements

- In 1918, Uttar Pradesh Kisan Sabha was organised by the effort of Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narayan Dwivedi, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Kadam Singh and Nana Saheb.
- On 17th October, 1920, Baba Ramchandra organised Awadh Kisan Sabha in Pratapgarh. Other prominent leaders of this sabha included Gaurishankar Mishra, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mata Badal Pandey, Devanarayan Pandey and Kedar Pandey.
- On 20th to 24th December, 1920 a giant rally of Awadh peasants were held in Ayodhya.

Eka Movement

- In 1921, it was started by Madari Pasi in Northern regions (Hardoi, Bahraich, Sultanpur and Sitapur) of Uttar Pradesh. It was a Peasant Movement.

- The main reason of Eka Movement was higher rent, which was generally higher than 50% of recorded rent in some areas. It was not the movement of zamindars but small land owners who were dissatisfied with heavy land revenue demanded by the British. They participated in it.
- To support these land owners, *Nai-Dahobi Bandh* Movement was organised in Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh.
- By March 1922, due to severe repression of British, the Eka Movement came to an end.

The Kisan/Peasant Movement in Uttar Pradesh

Sabha/ Movement	Year	Founder/ Spokesman
Uttar Pradesh Kisan Sabha	1918	Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narayan Dwivedi, Madan Mohan Malaviya
Awadh Kisan Sabha (Pratapgarh)	1920	Baba Ramchandra
Eka Movement	1921	Madari Pasi
All India Kisan Sabha (Lucknow)	1936	Swami Sahajanand, NG Ranga, Indulal Yagnik (Lucknow)

Khilafat Movement

- On 20th June, 1920 Khilafat Committee meeting was held in Allahabad (Prayagraj) under the leadership of Gandhiji in which the proposal of Khilafat Movement was passed.
- Gandhiji saw this as “an opportunity of uniting Hindus and the Muslims as would not arise in a hundred years.”

- On 31st August, 1920, Khilafat Day was celebrated. In 1924, the Government of **Kemal Pasha** of Turkey abolished the post of Khalifat with which the Khilafat Movement was also ended.

Non-Cooperation Movement

- During Non-Cooperation Movement, on 5th February, 1922, a group of Satyagrahis were on their way to attend a public rally to be addressed by national leaders.
- The police started thrashing the Satyagrahis and firing to disperse the agitating mass. The situation went out of control and the angry mob killed 22 constables.
- Gandhiji was shocked by Chauri-Chaura incident and withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement on 12th February, 1922.

Swaraj Party

- Swaraj Party was established by Chitranjan Das and Motilal Nehru in 1923.
- Das was its President and Motilal Nehru was its Secretary. It was established because of the withdrawal of the Non-co-operation Movement.
- Other prominent leaders of this party included Vithalbhai Patel, Malaviyaji and MR Jayakar. This party participated in the Legislative Assembly elections of 1923.
- After the death of Chitranjan Das on 16th June, 1925, a new party, **Swatantra Congress Party** was constituted by Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai.

Revolutionary Movement

- On 3rd October, 1924, Hindustan Republic Association was founded by Revolutionary Nationalist at Kanpur. **Chandra Shekhar Azad** was the main leader and its head office was situated in Agra. Other members included Sachindra Nath Sanyal and Ram Prasad Bismil.
- In 1928, the Conference of Association was held in Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi. It was renamed as a Hindustan Socialist Republic Association.
- On 9th August, 1925, the Kakori train was robbed by 9 members of this association. This incident was called as **Kakori Conspiracy Case**.
- The Kakori case led to hanging of Ashfaqulla Khan, Roshan Singh and Ram Prasad Bismil. Ram Prasad Khansi and Manmath Nath Gupta were sentenced to life imprisonment.
- On 8th April, 1929, with the help of Jay Kapur and Shiv Verma, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb inside the Central Legislative Assembly. The bomb was made in Saharanpur bomb factory.
- Chandrashekhar Azad died at Alfred Park in Allahabad (Prayagraj) on 27th February, 1931 in an encounter with police.

Civil Disobedience Movement

- It was launched by Gandhiji on 6th April, 1930, to achieve the goal of complete independence.
- Uttar Pradesh people took part in this movement and refused to give different taxes to the British Government.
- In 1930, tax refusal movement was started by Jawaharlal Nehru together with JP Narayan and Lal Bahadur Shastri in Allahabad (Prayagraj).