



WBCS PRE 2023



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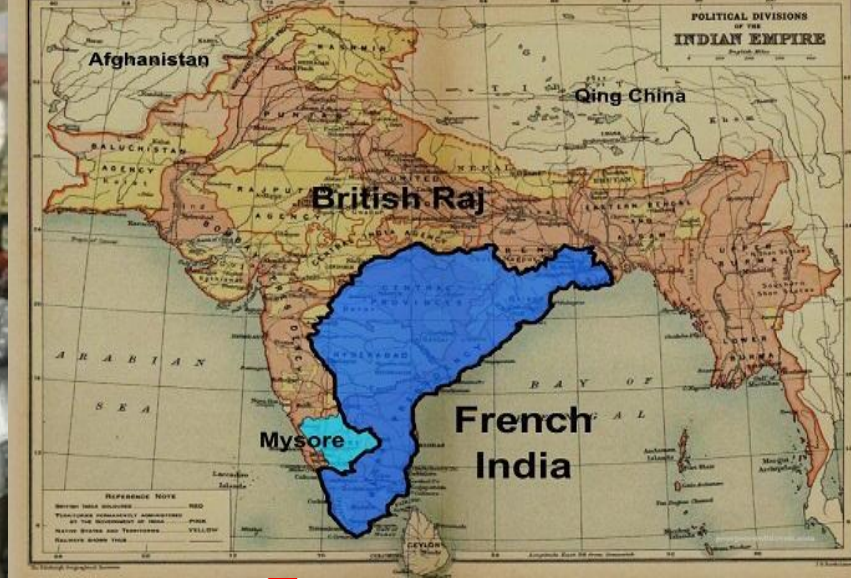
ROWLATT ACT & ROWLATT SATYAGRAHA 1919

নতুনদের এই ভিডিওটি দেখতে হবে

BY INTEKHAB MAHENDRAS

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Advent of Europeans

WBCS Online Classes



MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

PORTUGUESE:

- Vasco Da Gama reached Calicut on May 17, 1498, at that time Samuri king Zamorin was ruling Calicut.
- The first Portuguese factory was set up in 1502 at Cochin(Kerala).
- The first Portuguese Governor in India was Francisco de Almeida.
- first Portuguese capital in India was Cochin, also set up the first Portuguese fort in India was constructed in 1503AD at Cochin.
- Nino Da Cunha transferred the Portuguese capital from Cochin to Goa in India 1529-30AD.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- Almeida introduced the “**Blue-water policy**”.
- Afonso de Albuquerque was appointed as the viceroy of Portuguese in India in 1510AD, he captured Goa and Goa became the center power of Portuguese in India.
- Portuguese took control over Diu in 1535AD and Daman in 1559AD.
- Vasco Da Gama set up a factory at Cannanore(Kannur) in Kerala in 1501AD. Albuquerque was the real founder of Portuguese power in India.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

DUTCH:

- The first Dutch factory was set up in 1605AD at Masulipatnam (Andhra Pradesh).
- Dutch took away Indonesia and Malaysia from Britain and left India. Dutch captured "Nagapatam" (Chennai) from the Portuguese in 1658AD.
- Dutch founded their factory on Coromandel Coast, Gujarat, Bengal, and Bihar.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- In 1759 Dutch tried to expel the British from Bengal in the battle of Chinsura, this battle was famous with the name Battle of Chinsura 1759AD or battle of Hoogli.
- Dutch founded their factory at Chinsura in 1653, Qasimbazar(Bengal), Patna, and Balasore(Odisha) in 1658AD.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

ENGLISH

- British East India Company was established in 1600 during the time of Akbar at that time British queen Elizabeth I was ruling England.
- In 1611 Captain Midelton got the permission from local ruler of Surat, but the Portuguese opposed them so in the battle of Bombay British defeated the Portuguese in 1611AD

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- The first factory was set up at Surat (Gujarat) in 1621AD under Thomas Aldworth.
- Farman was the order to set up a factory given by Jahanghir to Thomas Roe.
- Thomas Roe was the ambassador of the king of Britain, James I in the court of Jahanghir.
- Shah Shuja was the Subedar of Bengal given permission to trade in Bengal in 1651AD.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- The first British factory in Bengal was set up at Hoogli in 1651AD, at Qasimbazar in 1658AD also in Patna and Rajmahal.
- Jobcharnak founded the city Calcutta by merging three villages Govindopur, Kalikata, and Sutanuti on the bank of river Hoogli
- In 1690AD Fort William was constructed by the British East India Company in 1700 AD

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

DANISH:

- Danish East India Company was set up in 1616AD, and their first factory was set up in Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu) in 1620AD. The main settlement of Danish was at Srirampore(Bengal) and other trade centers were Surat, and Balasore(Odisha).
- The first Danish East India Company was established in 1616 and continued till 1650AD. The second Danish East India Company was established in 1670AD and continued till 1729AD and re-founded as the Danish Asiatic Company in 1730AD.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

FRENCH:

- The French started their settlement in India in 1663AD after purchasing a piece of Land in Chandannagar(Bengal) from the Mughal governor of Bengal.
- The next year they acquired Pondicherry from the Sultan of Bijapur. Both Chandannagar and Pondicherry became important centres of maritime and commercial activities.
- In 1731AD Joseph Francois Dupleix started ruling from Chandannagar, but in 1741 he was transferred to Pondicherry as the governor.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- Dupliex captured Mahe, Karaikal, and Yanam and made their settlements
- French East India company was set up in 1664AD and their first factory was set up in 1668AD at Surat(Gujrat) under Francis Caron.
- Next factory was established at Masulipatnam in 1669AD

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

NAWABS OF BENGAL

Siraj-Ud-Daulah:

- Grandson of Alivardi Khan became the Nawab of Bengal in 1756 AD at the age of 23.
- He was defeated by the British in the battle of Palassy in 1757AD.
- After the battle of Palassy, he was killed by the British in 1757AD.
- Jagat Seth was the biggest banker of Bengal, supported the British against Siraj-Ud-daulah in the battle and also outside of battle.
- Manikchand, and Omichand, the merchants of Bengal, supported the British against Siraj.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

Generals of Siraj

- Mir Madan was the army general of Nawab Siraj-Ud-Daulah, who died when he was fighting on the battlefield against the British.
- Mir Madan was the only important army general, who supported his Nawab.
- Mir Jafar, Rai Durlabh, and Mir Mohan were the army generals of Nawab Siraj-Ud-Daulah but did not supported his nawab.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

Mir Jafar & Mir Qasim:

- After Siraj-Ud-Daulah Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal with the help of the British in 1757AD.
- Mir Jafar founded the Najafi dynasty and became Nawab of Bengal.
- Mir Jafar had given 50 lakh Rs to Robert Clive, these payments were on regular basis, he gave lakhs of rupees to Robert Clive and the British East India Company.
- When Mir Jafar refused to pay more so after that the company removed him from the crown and appointed Mir Qasim as the new puppet Nawab of Bengal.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- Mir Qasim transferred the capital from Murshidabad to Mungher(Bihar).
- Mir Qasim also set up a cannon factory in Mungher, this incident led to uneasiness in the company, as the resulting company started planning against him.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

BATTLE OF BUXAR:

- Battle of Buxar was fought between British and Mir Qasim of Bengal, Suja-ud-Daulah of Awadh(UP), and Mughal king Shah Alam II in 1764AD.
- Joint forces of Mir Qasim, Suja-Ud-Daulah, and Mughal king were defeated by the British East India Company.
- Taken Diwani from Mughal king Shah Alam II in 1765AD.
- Diwani was the order to collect tax from Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

Governors

Robert Clive(1757-60:1765-67)AD

- He came to St. George fort in Madras in 1744AD. *Junior*
- In 1756 Robert Clive became the governor of Fort William.
- In 1765 Robert Clive became the governor of Bengal.
- He got the Diwani from Mughal king Shah ALAM II In1765AD

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- He brought the dual government of Bengal in 1765-72AD.
- After the battle of Buxar British came to power in India.
- He was also called the writer of the British East India Company in India

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

Warren Hastings (1771-85) AD

- He became the Governor of Fort William in 1771AD. Later he became the first Governor-general of Bengal in 1774AD, by regulating act 1773AD.
- He ended the dual government of Bengal by the Regulating act of 1773AD.
- He established the Supreme Court of India in 1774AD by regulating act 1773 in Calcutta at fort William.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- The first Anglo-Maratha war started in 1775AD and ended with the treaty of Salbai in 1782AD.
- Pitts act 1784 was passed. Pitts act was as the amendment of Regulating act 1773AD. William Jones and Warren Hastings founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784AD.
- Geeta was translated into English by Charles Wilkins and the introductory part of Geeta was translated by Warren Hastings.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

Cornwallis (1786-93) AD

- The third Anglo-Mysore war (1790-92), ended with the treaty of Srirangapatnam in 1792AD.
- He introduced the Cornwallis code in 1793AD.
- Cornwallis code was the law to reform Police and courts in British India.
- He introduced the Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793AD, also called the Zamindari system.
- He introduced civil services in India in 1793AD.
- He was also called the **father of Civil Services in India.**

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

Wellesley (1798-1805) AD

- He introduced the policy of subsidiary alliance in 1798AD.
- Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to sign the policy of the Subsidiary alliance.
- Fourth Anglo-Mysore war 1799AD, Tipu Sultan was defeated and killed by the British army.
- Treaty of Basin in 1802 was signed by the British with Maratha.
- Second Anglo-Maratha war 1803-05AD.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- **Minto I (1807-13) AD**
- The Treaty of Amritsar with Maharaja Ranjit Singh was signed in 1809AD.
- Charter act 1813 was passed. Fund allocated the first time for education, it was “**one lakh**” rupees for education which was collected.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

Hastings (1813-23) AD

- Anglo-Nepal war (1814-16) AD between the British East India Company and the king of Nepal, Guru Gajraj Misraj ended with the treaty of Sagauli in 1816AD.
- Third Anglo-Maratha war (1817-19) AD and creation of Bombay Presidency in 1818AD.
- Strife with Pindaris (1817-18) AD. Treaty with Sindhias in Kanpur on 5th November 1817AD in presence of Hastings.
- Farazi Movement was founded in 1818AD.
- Establishment of the Ryotwari system with the help of Thomas Munro.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- Thomas Munro was the governor of Madras from 1820 to 27AD, he died due to Cholera.
- The Mahalwari system was introduced in 1822AD by Holt Mackenzie and R.M Bird in the central provinces like Agra, Awadh, and Delhi.
- To control the Indian state and rulers and act as the superior boss, this policy was called “the Policy of Paramountcy”.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- **William Bentinck (1828-35)AD**
- Passed Sati system act in 1829AD to abolish Sati system in India. Suppressed Thagi in 1830AD.
- Tariqa Movement was launched in 1831AD.
- Charter act 1833AD was passed. By charter act 1833AD he became the first Governor-General of India.
- Annexation of Mysore in 1831AD, Coorg in 1834AD. Passed English as the medium of instruction in 1835AD on the recommendation of Thomas Macaulay also called "Macaulay Minute".

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- Macaulay also recommended education for the higher class, which will also help in the education lower class of society, this policy was called “Downward Filtration”.
- And also introduced English as the official language of India.
- He signed the treaty of perpetual friendship with Ranjit Singh.
Abolition of provincial courts.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- **Dalhousie (1848-56)AD**
- Second Anglo-Sikh war 1848-49AD, and the annexation of Punjab in 1849AD.
- Introduced Doctrine of Lapse in 1848AD, and annexed Satara in 1848, Jaipur and Sambalpur in 1849, Udaipur in 1852, Jhansi in 1853 Nagpur in 1854, and Awadh in 1856AD. Also annexation of Burma in 1852AD.
- He introduced the modern post office in 1848AD.
- The first Indian railway from Bombay-Thane was 34 km in 1853AD.
- First rail in Bengal from Howrah to Hoogli in Bengal in 1853AD.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- The first Jute Mill of India was established in 1850AD at Risra in Bengal. Introduced open civil services in 1853AD.
- He passed the Woods Dispatch Act in 1854AD on education under Sir Charles Woods. He also gave official sanctions on the girl's education.
- Telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra, and then Bombay, Madras, and Peshawar nearly 4000 KM in 1854AD.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- Developed harbours of Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi. Reform in the post office Act 1854AD.
- The Public work Department started in 1854AD in each Province.
- Passed widow-remarriage act in 1856AD with the help of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. The cause of the revolt of 1857AD started during his time.
- Santhal revolt was suppressed in 1855AD by Major Burrow.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

REVOLT OF 1857:

- 19 Native Infantry at Bharatpur refused to use the newly introduced Enfield Rifle and then Mutiny broke out in February 1857AD.
- On March 29 1857 Mangal Pandey attacked and fired at his senior at Barackpore. Mangal Pandey was from the 34th infantry in the British regiment attacked on the Sergeant.
- On May 10 1857 a Mutiny of Sepoy started from Merrut(UP) and spread throughout UP and parts of the Country.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

LEADERS:-

- **RANI LAKSHMI BAI:-** Widow queen of Raja Gangadhar Rao of Jhansi. Her real name was Manikarnika Bai also called Manu Bai. She died after the battle, and the British army general Hugh Roe defeated her.
- **BEGUM HAZRAT MAHAL:-** Widow queen of Nawab Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh, escaped to Nepal after the battle. She was defeated by Henny Lawrence.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

NANA SAHEB:- Participated from Kanpur, real name was Dondu Pant. Travelled to Nepal after the defeat. He was defeated by Colin Campbell

TANTIA TOPE:- He was from Maharashtra, participated also from Kanpur, real name was Ramchandra Pandurang, captured by British in 1857AD and executed in 1859AD. He was defeated by Major General Havelock.

KUWAR SINGH AND AMAR SINGH:- Of Jagdishpur, a place located in Arrah(Bihar). Died after the battle due to tetanus. He was defeated by William Taylor and General Eyre.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

MAULVI AHMADULAH:-

- Of Faizabad, Awadh in UP, he was famous by various names in the freedom movement like Danka Shah, and Maulvi.
- He was killed by Raj Jagannath Singh of Powyan.
- Raj Jagannath handed his head to the British, the next day British government hung his head in front of the police station

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR II:-

- Last Mughal king captured by the British from red fort Delhi and deported to Rangoon, died in 1862AD in the Cellular Jail of Rangoon.
- He was captured by Hudson.
- Symbol of the revolt of 1857 was Chapatti(bread) and Lotus.

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IMPORTANT PARTY AND MOVEMENTS

Gandhi Ji & Movements

MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAH(1917)AD

- Launched by Gandhiji in Champaran(Bihar) against Indigo Plantation of “Tinkathiya system). Gandhiji was invited by Rajkumar Shukla at Champaran from Lucknow.
- It was first mass movement in India. Leader was – Gandhi ji, Rajendra Prasad, Mazharul Haque, Bhula bhai Desai, Anugra Narain Sinha, J.B Kriplani.
- During this Movement he got the title “Bapu” by Sant Raut. And “Mahatma” by Rabindranath. In June 1917 a Committee was set up and in 1917 Champaran Agrarian Act was passed.

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House Of Sri Gorakh Prasad, Advocate Where Gandhiji Stayed First Time During Champaran Satyagrah

MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

AHMADABAD MILL STRIKE(1918)AD

- Launched by Gandhi ji in Ahmadabad for the increment of Salary of Mill workers. Gandhi ji was invited by Ansuya Bhen Sarabhai and Ambalal Sarabhai.
- Gandhi ji first time used “Hunger strike” weapon from March 15th.
- In February March 1918, there was a situation of conflict between the Gujarat Mill owners and workers on the question of Plague Bonus of 1917.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- The Mill Owners wanted to withdraw the bonus whole the workers demanded a **50%** wage hike.
- The Mill Owners were willing to give only **20%** wage hike.
- In the result strike was successful and workers got the increment of **35%** in the their wage.
- Ansuya Bhen Sarabhai, also called first Woman Trade Union Leader.





MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

KHEDA SATYAGRAH(1918)AD

- Launched by Gandhi ji against the Tax collection by British. It was third Satyagrah of Gandhiji in India after Champaran. Gandhi ji organised this satyagrah to support Peasants.
- Leaders were Gandhi ji and Vallabh Bhai Patel.
- Nadiad collector refused any aid from 'Anavari' system of taxes
- Other leaders like Indulal Yagnik, Mahedev Desai, Ravishankar Vayas
- They all toured the villages to organise people for the Satyagrah.

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MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

Causes:

- Chappania Akal(femine) and increased tax by 23% destroyed the Agrarian economy of rural Gujrat.
- Peasants were dying by starvation, later plague and cholera broke Out Locally.
- The revolt was organised by “Gujarat Sabha” with Gandhi as Spiritual leader.
- Kheda Satyagrah, 22 March 1918 to 5th June 1918

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Result:

- The British finally succumbed on June 27 and tax for two consecutive years was suspended and all property returned which were captured by British.



MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- **ROWLATT SATYAGRAH(1919)AD**
- Rowlatt act passed by the British Government on the Recommendations Of sedition committee chaired by Sir Sydney Rowlatt.
- This act was passed by the Legislative Council despite the Opposition of Indian members.
- Gandhi ji wanted non-violent Civil Disobedience movement And all India “Hartal” started from 6th April 1919.
- But could start on large scale violence started in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Punjab and other parts of the Country.

MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- On 9th April 1919 two Nationalist leader Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal were arrested by British
- On 14th October 1919 Government announced the formation of Committee on the incident ,the so called “Hunter Commission” Commission contemned the action of Dyer but not imposed any Penal or disciplinary action on Dyer.
- Congress condemned the report of Hunter commission and constituted. Their own commission including Mahatma Gandhi, C.R Das, Motilal Nehru, Abbas Tayyab Ji, M.S Jayakr.



MAHENDRA'S WBCS ONLINE CLASSES

- Gandhi ji, Rabindranath, Ambalal Bajaj left their titles- Qaisar-e-Hind, Knighthood, Raibahadur.
- This Act which gave the police huge powers was opposed by the people. The Act was described as “**No Dalil, No Vakil, No Appeal**”.
- In March 1922, the Rowlatt Act and 22 other acts were repealed by the government.
- This Act restricted the Freedom of Press.

MAHENDRA'S
ONLINE WBCS CLASSES
Thank You for Watching
&
Keep Smiling
See You in the Class

