

① ⇒ Hyderabad

(i) The state of Hyderabad was founded by "Nizamul mulk" in 1724.

(ii) He founded "Asaf Jah" dynasty.
(शासक)

• He belongs to Terani muslim party of mogal royalty.

(iii) "Farrukh Sayer" gave him the title of "Khana Dauran" and later on "Nizamul mulk"
(Nizamul mulk)

(iv) He died in 1748, and after his death the state of Hyderabad was declined.

(v) In 1798, "Nizam Ali" sign "Subsidiary aligns" with British.

• Subsidiary Aligns -

• 18th belgari - 1798 - 1805

(मोह बेगरी)

- दीपू सुल्तान की हत्या पर "Subsidiary aligns" में इसे बताना था
→ जो मैं इससे सिग्न करेगा उसका सुरक्षा British करेगा

L की राजा "Subsidy alignment" को
 यह sign करती, जो वह
 की है foreign Policy
 पर बिना British से भारत
 को sign नहीं करेगा।

(vi) In 1748, war of success broke
 b/w Nizam Jang and Muzaffar Jang

English supports Nizam Jang
 French supports Muzaffar Jang.

(vii) ^{ee.} "असमान अली खान" was the
 last ruler of Hyderabad
 (1911 to 1949)

(viii) Operation Polo - अख्तर पटेल इसे चलाते

(ix)

2) Bengal

(i) The state of Bengal was found was "Munshid Ali Khan" in 1720
(মুন্সি আলী খান)

next Munshid Ali Khan

Munshid Ali Khan - He was defeated by British in battle of Palashi

Munshid Ali Khan

Munshid Ali Khan - " " " " in the battle of Buxar in 1764

(3) Carnatic (कर्नाटक)

The state was founded by Sadatullah Khan in 1720
(सदतुल्लाह खान)

(4) Oudh (अवध)

The founder of the ~~old~~ economic state was -
 Sadat Khan and Burhan ul Mulk
 (सादत खान (बुरहान उल मुल्क)

- 1857 - 1st war of independence
 - वांजिक अमी शाह - last Nawab of अवध
- द्वारा मिला -

(5) मैसूर -
 हैदर अमी

The most imp. power that merged in South India was
 मैसूर under हैदर अमी

It was normally a part of
 मुगल empire in early 18th century
 to मराठा and हैदर अमी - seized
 power in मैसूर.

Haider occupies power from there
 to two brothers in 1761 in one
 from मराठा and हैदर अमी and

conquered the territories of
पंजाब, ~~सिंध~~, सिंध, गुजरात
शेरा an excellent man, maisho,

~~1799~~
1799 - दीपू शुल्तात की death.

↓
father

(द्वैत शक्ती शै)

~ subsidiary alliance - इंग्लैंड के लिए सिग्न
करती थी

~ सिक्कम - चींटा

~~दीपू शुल्तात~~
He was liberal and tolerant in a
religious matter. his first dekan
and ~~was~~ officie to hindu

He fought war against marath's
and nizam of hyderabad.

He defeated British force in the anglo
maser war.

दीपू शुल्तात
का ई

1799 - पहली बार

1799 - दीपू death

1780-85

1790-92

He died in 1782 in the 1782
 in the course of 2nd anglo-mysore
 was. and he was succeeded by his
 son tipu sultan -

⇒ 1782 - 1799 ⇒ टीपू सुल्तान ⇒

He succeeded haider ali in
 3rd anglo-mysore war 1790-92
 he was defeated by the british

During the 4th anglo-mysore war
 1799 he died fighting at Srirangapatna

- He introduced the new calendar
 - new system of
 coinage
 - new scale

- He planted "a tree of liberty"
 at Srirangapatna and became
 a Jacobin member of Tipu Sultan.

- He reduced the possession of poligar (big warriors) and do away the custom of giving Zagir to them.
- He organises his troops/army on a European model.

Note: Army - Discipline

- He build a "modern Navy"
- Tipu assumed the title of Atishay
- Tipu was the only Indian ruler who understood the importance of economic strength as the founde of foundation of military strength.
- He introduced modern industry by importing foreign experts and extending state work to many industries.
- He establishes 3-dockyards at mangalore, Bezidabadi and Molidabas
- He stabilised trade with china, sumia and arabia.
- He gave money for the construction

(i) Raja Ram Mohan Rai - ब्रह्म समाज of India
→ 1772 - 1833

~~1813~~ ~~with~~ ~~two~~ ~~acts~~

→ 1813 - Law act

→ Criticism वीरगा, उतका, जमीन सेवे
रहेगा

Hindus को प्रोत्साहित

→ 1843 - सिद्ध समाज moment

→ पहला President - बाबा खीम सिंह
देवी

→ राजा राम मोहन राय (ब्रह्म समाज)
→ 1877

→ बंकेन्द्र नाथ टैगोर, कान्ठ

K.C. Sen - ब्रह्म समाज of India
→ नामाङ्कित
केपी

शीब नाम शारत्री

→ Raja Ram born in 1772 at at
saha nages in Burdwan district of
West Bengal.

→ He is called the 1st modern man
of India.

→ He was the Pioneer of Socio religion

and political reform movement in India,

- He represents a synthesis of thought b/w east and west.
 (religion) (material)

- He studies diff language such as Persian, arabic, sanskrit, english, french, latin, greek etc.

- In order to study the various religious scriptures (ग्रन्थ) in their original form.

✓ In 1800, he wrote a book -

"A gift to monotheists in Persian"

↳ एक ईश्वर वाद

tuhfat-ul-muwahidin

- He establishes Asiatic Society in Kolkata.

in 1814, in order to propagate
monotheism, and to fight against
evil customs and practices in
Hinduism.

→ He laid emphasis on human
rationality and rationality in all
religious matters.

→ In 1820, they wrote a book
"The Precepts of Zoroaster"
↳ A guide to peace and
happiness.

→ The defenses of Hinduism and its
vedantic philosophy from the
↳ वेद का स्रोत (वेदान्त)
↳ Lens of knowledge

