

**GOVERNOR GENERALS FROM 1862 – 1905**

<p>1. Lord Elgin I (1862-62)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian High Court Act 1862</li> </ul>	<p>2. Lord Lawrence (1864 – 1869)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anglo Bhutanese War</li> </ul>
<p>3. Lord Mayo (1869 – 1872)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial Distribution between centre and state introduced for the first time</li> <li>• First Census in 1872</li> <li>• Mayo College for the royal elite was set up</li> <li>• Lord Mayo was the only Governor General who was killed in India. He was killed by Sher Ali in Port Blair</li> </ul>	<p>4. Lord Northbrook (1872 – 1896)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Marriage and Arya Samaj marriage introduced</li> <li>• Universal Marriage Act introduced in 1872</li> <li>• Intercaste Marriage allowed</li> </ul>
<p>5. Lord Lytton (1876 - 1880)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vernacular Press Act, 1878</li> <li>• Arms Act, 1878</li> <li>• Famine of 1876 had two views                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>Nationalist view</u> – Due to High rate of taxation purchasing power had reduced</li> <li>○ <u>Government view</u> – Drought is natural phenomena due to which people became poor</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ignored severe famine and organized durbar. Proclaimed Queen Victoria “The Empress of India”</li> <li>• Abolished tax on cotton for British traders</li> <li>• Maximum age to take up civil services exam lowered from 21 to 19</li> </ul>	<p>6. Lord Ripon (1880 – 1884) (Most loved GG)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was the most loved Governor General</li> <li>• Repealed the controversial Arms and Vernacular press act</li> <li>• 1 regular census was held</li> <li>• Set up Local self governments – Panchayats and Municipal Boards due to which he was known as Father of Self Government</li> <li>• Hunter Commission – Primary Education needs to be given importance – Women Education will be given importance</li> <li>• 2 new universities opened – Punjab University 1884, Allahabad University 1887</li> <li>• Illbert Bill – Indian judge cannot try English Judge</li> </ul>
<p>7. Lord Dufferin (1884 - 1888)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• III Anglo-Burmese war (1885-1886)</li> <li>• Indian National Congress was founded in 1885</li> </ul>	<p>8. Lord Lansdown (1888 - 1894)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian Councils Act, 1892 (Indirect election was introduced for first time)</li> </ul>
<p>9. Lord Elgin II (1894 – 1899)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First British Officer called Rands was killed.</li> <li>• He was killed by Chapekar (Ramkrishna &amp; Damodar) Brothers.</li> <li>• This was the first political murder.</li> </ul>	<p>10. Lord Curzon (1899 – 1905)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian Universities act – to control Indian Universities</li> <li>• Raleigh Commission</li> <li>• Partition of Bengal</li> </ul>

**SOCIO RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS IN INDIA DURING THE 19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY**

- General Problems – Education, Gender, Superstition
- Specific Problems – Sati, Widow, Child Marriage, Female Infanticide
- Muslims problems – Pardah System, Polygyny

**Reformist movements** – Responding to time, scientific temper of the modern era

**Revivalist movements** – revival of old system

- Wahabi Movement
- Arya Samaj

**Causes**

- Modern education
- Revolutions in other countries (like France)
- Pessimistic attitude towards activities of British and Christian Missionaries
- Sanskritisation by Upper caste

**Impact**

- Wave of reforms (removal of Sati, Child infanticide banned, Widow-remarriage, focus on Education)
- National Orientation
- Cultural consciousness
- Woman Empowerment

**Negative effects of Socio religious movement**

- Communal consciousness
- Caste based identity
- Community orientation rather than national orientation
- Insecure feeling by large masses

**Two Types of Leaders**

**Moderates**

- Ready for change
- Led by Lala Hansraj, Lala Lajpat Rai
- Dayanand Anglo Vedic School started at Lahore

**Orthodox**

- Rigid Ideas led by Swami Shradhanand
- Set up Gurukul parallel to Dayanand Anglo Vedic School

**REFORMIST LEADERS & MOVEMENTS**

**Raja Ram Mohan Roy**

- ✚ Well Educated
- ✚ **Learnt various languages** as he thought religion can be studied only through the language its books were written in.
- ✚ Was influenced by the French Revolution.
- ✚ **Used logical reasoning and rational thinking**
- ✚ **Founded Vedanta College at Calcutta in 1825** where he introduced Mechanics & Voltairs Philosophy

**Brahmo Sabha (1828)**

- **Main theme** "Nirgunasapna" (formless worship)
- After Raja Ram Mohan Roy's death, Debendranath headed Brahmo Sabha
- Brahmo Samaj split, Keshub Chandra Sen, Anandmohan Bose left and started "All India Brahmo Samaj".
- Under D Tagore, it was Adi Brahmo Samaj
- AM Bose and Shivnarayan Shastri started Saddharno Brahma Samaj

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- ✦ **Founded Brahma Sabha in 1828** which was made an all India Movement called Brahma Samaj
- ✦ **Promoted Monotheism** – Oneness of God [opposites are polytheism – more than one god and Pantheism – Everything is God]
- ✦ **Opposed Idol Worship**
- ✦ **Fought against Sati practice and got Lord William Bentinck's support in 1829.**
- ✦ Introduced Essay writing on Contemporary Issues



### Henry Vivian Derozio

- ✦ Started the Young Bengal movement
- ✦ Due to his early demise the movement came to an end

### REVIVALIST LEADERS & MOVEMENTS

#### Wahabi Movement

- ✦ Was inspired by Wahab Ibn Arabi who was from Arab
- ✦ Goal was to revive Islamic tradition as according to them Islam was in its best form in 7<sup>th</sup> century
- ✦ In India the movement was lead by Shah Abdul Aziz and Syed Ahmed
- ✦ It had dual purpose – 1. Reform Islam Society 2. Establish Islamic rule in India
- ✦ Gave importance to the tradition of Prophet
- ✦ Quran was to be strictly followed
- ✦ To convert India to Darul Islam meaning Land of Peace
- ✦ Formed armed guerilla army which led the Wahabis vs East India Company aggression
- ✦ As Wahabis were ill equipped in terms of arms, arms movement
- ✦ Darul Uloom – House of knowledge at Deoband in Saharanpur Uttar Pradesh was established

**Jihad** was used as the Political Slogan during Wahabi Movement

#### **Jihad Means “Struggle”**

In present times it is used as inspiration for the Mujahidin (People following Jihad)

#### Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

- ✦ Started the Aligarh movement
- ✦ According to him Muslim women should be given to give them political and economic rights
- ✦ Set up Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920

#### **Aligarh Movement**

- Founded Anglo - Mohammaden School in Aligarh
- Declared Hindu and Muslims are two eyes of Mother India

#### Theosophical Society

- ✦ Started by Helena Blavatsky, Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge in new York in 1875
- ✦ After a few years Olcott and Blavatsky moved to India and established the International Headquarters at Adyar, in Madras (Chennai).

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- ✦ Was inspired by ancient Asian religion like Hinduism, Buddhism, Parsi etc
- ✦ Anne Besant also joined the movement

### **Mahatma Jyoti Govindrao Phule**

- ✦ Started the Dalit Movement
- ✦ Satya Shodak Samaj

### **Swami Dayanad Saraswati**

- ✦ Started the Arya Samaj movement at Bombay and shifted headquarters to Lahore
- ✦ "Go Back to Vedas" was the slogan
- ✦ Approved Vedas rejected Purans and anything related to western culture
- ✦ Intercaste marriage act 1872
- ✦ This movement became anti Muslim and anti Christian movement.
- ✦ Shuddhi movement began for reconversion of converted Hindus

### **Swami Vivekananda**

- ✦ Disciple of Ramakrishna Paramhansa
- ✦ Believe in Karma ( Action)
- ✦ Took part in World Religious Conference in US
- ✦ Ramkrishna Mission started in 1897, Belur, West Bengal



### **Arya Samaj (1875)**

- Comprised of Controversial programs- Cow protection movement, Shuddi Movement
- Promoted studies on Vedas
- Swarajya was given for first time by Arya samaj

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