

GOVERNOR GENERALS FROM 1862 – 1905

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 • Was the most loved Governor General • Repealed the controversial Arms and Vernacular press act • 1 regular census was held • Set up Local self governments – Panchayats and Municipal Boards due to which he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

SOCIO RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS IN INDIA DURING THE 19th 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 7th 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, Shuddhi Movement
- Promoted studies on Vedas
- Swarajya was given for first time by Arya samaj