

History of Bengal - III

Amar Bangla: Course on West Bengal History

INDEPENDENT SULTAN OF BENGAL

- ❖ First independent Sultani dynasty of Bengal is Ilyas Shahi dynasty (1345-1357)
- ❖ **Founder:** Hazi Ilyas Shah (1345-1357)
- ❖ In 1345 A.D he deposed or overthrown Alauddin Ali Shah and ascended the throne of Laxmanabati.
- ❖ In 1345/1346 A.D he assumed the title Ilyas Shah during the time of Md. Bin Tughlaq (Delhi Sultan). His real name is Shamsuddin. (In early career he was a high ranked/posted employee of Alauddin Ali Shah.)
- ❖ He founded a city Hazipur
- ❖ In 1350 A.D he occupied Trihut or Mithila and reached Katmandu.
- ❖ He destroyed & plundered holy temple Sayambhunath Temple of Nepal.
- ❖ He advent Orissa (katak) & chilka & plundered lot of wealth. King Bhanu Deva of Orissa failed to stem the tide of the Muslim invaders. Ilyas marched to the Chilka Lake and Captured 44 elephants and huge booty.
- ❖ In 1352 – 1353 he defeated Ikhtiaruddin Ghazi, the ruler of Sonargaon and captured East Bengal.
- ❖ He was the contemporary of Firoz Shah Tughlaq, the Sultan of Delhi.
- ❖ In 1354 A.D Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq invade Bengal at that time he took shelter in Ekdala fort (Situated at middle place of Baliya & chiramati river, both were the tributary of Mahananda). In the battle of Ekdala, a hindu paik Sahadev became a martyr and attracted praise from all for his bravery.
- ❖ Ilyas Shah took shelter in the well built mud fort of Ekdala situated in an island in the mid of the Mahananda river in Dinajpore district.
- ❖ Firoz Tughlaq ordered retreat to Delhi disregarding the advice of his general Tatar Khan.
- ❖ Even Firoz Shah Tughlaq had no alternative but to make peace with him & Firoze has accepted his (Ilyas Shah) sovereignty in Bengal.
- ❖ It is doubtful whether Ilyas offered his allegiance to the Sultan on the ground that Ilyas sent Nazrana to Delhi in 1355 and 1356. For all practical purpose Bengal became independent of Delhi.

- ❖ After the storm from Delhi was over, Ilyas Shah invaded Kamrup by crossing the Brahmaputra.

SIKANDAR SHAH (1357-1389)

- ❖ He was the son and successor of Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah, also successfully defied Firoz Tughlaq's attempts to subdue him in 1359 after which Bengal was not threatened by Delhi again for nearly two centuries.
- ❖ In 1359 Firoz launched his second Bengal campaign perhaps to avenge the failure of the first.
- ❖ In 1349 Firoz reached Bengal at the head of 80 thousand soldiers and invaded the Ekdala fort where Sikandar Shah took his defence like his father.
- ❖ The siege of Ekdala had no impact on Sikandar Shah.
- ❖ According to court historians of Firoz Shah, Firoz Shah destroyed a guard wall of the fort. But he shuddered at the possibility of dishonor of Muslim women by his soldiers, if he stormed the fort.
- ❖ Firoz Shah Tughlaq signed a treaty with Sikandar Shah by which he virtually recognized the independence of Sikandar Shah. Hence forth Bengal became independent of Delhi for two centuries.
- ❖ Sikandar Shah sat on the throne of Bengal for 34 years.
- ❖ He was a great patron of art, architecture & culture.
- ❖ The great Adina Mosque of Pandua was built by him in the image of the mosque of Damascus.
- ❖ This mosque was adorned by numerous arches, 400 pillars and many domes. This edifice was 397 feet in height and 159 feet in breadth. Percy Brown has branded this mosque as "the finest monument of Lakhnauti.
- ❖ Sikandar Shah also built the kotowali Darwaza & Akh-i-siraj mosque.
- ❖ He was also a patron of Bengali literature.
- ❖ Bengal's trade with outside world flourished during him.
- ❖ His gold coins testify Bengal's Prosperity during him.
- ❖ His capital is Pandua.

- ❖ His son Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah rebelled against his father (Sikandar Shah) and in the battle of Goalpara killed him in 1389 A.D and captured the throne of Bengal.

GHIYASHUDDIN AZAM SHAH (1389-1410)

- ❖ Azam Shah reigned from 1389-1409 and assumed the title of Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah.
- ❖ He was relatively free from the hazard of any foreign invasion in Bengal.
- ❖ He was fortunate that his independency was not challenged by Delhi Sultan.
- ❖ He cast his greedy took on the kingdom of kamrup. Kamrup king was engaged in a struggle with the king of kamta. But they closed their ranks and jointly resisted the Muslim forces of Bengal and outsted them.
- ❖ Perhaps Ghiasuddin Azam Shah suffered a defeat in hands of Raja Shib Sinha of Mithila.
- ❖ Literary evidence showing the name of "Ghyasuddin Sultan" by poet Vidyapati may be identified with Sultan Ghiyasuddin.
- ❖ Dr. R.C. Mazumdar thinks that he deviated from his earlier policy of toleration and became a fanatic due to the influence of SK.Muzaffar Shams Balkhi.
- ❖ Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah is said to have made peaceful and friendly relationship with khaja Jahan of Jaunpur.
- ❖ He established a very successful diplomatic relationship with emperor Ye-Lung of China.
- ❖ He sent three missions between 1405-1409 to the court of the Chinese Emperor with rich presents.
- ❖ The Chinese Emperor sent a diplomatic mission in response to Azam Shah's court with rich present.
- ❖ Chinese Emperor also requested the Bengal Sultan to send a renowned Buddhist monk to china.
- ❖ The Sultan sent Maharatna Dharma Raja in and about 1410-1411 A.D to china.
- ❖ The exchange of diplomatic missions with china promoted cultural contact between the two countries.

- ❖ Indo-Chinese trade flourished as a result of Azam Shah's policy.
- ❖ In 1406 A.D Chinese traveler Ma-Huan(Mahuan) visited his court. Mahuan has left an interesting account of the social and economic life of Bengal.
- ❖ Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah sent an ambassador to China and carried on a flourished trade with the Far East through the port of Chittagong.
- ❖ The port of Chitagong was a flourished trade centre at that time.
- ❖ He made a name as a just and kind ruler who was impartial to all and tolerant to non-Muslims.
- ❖ He is known as 'Man of Justice'
- ❖ This Sultan was specially interested in writings poems and songs in Persian.
- ❖ He is said to have composed a few lines of a Gazl and sent it to the famous poet Hafiz of Iran to write the rest. Hafiz completed the Gazl and composed a new one for the Sultan appreciating his poetical talent.
- ❖ He was a patron of Muslim saints, fakirs.
- ❖ He constructed two madrashas at Mecca and Madina.
- ❖ He opened the gates of these madrashas to Muslims of all sects and he gave liberal help to Haz pilgrims.
- ❖ He also built a tavern for Haz pilgrims at Mecca & dug out a canal called Arafah canal for water supply.
- ❖ He died in 1409 or 1410 A.D.
- ❖ According to Riaz he was killed by Raja Ganesh but there is no truth that he was killed by Raja Ganesh.

SAIFUDDIN HAMZA SHAH(1410-1412)

- ❖ After the death of Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah, his son Saifuddin Hamza Shah ascended the throne of Bengal.
- ❖ He perhaps reigned from 1409/10 -1412 A.D
- ❖ He assumed the laudatory title of Sultan-Us-Salatin.
- ❖ He kept friendly relations with china intact.
- ❖ His reign was short and Uneventful.

SHIHABUDDIN BAYAZID SHAH (1412-1414)

- ❖ After the death of Saifuddin Hamza Shah, Shihabuddin Bayazid Shah ascended the throne of Bengal.
- ❖ According to an Arabian source Bayazid Shah was a slave of Hamza Shah.
- ❖ He also sent friendly missions to China. One such mission carried horses and zircon as presents for the Chinese Emperor.
- ❖ According to Teslim Choudhuri he was the son of Saifuddin Hamza Shah but we are not sure about the relationship of Bayazid Shah with the late Sultan Hamza Shah.

ALAUDDIN FIROZ SHAH (1414/15 AD/1414-1415)

- ❖ After the death of Shihabuddin Bayazid Shah his son Alauddin Firoz Shah occupied the throne of Bengal.
- ❖ Alauddin Firoz Shah's coins are dated in 1414-1415 A.D (817 Hijra or Hijri era.)
- ❖ According to Riyaz-us-salatin, Alauddin Firoz Shah was nothing but a puppet of Raja Ganesh, the feudal chief of Bhaturia.
- ❖ This fief (Raja Ganesh) was very strong and he overthrew Alauddin Firoz Shah after a short time and sat on the throne of Bengal. This political revolution brought an end to the Ilyas Shahi rule in Bengal for some time.

RAJA GANESH

- ❖ Ganesh titled "Raja" was originally a feudal chief of Bhaturia in north Bengal.
- ❖ He occupies a very controversial position regarding his position and identity in the history of Bengal.
- ❖ Scholar N.K. Bhattacharya has sought to identify this Danujamardana Deva with Raja Ganesh. Ganesh was his original name.
- ❖ Raja Ganesh assumed the title of Danujamardana Deva after assuming royalty.
- ❖ There are some coins dated 1417-1419 in the name of Danujamardandeva.

- ❖ When in 1415 A.D he ascended the throne of Bengal,it created a stir among the Muslim nobles and religious heads.
- ❖ Ganesh became abominables to them not so much because he was a hindu But for his bigotry .
- ❖ He suspended most of the Islamic etiquettes in the court.
- ❖ He was harsh if not hostile to Muslim pirs , dervishes and religious preachers.
- ❖ He even punished a few dervishes for criticizing his conduct and policy.
- ❖ The Muslim religious preachers regarded Ganesh's regime as destructive and damaging to the cause of Islam.
- ❖ According to Buchanan/Buchanan Raja Ganesh was Zamindar or landholder of Dinajpur.
- ❖ The Muslim religious preachers approached Nur Kutub Alam a very influential Muslim saint for remedy.
- ❖ The latter invited Ibrahim Sharqi , the Sultan of Jaunpur to launch a crusade against the infidel Ganesh.
- ❖ Ibrahim marched to Bengal by defeating the resistance of Ganesh and his ally Shib Singha of Mithila. Perhaps a treaty was concluded between Ganesh and the Sultan of Jaunpur.
- ❖ Jadusen , the 12 year son of Ganesh was to be converted to Islam under the title of Jalaluddin.
- ❖ Jadu or Jalaluddin was a mere puppet in the hand of Ganesh.
- ❖ Raja Ganesh suppressed the hostile clique of Muslim dervishes in strong hand.
- ❖ After the death of Nur Kutub Alam (the anti Ganesh Clique) Raja Ganesh reconverted Jalaluddin to Hinduism.
- ❖ Dr. R.C. Mazumdar has interpreted the sudden ascendancy of Ganesh as a Hindu upsurge against Muslim rule in Bengal.
- ❖ Some historian opined he was known as Kangsha Narayan.
- ❖ Ferishta Khans and a few other Muslim scholars call him
- ❖ He was a worshiper of goddess chandi(chandi-charana Brayana)
- ❖ He was a patron of men of letters.
- ❖ Poet Vidyapati was perhaps his contemporary.
- ❖ After the death of Ganesh his younger son Mahendra Deva ascended the throne for a short time.

- ❖ Ultimately Jadu or Jalaluddin overthrew him and sat on the throne of Bengal up to 1431 A.D.

JALALUDDIN OR JADU

- ❖ Jadu or Jalaluddin had to pass his early life in the midst of ups and down.
- ❖ Born under the roof of Hindu chief Ganesh, he had to embrace Islam under pressure of political circumstances.
- ❖ His father reconverted him to Hinduism but the conservative Hindu society did not receive him back with open arms. By that time Jadu became an adult and decided to return to the fold of Islam by assuming the title of Jalauddin Shah.
- ❖ Jalauddin however kept his hold almost over the whole of Bengal and adjoining region.
- ❖ Bengal, Arakan, Tippera and South Bihar were under his sway.
- ❖ He annexed Rhotas Garh fort of Bihar to his kingdom.
- ❖ He transferred his capital from Pandua to Gour.
- ❖ On a soba consideration, it appears that Jalaluddin perhaps converted these Hindus to Islam who forced Raja Ganesh to reconvert jalaluddin. The latter was tolerant to the Hindus who has talent and were loyal to him.
- ❖ He appointed one Hindu Rai Rajdar as his general.
- ❖ Brehaspati Misra, scholar and the author of the treatise Smriti Ratnahara enjoyed his patronage.
- ❖ Perhaps Brehaspati Misra, this pandit was his Sanskrit teacher in his boyhood.
- ❖ Jalauddin built many architectures at Gaur.
- ❖ His tomb is situated in Eklakhi mosque in Pandua.

SHAMSUDDIN AHMAD SHAH

- ❖ After the death of Jalaluddin his son Shamsuddin Ahmad Shah ascended the throne in 1431.

- ❖ Shamsuddin was the last ruler of Bengal who bore in his Veins the blood of Raja Ganesh.
- ❖ The Jaunpur Sultan Ibrahim Sharqi attacked his territory and he fared badly against him.
- ❖ As a respite Shamsuddin begged for intervention of Shah Rukh Khan of Heart on his behalf.
- ❖ The latter asked Ibrahim Sharqi to keep off his hands from Bengal a command which Ibrahim dared not to disobey.
- ❖ Shamsuddin got a good riddance.
- ❖ Like his predeesors he kept good relation with China
- ❖ A chiness mission visited his court and kingdom.
- ❖ Shamsuddin Ahmad Shah however failed to keep his own grip on his officials.
- ❖ His two courtiers Shadi Khan and Nasir khan assassinated him.
- ❖ There began a short civil war for succession to the throne.
- ❖ Ultimetly Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah, a grandson of Ilyas Shah ascended the throne of Bengal either in 1436 or in 1442 according to Riyaz.

THE SECOND ILYAS SHAHI OR LATTER ILYAS SHAHI DYNASTY

- ❖ Nasiruddin reign was free from any invasion of Jaunpur Sultan as the latter was busy in resisting the Lodhi Kings of Delhi.
- ❖ Some oriya copper plate throws light on Nasiruddin's hostile relations with Kapilendra Deva of Orissa.
- ❖ If we trust this oriya inscription then Kapilendra Deva attacked South Bengal and humbled Nasiruddin Mahmud.
- ❖ Nasiruddin clashed with Raja Bhairab Singh of Mithila too.
- ❖ He kept the tradition of friendly relations with china.
- ❖ He sent two diplomatic missions in 1438 A.D & 1439 to china.
- ❖ The inseription on his tomb at Bagerhat shows that he died in 1458-59 A.D
- ❖ His son is Rukunuddin Barbak Shah.

RUKUN/RUKNUDDIN BARBAQ SHAH

- ❖ Ruknuddin 'Barbqbaq Shah ascended his father's throne in 1458.
- ❖ He was a versatile ruler and one of the greatest among the independent Sultans of Bengal.
- ❖ He employed a good number of Abyssinian and Afghan soldiers in order to reduce his dependence on Zamindary forces of Bengal.
- ❖ According to Ferishta Barbak shah appointed 80 thousand Abyssinians in his army.
- ❖ He appointed an Arabian named Ismail Ghazi as his chief commandant.
- ❖ This Arabian general was a good fighter cum religious crusader.
- ❖ The heroic exploits of Ismail Ghazi, the general of Barbak Shah is known from a contemporary account named 'Risalat-us-Suhada'
- ❖ Gajapati Kapilendra captured Garh Mandaran during his time
- ❖ Ismail Ghazi defeated Gajapati and captured Garh Mandaran.
- ❖ He had him executed at Gharaghat on the Karatoya in 1474 A.D
- ❖ Barbak Shah captured Trihut which fortified his western frontier on the Kasi-Gandak valley.
- ❖ He appointed a Hindu officer named kedar Roy as the revenue collector of Trihut.
- ❖ Barbak Shah also conquered and annexed Shyllet according to Hatakhola inscription.
- ❖ He was a learned and versatile ruler.
- ❖ He has a great love for literature & arts.
- ❖ He was styled "Al Fawazil and Al Kamil" for his scholarship and patronage of learning and letters.
- ❖ Maladhar Basu was awarded by him the title of Gunraj Khan for composing the poetical work Srikishna Vijaya.
- ❖ According to Dr.R.C. Majumdar the famous poet Kritti Bas the author of the Bengali Ramayana also enjoyed patronage of Barbak Shah.

- ❖ The famous Sanskrit scholar Brihaspati Mishra adorned his court.
- ❖ Brihaspati Misra wrote commentaries on Amarakosa named Padachandrika.
- ❖ Barbak Shah awarded the title of "Pundit Sarbabhauma" to Brihaspati Misra.
- ❖ The Persian poet Ibrahim Faruki the author of Sharfnama also adorned his court.
- ❖ He was a very tolerant ruler.
- ❖ He opened career to talent , many Hindus were employed by him in important posts.
- ❖ Ananta Sen was his personal physician Kedar Roy, Gandharba Roy, Mukunda were his advisers and Courtiers , Barbak Shah granted the title of 'Shuva Raj Khan' to poet Kalandhar.
- ❖ Apart from his galaxy of Hindu talents, Muslim talents like Ajalka Khan . Asraf Khan also adorned his court.
- ❖ According to Dr. R.C.Majumdar "Barbak Shah can claim excellence among the Bengal Sultans."

SHAMSUDDIN YUSUF SHAH

- ❖ After the death of Rukunuddin Barbak Shah his son Shamsuddin Yusuf Shah ascended his father's throne in 1474 A.D.
- ❖ He was a great builder and is remembered specially for his excellent architectures
- ❖ He is credited to have built the famous Lottan mosque, Tantipara mosque and the chamkati mosque at Gour.
- ❖ He is said to have built the Jami mosque in 1479 and the 'Bais Darwaja' mosque at Pandua.
- ❖ He warned the qazis and alims to be impartial to all sects.

JALALUDDIN FATH SHAH

- ❖ Jalaluddin Fath Shah a son of Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah ascended the Ilyas Shahi throne.
- ❖ He was last of the Ilyas Shahi rulers and was otherwise void of importance.

- ❖ Abyssinian guards revolted Jalaluddin Fath Shah.

HABSI RULE (1487 -1492) A.D (1487-1493)

- ❖ Amir-ul-umar-mallik, the commander of the Abyssinian army suppressed the rebel guards and their leader Sultan Shahazada.
- ❖ He ascended the throne of Bengal and took the title of Saifuddin Firuz Shah. This was significant as Abyssinians rule started in Bengal
- ❖ He is said to have built the Firoza Minar and a mosque in Gour.
- ❖ His territory perhaps extended from Myman Singh to Satgaon.
- ❖ The death of Saifuddin Firuz Shah was followed by an interlude of succession struggle, ultimately Siddi Badar and ambitious Abyssinian chief ascended the throne in 1491 with the title Shamsuddin Muzaffar Shah.
- ❖ He is said to be a very tyrannical ruler.
- ❖ A general revolt against Abyssinian misrule brought the end of Abyssinians and the rise of Alauddin Hussain Shah.
- ❖ Alauddin Hussain Shah was born in a Sayyed family and perhaps grew to manhood in Chandpara.



HUSSAIN SHAHI RULE IN BENGAL

FOUNDER:- Alauddin Husain Shah (1493-1519)A.D

- ❖ Hussain Shah is regarded as Akbar of Bengal by Dr. Habibullah for his policy of tolleration , synthesis , patronage to Bengali literature and art and architecture. Nripati Tilak & Jagatbhusan.
- ❖ His equal treatment of Hindus and Muslims his toleration to all sects were greats qualities for which Akbar is called the Great.
- ❖ Sanatan Mallick, who was his minister and close adviser. His general was Gaur Mallick
- ❖ Rup Goswami was his Dabir-i-khash and minister.
- ❖ Rup Goswami wrote two famous Vaishnavite treatises Lalita Madhava, Bidagdho Madhava & Ujjalnilomo
- ❖ Later Rup Goswami became a devotee of Chaitanya and lived a philosophical and ascetic life at Brindaban. Rup became a 'gasin' or religious teacher.
- ❖ Besides Ballabh, Srikant were Husain Shah's courtiers.
- ❖ Chiranjib Sen and Mukunda Das were the Sultan's personl physicians.
- ❖ His Ujir was Gopinath Basu.
- ❖ Keshub khan was the head of his body-guards.
- ❖ Sanatan Goswami was his high ranked officer
- ❖ The poet like Kabi-Shekhar, Damodar and Yasho Raj Khan decorated his court.
- ❖ The above instances are sufficient to prove the eclecticism, equal opportunity given by Hussain Shah to Muslims and non-Muslims. It is even said that many Hindus regarded the Sultan as an "incusnation of Lord Krishna" for his toleration and liberalism to the dominant non-Muslim communities.
- ❖ Husain Shah was really electric and tolerant to Hinduism.
- ❖ Had he began bigot Chaitanya could not have such a great impact in Bengal.
- ❖ He(Hussain Shah) was indifferent to the community song (kirtan) introduced by Chaitanya and did not try to Prohibit it at Navadvipa

- ❖ His qazi was a narrow bigot who tried to forbid it without any success. Hussain Shah did not lend any support to his Qazi.
- ❖ Dr. R.C. Mazumdar has cited references of Vaishnava writers who regarded Hussain Shah as a bigot and Jalim.
- ❖ If the Sultan destroyed some temples in Orissa – it was a part of the war-like strategy of the Sultan against the Oriya king.
- ❖ He did not become an obstacle to the spread of Vaishnavism in Bengal.
- ❖ Hussain Shah is regarded as a patron of Bengali literature.
- ❖ Scholars therefore describe his reign as “Hussain Shahi period of Bengali literature”.
- ❖ During his reign Bipradas Pipilai/piplai composed his Manasa Mangal Kavya.
- ❖ Damodar, Kabi Ranjan Yashoraj Khan, all creative scholars of Bengali literature enjoyed his Patronage.
- ❖ Hussain Shah's officers like Paragal Khan Patronised Kabindra Parameswar to translate the Mahabharata in Bengali language.
- ❖ Chhuti Khan patronized Srikanth Nandi for writing another Mahabharata.
- ❖ Hussain Shah supported the Sanskrit scholar Vidya Vachaspati .
- ❖ The Padabali branch of Bengali poems also flourished during his reign.
- ❖ Hussain Shah's reign is also famous for the Bengal style of Indo Persian architecture.
- ❖ The Bengali Chala designs (cottage designs) were blended with Islamic arches and domes. The impact was remarkable.
- ❖ Gour was decorated with Gunamant mosque, Darmabari mosque and Chhota Sona mosque at Gaud, Pandua in his reign.
- ❖ Hussain Shah's tomb also is a remarkable piece of architecture. The Eklakhi mosque built on the tomb of Hussain Shah.
- ❖ He founded many Maqtabs, Madrashes and hospitals for the welfare of the people.
- ❖ Sri Chaitanya is his contemporary.
- ❖ He patronized Maladhar Basu to translate 'Sri Matvagobat/Srimatbhagobad Gita' in Bengali language.
- ❖ He gave the epithet Gunraj Khan to Maladhar Basu.
- ❖ Maladhar Basu was his minister.
- ❖ Bijoy Gupta or Vijoy Gupta was his contemporary.
- ❖ Bijoy Gupta wrote 'Pamapuran' based on Devi Manosa.

POLITICAL CARRER & EARLY LIFE OF HUSSAIN SHAH

- ❖ The early life of Alauddin Hussain Shah is shrouded in mystery.
- ❖ He was born in a Sayyid family and perhaps grew to manhood in Chandpara.
- ❖ According to the lax ethics of the time he joined the conspiracy against his master Muzaffar Shah.
- ❖ After sitting on the throne, Hussain Shah tried to cultivate an alliance of the nobility not by very fair means.
- ❖ He made an alliance with the nobles that he would shut his eyes to their plunder of the city of Gour/Gaud and capturing whatever treasures they could get. The Sultan would capture whatever treasure he could find under the ground. As a result of this unholy alliance the greedy nobles looted the city for a few days. Then Hussain Shah put many of them to death for plundering the city.
- ❖ He dug the foundations of the houses of rich citizens and got 1300 gold plates which richmen kept underground for safety. Thus at the beginning of his reign Hussain Shah amassed great treasure by unfair means. Riaz & Ferishta have recorded this story.
- ❖ Hussain Shah appointed Afghans and others as guards of the palace and the capital.
- ❖ Hussain Shah established peace and order in his kingdom to the satisfaction of the general people.
- ❖ He brought the different parts of Bengal under his throne. Satgaon & Sonargaon now obeyed the command of Gour.
- ❖ He was involved in a clash with the Lodhi/Lodi Sultan of Delhi.
- ❖ Sultan Hussain Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur lost his throne in a struggle with Sultan Sikandar Lodi of Delhi.
- ❖ Jaunpur was occupied by Ibrahim Lodi. Hussain Shah Sharqi now a refugee and was sheltered by his namesake Hussain Shah, the Sultan of Bengal.
- ❖ At last a treaty was signed by which Hussain Shah promised not to encourage his protégée to perform hostility against Delhi. Sikandar Lodi promised not to harm the Bengal Sultan. This treaty with the Lodhi Sultan enhanced the prestige and power of Hussain Shah.
- ❖ The Hussain Shah now looked eastward towards Kamta and Kamrup.

- ❖ Kamta or Kamtapur is equivalent to modern Coochbihar
- ❖ According to Riyaz, Hussain Shah conquered and annexed Kamrup. Francis Buchanan has also supported this view.
- ❖ Hussain Shah claimed for himself in his coins the epithet of "Conqueror of Kamrup kamta Jajnagar-orissa.
- ❖ He then turned against kamrup. According to local tradition, the first expedition was led by Hussain Shah's son Dulal Ghazi which was destroyed by the Ahom King.
- ❖ Hussain Shah to conquer the riverine areas of Kamrup where the Ahom general Barputra Gohain offered stiff resistance. Perhaps Hussain Shah could annex part of kamrup though the hilly regions remain beyond his reach.
- ❖ A part of Kamrup bears the name of "Hussain Shah pargana" which bear testimony to his sway.
- ❖ Hussain Shah had a long struggle with the Hindu king of Orissa. Hussain Shah's success in Orissa from Oriya sources like Madhu Panji and katako Raj Bamshabali we get a different picture.
- ❖ Hussain Shah dashed upto cuttack and puri and broke temples. Plundered villages.
- ❖ Pratap Rudra made counter attack and chased the Bengal Sultan beyond Garh Mandaran upto the back of the Bhagirathi.
- ❖ The struggle between Hussain Shah and Pratap Rudra Deva continued from 1493-1514. Ultimately no party had any success and the status quo was restored. The Vaishnava literature the Chaitanyamangal of Jayanunda the chaitanya Bhagobata of Bridabana deva testify it.
- ❖ Hussain Shah was a follower of imperialism. His conquering energy licked the kingdom of Tippera.
- ❖ According to Gauda Rajamala, the official history of Tippra kings, HUSSain Shah sent two expeditions under the general Gorai Malik & haitan Khan both of which were repulsed by Dhanya Manikya the king of Tippera.
- ❖ On the other hand Srikar Nandi in his Mahabharta and kabindra paremeswara too refer to Hussain Shah's successful campaigns in Tippera by his general chhuti khan. As a whole if not whole, a great part of Tippera was conquered by Hussain Shah.

- ❖ Hussain Shah also attacked Arakan, as its king supported Dhanya MaNIKYa, against the Bengal Sultan.
- ❖ Thus the net result of Hussain Shah's expedition eastward were not negligible
- ❖ He annexed Tippera , Part of Kamrup and reduced the king of Arakan Vassalage.
- ❖ The discovery of Hussain Shah's inscription in patna, Monghyr and Sarnum in Bihar testify his authority in this region.
- ❖ Northward , Hussain Shah invaded Nepal and proceeded upto Kathmandu. He demolished the Syambhu Nath Temple and captured a large booty
- ❖ Thus Hussain Shah became the lord of an extensive kingdom which included Bengal , Part of Bihar , part of kamrup,kamta,Tippera and Arakan and a part of Orissa.
- ❖ He was a versatile ruler who gave Bengal peace and prosperity inspite of his warlike exercises against nighbours.
- ❖ He was a typical Bengali ruler.
- ❖ He died in 1519
- ❖ Hussain Shah regarded as Akbar of Bengal by Dr.Habibullah for his policy of toleration, synthesis, patronage to Bengali literature and art & architecture
- ❖ According to Dr. Jadunath Sarkar " Alauddin Hussain Shah was unquestionably the best , if not greatest of the mediaval rulers of Bengal.
- ❖ V.A. Smith has remarked 'his name is still familiar throughout Bengal.'
- ❖ They added epithets like 'Nripati Tilak' & 'Jagat-Bhusan.
- ❖ N.B. Roy remarks about Hussain Shah- "his reign may Justly be looked upon as the most glorious in Mediaval Bengal".

NASRAT SHAH (1519-1532) A.D

- ❖ Nasiruddin Nasrat Shah was the fit son of his great father Hussain Shah. Among the 18 brothers Nasrat Shah, the eldest possessed many kingly qualities.
- ❖ Nasrat Shah followed an aggressive policy against his neighbouring kingdoms like his father.
- ❖ He attacked Trihut and killed its hindu ruler kansa Narayan.
- ❖ Trihut was annexed to his kingdom.

- ❖ He also attacked kamta and kamrup in and about 1532.
- ❖ According to Ahom Burunji, the Ahom general Suklen was killed in the battle. Perhaps a part of Assam was annexed by Nasrat Shah.
- ❖ His failure to conquer the whole of Assam was due to weakness of Bengal Navy.
- ❖ When Nasrat Shah was building his own fortune in Bengal and part of Bihar, a Political revolution did occur in north India.
- ❖ Babur defeated Sultan Ibrahim Lodi in first battle of Panipath (1526 A.D) Then Afghan chiefs of U.P & Bihar the formalies the Lohanis retreated after the defeat of Panipath and took shelter in Bengal.
- ❖ Babur marched upto the banks of Ghaghar (Gharghara) in 1529 (battle of Ghaghar) and after a pitched battle routed the Bengali paik forces and crossed the river. Nasrat Shahi realized that discretion is better than Valour.
- ❖ He handed over cis-Ghaghar region to Babur and Promised not to give shelter Afghan chiefs hostile to the Mughals. Thus he cleverly protected his independence by his diplomacy.
- ❖ After the death of Babur Nasrat Shah tried to recover his lost possessions in Bihar. This move was likely to bring the invasion of Humayun on Bengal
- ❖ Nasrat Shah warded off this danger by making an alliance with Bahadur Shah of Gujrat.
- ❖ He followed the Principle that enemy's enemy was his friend. Caught between the pincer of Gujrat on the west and Bengal in the east, Humayun failed to move against Nasrat Shah.
- ❖ Dr. Habibullah has praised this diplomacy of Nasrat shah, which independence of Bengal.
- ❖ Nasrat Shah closed with Deva Manikya of Tippera. But the outcome of the struggle is Uncertain.
- ❖ Nasrat Shah rebuted the attempts of the Portuguese sea captain Silvera to capture the port of Chittagong. His agent Khoda Bux kHan defeated the attempts of Portuguese De-Melow.
- ❖ Thus Nasrat Shah kept his hold on Bengal, part of Bihar & Trihut intact.
- ❖ He successfully defended his kingdom from the Mughal onslaught by Babur & Humayun.
- ❖ Like his father Nasrat Shah was tolerant to all sects and benevolent to the people.

- ❖ Babur has praised “Nasrat Shah of Bengali” for his wisdom and liberalism.
- ❖ Babar has describe him in his autobiography as one of the five great Muslim rulers of India. & one of the powerful ruler of Hindusthan
- ❖ He was a great person of Bengali literature, art & architecture.
- ❖ He patronized Srikar Nandi & Kabishekhara.
- ❖ He was a great builder. He built the Bara Sona mosque or Bara Durai mosque of Gour. Perhaps he also built Kadam Rasul at Gour.
- ❖ Fergusson has described Bara Sona Masjid as the best building of Gour.
- ❖ He patronized Bengal’s trade with foreign countries
- ❖ As a whole he pursued a Bengali nationalist policy like his father. Bengal immensely prospered under him
- ❖ According to Riyaz, he was assassinated by khoja body guard.
- ❖ Chaitanya also contemporary of him

ALAUDDIN FIRUZ SHAH (1532-1533) A.D

- ❖ On the death of Nasrat shah his son Alauddin Firuz Shah ascended his father’s son.
- ❖ He is also known as Alauddin Shah-III.
- ❖ He made great inroads in the Ahom Kingdom of the east.
- ❖ In 1532 A.D his army reached Darang and in a pitched battle defeated the Ahom troops /troops.
- ❖ He recovered chitagong from the enemy.
- ❖ Alquddin Shah-II was a patron of literature like his ancestors
- ❖ He is said to have patronized poet Sreedhar kabiraj to compose the Kalika Mangola or Vidyasundara Kavya.
- ❖ He was killed by his uncle Ghiyasuddin Mahmud Shah.

GHIYASUDDIN MAHMUD SHAH(1533-1538) A.D

- ❖ He was the last independent sultan of Bengal.
- ❖ He ascended the throne of Bengal in 1533.
- ❖ He reigned only for 5 years.
- ❖ His reign was full of troubles caused by invasion of Sher Shah Sur & the Portuguese.

- ❖ He supported Jalal Khan Lohani against Sher Khan (Shah) and was defeated in the battle of Suraj Garh in 1534 A.D. Ultimately, Sher Khan temporarily saved himself by handing over a subsidy of 13 lakh gold coins.
- ❖ Ghiyasuddin Mahmud Shah committed a blunder by supporting Humayun against Sher Khan. The latter re-attacked Gour and sacked the city thick and thin.
- ❖ He failed to resist Sher Shah's attack and soon afterwards he died.
- ❖ He failed to retain his hold on Kamrup too.
- ❖ He also granted much concessions to the Portuguese adventurers in Chittagong.
- ❖ Perhaps Kabishekhara Vidyapati was one of his officials.
- ❖ Ghiyasuddin/Ghiyasuddin Mahmud Shah was the last among the Hussain Shahi rulers.

DEBASISH SAHA





1. Mangal Pandey 2. Mahatma Gandhi
3. Bhagat Singh 4. Aurobindo Ghose



Khudiram Bose

V.D Savarkar



Lajpat Rai

Shiyamji Krishnavarma

Revolutionary Activities

Revolutionary Organization	Founder	Year	Place
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❖ THE ACTIVITIES OF BERLIN COMMITTEE FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

- The Berlin Committee for Indian Independence was established in 1915 by Virendra Nath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendra Nath Dutta, Late Hardayal and others with the help of the German foreign office under "Zimmerman Plan".
- This revolutionaries aimed to mobilise the Indian settlers abroad to send volunteers and arms to India incite Rebellion among Indian troops there and to even organise an armed invasion of British India to liberate the country.
- The Indian revolutionaries in Europe sent minions to Baghdad, Persia, Turkey and Kabul to work among Indian troops and the Indian Prisoners of War (POW) and to incite Anti-British feelings among the people in these countries.
- One mission under Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh, Barkatullah and Obaidullah Sindhi went to Kabul to organise a (Provisional) Indian government there with the help of the Crown prince Amanullah.

❖ MUTINY IN SINGAPORE

- Among the scattered mutinies during the period, the most notable was in Singapore on February 15, 1915 by Panjabi Muslim 5th Light Infantry and the 36th Sikh Battalion under Jamadar Chisti Khan, Jamadar Abdul Gani and Subedar Daud Khan.
- It was crushed after a fierce battle in which many were killed.
- Later 37 prisoners were executed and 41 transported for life.

❖ INDO-GERMAN PLOT

- During 1st World War, Jugantar group (led by Baghajatin along with Rash Bihari Bose) also planned a revolt against the British with the help of Germans known as the INDO-GERMAN PLOT.
- Importation of German arms and ammunition was arranged via some Indian revolutionaries residing in Germany (Particularly Virendra Nath Chattopadhyaya alias Chatto) and an all India insurrection backed by a committee in the Indian Armed Force was planned.
- Fund raising for this INDO-GERMAN CONSPIRACY was done by Jugantar by carrying out a series of robberies, known as "Taxicab Robberies and Boat Robberies".
- However, the plot leaked out and the police surrounded Baghajatin as he was waiting for a German arms delivery at Balasore.
- A gunfight ensued; Baghajatin was wounded and caught and later succumbed to his injuries. In this way the German plot was foiled.



1. Mangal Pandey 2. Mahatma Gandhi
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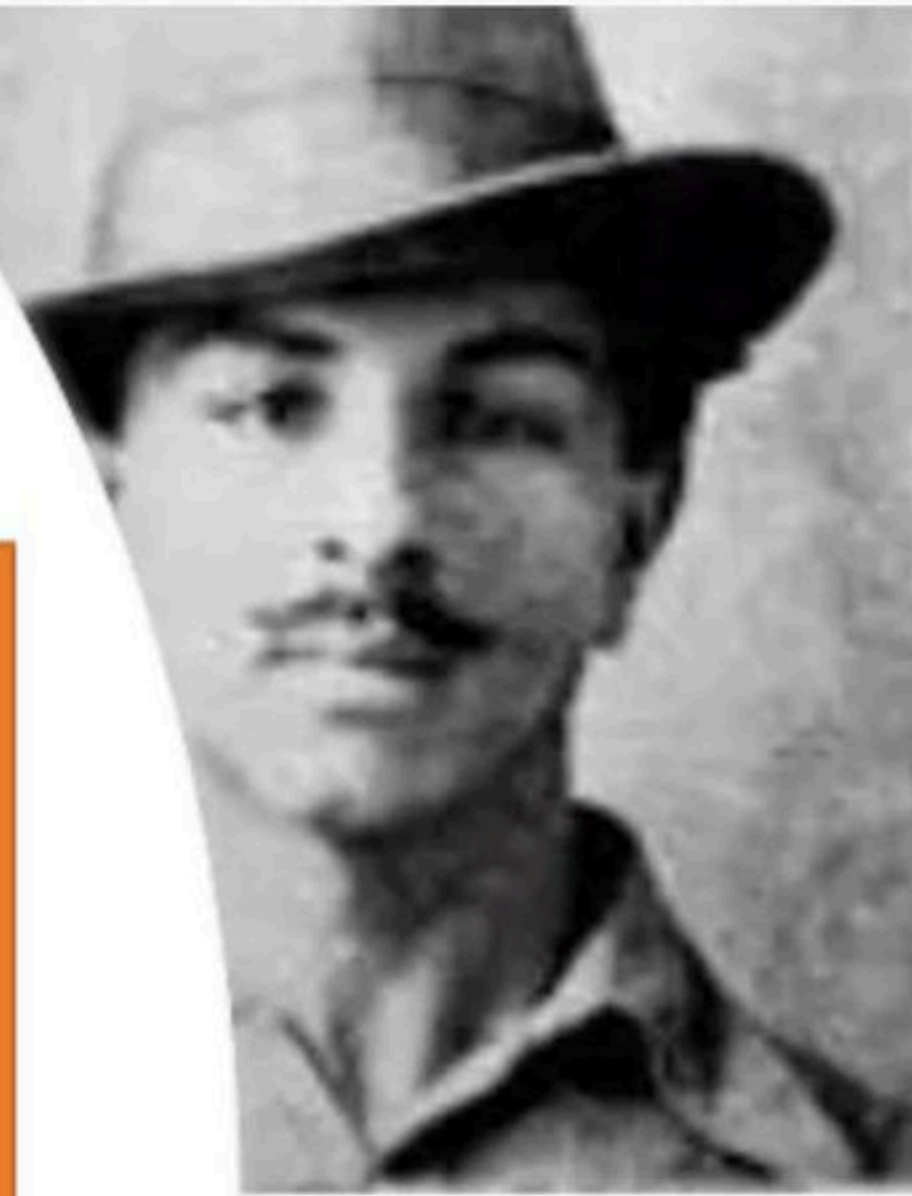
Shyamji Krishnavarma

Revolutionary Activities

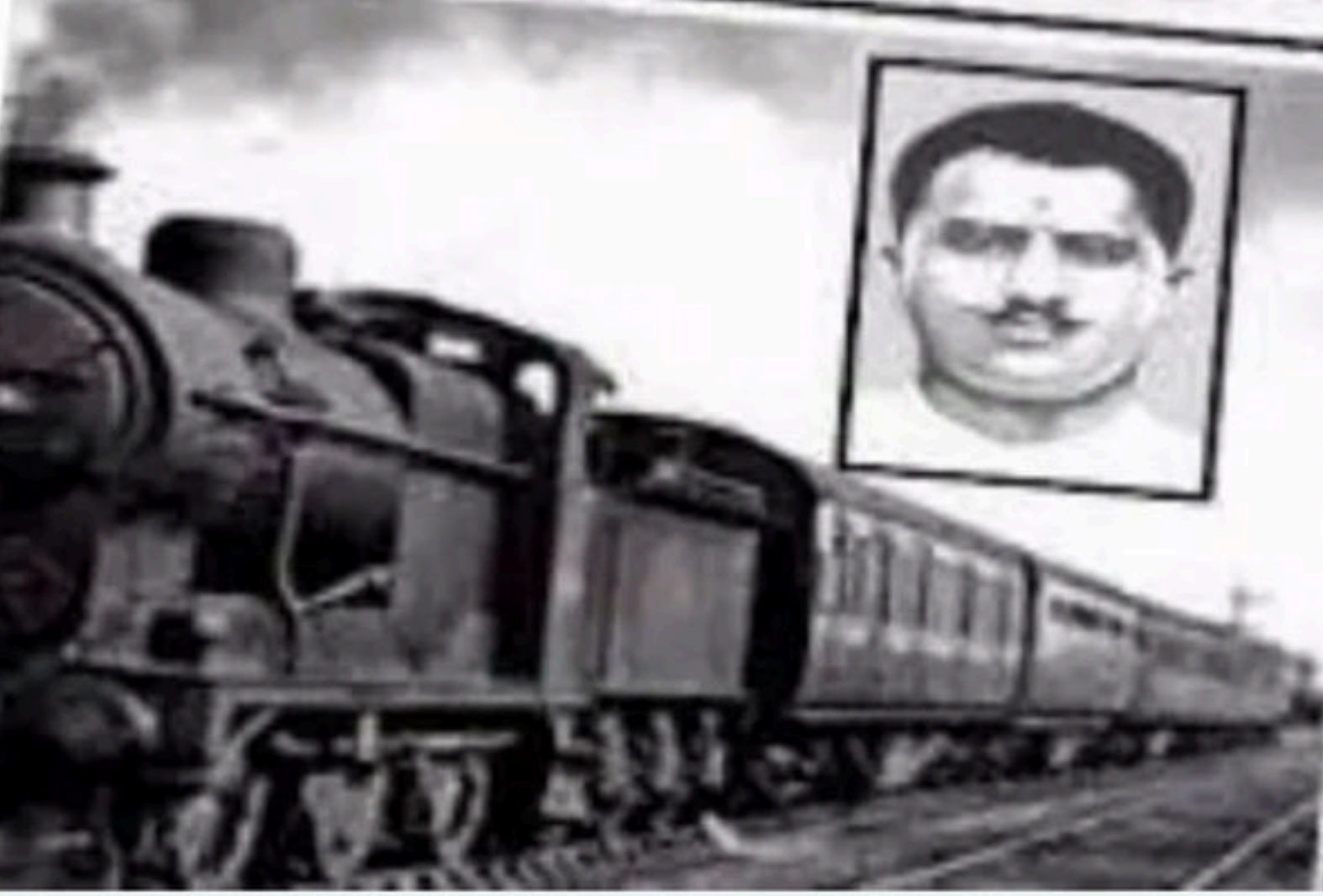
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Some important events of Revolutionary Movement



The Times of India 27 September 1925



- ❑ On 8th April 1931 Bimal Dasgupta and Jyoti Jiban Ghosh killed James Peddy , a district magistrate of Midnapore.
- ❑ On 30th April 1932 Praddut Bhattachariya killed Robert Doglus , a district magistrate of Midnapore.
- ❑ On 2nd September Anathbandhu Panja and Mrigen Dutta killed B. G. Burzz , a district magistrate of Midnapore.
- ❑ On 10th March 1940 Udham singh killed Michel O' Dyer in disguise of Ram Muhammad Singh Azad at Caxton hall of London. Udham Singh was hanged in 1940 at London. Udham singh was second Indian martyr of foreign.
- ❑ In 1909 Madanlal Dhingra killed Mr. Curzon willy in London. Dhingra was first Indian martyr of foreign.
- ❑ Madanlal Dhingra was member of Avinava Bharat and Indian House.
- ❑ Madanlal Dhingra was follower of V.D.Savarkar.
- ❑ Madanlal Dhingra said “ The only lesson required in India at present is to learn how to die and the only way to teach it is by dying ourselves. “



- ❑ Howraha conspiracy case occurred in 1910. main accused were Jatindranath Mukherjee (Bagha Jatin), Jadugopal Mukherjee, Narendranath Bhattachariya and Bhupati Majumder.
- ❑ Rajabajar bomb conspiracy case occurred in 1912 at Calcutta. Main accused Amrita Hazra, Sashanka Hazra and and Dinesh Sengupta.
- ❑ Baranashi conspiracy case occurred in 1915 at Baranashi. Sachindranath Sanyal, Girija Dutta, Nalini Mukherjee, kaple etc. 24 revolutionaries accused in this conspiracy case.
- ❑ First Lahore conspiracy case occurred at Lahore. Main accused Rashbehari Bose, Vinshnu Ganesh Pingle, Karter Singh, Jagat Singh , Haranam Singh with 61 revolutionary.
- ❑ Dakshineswar conspiracy case occurred in 1929 at Calcutta. Total 87 revolutionaries accused in this conspiracy case. Ananta Hari Mitra and Promodranjan choudhuri was sentenced to death punishmen.
- ❑ Another Lahore conspiracy case occurred in 1929 at Lahore . Main accused Bhagat Singh, Batukeswar Dutta, Rajguru, Shukdeb, Shib Verma,Bijoy Singh and Ajoy Ghosh.
- ❑ In 1929 Mechuabazar conspiracy case occurred in Calcutta. Some revolutionaries accused in this conspiray case.

Delhi Conspiracy Case (1912 AD)

This incident was also called as Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy. It was organised by the Indian revolutionary underground in Bengal and Punjab and headed by Rashbehari Bose to assassinate the then Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge II. Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand and Avadh Behari were convicted and executed in the trial of this Delhi Conspiracy Case. Rash Behari Bose was main accused.



THE LORD HARDINGE, VICE-ROI DES IND





1. Mangal Pandey 2. Mahatma Gandhi
3. Bhagat Singh 4. Aurobindo Ghose



Khudiram Bose

V.D Savarkar



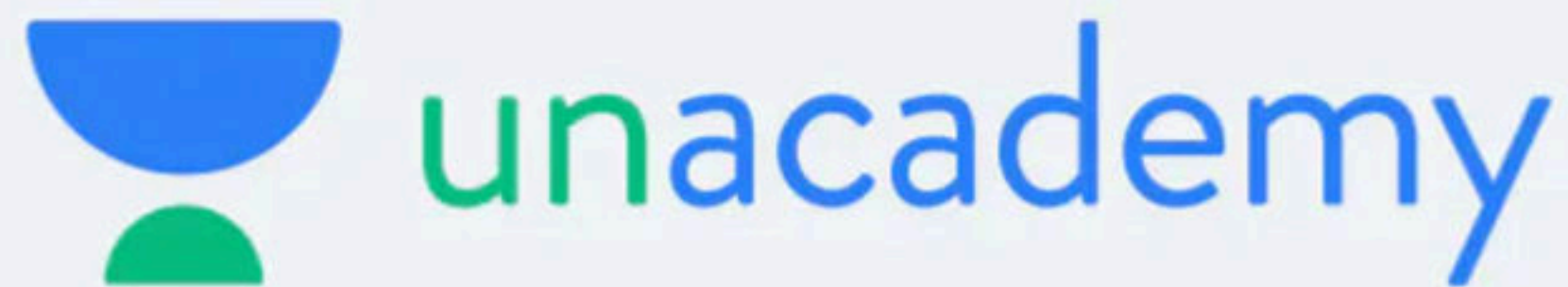
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LET'S CRACK IT



INDIAN

NATIONAL

MOVEMENT

REVOLUTIONARY
ACTIVITIES

DEBASISH SAHA

PLUS EDUCATOR OF HISTORY

M A IN HISTORY

GUIDING GOVERNMENT JOB

ASPIRANTS FOR MORE THAN 18 YEARS

AUTHOR OF WBCS OPTIONAL HISTORY



DSASIR

BARISHAL CONSPIRACY CASE (1913)



- ✓ It was a trial of Bengalis accused of inciting rebellion against the Raj.
- ✓ The police authorities Barishal, a district in the south eastern corner of Bengal , had reported that it had seized documents that carried a proposal of the Anushilan samiti to incite the Indian troops and kill the British in large numbers.
- ✓ Five of the accused including Pulin Behari Das, were transported to the Cellular jail in Andamans to serve long terms of imprisonment and the Anusilan samiti banned.

BARRAH DACOITY

- ✓ In 1908, Dhaka Anushilan samiti led by Pulin Behari Das organized the sensational Barrah dacoity, which was carried out in broad daylight at the residence of the Zamindar of Barrah.



KOMAGATA MARU INCIDENT (1914)

- ✓ Komagata Maru was the name of a ship which was carrying 376 passengers, mainly Sikh and Punjab Muslim would be immigrants, from Singapore to Vancouver.
- ✓ They were turned back by Canadian authorities after two months of privation and uncertainty.



KOMAGATA MARU INCIDENT (1914)

- ✓ It was generally believed that the Canadian authorities were influenced by the British government.
- ✓ The ship finally anchored at Budge budge of Calcutta in September 1914.
- ✓ In the ensuing conflict with the police at Budge budge near Calcutta, 22 persons died.



KOMAGATA MARU INCIDENT (1914)

- ✓ Gurdit Singh, the owner of the ship was pressurized to pay the charters duties in one go. He said he would do so after selling the cargo, but the ship was not allowed to unsold its cargo. The Indians of Vancouver started agitations against Government.



KOMAGATA MARU INCIDENT (1914)

- ✓ After some confrontation only 24 passengers were admitted to Canada and the ship was forced back to India carrying rest all.

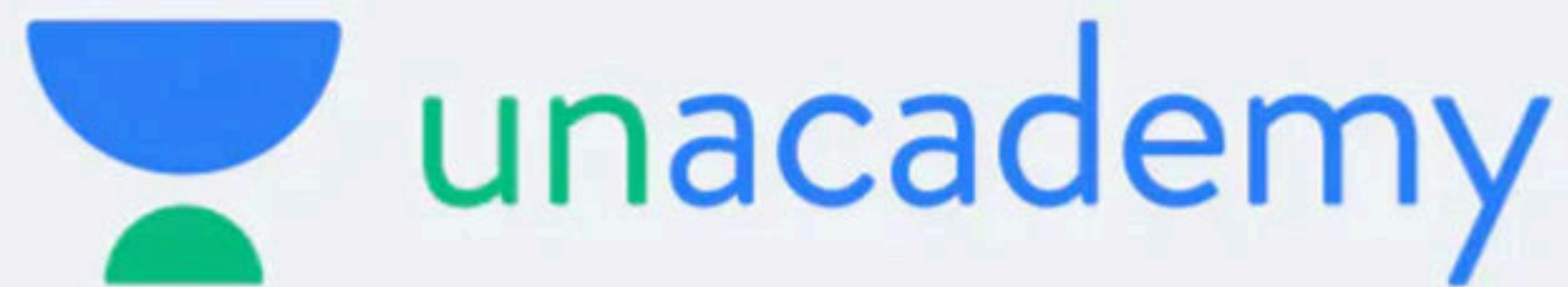


KOMAGATA MARU INCIDENT (1914)

- ✓ After a return voyage , the Komagata maru docked at Budge budge. Here, the British Government treated this passengers as rebels. The ship wahis searched and the Sikhs were hearded in trains to force them back to Punjab. When some of them refused , police open fire killing 19/22 people were jailed. This incident also famous as "Budge budge riot or Komagata Maru incident







LET'S CRACK IT

REVOLUTIONARY TERRORISM FACT SHEET

- ✓ Followers of Wahabi Movement (started in India by SyedAhmed of Raebareli) were active in terrorist activities. On September 20, 1871 Abdullah (said to be a Wahabi) was hanged for killing Mr. Norman, the Calcutta Judge, who was trying a Wahabi Amir Khan in a case.
- ✓ Another Wahabi, Sher Ali stabbed the Viceroy, Lord Mayo in the Andaman in 1872.

- ✓ Ram Singh Kuka, founder of the Namdharisect attempt to set up a small-scale parallel government in some areas of Punjab but it was brutally repressed Ram Singh, himself, was arrested in 1872 and sent to Rangoon.
- ✓ In 1876, Basudev Balwant Phadke attempted to raise a violent standard of Revolt in Maharashtra with the help of Ramoshi Tribal's of the region. He was captured on 1879 and the revolt ended.

- ✓ In June 1897, the Chapekar Brothers – Damodar and Balkrishna, killed two British Officials Rand and Ayerst. Rand, the Plague commissioner of Poona, had gained notoriety for oppressive actions, while searching houses of people in the name of enforcing sanitary regulations, after the outbreak of Plague in Poona. Both the brothers were executed. The third brother Vasudeva who had killed the informers against his brothers were also hanged.

- ✓ In 1902, the Calcutta Anushilan Samity came into existence followed by Dhaka Anushilan Samity that came into being in 1905. The trained members in physical drill, lathi-play and social work. In Bengal revolutionary feelings were Anushilan Samitis which had 500 branches and nearly 20,000 members. Under the inspection of P. Mitra and Pulin Das.

- ✓ In 1906, the Bengali weekly Yugantar was founded. It preached fearlessness, violence and legitimacy of lathi for winning independence.
- ✓ Aurobindo Ghosh encouraged the revolutionaries and the Manicktala garden House of the four Aurobindo brothers was the centre of a bomb conspiracy case.

- ✓ In Maharashtra Ganesh Savarkar and his younger brother Vinayak Savarkar founded the Mitra Melaa secret society. It was later changed into the Abhinava Bharat. The Nasik District magistrate Jackson was killed by one of the twenty Browning Pistols sent by Vinayak Savarkar from Paris to India. He later encouraged sedition and sought to revive the memories of the 1857 war of independence. Poona, Nasik and Bombay became centres of revolutionary activities.

- ✓ In 1905, Shyamji Krishna Verma founded the India Home Rule Society in London. In 1906, he set up the India House in London which became a place for holding meetings of Indian Nationalists.
- ✓ Shyamji founded a monthly organ Indian Sociologist to spread his views.
- ✓ In 1907, he shifted to Paris. He was assisted by S.R Ranaa Gujrati merchant in Paris and others.

- ✓ Madam Cama propagated the message of a free India through her Vande Mataram, published from Geneva.
- ✓ The revolutionary terrorism acquired a real force in India around 1907–08 and the launch of this trend in India is generally identified with the throwing of a bomb in April 1908 by Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chakravarty on a carriage of Kingsford, the unpopular Judge of Muzaffarpur. But unfortunately the carriage was carrying two British ladies (of Kenedy family) who were inadvertently killed.

- ✓ Kingsford the district Judge of Muzaffarpur, who as the former Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, was targeted because he was infamous for passing Judgements of Corporeal punishments on Indian nationalists..
- ✓ Prafulla Chaki shot himself dead rather than he arrested. But Khudiram Bose was arrested on 11th August 1908, Khudiram was hanged to become the youngest martyr.

- ✓ The government targeted the Maniktala Garden society. Bhupendranath Dutta, BarindraKumar Ghosh, Hemchandra Kanungo etc. were among its important members.
- ✓ Another case in which the revolutionaries were tried was the Alipur Bomb Conspiracy case. It was in this case that Aurobindo, along with fifty-five others were tried. Although Aurobindo was acquitted but his brother and several others were sentenced to deportation and harsh prison terms.

- ✓ Rash Behari Bose organised a daring attempt on the life of the Viceroy Lord Hardinge as he entered Delhi on 23rd December 1912 at the time of procession on the occasion of the inauguration of Delhi as the new Capital of India. Viceroy sustained some injury while his escort was killed.
- ✓ Although Rash Behari Bose managed to escape Amir Chand, Awadh Bihari and Basanta Kumar Biswas were arrested and later executed for organising this Delhi Conspiracy.

- ✓ In Rajasthan, the revolutionaries operated under leadership of Bharat Keshari Singh Gopal Singh etc.
- ✓ Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Siva, V.V.S Aiyer were some of the leaders who preached revolutionary ideas in South India.
- ✓ On March 13, 1908 there was a riot in Tinnevelly at the arrest of Subramania Siva and Chidambaram Pillai.
- ✓ On June 17, 1911, Vanchilyer shot dead Ashe, the district magistrate of Tinnevelly and later shot himself also to death.

- ✓ Another significant event of the period took place on 13 November 1909 when a bomb was thrown at Ahmedabad on the carriage of Lord Minto, the viceroy and Lady Minto.
- ✓ Madam Cama the grandmother of Indian revolutionary movement attended the international socialist conference held in Germany in 1907 as Indian representative and unfurled the national Flag of India in a resolution urged all the freedom loving nations of the world for their help to Indian patriots in their glorious efforts to overthrow the foreign yoke.

- ✓ In London, Madan Lal Dhingra killed Curzon Wylie the Political A.D.C at the India office on 1st July 1909.
- ✓ Dhingra aged only 27, was executed on August 17, 1909.
- ✓ In 1910, in Europe there were Indian Revolutionaries like Shyamji Krishna Verma, Madam Cama, Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, S.R Rana, Lala Hardayal and V.V.S Aiyer. But soon this group became diffused.

- ✓ Lala Hardayal went to U.S.A in 1911.
- ✓ He founded Gadar Party on June 2, 1913, in San Francisco with the help of Indian immigrants for preparing for India's liberation.
- ✓ The Gadar Party tried to spread revolutionary ideas among Indians living in U.S.A, Canada and Europe.

- ✓ Attempts were also made to spread disaffection in the army under the inspection of Rash Bihari Bose and V.G Pingle. February 21, 1915 was fixed as the day for beginning the revolt but due to the actions of informers the plan was foiled. Pingle was executed.
- ✓ Besides Har Dayal some of the prominent persons associated with the Gadar Party were Sohan Singh Bhakna, Gurumukh Singh, Kartar Singh Sarava, Rahamat Ali etc.

- ✓ The front page of each issue of *Gadar* carried the slogan *Angrezi Raj ki Kacha Chittha*.
- ✓ An attempt was made to defy Canadian immigration laws which forbade entry to all except those who made a direct passage in their ship. *Gurdit Singh*, chartered a ship *Komagata Maru* and with 376 Indians it set for Vancouver.
- ✓ *Zimmerman Plan* was formulated by *Virendranath Chattapadhyaya*, *Bhupendranath Dutta* and *Lala Hardayal*.

- ✓ In Bengal, revolutionary societies became active, especially the Yugantar and Anushilan. In January 1924, an attempt was made to assassinate Sir Charles Tegart the head police commissioner of Calcutta but through an error another Englishman, Dey, was killed by Gopinath Saha who was captured, tried and executed.

- ✓ In October 1924 a group of revolutionaries led by Ram Prasad Bismil, Jogesh Chatterjee and Sachindra Nath Sanyal met at Kanpur and founded the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) to organise an armed revolution and established a Federal Republic of the United States of India.
- ✓ In order to finance the organisation The HRA leaders decided to organise against the Govt. the most sensational of these being Kakori Robbery.

- ✓ On 9th August, 1925, revolutionaries held up train (8 Down Mail) from Saharanpur to Lucknow at Kakori (Near Lucknow) and looted its official railway cash.
- ✓ The revolutionaries were tried in the kakori conspiracy Case.
- ✓ Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri were executed in 1927. Four others were sent to Andaman for life and 17 were awarded long terms imprisonments.

- ✓ Among HRA, Chandrasekhar Azad alone succeed in evading arrest. This was a severe setback to the revolutionaries in northern India.
- ✓ In 1928, the young revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, Bhagawati Charan Vohra, Sukhdev, Bejoy Kumar Sinha, Shiv Verma Jaidev Kumar etc. again recognised the HRA under the leadership of Chandrasekhar Azad. They were also influenced by socialist ideas.

- ✓ On 9th and 10th September 1928, revolutionaries of North India met at Pheroz shah Kotla ground in Delhi and changed the name of the party Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (Army) (HSRA) and accepted Socialism as their official goal.
- ✓ On 17th December 1928, Bhagat Singh, Chandrasekhar Azad and Rajguru assassinated Saunders at Lahore, a police official involved in the lathi charge / death of Lala Lajpat Rai.

- ✓ On April 8, 1929, a bomb was thrown in the Central Legislative Assembly at New Delhi by Bhagat Singh and B.K Dutta to protest against the passage of the Public Safety Bill and Trade Dispute Bill. The objective was not to kill but to make a deaf hear.
- ✓ In December 1929, there was a daring but abortive attempt to blow up the special train in which the Viceroy Lord Irwin was travelling to Delhi.

- ✓ One of the conspiracy case prisoners, Jatin Das was fasting against the harsh conditions of political prisoners in Jail died on 64th day of the fast.
- ✓ Bhagatsingh, Sikhdev and Rajguru were executed on 23rd March 1931, even after Mahatma had pleaded with the viceroy to commute sentence, but in vain.

- ✓ One of the most spectacular acts of revolutionaries in Bengal was a raid on the police armoury at Chittagong on April 18, 1930. Sixty odd revolutionaries headed by Surya Sen, a school teacher and the secretary of the Chittagong District Congress Committee, conducted the raid. They announced that a Provisional Revolutionary Govt. had been formed. They disrupted the telegraph, telephone and train communication, but left Chittagong town for a safer sanctuary in the Chittagong hill ranges.

- ✓ Three days later, they were surrounded by a large contingent of British Troops. 12 revolutionaries were killed, but the British troops had more than eighty casualties. Surya Sen and some of the colleagues managed to escape to neighbouring villages which gave them shelter. 3 days later Surya Sen was captured, tried and hanged and his companies were awarded life imprisonment.

- ✓ Two school girls of Comilla, Santi Ghosh and Suniti Chowdhury shot dead District Magistrate Mr. Stevens. Kalpana Dutta was arrested and tried along with Surya Sen.

- ✓ With the death of Chandrasekhar Azad on February 27, 1931 the revolutionary movement in Northern India came to a virtual end. Surya Sen's martyrdom marked the virtual collapse of revolutionary terrorism in Bengal. Sachindra Nath Sanyal wrote 'BandiJivan'. BhagatSingh wrote Why I am an Atheist.