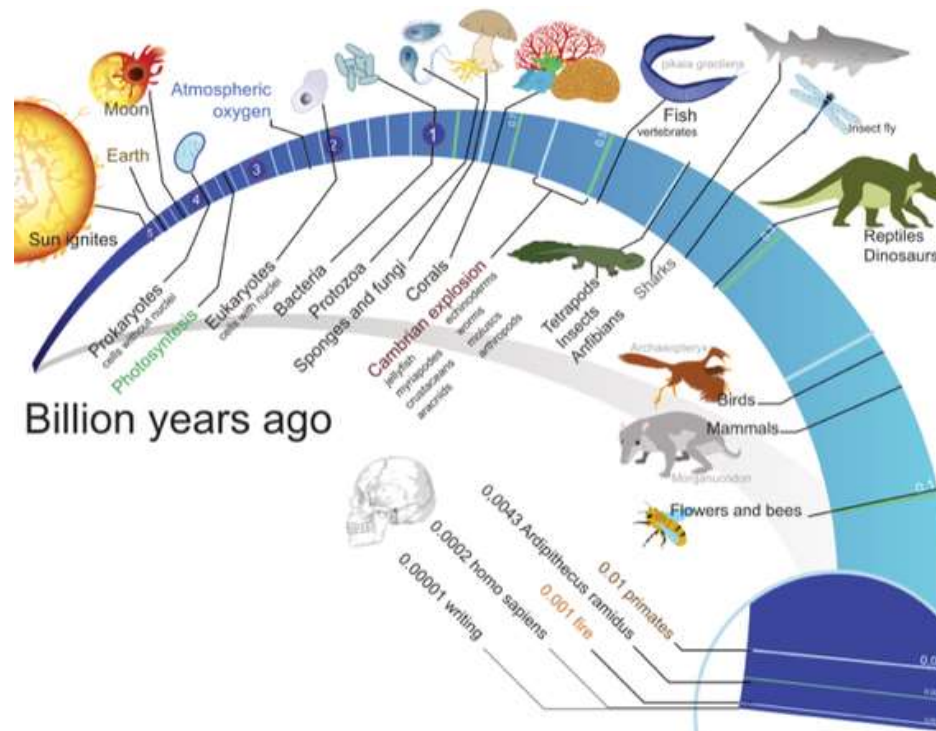
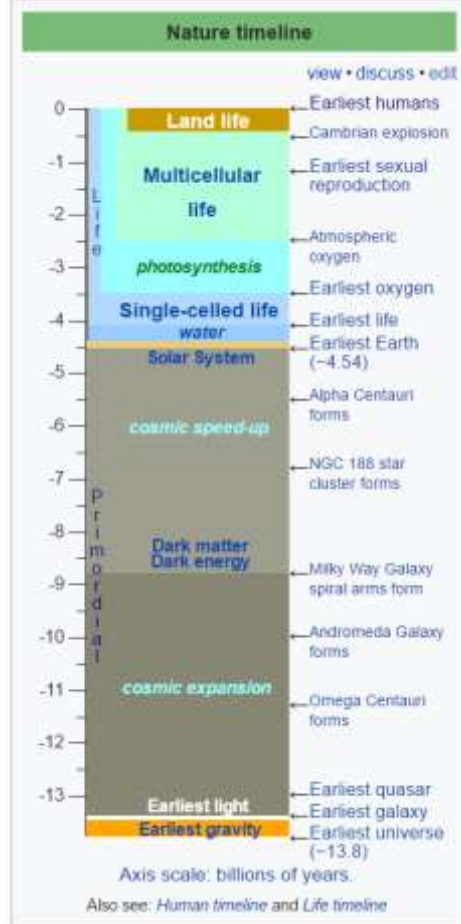
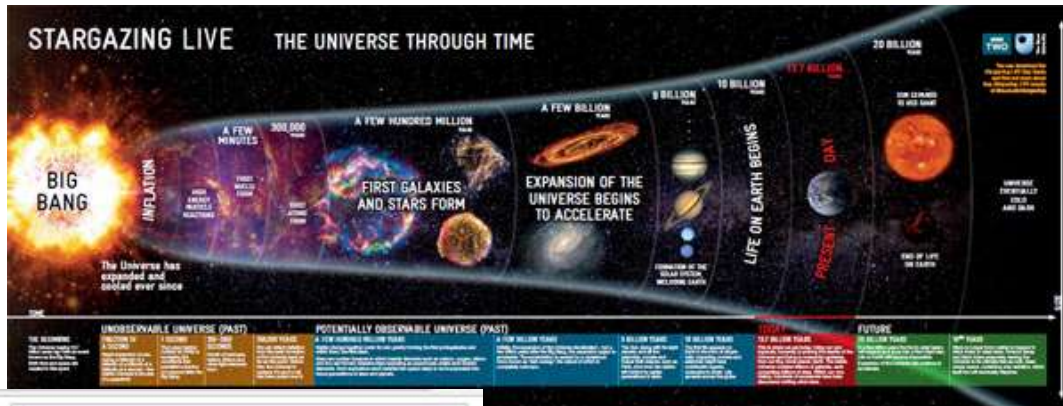


UNIVERSE and Evolution



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4eKljjkONVY&t=249s>

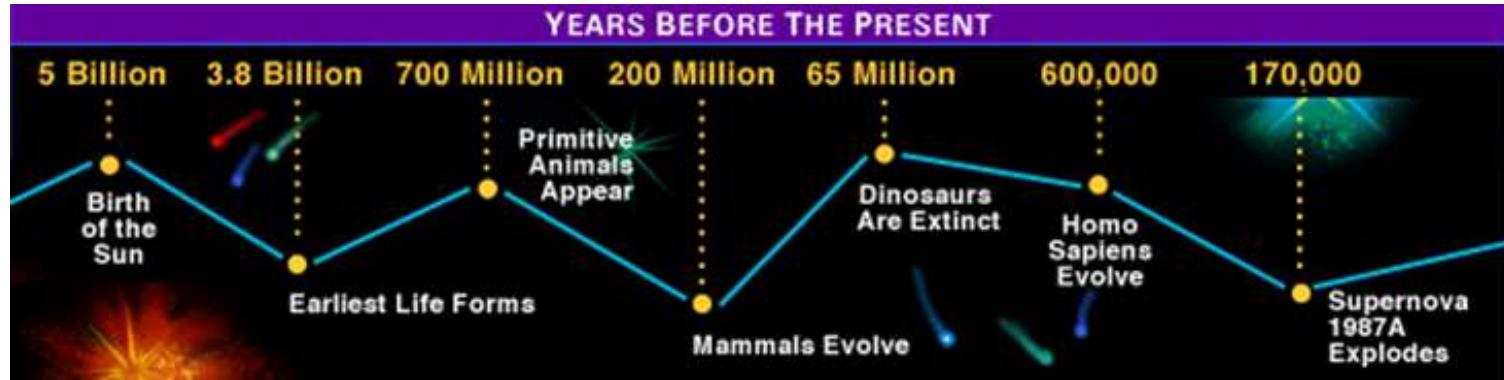
What is the difference between the following terms?

- Solar system
- galaxy
- Universe

Our Solar System consists of our star, the Sun, and its orbiting planets (including Earth), along with numerous moons, asteroids, comet material, rocks, and dust. Our Sun is just one star among the hundreds of billions of stars in our Milky Way Galaxy.

Galaxies come in many sizes. The Milky Way is big, but some galaxies, like our Andromeda Galaxy neighbor, are much larger.

The universe is all of the galaxies – billions of them



World History

World History

Old stone Age Paleolithic	Mid Stone Age Mesolithic	New Stone Age Neolithic
2.5 million- 200, 000 years	200,000-10,000 BC	10,000- 3000 BC
First Use of stone tools; evolution of humans from ape- like creatures; human learn to control fire	First biologically modern humans; first evidence of abstract thought; Homosapiens leave Africa and spread to all corners of the Globe;contact with Neanderthals	First Permanent Settlement; taming Begins; first civilisation develops in Sumer and Egypt; invention of the wheel, plow, and sail, first evidence of writing; history begins

World History

The Minoan civilization was an Aegean Bronze Age civilization on the island of Crete and other Aegean islands that flourished from approximately 3650 to 1400 BC, belonging to a period of Greek history preceding both the Mycenaean civilization and Ancient Greece.

Indus Valley Civilisation (Pakistan)

Minoans (crete)-present day Greek

Old Egyptian Kingdom

Sumerians(Mesopotamians)-present day Iraq and Kuwait

Akkadian Empire

Early Bronze Age

2900 -2800BC

2800-2700 BC

2700-2600
BC

2600-2500
BC

2500-2400
BC

2400-2300
BC

2300-2200
BC

2200-2100
BC

First Egyptian
Dynasty

Methuselah
Tree
Germinates
Oldest tree
still living

Tea is
Invented in
China

Indus Valley
Civilisation
blossoms

Great
Pyramid built
in Egypt

Semites
integrate into
Sumerian

Worlds first
Empire
(Akkadian)-
Sumerian

Sargon the
Great Akkad

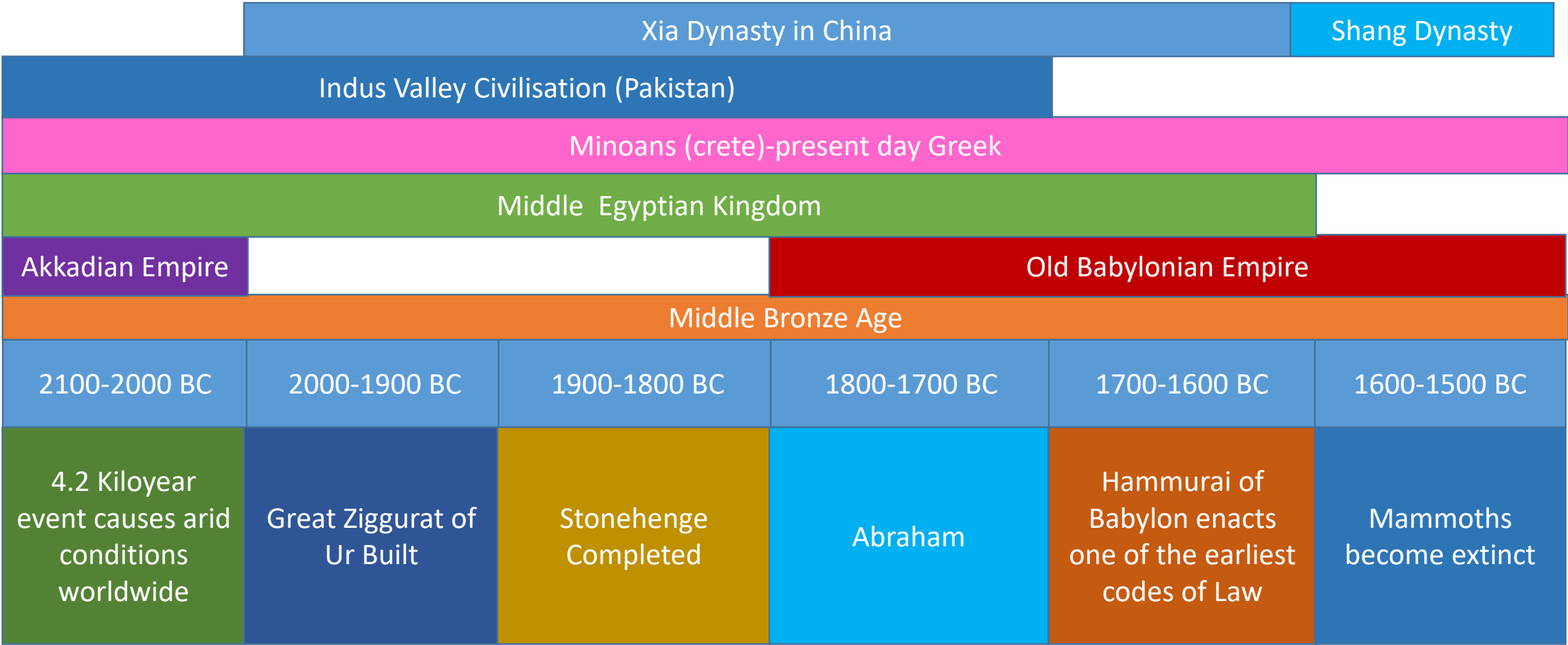


Methuselah is a 4,848-year-old[1] Great Basin bristlecone pine (Pinus longaeva) tree growing high in the White Mountains of Inyo County in eastern California.

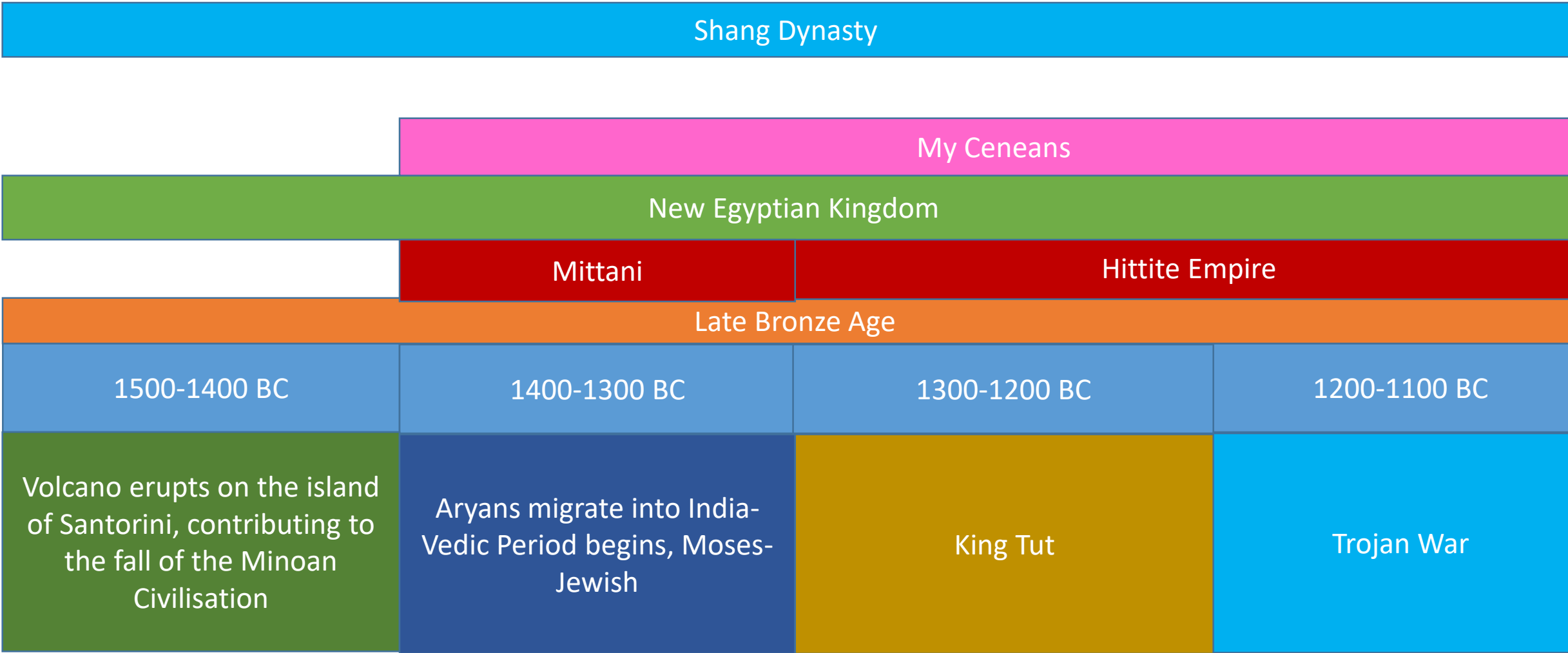
Sargon of Akkad was the first ruler of the Semitic-speaking Akkadian Empire, known for his conquests of the Sumerian city-states in the 24th to 23rd centuries BC.



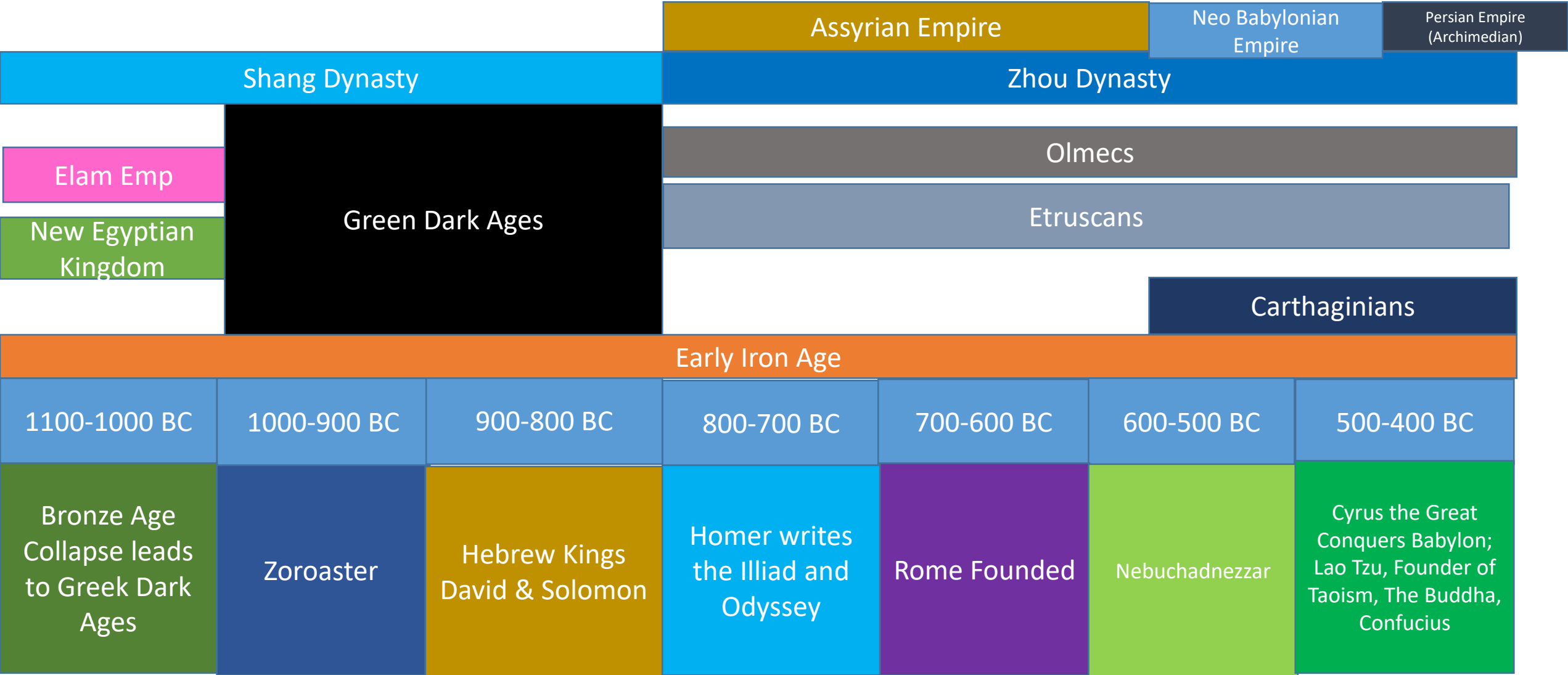
World History



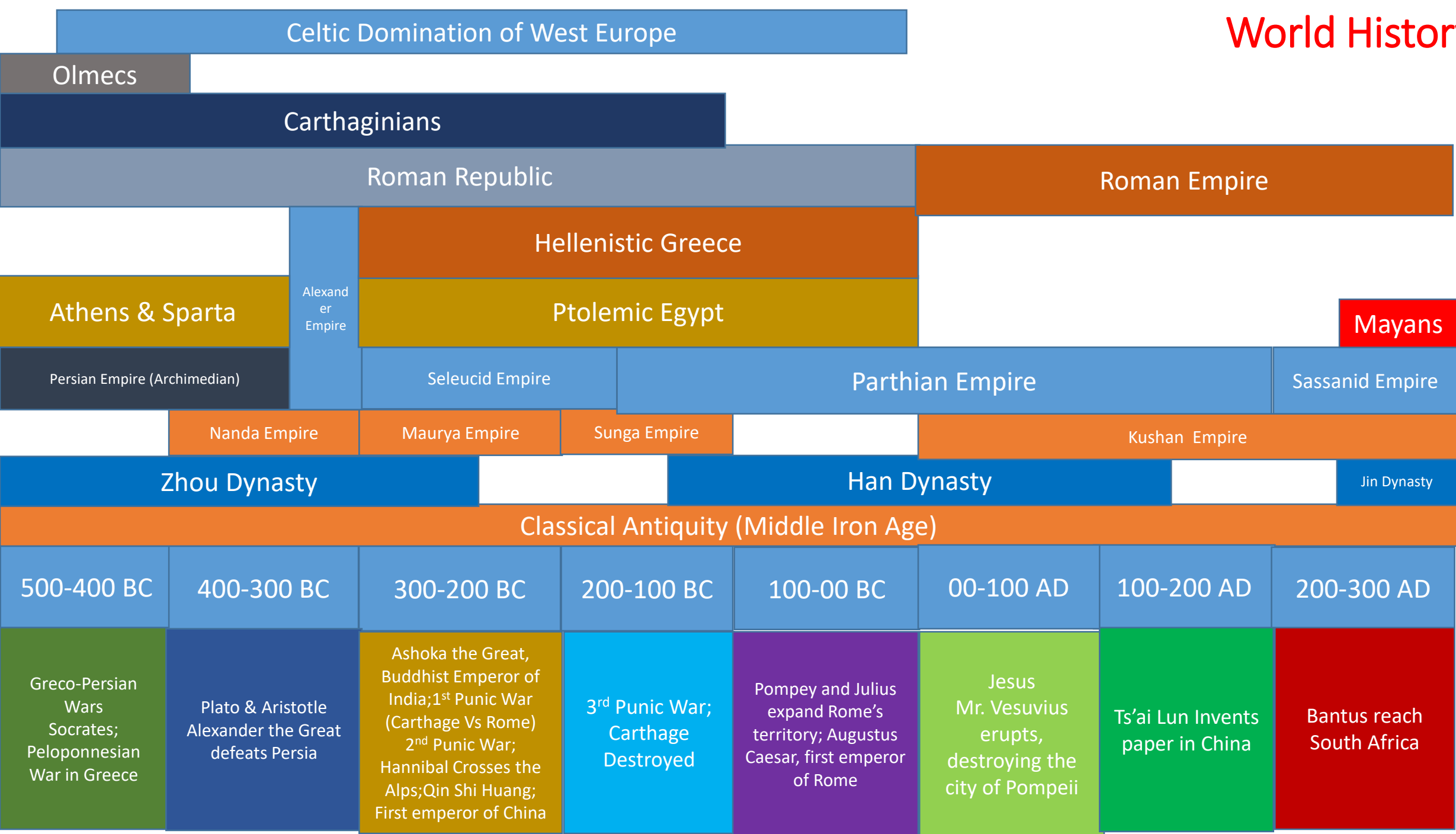
World History



World History



World History



World History

Western Roman Empire

Eastern Roman Empire

Huns

Mayans

Sassanid Empire

Gupta Empire

Jin Dynasty

Late Antiquity (Late Iron Age)

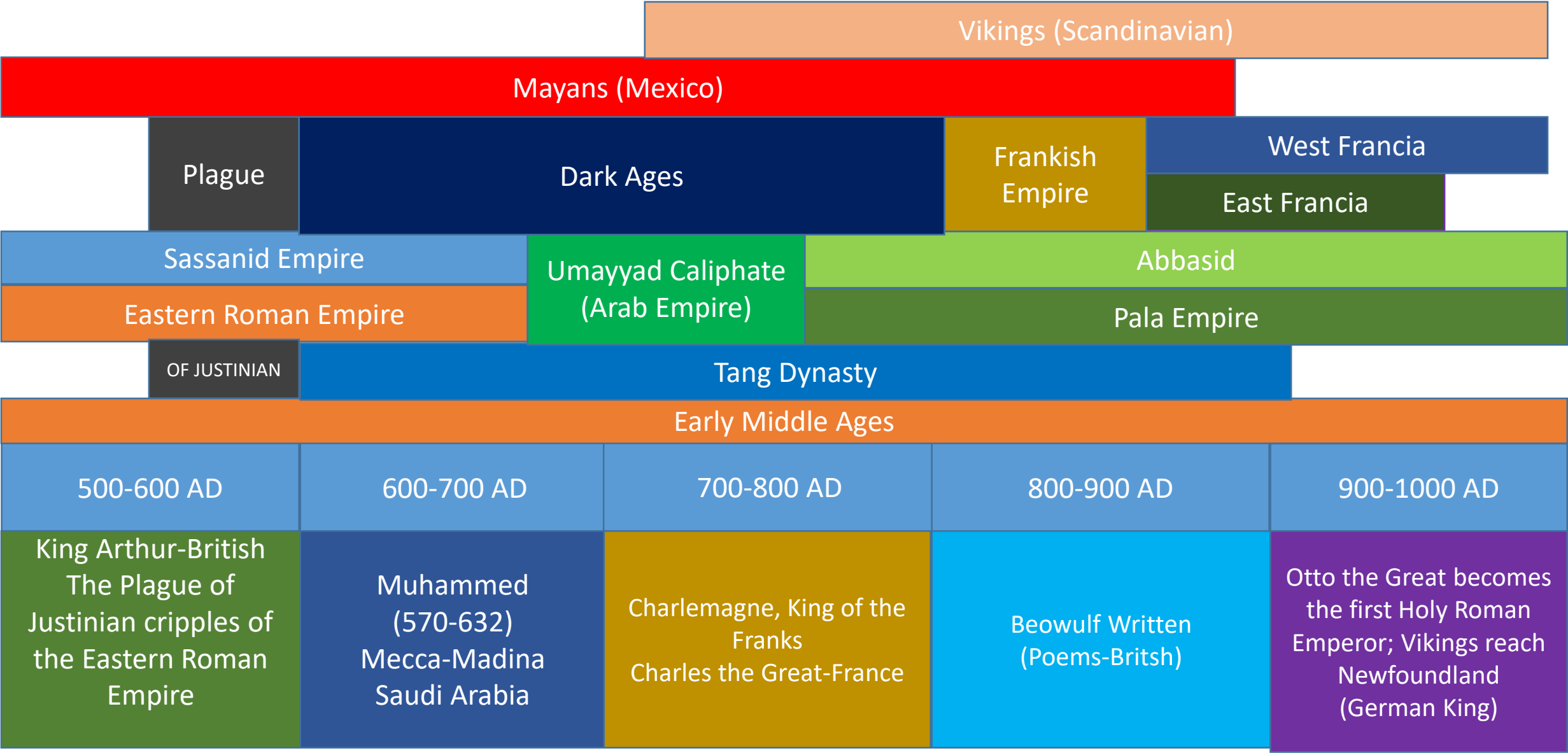
300-400 AD

400-500 AD

Constantine embraces Christianity
Barbarian tribes start to migrate into Roman territory

Rome sacked by the Goths; St. Augustine; Attila the Hun
Anglo- Saxons migrate to England

World History



World History

Normans (Region in France)

Plant Agenets (English –Henry II sadopted Sir Name)

Capetian Dynasty in France

Byzantine Empire (Eastern Roman Empire)

Mongal Empire

Death

Aztecs &
Incas

Arab Empire

Ottoman Empire

Song Dynasty

Ming Dynasty

Khmer Empire (combodia)

High and Late Middle Ages (Early Renaissance)

1000 -1100AD

1100-1200 AD

1200-1300 AD

1300-1400 AD

1400-1500 AD

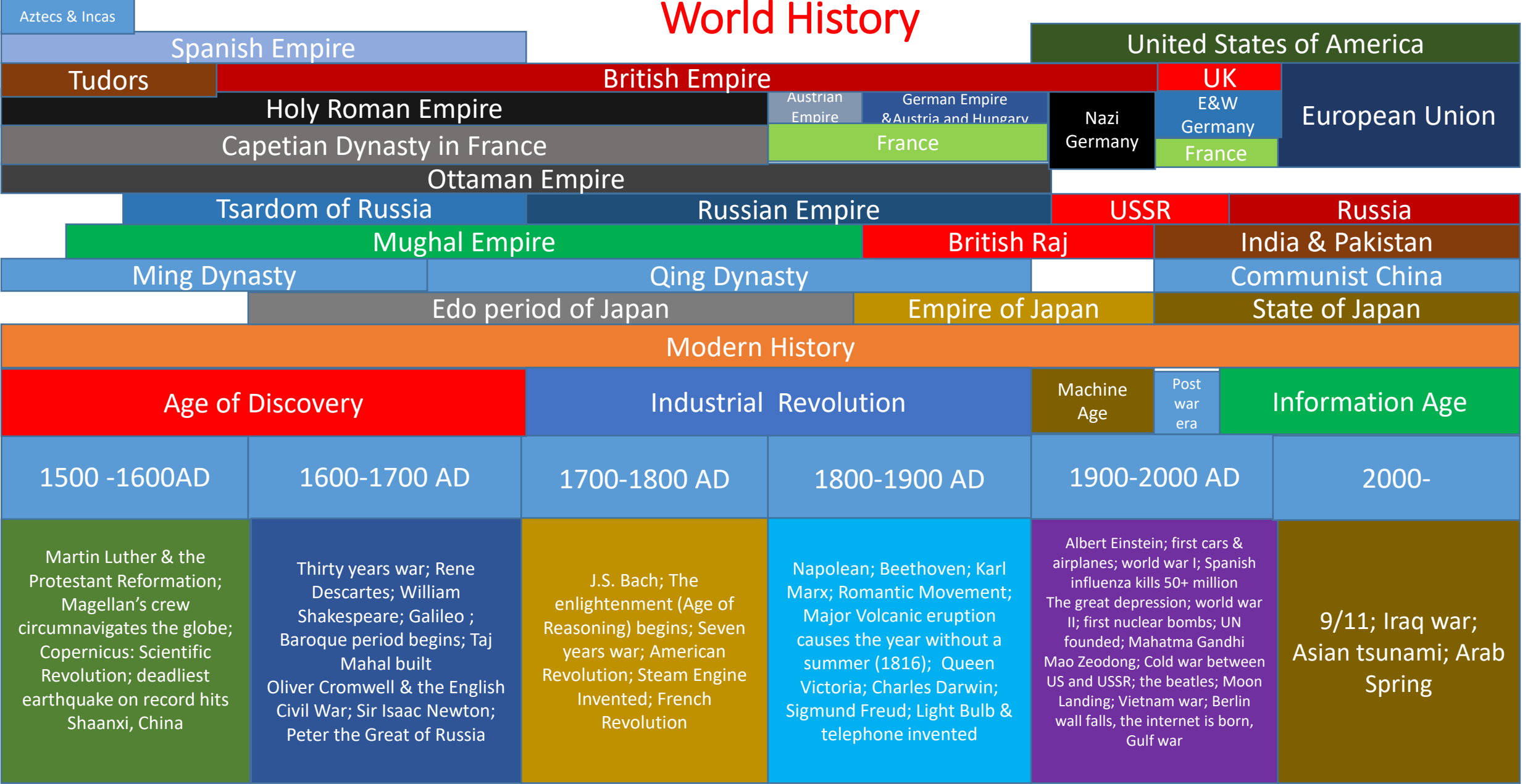
The Great Schism splits the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church; William the Conqueror Conquers England (William from Norman-France)

First Crusade
(Capturing Jerusalem)

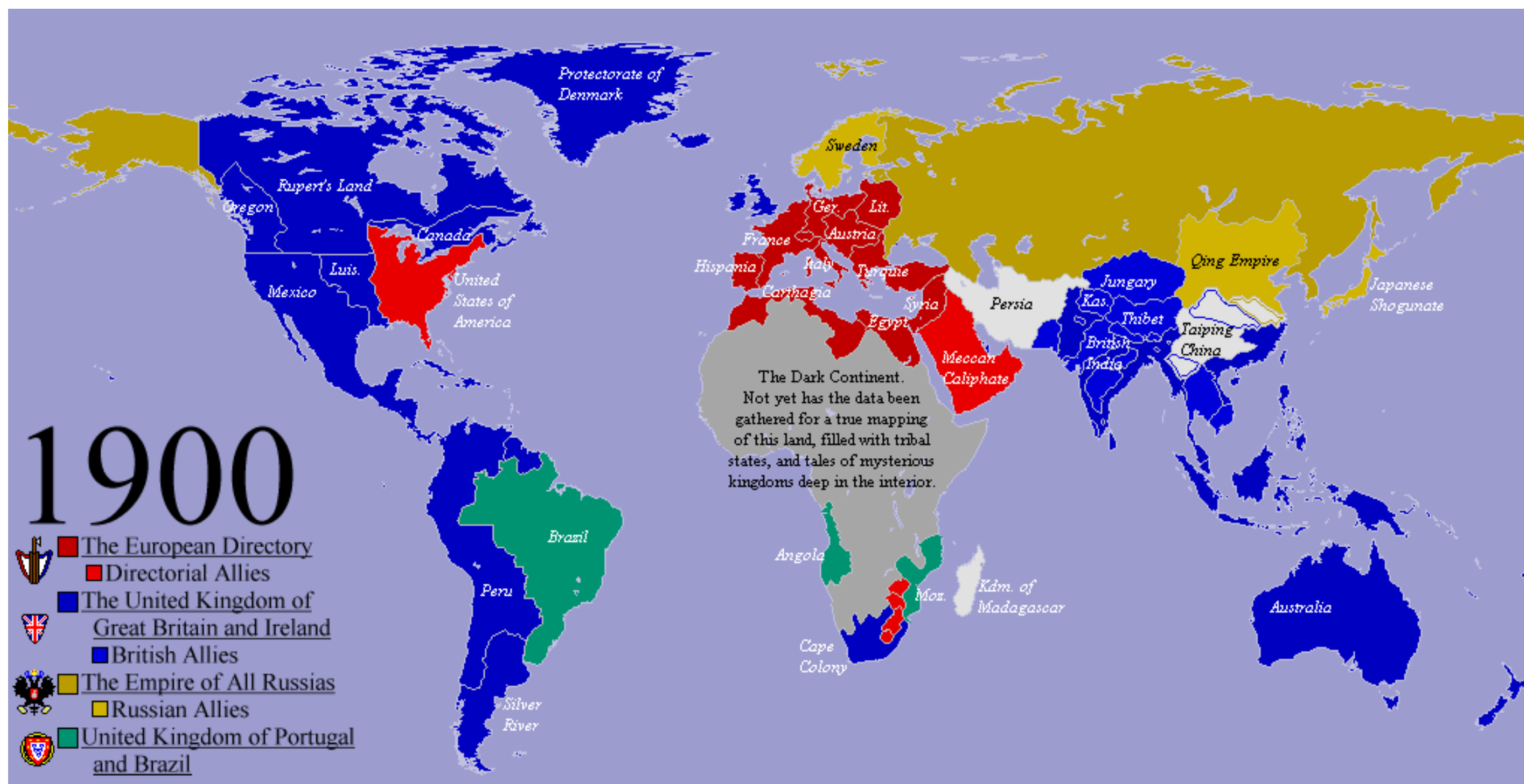
Mongol Leader Genghis Khan builds the largest contiguous empire in History; St. Thomas Aquinas

Hundred Year's War Begins; The Black Death (2nd Bubonic Plague) Kills about 50% of Europe's Population (war between England & France for French throne)

Gutenberg Invents the modern printing press; Da Vinci, war of the Roses, Columbus crosses the Atlantic; Spanish inquisition



World Map 1900



World Map 1945

THE WORLD IN 1945

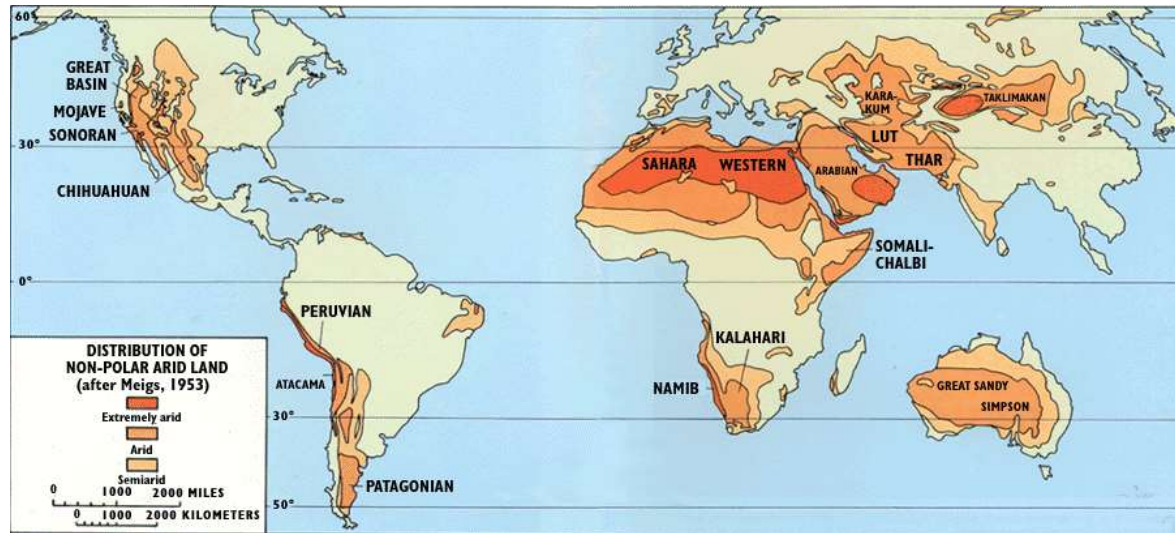


World Map 2016

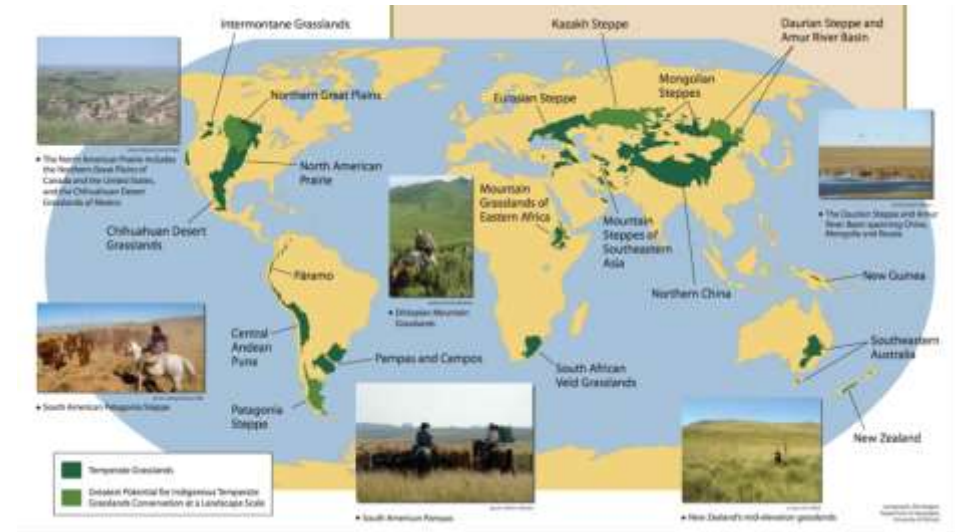


World Geography

Deserts

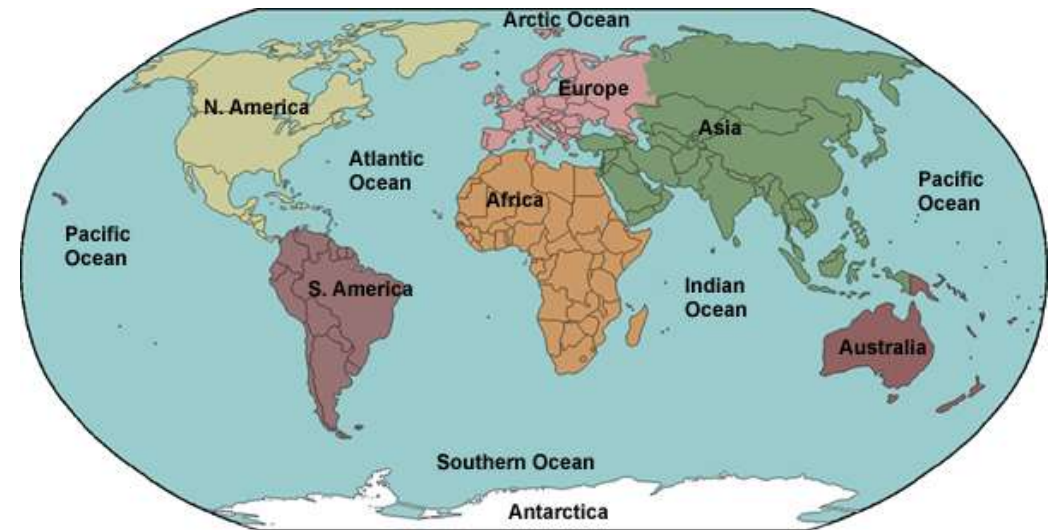


Grass Lands



Mountains

The world distribution of young fold mountains, active volcanoes and earthquake zones.

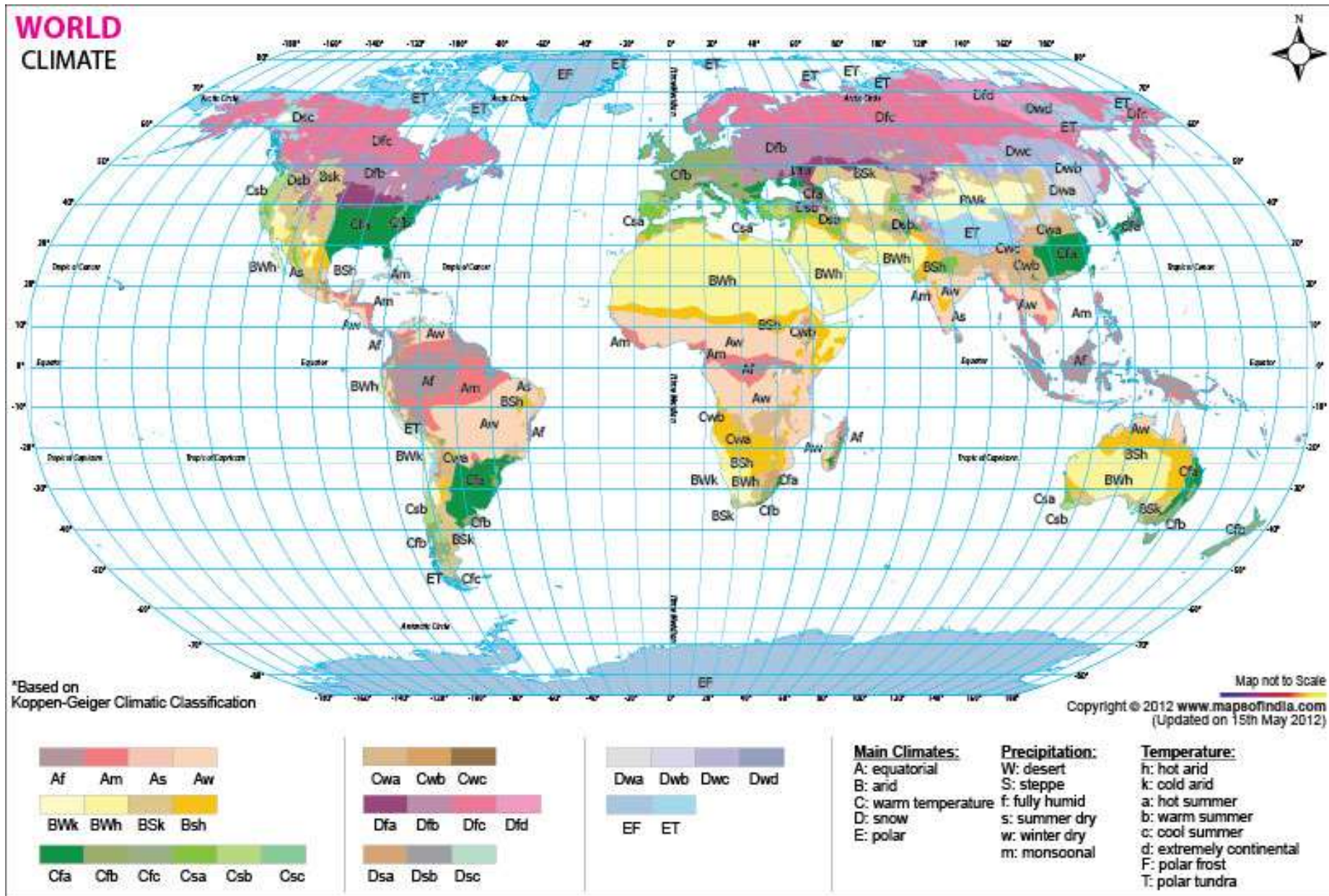


Oceans

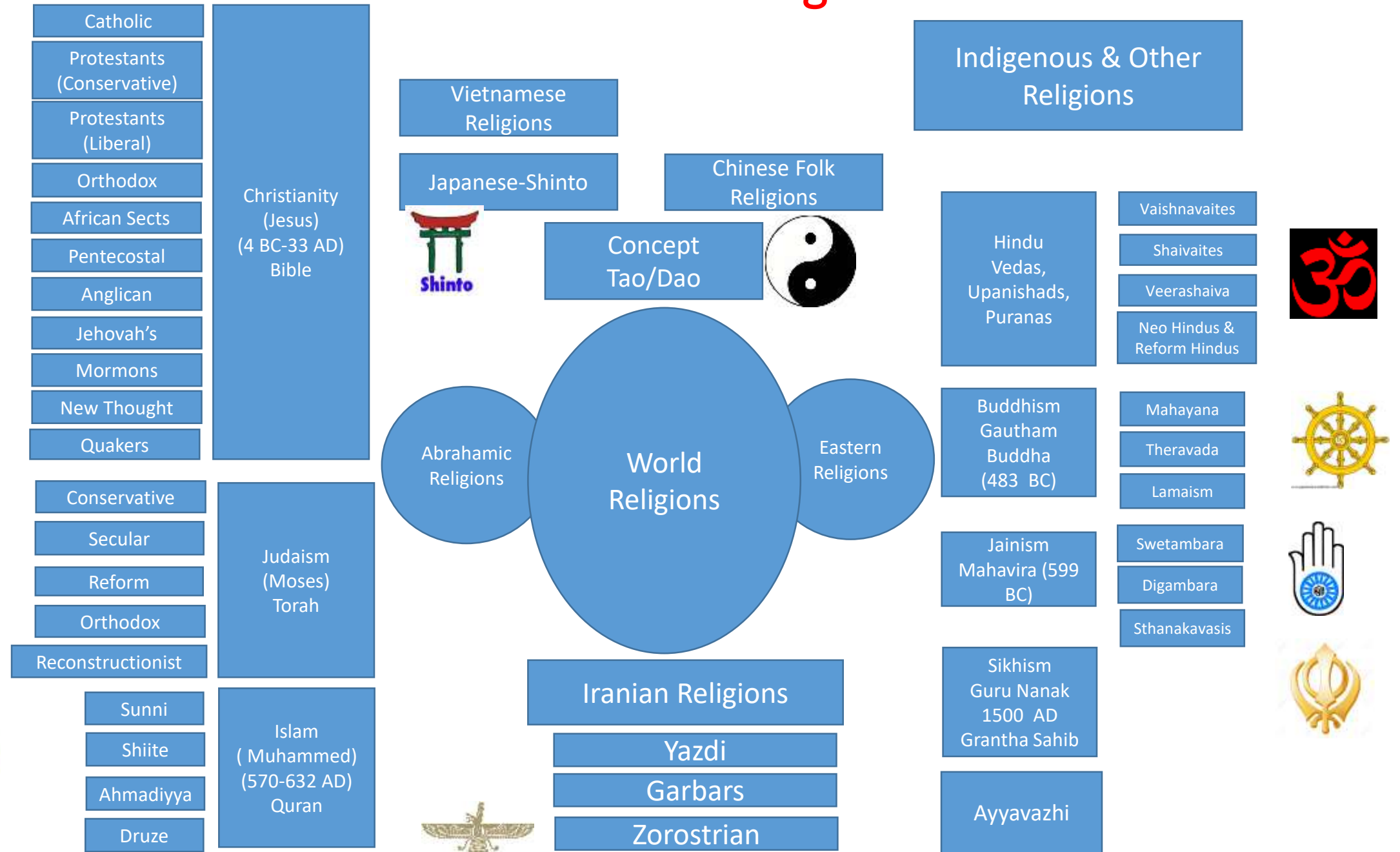
Main Seas of the World



World Climate



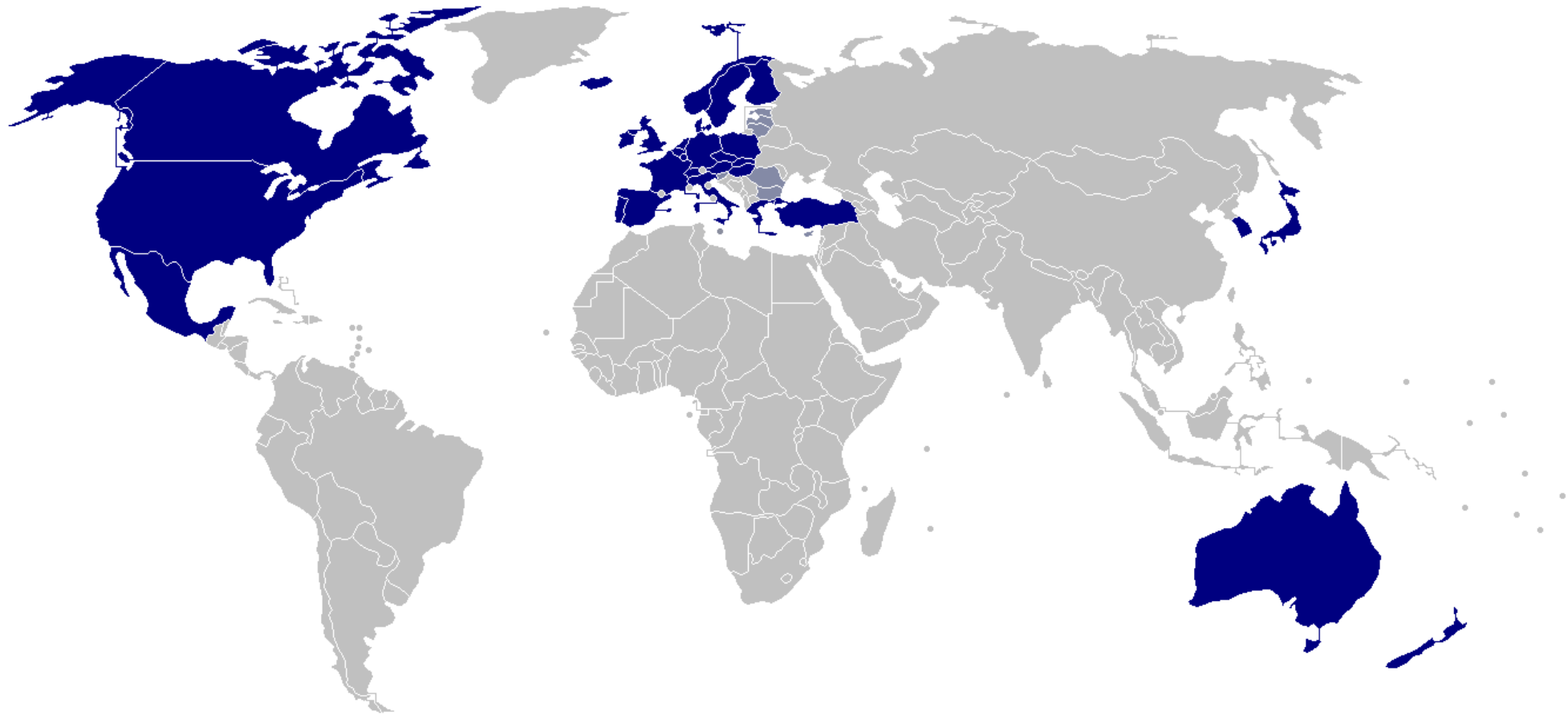
World Religions



Influential World Leaders



OECD Countries



G20 Countries



G8 Countries



NATO Countries

NATO's 28 member countries

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was created in 1949

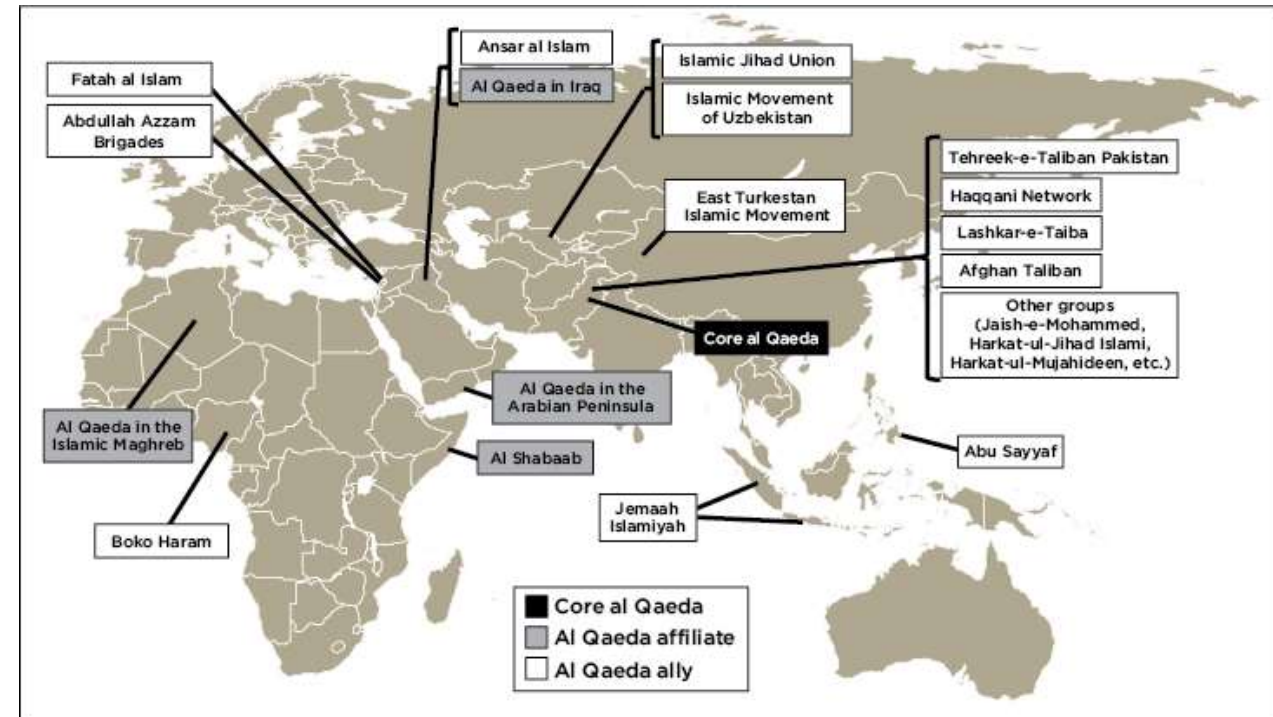


Top 10 Economies in the World



Terrorism and Terror Organisation

TURBULENT HOMES FOR TERROR



Nobel Prize and Nobel Laureates



Facts

Known for: The inventor of dynamite and holder of 355 patents.

Born: 21 October 1833.

Died: 10 December 1896.

Languages: Spoke five languages fluently at the age of 17.

Professions: Swedish chemist, inventor, engineer, entrepreneur, business man, author and pacifist.

Fortune: In his will he left 31 million SEK (today about 265 million dollar) to fund the prizes.

What Do the Nobel Laureates Receive?

The Nobel Diplomas

Each Nobel Diploma is a unique work of art, created by renowned Swedish and Norwegian artists and calligraphers.

[More about the Nobel Diplomas](#)

The Nobel Medals

The Nobel medals show the image of Alfred Nobel on the face. The image on the reverse varies according to the institution awarding the prize.

[More about the Nobel Medals](#)

The Nobel Prize Amount

The Nobel Prize amount for 2018 was set at SEK 6.0 million per full Nobel Prize. Until 1988, in principle more than three persons could share a Nobel Prize, but this never happened in practice.

[More about the Nobel Prize Amount](#)



The Nobel Prize in Physics

110 Nobel Prizes to 204 Laureates between 1901 and 2018.

• All Nobel Prizes and Physics Laureates
• Facts and figures on the Physics Prize

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry

108 Nobel Prizes to 175 Laureates between 1901 and 2018.

• All Nobel Prizes and Chemistry Laureates
• Facts and figures on the Chemistry Prize

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

107 Nobel Prizes to 211 Laureates between 1901 and 2018.

• All Nobel Prizes and Medicine Laureates
• Facts and figures on the Medicine Prize

The Nobel Prize in Literature

109 Nobel Prizes to 113 Laureates between 1901 and 2018.

• All Nobel Prizes and Literature Laureates
• Facts and figures on the Literature Prize

The Nobel Peace Prize

97 Nobel Prizes to 130 Laureates between 1901 and 2018.

• All Nobel Peace Prizes and Laureates
• Facts and figures on the Peace Prize

The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel

48 Prizes to 70 Laureates between 1969 and 2018.

• All Prizes and Laureates in Economic Sciences
• Facts and figures on the Prize in Economic Sciences

Awards: 579 Prizes to 911 Laureates

Prize categories: 6

Awarded women: 48

Awarded organizations: 23

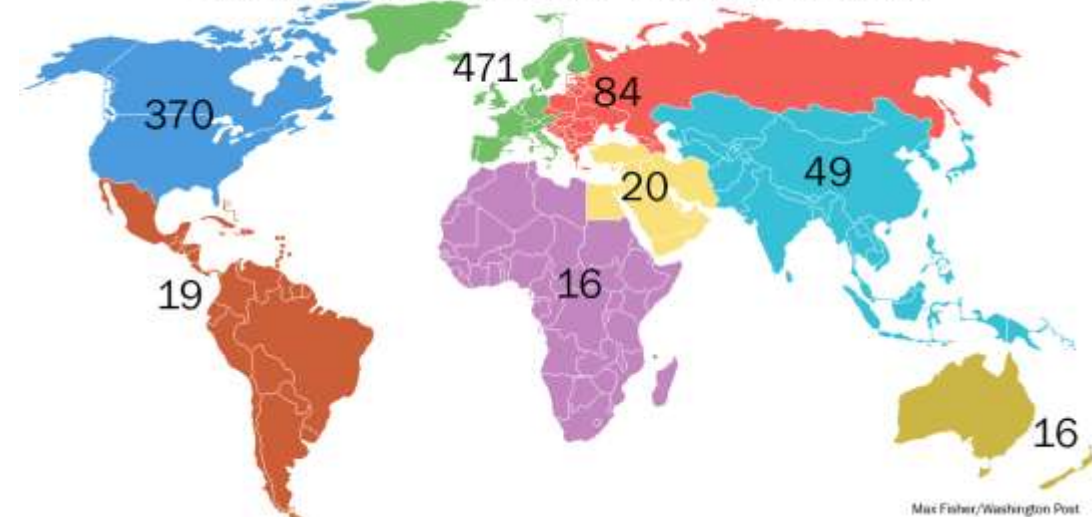
Multiple Nobel Laureates: 6

Average age of a Laureate: 59

Age of youngest Laureate: 17

Age of oldest Laureate: 90

Nobel laureates since 1901, by region



Marc Fisher/Washington Post

United Nations

The United Nations has set up six "principal organs":

Principal organs of the United Nations ^[4]

UN General Assembly

- Deliberative assembly of all U.N. member states (each country has one vote) -



- may resolve non-compulsory recommendations to states, or suggestions to the U.N.S.C. (not a Parliament)
- decides on the admission of new members, on proposal of the U.N.S.C.
- adopts the budget
- elects the non-permanent members of the U.N.S.C., all members of Economic and Social Council, on the proposal of the U.N.S.C. the U.N. Secretary General, and the 15 judges of the I.C.J.

UN Secretariat

- Administrative organ of the U.N. - its chairman is the UN Secretary General -



- supports the other U.N. bodies administratively, e.g. in the organization of conferences, writing reports and studies, and the preparation of the budget-plan
- its chairman - the U.N. Secretary General - is elected by the U.N. General Assembly for a five-year mandate and is the most important representative of the U.N.
- beside its headquarters in New York City it has three main offices in Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna

International Court of Justice

- Universal court for international law (based in The Hague) -



- decides disputes between states that recognize its jurisdiction and creates legal opinions
- the 15 judges are elected by the U.N. General Assembly for nine years. It renders judgement with relative majority
- parties on the I.C.J. can only be countries, however no international organizations and other subjects of international law (not to be confused with the I.C.C.)

U.N. Security Council

- For international security issues -



- responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security
- the most powerful organ of the U.N., as it may adopt compulsory resolutions
- its decisions include peacekeeping- and peace enforcement-missions, as well as non-military pressure mediums, such as trade embargos
- has 15 members: five permanent members with veto power (China, Russia, France, the United Kingdom and the United States), and ten elected members

U.N. Economic and Social Council

- For global economical and social affairs -



- responsible for cooperation between states on economic and social fields (raising the general standard of living, solve economic, social and health problems, promotion of human rights, culture and education, as well as humanitarian aid)
- therefore it has established numerous functional and regional commissions
- also coordinates the cooperation with the numerous specialized agencies of the United Nations
- has 54 members, who are elected by the U.N. General Assembly to serve staggered three-year mandates

U.N. Trusteeship Council

- Was administering trust territories (currently not active) -



- was originally designed to manage colonial possessions that were earlier League of Nations mandates
- is inactive since 1994, with the last trust territory (Namibia) attaining independence in 1990

Additionally there are some so-called "special agencies of the United Nations" (this is only a selection):

- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- The World Health Organization (WHO)
- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- The International Labour Organization (ILO)
- The International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization established on **24 October 1945** to promote international cooperation. It was founded to replace the League of Nations following World War II and to prevent another conflict. When it was founded, the UN had 51 Member States; **there are now 193**. Most nations are members of the UN and send diplomats to the headquarters to hold meetings and make decisions about global issues.

The United Nations headquarters building in New York
The goals of the United Nations are:

- to keep world peace
- to help countries get along
- to improve living conditions for people all over the world
- and to make the world a better place

Major Events in Indian History

3300 BCE-2016 CE (AD)

Major Events in Indian History : 3300-2000 BC

3300-2900	2900-2800	2800-2700	2700-2600	2600-2500	2500-2400	2400-2300	2300-2200	2200-2100	2100-2000
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3300 BCE

Phase of the Indus Valley Civilization begins. The civilization used an early form of the Indus signs, the so-called Indus script.

The Harappan language is not directly attested and its affiliation is uncertain because the Indus script is still undeciphered. A relationship with the Dravidian or Elamo-Dravidian language family is favoured by a section of scholars

Existence of
Bramha
Vishnu
Shiva

3300–1300 BCE; mature period (2600–1900 BCE)

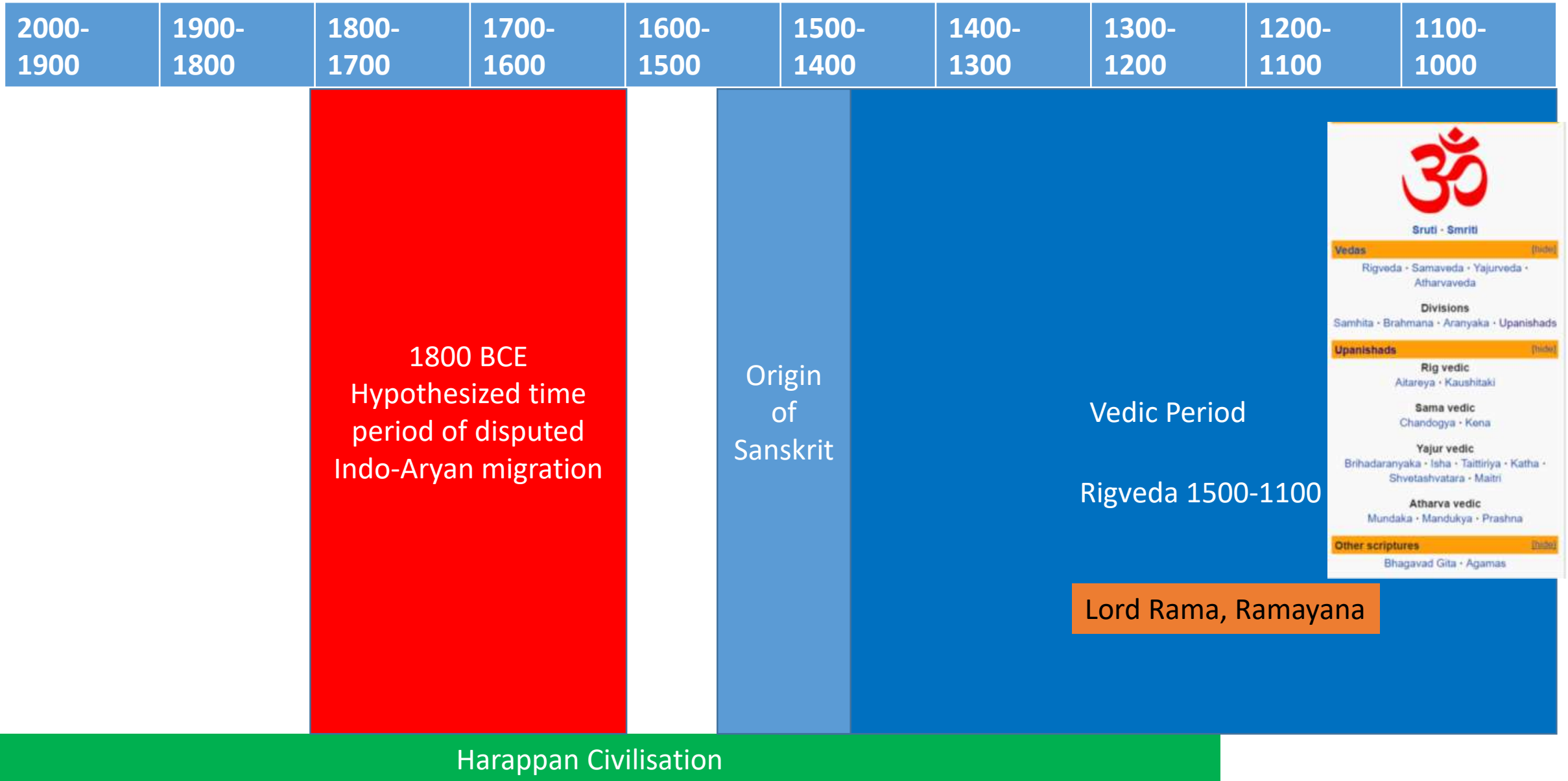
Harappan and Mohenjo-daro civilisation

(UNESCO World Heritage Site)



Harappan Civilisation

Major Events in Indian History : 2000-1000 BC





Sruti - Smriti	
Vedas	[hide]
Rigveda • Samaveda • Yajurveda • Atharvaveda	
Divisions	
Samhita • Brahmana • Aranyaka • Upanishads	
Upanishads	[hide]
Rig vedic	
Aitareya • Kaushitaki	
Sama vedic	
Chandogya • Kena	
Yajur vedic	
Brihadaranyaka • Isha • Taittiriya • Katha • Shvetashvatara • Maitri	
Atharva vedic	
Mundaka • Mandukya • Prashna	
Other scriptures	[hide]
Bhagavad Gita • Agamas	

Major Events in Indian History : 1000-900 BC

1000-991	990-981	980-971	970-961	960-951	950-941	940-931	930-921	920-911	910-901
End of Bronze Age									

Vedic Period



Sruti - Smriti

Vedas [hide]

Rigveda • Samaveda • Yajurveda • Atharvaveda

Divisions

Samhita • Brahmana • Aranyaka • Upanishads

Upanishads [hide]

Rig vedic

Aitareya • Kaushitaki

Sama vedic

Chandogya • Kena

Yajur vedic

Brihadaranyaka • Isha • Taittiriya • Katha • Shvetashvatara • Maitri

Atharva vedic

Mundaka • Mandukya • Prashna

Other scriptures [hide]

Bhagavad Gita • Agamas

Major Events in Indian History : 900-800 BC

900-891	890-881	880-871	870-861	860-851	850-841	840-831	830-821	820-811	810-801
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Samaveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda

Vedic Period



Śruti - Smṛiti

Vedas

[hide]

Rigveda • Samaveda • Yajurveda •
Atharvaveda

Divisions

Samhita • Brahmana • Aranyaka • Upanishads

Upanishads

[hide]

Rig vedic

Altareya • Kaushitaki

Sama vedic

Chandogya • Kena

Yajur vedic

Brihadaranyaka • Isha • Taittiriya • Katha •
Shvetashvatara • Maitri

Atharva vedic

Mundaka • Mandukya • Prashna

Other scriptures

[hide]

Bhagavad Gita • Agamas

Mahabharatha



Major Events in Indian History : 800-700 BC

800-791	790-781	780-771	770-761	760-751	750-741	740-731	730-721	720-711	710-701
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Samaveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda

Vedic Period

Upanishads

	
Sruti - Smriti	
Vedas	[hide]
Rigveda • Samaveda • Yajurveda • Atharvaveda	
Divisions	
Samhita • Brahmana • Aranyaka • Upanishads	
Upanishads	[hide]
Rig vedic	
Aitareya • Kaushitaki	
Sama vedic	
Chandogya • Kena	
Yajur vedic	
Brihadaranyaka • Isha • Taittiriya • Katha • Shvetashvatara • Maitri	
Atharva vedic	
Mundaka • Mandukya • Prashna	
Other scriptures	[hide]
Bhagavad Gita • Agamas	

Major Events in Indian History : 700-600 BC

700-691	690-681	680-671	670-661	660-651	650-641	640-631	630-621	620-611	610-601
700 BCE The Upanishads, a sacred text of Hinduism, are written. Hindu scriptures and texts  Sruti · Smriti Vedas [show] Upanishads [show] Other scriptures [show] Related Hindu texts Vedangas [show] Puranas [show] Itihasa [show] Shastras and sutras [show] Timeline [show] Vedangas [hide] Shiksha · Chandas · Vyakarana · Nirukta · Kalpa · Jyotisha Puranas [hide] Brahma puranas Brahma · Brahmānda · Brahmavaivarta · Markandeya · Bhavishya Vaishnava puranas Vishnu · Bhagavata · Naradiya · Garuda · Padma · Vamana · Kurma · Matsya Shalva puranas Shiva · Linga · Skanda · Vayu · Agni Itihasa [hide] Ramayana · Mahabharata Shastras and sutras [hide] Dharma Shastra · Artha Śāstra · Kamasutra · Brahma Sutras · Samkhya Sutras · Mimamsa Sutras · Nyāya Sūtras · Vaiśeṣika Sūtra · Yoga Sutras · Pramana Sutras · Charaka Samhita · Sushruta Samhita · Natya Shastra · Divya Prabandha · Tirumurai · Ramcharitmanas · Yoga Vasistha · Swara yoga · Shiva Samhita · Panchadasi · Vedantasara · Stotra									

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu_texts

Vedic Period

Major Events in Indian History : 600-500 BC

600-591	590-581	580-571	570-561	560-551	550-541	540-531	530-521	520-511	510-500
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600 BCE
Sixteen Maha
Janapadas
("Great Realms"
or "Great
Kingdoms")
emerge.



599
Mahavira, 24th
Tirthankar of
Jainism is born



Mahavira (Mahāvīra), also known as Vardhamāna, was the twenty-fourth and last Jain Tirthankara (ford maker, spiritual teacher). Mahavira was born into a royal family in what is now Bihar, India, in 599 BC.

Major Events in Indian History : 500-400 BC

500-491

490-481

480-471

470-461

460-451

450-441

440-431

430-421

420-411

410-400



Gautama born in the year 480 at Lumbini Shakya Republic



Gautama was born in Lumbini, now in modern-day Nepal, and raised in the Shakya capital of Kapilvastu, which may have been either in what is present day Tilaurakot, Nepal or Piprahwa, India. He obtained his enlightenment in Bodh Gaya, gave his first sermon in Sarnath, and died in Kushinagar.

400 BC
'Buddha' died at Kushinagar

- *Rigveda*, 1500 – 1100 BCE^{[1][2]}
- *Samaveda*, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2]
- *Yajurveda*, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2]
- *Atharvaveda*, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2]
- *Upanishads*, 1200 - 500 BCE^[3]
- *Mahabharata*, 400 BCE - 400 CE^{[4][5][6]}
- *Bhagavad Gita*, 400 BCE - 300 CE^[2]
- *Ramayana*, 400 BCE - 400 CE^{[4][7][8]}
- *Samkhya Sutra*
- *Mimamsa Sutra*, 300-200 BCE^[9]
- *Arthashastra*, 400 BCE - 200 CE^[10]
- *Nyaya Sutra*, 2nd century BCE^[11]
- *Vaisesika Sutra*, 2nd century BCE^[12]
- *Yoga Sutras of Patanjali*, 100 BCE - 500 CE^[13]
- *Brahma Sutra*
- *Puranas*, 3rd - 16th century CE^[citation needed]
- *Shiva Sutras*, 8th century CE^[citation needed]
- *Abhinavabharati*, 950 - 1020 CE^[citation needed]
- *Yoga Vasistha*, 10th - 14th century CE^[14]

Major Events in Indian History : 400-300 BC

400-391	390-381	380-371	370-361	360-351	350-341	340-331	330-321	320-311	310-300
• <i>Rigveda</i>, 1500 – 1100 BCE^{[1][2]} • <i>Samaveda</i>, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2] • <i>Yajurveda</i>, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2] • <i>Atharvaveda</i>, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2] • <i>Upanishads</i>, 1200 - 500 BCE^[3] • <i>Mahabharata</i>, 400 BCE - 400 CE^{[4][5][6]} • <i>Bhagavad Gita</i>, 400 BCE - 300 CE^[2] • <i>Ramayana</i>, 400 BCE - 400 CE^{[4][7][8]} • <i>Samkhya Sutra</i> • <i>Mimamsa Sutra</i>, 300-200 BCE^[9] • <i>Arthashastra</i>, 400 BCE - 200 CE^[10] • <i>Nyaya Sutra</i>, 2nd century BCE^[11] • <i>Vaisesika Sutra</i>, 2nd century BCE^[12] • <i>Yoga Sutras of Patanjali</i>, 100 BCE - 500 CE^[13] • <i>Brahma Sutra</i> • <i>Puranas</i>, 3rd - 16th century CE^[citation needed] • <i>Shiva Sutras</i>, 8th century CE^[citation needed] • <i>Abhinavabharati</i>, 950 - 1020 CE^[citation needed] • <i>Yoga Vasistha</i>, 10th - 14th century CE^[14]					345 BCE–321 BCE Nanda Dynasty Dhananda-King Pataliputra Capital	333 Persian rule in the northwest ends after Darius III is defeated by Alexander the Great, who establishes the Macedonian Empire after inheriting the Persian Achaemenid Empire. 326 Ambhi king of Takshila surrenders to Alexander	321 Mauryan Empire is founded by Chandragupta Maurya in Magadha after he defeats the Nanda dynasty and Macedonian Seleucid Empire. Mauryan capital city is Pataliputra (Modern Patna in Bihar)	305 BCE Chandragupta Maurya defeats Seleucus Nicator of the Seleucid Empire	304 BCE Seleucus gives up his territories in the subcontinent (Afghanistan/Baluchistan) to Chandragupta in exchange for 500 elephants. Seleucus offers his daughter in marriage to Chandragupta to seal their friendship.
						Ambhi- Greek King, Taxila was his capital		Chandragupta Maurya	
						326 Porus who ruled parts of the Punjab, fought Alexander at the Battle of the Hydaspes River.			

Major Events in Indian History : 300-200 BC

300-291

290-281

280-271

270-261

260-251

250-241

240-231

230-221

220-211

210-201

273 BCE

Ashoka the Great regarded as the greatest ancient Indian emperor, grandson of Chandragupta Maurya, ascends as emperor of the Mauryan Empire.

- *Rigveda*, 1500 – 1100 BCE^{[1][2]}
- *Samaveda*, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2]
- *Yajurveda*, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2]
- *Atharvaveda*, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2]
- *Upanishads*, 1200 - 500 BCE^[3]
- *Mahabharata*, 400 BCE - 400 CE^{[4][5][6]}
- *Bhagavad Gita*, 400 BCE - 300 CE^[2]
- *Ramayana*, 400 BCE - 400 CE^{[4][7][8]}
- *Samkhya Sutra*
- *Mimamsa Sutra*, 300-200 BCE^[9]
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- *Brahma Sutra*
- *Puranas*, 3rd - 16th century CE^[citation needed]
- *Shiva Sutras*, 8th century CE^[citation needed]
- *Abhinavabharati*, 950 - 1020 CE^[citation needed]
- *Yoga Vasistha*, 10th - 14th century CE^[14]



Chandragupta Maurya
Bindusara
Ashoka

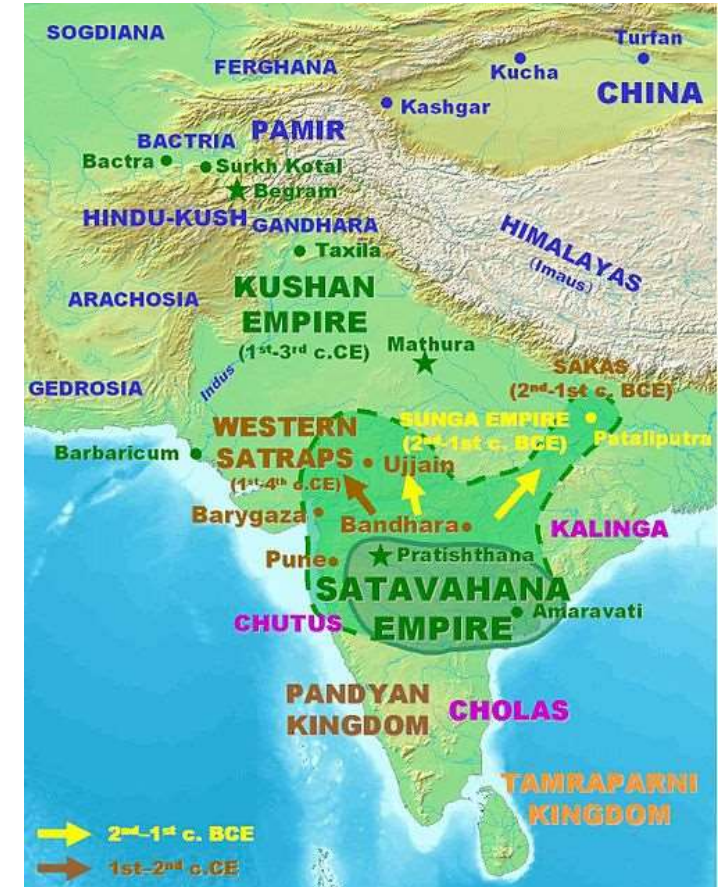
Maurya Empire
Pataliputra is the capital

232 BCE

Ashoka dies and is succeeded by Kunala

230 BCE

Simuka declares independence from Mauryan rule and establishes the Satavahana Empire.

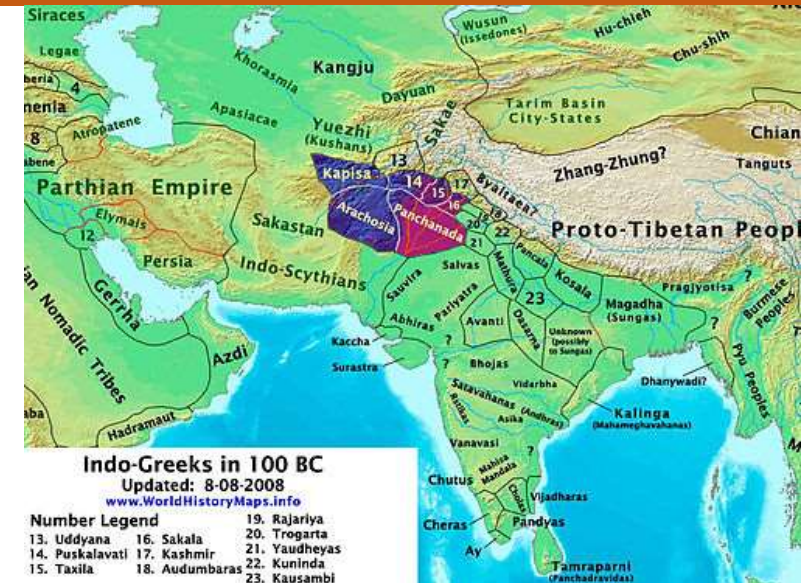


Simuka founder of Satavahana Dyansty
The Satavahanas were an Indian dynasty based in the Deccan region.

Major Events in Indian History : 200-100 BC

200-191	190-181	180-171	170-161	160-151	150-141	140-131	130-121	120-111	110-100
230 BCE Simuka declares independence from Mauryan rule and establishes the Satavahana Empire.		180 BCE Establishment of the Indo-Greek kingdom.							

- *Rigveda*, 1500 – 1100 BCE^{[1][2]}
- *Samaveda*, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2]
- *Yajurveda*, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2]
- *Atharvaveda*, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2]
- *Upanishads*, 1200 - 500 BCE^[3]
- *Mahabharata*, 400 BCE - 400 CE^{[4][5][6]}
- *Bhagavad Gita*, 400 BCE - 300 CE^[2]
- *Ramayana*, 400 BCE - 400 CE^{[4][7][8]}
- *Samkhya Sutra*
- *Mimamsa Sutra*, 300-200 BCE^[9]
- *Arthashastra*, 400 BCE - 200 CE^[10]
- *Nyaya Sutra*, 2nd century BCE^[11]
- *Vaisesika Sutra*, 2nd century BCE^[12]
- *Yoga Sutras of Patanjali*, 100 BCE - 500 CE^[13]
- *Brahma Sutra*
- *Puranas*, 3rd - 16th century CE^[citation needed]
- *Shiva Sutras*, 8th century CE^[citation needed]
- *Abhinavabharati*, 950 - 1020 CE^[citation needed]
- *Yoga Vasistha*, 10th - 14th century CE^[14]



Major Events in Indian History : 100BC-000 AD

100-090

090-080

080-070

070-060

060-050

050-040

040-030

030-020

020-010

010-000

- *Rigveda*, 1500 – 1100 BCE^{[1][2]}
- *Samaveda*, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2]
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- *Abhinavabharati*, 950 - 1020 CE^[citation needed]
- *Yoga Vasistha*, 10th - 14th century CE^[14]



80 BCE
Establishment of the Indo-Scythian kingdom.

57 BCE
Beginning of
Vikram Era-
Nepali Hindu
Calendar

65 BCE
The Pandyan king sends ambassadors to the Greek and Roman lands.

6th Century BCE to
16th Century CE



180 BCE
Establishment of the Indo-Greek kingdom.

Major Events in Indian History : 000AD-100 AD

- *Rigveda*, 1500 – 1100 BCE^{[1][2]}
- *Samaveda*, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2]
- *Yajurveda*, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2]
- *Atharvaveda*, 1500 - 500 BCE^[2]
- *Upanishads*, 1200 - 500 BCE^[3]
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- *Abhinavabharati*, 950 - 1020 CE^[citation needed]
- *Yoga Vasistha*, 10th - 14th century CE^[14]



The Western Satraps, Western Kshatrapas, or Kshaharatas (35–405) were Indo-Scythian (Saka) rulers of the western and central part of India (Saurashtra and Malwa: modern Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh states).



78
Satavahana
Empire

Starting of
Shalivana era
78AD or CE 1st
shalivana Shaka
year (Shaka
Calendar)

000-010

011-020

021-030

031-040

041-050

051-060

061-070

071-080

081-090

091-100

010
Establishment
of the Indo-
Parthian
kingdom



The Indo-Parthian Kingdom was ruled by the Gondopharid dynasty and other rulers who were a group of ancient kings from Central Asia that ruled parts of present-day Afghanistan, Pakistan and northwestern India, during or slightly before the 1st century AD



68
Kushan Empire

65 BCE

The Pandyan king sends ambassadors to the Greek and Roman lands.

Major Events in Indian History : 100AD-200AD

100-110	111-120	121-130	131-140	141-150	151-160	161-170	171-180	181-190	191-200
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Kushan Empire

65 BCE

The Pandyan king sends ambassadors to the Greek and Roman lands.

Major Events in Indian History : 200AD-300 AD



240

Sri-Gupta starts the Gupta Empire in Magadha, with its capital in Pataliputra

200-210	211-220	221-230	231-240	241-250	251-260	261-270	271-280	281-290	291-300
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250–600
Kalabhra Dynasty

Kushan Empire



Pallavas
275 CE–897 CE

65 BCE

The Pandyan king sends ambassadors to the Greek and Roman lands.

Major Events in Indian History : 300AD-400 AD

Gangas (350–1000)



320 CE–550 CE
Gupta Empire

300-310	311-320	321-330	331-340	341-350	351-360	361-370	371-380	381-390	391-400
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Doddagaddavalli, Hassan District

345-525
Kadambas of Banavasi



Mahabalipura

Pallavas
275 CE–897 CE

Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE (South India)

Pandyan

Major Events in Indian History : 400 AD-500 AD



Gangas (350–1000)

Hunas were
a [Turkic-](#)
[Mongolian](#)
grouping from
Central Asia



450
Invasions by the Huna.

320 CE–550 CE
Gupta Empire

400-410	411-420	421-430	431-440	441-450	451-460	461-470	471-480	481-490	491-500
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345-525
Kadambas of Banavasi

Pallavas
275 CE–897 CE

Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE (South India)

Major Events in Indian History : 500 AD-600 AD

Gangas (350–1000)



320 CE–550 CE
Gupta Empire

500-510

511-520

521-530

531-540

541-550

551-560

561-570

571-580

581-590

591-600



345-525

Kadambas of Banavasi

543-566
Pulakeshin I



Cave Temple
Badami

Badami Chalukya (545-753)



Pallavas
275 CE–897 CE

Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE (South India)

Major Events in Indian History : 600 AD-700 AD

Gangas (350–1000)



606–648

Harsha Vardhan, Capital Kannauj

600-610

611-620

621-630

631-640

641-650

651-660

661-670

671-680

681-690

691-700

Badami Chalukya (545-753)



Virupaksha Temple-Aihole



Sangameshwara Temple, (726 AD)
Pattadakal



Badami Architecture spread in Badami, Pattadakal, Aihole, Bagalkot District, Karnataka

Pallavas
275 CE–897 CE

Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE (South India)

Major Events in Indian History : 700AD-800 AD

Gangas (350–1000)



712
First Muslim,
Muhammad Bin Qasim
defeats Raja Dahir

736
Anangpal Tomar was the first
ruler to make ancient Delhi
his capital.



788
Birth of Adi
Shankaracharya

700-710

711-720

721-730

731-740

741-750

751-760

761-770

771-780

781-790

791-800

The Tomar family rule at Delhi passed to his son, Ausan Singh (Tejpal) and then his grandson Kosal Dev Singh (Mahipal) before the dynasty collapsed when challenged by Prithviraj Chauhan (1149-1192).



Badami Chalukya (545-

Danti Durga
Rastrakuta
735-756

Rastrakuta 735-982 (Jainism)



According to the Qissa-i Sanjan, Parsis migrated from Greater Iran to Sindh and Gujarat between the 8th and 10th century CE to avoid the persecution

Pallavas
275 CE–897 CE



Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE (South India)

Major Events in Indian History : 800AD-900 AD

Gangas (350–1000)



800-810

811-820

821-830

831-840

841-850

851-860

861-870

871-780

881-890

891-900



814-878
Nripatunga Amoghavarsha I
becomes Rashtrakuta emperor.
Kannada literature flourishes
Rastrakuta



Kailsahnath Temple, Ellora, Maharastra, Rastrakuta

Rastrakuta 735-982



Pallavas
275 CE–897 CE



Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE

Major Events in Indian History :900 AD-1000 AD



Gangas (350–1000)



983, Gomateswara, Sravanabelagola, Hassan, Gangas

Tailapa II
973-997

Western Chalukya 973-1189

900-910

911-920

921-930

931-940

941-950

951-960

961-970

971-980

981-990

991-1000

The Tomar family rule at Delhi passed to his son, Ausan Singh (Tejpal) and then his grandson Kosal Dev Singh (Mahipal) before the dynasty collapsed when challenged by Prithviraj Chauhan (1149-1192).



Rastrakuta 735-982 (Jainism)



Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE

985
Rajaraja Chola
ascends to the
throne of Chola
empire. He expands
the empire to Sri
Lanka and to the
north to include
Kalinga kingdom



Tanjavur –Chola
Architecture

Major Events in Indian History : 1000 AD-1100 AD



1017-1137
Ramanujacharya

Western Chalukya 973-1189

1000-1010	1011-1020	1021-1030	1031-1040	1041-1050	1051-1060	1061-1070	1071-1080	1081-1090	1091-1100
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The Tomar family rule at Delhi passed to his son, Ausan Singh (Tejpal) and then his grandson Kosal Dev Singh (Mahipal) before the dynasty collapsed when challenged by Prithviraj Chauhan (1149-1192).

Hoysala Kingdom : (1026-1343) Veera Ballal II (1173-1220) Famous Hoysala King



1000
Invasion of
Mahmud of
Ghazni

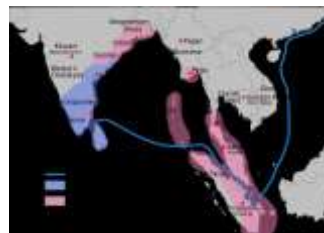
1025
Last invasion of Mahmud Ghazni,
sacked and destroyed temple of
Somnath

Sumra Dynasty (Rajputs) ends the Arab domination and establishes its own rule over Sindh. (1024-1351)



Bronze Nataraja
Chola
Architecture

1014 – 1044
Rajendra Chola



Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE

Major Events in Indian History : 1100-1200



1076-1126
Vikramaditya VI
Kalyani Chalukya
Manyakheta, Basava Kalyana



Western Chalukya or Kalyani Chalukya (973-1183)

1156 CE–1181 CE
Kalachuri dynasty of Kalyani (Basava Kalyana)
Bijjala (1130-1160), Basveswara (1105-1167)-Social
Reformer, Bhakti Movement

Ghori is defeated by Prithivi Raj
Chauhan III



1191
First battle of
Tarain between
Mohammed
Ghori and
Prithviraj III

1100-
1100

1111-
1120

1121-
1130

1131-
1140

1141-
1150

1151-
1160

1161-
1170

1171-
1180

1181-
1190

1191-
1200

The Tomar family rule at Delhi passed to his son, Ausan Singh (Tejpal) and then his grandson Kosal Dev Singh (Mahipal) before the dynasty collapsed when challenged by Prithviraj Chauhan (1149-1192).



Chennakeshava, Belur, 1117 AD

Hoysala Kingdom : (1026-1343) Veera Ballal II (1173-1220) Famous Hoysala King



1150 AD
Hoysaleswara Temple

1175
Mohammed Ghori
invades India



1192
"Victory of Mohammed
Ghori". Second battle of
Tarain fought between
Ghori and Prithivi Raj
Chauhan III. Prithvi Raj
Chauhan III is defeated by
Mhammed Ghori

Haryana/UP

1194
Battle of Chandawar
fought between Ghauri
and Jaichand of Kannauj.
Ghauri defeated
Jayachandra and killed
him.

Sumra Dynasty (Rajputs) ends the Arab domination and establishes its own rule over Sindh. (1024-1351)

Pandyan

Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE

Major Events in Indian History : 1200-1300



1206 – 1227

Genghis Khan

born Temüjin, was the founder and Great Khan (Emperor) of the Mongol Empire, which became the largest contiguous empire in history after his death



1229 – 1241

Ögedei Khan,



1246-48

Güyük Khan

Möngke Khan

1251 – 1259



Kublai Khan

1260– 1294



1294 – 1307

Temur Khan

1221
Genghis Khan
invades Punjab

1347 – 1358
Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah
(Zafar Khan) Founded
Bahmani Sultanate. Present
Gulbarga



Keshava Temple
Somnathpura
1268 CE
Hoysala

1200-
1210

1211-
1220

1221-
1230

1231-
1240

1241-
1250

1251-
1260

1261-
1270

1271-
1280

1281-
1290

1291-
1300

Hoysala Kingdom (1026-1343)

Hoysala Architecture can be found in Halebidu, Belue, Somnathpura, in Hassan District, Karnataka



1206-1210
Qutb-ud-din Aibak
establishes slave
Dynasty later to be
known as
Delhi Sultanate



1238
Sri Madhwacharya
born in Pajaka
near Udupi,
Karnataka

1236-1240
Razia Sultan

1236
Rukn ud din Firuz

1242-1246
Ala ud din Masud

1240-1242
Muiz ud din Bahram

1246-1266
Nasir ud din Mahmud

1266-1287
Ghiyas ud din Balban

1287-1290
Shamsuddin Kayumars

1290-1296
Jalal ud din
Firuz Khilji
Khilji Dynasty

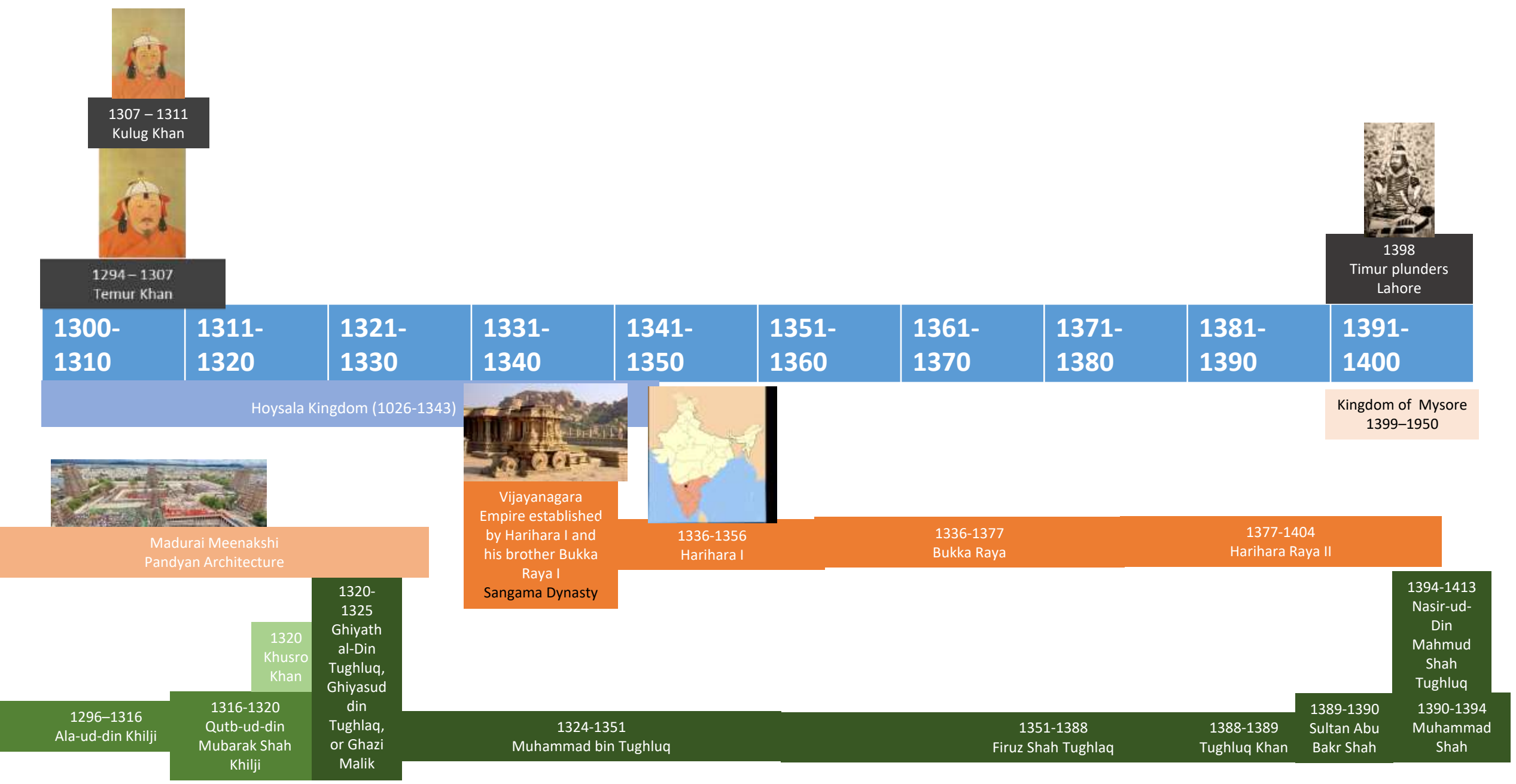
1206
Gakhars kill
Muhammad Ghori
during a raid on his
camp on the Jhelum
River



Pandyan

Cholas 300s BCE–1279 CE

Major Events in Indian History : 1300-1400



Major Events in Indian History : 1400-1500



1498-99
Vasco de Gama's
first voyage from
Europe to India
and back

1400-1410	1411-1420	1421-1430	1431-1440	1441-1450	1451-1460	1461-1470	1471-1480	1481-1490	1491-1500
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1490-1510
Yusuf Adil Shah
(1490-1686)

1422-1424
Veera Vijaya
Bukka Raya

1422
Ramachandra
Raya

1424-1446
Deva Raya II

1446-1465
Mallikarjuna Raya

1465-1485
Virupaksha Raya

1485
Prauda Ray

1485-1505
Saluva Dynasty

1405-1406
Bukka Raya II

1404-1405
Virupaksha Raya

1377-1404
Harihara Raya II



1451-1489
Bahlul Khan Lodhi
ascends the throne
of the Delhi
sultanate starting
the Lodhi dynasty



1489-1517
Sikander Lodhi
Sultan of Delhi

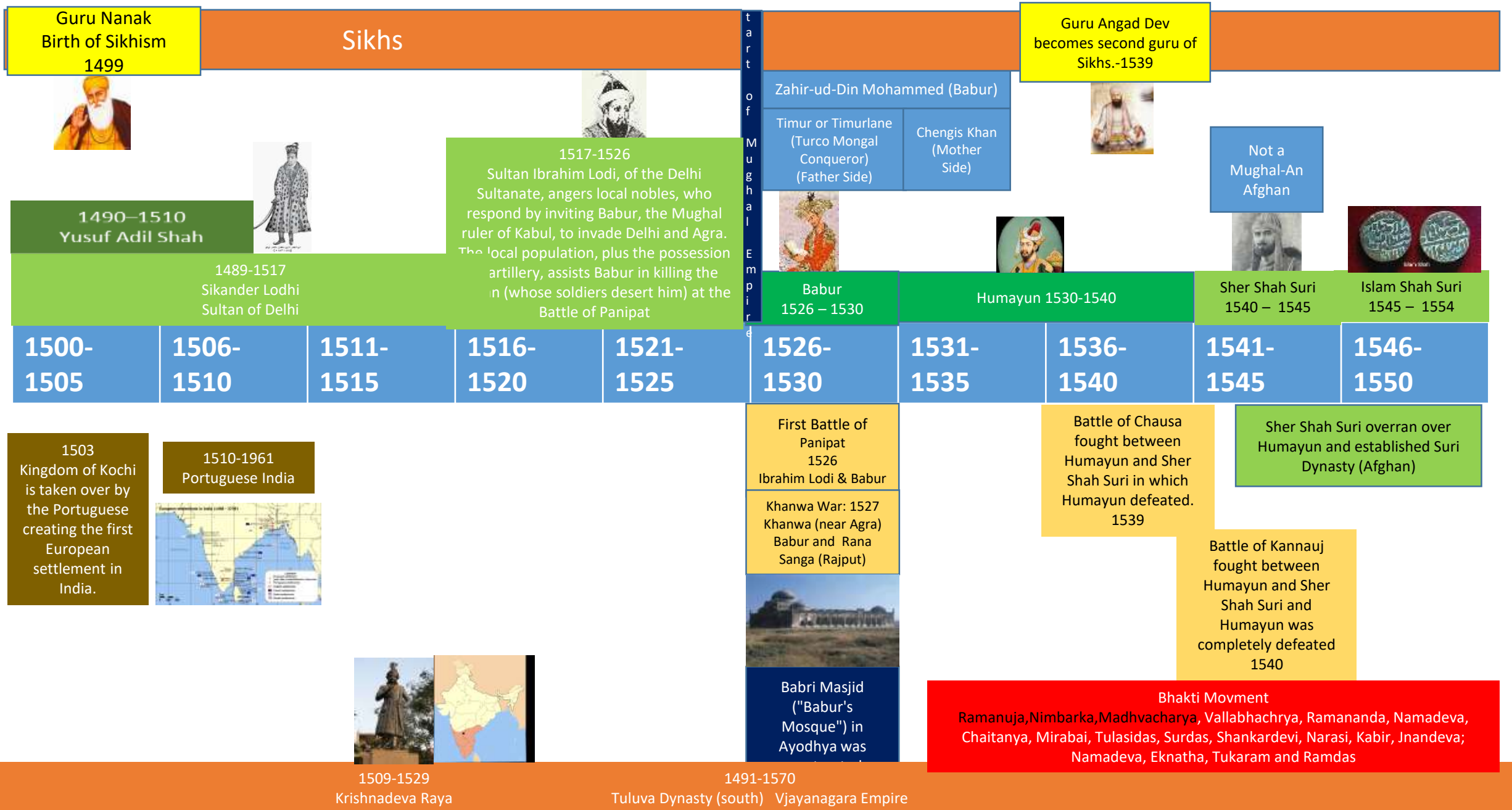
1414-1421
Sayyid Khizr Khan
ibn Malik Sulaimar
Sayyid Dynasty

Mubarak Shah

1445-1451
Alam Shah

1394-1413
Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah
Tughluq

Major Events in Indian History : 1500-1550



Major Events in Indian History : 1550-1600

Guru Amar Das third Guru of Sikhs-1552.



Guru Ram Das becomes fourth Guru of Sikhs-1574



Guru Arjan Dev becomes fifth Guru of Sikhs-1581



Hindu king Hemu establishes 'Hindu Raj' in North India and bestowed with title of "Vikramaditya"; Second Battle of Panipat fought between Hemu and Akbar's forces in which Hemu is killed.

Islam
Shah Suri
1545 –
1554



Humayun
1555 –
1556

Akbar (Abu'l-Fath Jalal ud-din Muhammad Akbar)14 February 1556 – 27 October 1605

1550-
1555

Humayun converts from Sunni Islam to Shia Islam, to gain the alliance of the Shah of Persia. Humayun dies, and is succeeded by his son Akbar.

1556-
1560

Second Battle of Panipat (A.D. 1556)

The Second Battle of Panipat was fought on November 5, 1556 between the able Hindu commander and the King Hemu and Akbar who succeeded Humayun to the throne of Delhi. Hemu had a far bigger army than Akbar's army and in addition it also had 1500 elephants. Initially Hemu succeeded but an arrow hit his eye accidentally which reversed the tide of battle. Hemu was caught and prodded before the adolescent Akbar, who beheaded him and became the master of Delhi and Agra. This battle gave the final verdict in favor of the Mughals, and the Afghans were virtually expelled for the next 200 years.

1561-
1565

The Battle of Talikota (26 January 1565) was a watershed battle fought between the Vijayanagara Empire and the Deccan sultanates.



1566-
1570

1571-
1575

1576-
1580

1581-
1585

1586-
1590

1591-
1595

1596-
1600



East India company is formed in England. Gets exclusive trading rights with India-1600

1542-1646

Aravidu Dynasty (south) Vijay Nagara Empire

Major Events in Indian History : 1600-1650

Guru Hargobind becomes
sixth guru of Sikhs-1606

Sikhs

Guru Har Rai becomes seventh guru of Sikhs-1644



Jahangir : 1605 – 1627

Fatehpur Sikri,
Mughal Empire



Shahryar (Mughal prince)
1627 – 1628



Taj Mahal at Agra, built in 1632–1654 as a tomb for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal, Jama Masjid, Red Fort

Shah Jahan, Mogul Emperor

Mirza Shahabuddin Baig Muhammad Khan Shah Jahan 1628-1658

Jahangir original name is Mirza Nur-ud-din Beig Mohammad Khan **Salim**, He was famous for his relationship with Court Artesan **Anarkali**

Born Prince Khurram, he was the son of Emperor Jahangir and his Hindu Rajput wife, Taj Bibi Bilqis Makani .

1600-
1605

1606-
1610

1611-1615

1616-
1620

1621-1625

1626-1630

1631-1635

1636-1640

1641-1645

1646-1650

**February -
1627
Birth of
Chatrapati
Shivaji
Maharaj.**



1627–1657
Mohammed Adil Shah

1542-1646 Aravidu Dynasty (south) Vijayanagar Empire

B
R
I
TS
H

E
R
A

Elizabeth I 1558-1603



James I
1603-1625



Charles I
1625-1649

British India-1612-East India Company

Major Events in Indian History : 1650-1700

Guru Har Krishan becomes eighth guru of Sikhs-1661



Guru Tegh Bahadur ninth Guru of Sikhs-1665



Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Guru of Sikhs is executed in Delhi by the order of Aurangzeb for his support for the Kashmiri Hindus to practice their religion. Guru Gobind Singh becomes tenth Guru of Sikhs-1675



1699
Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Guru of Sikhs creates Khalsa, the saint-soldier at Anandpur Sahib, Punjab.



Aurangzeb

Aurangzeb
invades the
Deccan

Abu'l Muzaffar Muhi-ud-Din Muhammad Aurangzeb Alamgir (son of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal)
31 July 1658 – 3 March 1707

1650-
1655

1659
Battle of
Pratapgarh
Shivaji
personally kills
Adilshahi
commander
Afzal Khan



1656-
1660

Shaista Khan –
Representative of
Aurangzeb
1660



1661-
1665



1666-
1670

Shivaji escaped
from Agra
1666

1627–
1657

Mohamm
ed Adil
Shah

defeat Aurangzeb's
troops, and establishes
Maratha Empire.-1674-80



1681-
1685

Sambhaji 1680-1689

1686-
1690

1691-
1695

Rajaram brother of Sambhaji
1689– 1700



1696-
1700

1627–1657
Mohammed Adil Shah

Adilshahi, was a
Shia Muslim
dynasty, founded
by Yusuf Adil Shah,
that ruled the
Sultanate of
Bijapur

1657–1672
Ali Adil Shah II (deccan Sultanate-Bijapur)



Charles-II
1660-1685

Marathas



James II & VII
1685-1688



1696
Danish India (to 1869)

William III
1689-1702

British India-East India Company

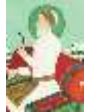
Major Events in Indian History : 1700-1750

Guru Granth Sahib becomes Guru of Sikhs
1708

Sikhs



Bahadur Shah I
(1707-1712)



Muhammad Azam
Shah (1707)



Jahandar Shah
1712-13



Farrukhsiyar
1713-1719



Shah Jahan II



19 Rafi ud-Daraiat



Muhammad Shah
27 September 1719 – 26 April 1748

Ahmad Shah
Bahadur
26 April 1748 –
2 June 1754

1700-1705

1706-
1710

1711-1715

1716-1720

1721-1725

1726-
1730

1731-1735

1736-1740

1741-1745

1746-1750



Balaji Viswanath (Peshva)
1713-1720



Baji Rao
1720-1740



Balaji Baji Rao
1740-1761

Shivaji II 1700-1707

Chatrapathi Shahu
12 January 1708 - 15 December 1749

Rajaram II
1749 1777

Marathas



Anne
1707-1714



George-1
1714-1727



1727-1760
George II

William III
1689-1702

British India –East India Compnay

Major Events in Indian History : 1750-1800

Sikhs



Alamgir II
2 June 1754 –
29 November
1759



Shah Jahan III
10 December
1759 – 10
October 1760

Ahmad Shah
Bahadur
26 April 1748 – 2
June 1754



Shah Alam II
10 December 1759– 19 November 1806

Mahmud Shah
Bahadur
(Puppet)

1750-
1755

1756-
1760

1761-
1765

1766-
1770

1771-
1775

1776-
1780

1781-
1785

1786-
1790

1791-
1795

1796-
1800

Balaji Baji Rao
1740-1761

1761
3rd War of Panipat
Marathas lost the war



Madhav Rao I
1761-1772

Narayana
Rao/Raghunath
Rao
1772-1773/1774

Madhav Rao II
1774-1796



Baji Rao II
1792-1802/18

Rajaram II

15 December 1749 - 11 December 1777

Shahu II

11 December 1777 - 3 May 1808

Marathas

French in India
1759-1954



June 1757
The Battle of Plassey
East India Company represented by
Robert Clive Vs
Siraj Ud Daulah-Nawab of Bengal

1760-Battle at Wandewash,
British troops beat French

Treaty of Allahabad
16 August 1765

1764
Battle of Buxar

1767
1st Anglo
Mysore war

1775
First Anglo Maratha War

1780
2nd Anglo
Mysore War



Warren Hastings, Governor General of India
1774-1785



Lord Cornwallis, Governor General of
India
1786-1793



Lord Wellesley
1798-1805



1789
3rd Anglo Mysore
War

Treaty of
Srirangapatnam
18 March 1792

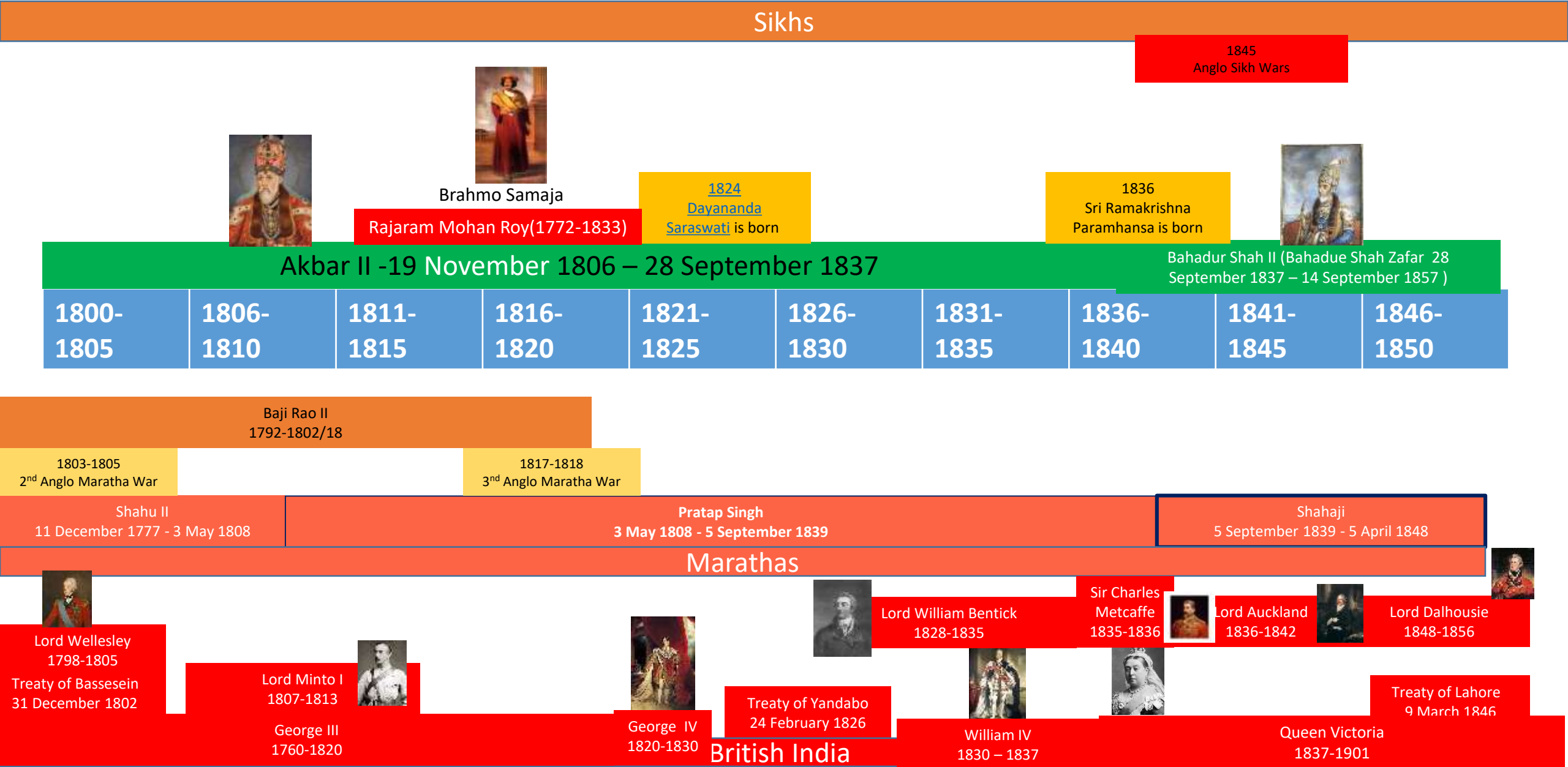
1799
4th Anglo Mysore war
Death of Tipu Sultan

1727-1760
George II

George III
1760-1820

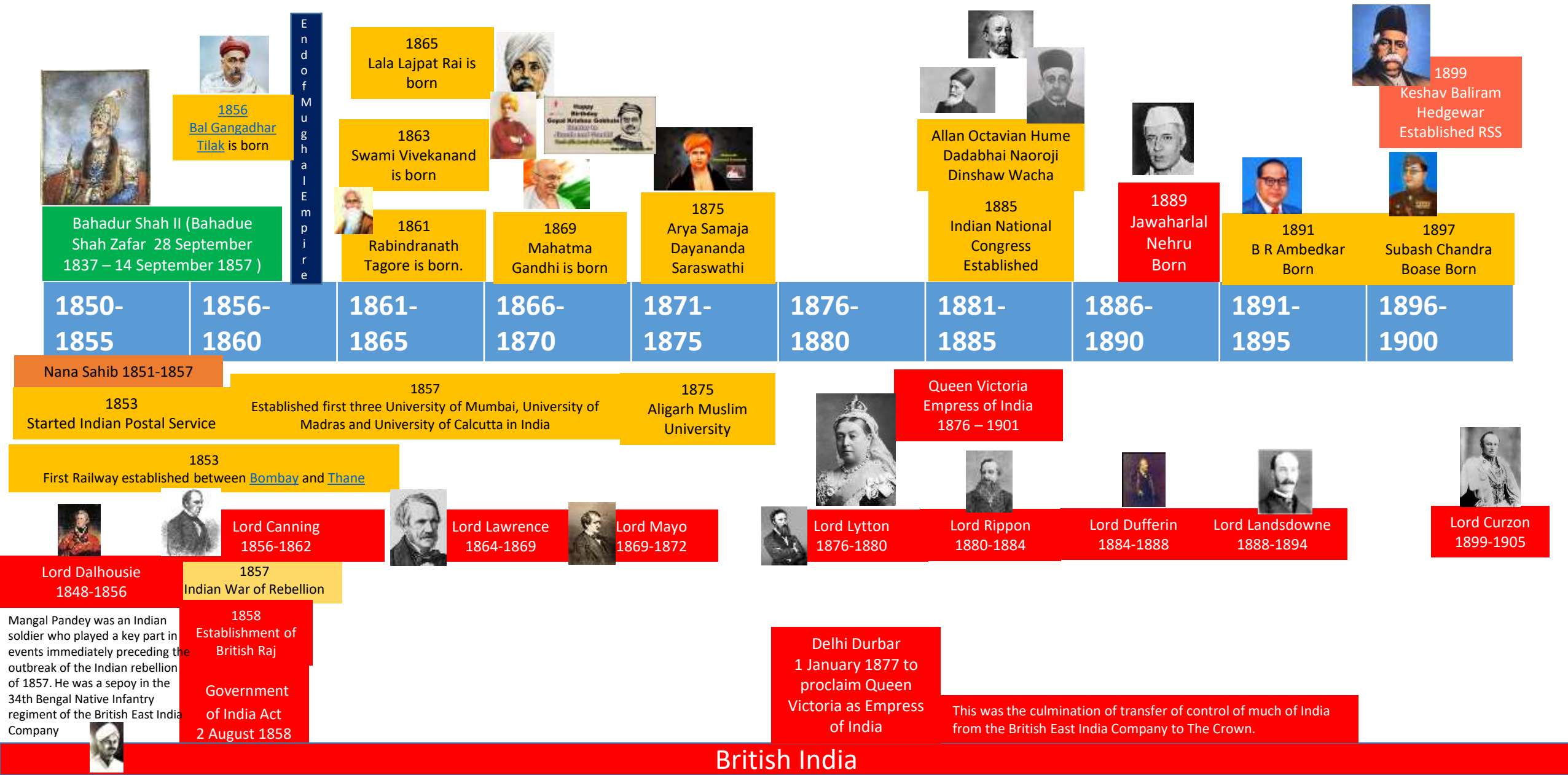
British India

Major Events in Indian History : 1800-1850



Major Events in Indian History : 1850-1900

Sikhs



Major Events in Indian History : 1900-1909



Queen Victoria
Empress of
India



Edward VII
Emperor of
India



Partition of
Bengal.

11 September -
Mahatma Gandhi
coins the term
Satyagraha to
characterize the
Non-Violence
movement in
South Africa.

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

1908

1909



Viceroy of India -
George Curzon,
1st Marquess
Curzon of Kedleston



Gilbert John
Elliot-Murray-
Kynynmound, 4th
Earl of Minto

30 December - The
All-India Muslim
League, a political
organization that
represented the
interests of Indian
Muslims, is
formed.

Major Events in Indian History : 1910-1919

Dada Saheb
Palke



3 May- Raja Harishchandra, First full-length movie of India released. Beginning of Indian Film Industry.



Mahatma Gandhi returns to India.

The first Satyagraha movements inspired by Mahatma Gandhi occurred in Champaran district of Bihar



13 April - At the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in Amritsar

World War –I
Ends



George V
Emperor of India



18 February - Henri Pequet, flying a Humber biplane, carried mail from Allahabad to Naini junction which was the first flight in India.



The Tata family starts the first steel mill in Bihar.

1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Charles Hardinge, 1st Baron Hardinge of Penshurst,	27 December - The Jana Gana Mana, which would become free India's National Anthem, is sung for the first time, at the Indian National Congress annual convention at Calcutta. 12 December - The capital of India is shifted to New Delhi from Calcutta Cancellation of Partition of Bengal	Construction of New Delhi was started	Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941), Bengali poet, got the Nobel Prize in Literature for his book of lyrics called Gitanjali translated into English by himself.	World War –I begins Allied Powers Vs Central Powers	28 July 1914 – 11 November 1918 World War-I	Frederic John Napier Thesiger, 1st Viscount Chelmsford,		Allied victory End of the German, Russian, Ottoman, and Austro-Hungarian empires Formation of new countries in Europe and the Middle East Transfer of German colonies and regions of the former Ottoman Empire to other powers Establishment of the League of Nations.	Rowlett Act

Major Events in Indian History : 1920-1929



Emperor of India – George V



Viceroy of India - Frederic Thesiger, 1st Viscount Chelmsford



Viceroy of India – Earl of Reading



Viceroy of India – Earl of Reading



Viceroy of India – Lord Irwin/Governor General of India



Emperor of India – George V



Viceroy of India – Lord Irwin/Governor General of India

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929



Non-cooperation movement



23 December – Visva-Bharati University is inaugurated



Chauri Chaura incident



11 September – [Subramanya Bharathi](#), poet, independence fighter and reformer (born [1882](#)).



4 December - The Gateway of India in Bombay, built to commemorate the visit of King George V and Queen Mary in December 1911, is opened by the Viceroy, the Earl of Reading.



3 February - The first ever electric train of India completes its journey from Victoria Terminus to Kurla on the Central Line



Simon Commission



The Simon commission is formed to consider further steps toward self-rule of India. No Indian member is included.



May – India wins Hockey Gold Medal at the Amsterdam Olympics – Games of the IXth Olympiad



6 January – Mother Teresa arrives Kolkata to work amongst India's poorest and diseased people



Khilafat Movement

Major Events in Indian History : 1930-1939



Emperor of India – George V



Viceroy of India – Lord Irwin/Governor General of India



10 February – New Delhi becomes the capital of India.



The Earl of Willingdon Viceroy/GG



August – India wins Hockey Gold Medal at Los Angeles Olympics



Emperor of India – George V



The Earl of Willingdon Viceroy/GG

Edward VIII



Emperor of India – George VI



Viceroy of India - Victor Hope, 2nd Marquess of Linlithgow



Emperor of India – George VI



Viceroy of India - Victor Hope, 2nd Marquess of Linlithgow

1930

1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939



Salt March



Gandhi-Irwin Pact



Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev Martyred

Round Table Conferences (India) Second

Round Table Conferences (India) Third

2 August - Government of India Bill, 1935, became law; it provided for development of a popular constitution



8 June - All India Radio was founded.



1936 Berlin Olympics



World War II breaks out in 1939 and political deadlock in India.

Major Events in Indian History : 1940-1949



Emperor of India – George VI



Viceroy of India - Victor Hope, 2nd Marquess of Linlithgow



Quit India movement



Cripps Mission



Viceroy of India - The Viscount Wavell (from 1 October)



Wavell Plan Simla Conference.



George VI
Emperor of India
(before August 15)
George VI
King of India (After August 15)



Louis Mountbatten
Viceroy of India (21 February-August 15)
Governor General of Union of India (August 16)



Mahatma Gandhi assassinated by Nathuram Godse.



C. Rajagopala Chari
Becomes Governor General of India (June 21)



26 November - New constitution is adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly.

1940

1941

1942

1943

1944

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949



Lahore Resolution



Indian National Army
Established by Subhas Chandra Bose

Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind, the Provisional Government of Free India formed by Netaji.



Subhas Chandra Bose calls Mahatma Gandhi as the Father of the Nation



Establishment
• UN Charter signed 26 June 1945
• Charter entered into force 24 October 1945



Indian Independence from British August 15



Jawaharlal Nehru Became Prime Minister of India



Partition of India
Partition of India
First India-Pakistan Independence from British August 14

First India-Pakistan war
Kashmir war



15 November - Nathuram Godse and Narayan Apte executed for assassinating Mahatma Gandhi.

On 29 August 1947, the Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to prepare a draft Constitution for India.



August Offer

World War –II, Winston Churchill PM of Briton

Clement Atlee –PM of Briton

Freedom Fighters of India: <http://www.mapsofindia.com/history/freedom-fighters-of-india.html>

British India

Independent India

Major Events in Indian History : 1950-1959



26 January – The Constitution comes into force making India a republic



President of India – Rajendra Prasad took office on 26 January



Elizabeth II
Queen of England



Andra State was formed



Dadra and Nagar Haveli Annexation



1 November – The States Reorganisation Act of India reformed the boundaries and names of Indian states.

India passes a bill making Kashmir under its control as part of the Union



17 March – Tenzin Gyatso, the 14th Dalai Lama, flees Tibet and travels to India

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

1959



Jawaharlal Nehru is the prime minister

Lok Sabha Elections



25 January – Election Commission is established

15 December – Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, political and social leader -Died



State Bank of India
Formed (Imperial Bank of India)

Lok Sabha Elections



September – Doordarshan-India's national state-owned broadcaster established

First Plan

Second Plan

Major Events in Indian History : 1960-1969

5 year plans
General elections



Rajendra Prasad
President
26 January 1950
13 May 1962



Sarvepalli
Radhakrishnan
President
13 May 1962
13 May 1967



26 January - Anti-Hindi agitations break out in India because of which Hindi does not get "National Language" status and remains one of the 23 Official Languages of India.

19 June: Shiv Sena founded by Bal Thackeray.

3 January - Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri and President of Pakistan Ayub Khan agree to the Tashkent Declaration, a peace pact mediated by the Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin in Tashkent, Uzbek S.S.R.



Zakir Hussain
President
13 May 1967 –
3 May 1969.



Har Gobind Khorana
Nobel Prize for
Medicine/Physiology



ISRO was set up



VV Giri
President
of India

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
 15 August 1947 – 27 May 1964 Maharashtra State and Gujarat Sates are born 	 India occupies Portuguese colonies of Goa, Daman and Diu	 October 20- November 21 1962 Sino-India war of 1962. Jawaharlal Nehru Mao Zedong Lok Sabha Elections		 27 May 1964  27 May 1964 – 9 June 1964  9 June 1964 11 January 1966	 Second War with Pakistan over Kashmir Ayub Khan was the president of Pakistan	 11 January 1966  11 January 1966 – 24 January 1966  Indira Gandhi-PM 24 January 1966 – 24 March 1977	Lok Sabha Elections	 Indira Gandhi-PM 24 January 1966 – 24 March 1977 Indian National Congress splits into two factions. One led by Indira Gandhi and another led by Morarji Desai	
Second Plan		Third Plan				Fourth Plan			

Major Events in Indian History : 1970-1979



VV Giri
President of India



Himachal Gets
Statehood



Manipur gets
statehood



Mysore State is
renamed as Karnataka



Fakhruddin Ali
Ahmed
24 August 1974
11 February 1977



19 April - The first
Indian satellite,
Aryabhata, goes
into Earth's orbit.



Forcible Family
Planning-vasectomy/
Tubectomy



11 February- July 1977



Neelam Sanjiv Reddy
President of India



1 January - Air India Flight
855, a Boeing 747 passenger
jet, crashes into the Arabian
Sea after takeoff near
Bombay, killing all 213 on
board.



Mother Teresa wins
Nobel Peace Prize

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979



Indira Gandhi-PM
24 January 1966 –
24 March 1977



C V Raman Died



Third war with
Pakistan over
creation of
Bangladesh, formerly
East Pakistan.

Pakistani President:
Yahya Khan

Prime Minister:
Nurul Amin

Lok Sabha Elections



Simla Agreement



India explodes first
nuclear device in
underground test.



Indira Gandhi
declares state of
emergency after
being found guilty of
electoral malpractice



Became Prime
Minister in
March Janata
Party



Communist party
of India comes
into power in
West Bengal.

Lok Sabha Elections

19 December - Indira
Gandhi is arrested and
jailed for a week for
breach of privilege and
contempt of
parliament.



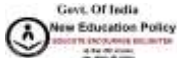
Becomes
prime
minister in
July 1979
Janata
Party Splits

Fourth Plan

Fifth Plan

Rolling Plan

Major Events in Indian History : 1980-1989

 Neelam Sanjiv Reddy President of India		 Gyani Zail Singh 25 July 1982 – 25 July 1987	 Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar Nobel Prize for Physics	 Operations Blue Star Anti Sikh Riots	 Air India, Boeing 747, Kanishka Tragedy	 E-mail was introduced in India	 R. Venkataraman 25 July 1987 – 25 July 1992		
1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
 Prime Minsters of India till 14th January  Indira Gandhi-PM 14 January 1980 – 31 October 1984 Lok Sabha Elections		 INSAT-1A Launched by ISRO  Colour TV Was Introduced		 Rajiv Gandhi-PM 31 October 1984 – December-1984 2 December 1989  December-Union Carbide Disaster-Bhopal 2000 people died Lok Sabha Elections		 National Policy on Education Announced  Jagjivan Ram Died  Smith Patil Died	 M.G. Ramachandran Died  Bofors Scandal  India deploys-IPKF in Sri-Lanka	 Raj Kapoor Died	 2 December 1989 – 10 November 1990 Janatha Dal Lost vote of confidence Lok Sabha Elections

Major Events in Indian History : 1990-1999



R. Venkataraman
25 July 1987 – 25 July 1992



Rajiv Gandhi
assassinated by
suicide bomber
May 21, 1991,
Sriperumbudur



Shankar Dayal
Sharma -President
25 July 1992



PSLV: 20 September 1993
PSLV-CA: 23 April 2007
PSLV-XL: 22 October 2008



July: West Bengal
Chief Minister Jyoti
Basu made the first
call from Kolkata to
inaugurate the
cellular services in
India



25 July 1997
K R Narayanan
President



Amartya Sen wins
Nobel Prize for
Economics



May 1998, nuclear
tests in Pokhran
desert in Rajasthan



Kargil War
Operations Vijay-
June 1999
Nawaz Sharief was
PM of Pakistan,
General Mushraf-
Pakistan Army
General
26 July 2012,
designated as
'Kargil Vijay Diwas

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------



Chandrashekar -
PM
10-11-1990
21-6-1991
Janata Dal(S)



P V Narasimha
Rao -PM
21-6-1991
16-5-1996



Economic reform
programme begun
by Prime Minister
P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Lok Sabha Elections



Babri Mosque in
Ayodhya is
demolished,
triggering
widespread
Hindu-Muslim
violence.



Mumbai Bombings



Earth quake Kills 10000
in Maharashtra



J.D. Tata Died



Sushmita Sen was
crowned Miss Universe



Aishwarya Rai was
crowned Miss
World



10-4-1995
Morarji Desai Died



Internet in India
was Launched



May 1996 PM
for 13 Days
16-5-1996
22-5-1996



H D Deve Gowda-
PM
1 June 1996
21 April 1997

Lok Sabha Elections



IK Gujral -PM
21 April 1997
19 March 1998



March 19, 1998
Atal Bihari
Vajpayee
becomes prime
minister (NDA)
May-19, AIADMK
withdrew
support, Lost
Majority
Care Taker PM

Lok Sabha Elections



13 October 1999,
Won General
Election and became
Prime minister



December 1999, when Indian
Airlines flight IC 814 from
Kathmandu to New Delhi was
hijacked by five Pakistani
terrorists and flown to Taliban-
ruled Afghanistan

Annual Plan

Eighth Plan

Ninth Plan

Growth of Computers and Computer Education

Major Events in Indian History : 2000-2009



Major Events in Indian History : 2010-2016



December 5, Jayalalitha CM of TN died, Paneerselvam becomes chief minister of TN



September -13: Uri Incident



January: Pathankot terror attack



Mamatha Banerjee Re-elected



February: Arvind Kejriwal became Delhi Chief Minister



Kailash Satyarthi wins Nobel Peace Prize



Telangana State Formed



November: Mars Orbiter launched by ISRO



July: Pranab Mukerjee becomes president of India

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
------	------	------	------	------	------	------



Trinamool Congress came to power in West Bengal
Mamatha Banerjee became chief minister after 34 years of CPM Rule



India wins the 2011 Cricket World Cup.



May: Narendra Modi became Prime Minister

Lok Sabha Elections



Re-elected as CM of TN (4th Time)



National Institution for Transforming India (NITI AYOOG) formed

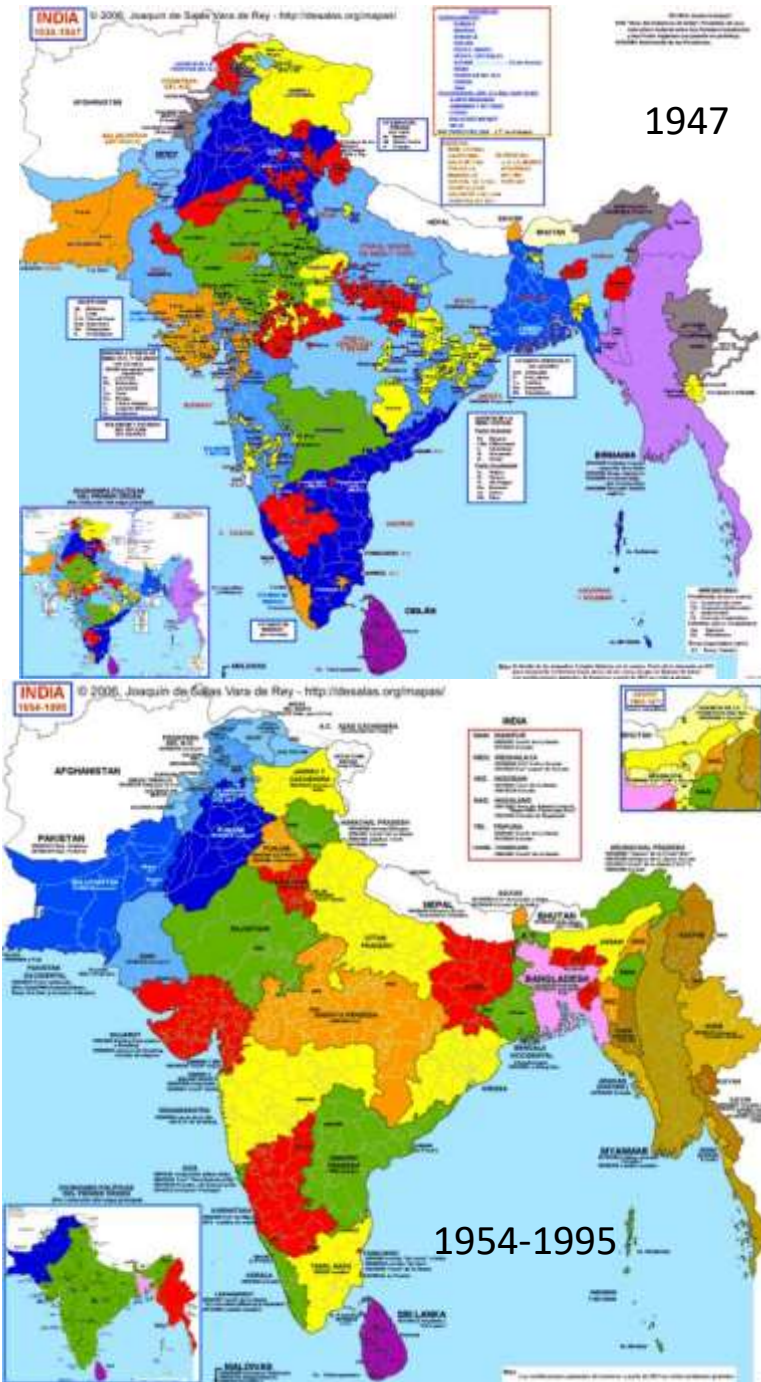


September-28, Surgical Strike on Pakistan



November-8: Demonetisation, withdrawal of 1000 and 500 re notes

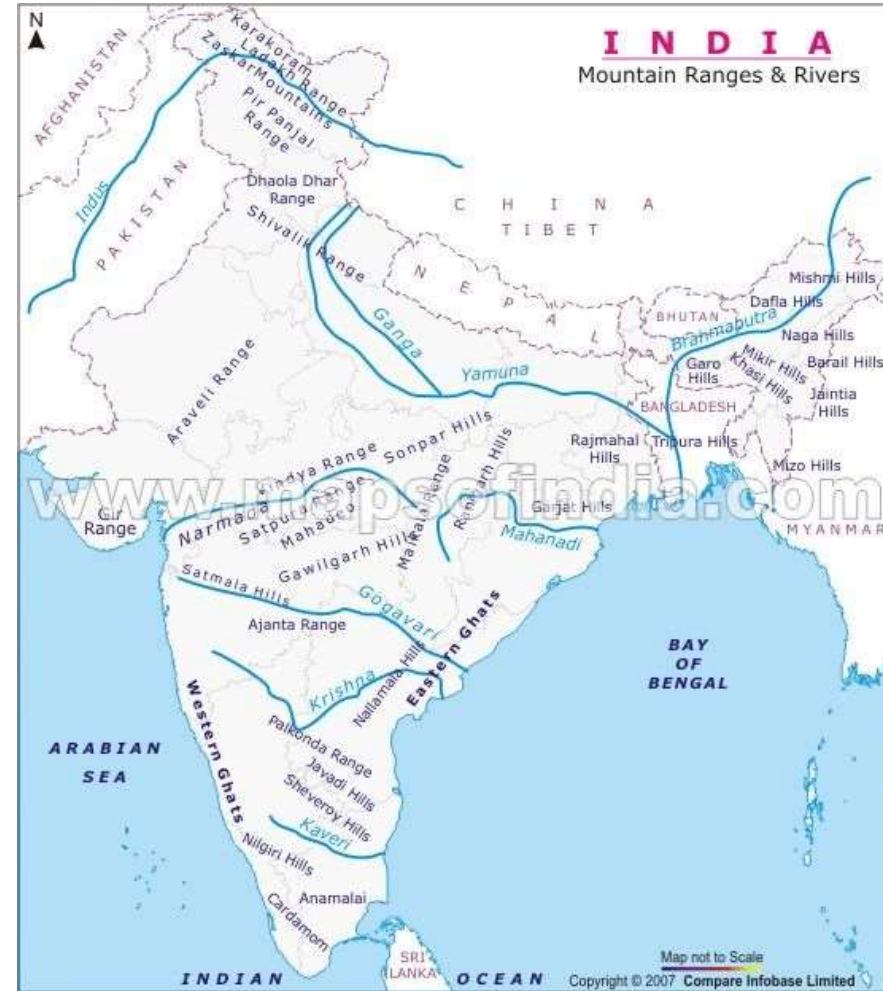
India 1947, 1950, 2016



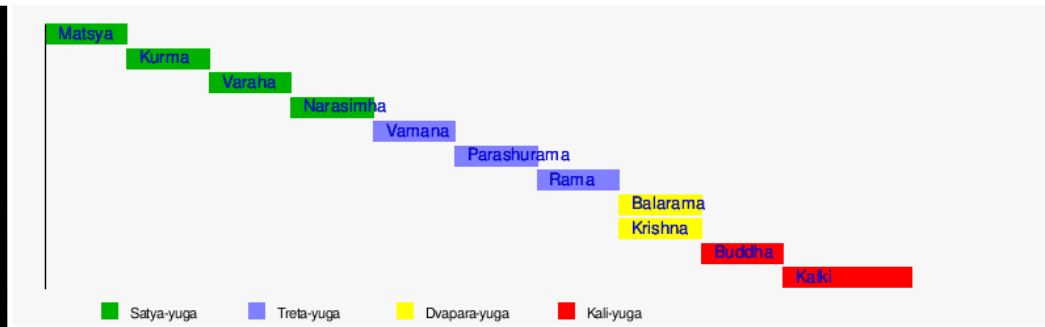
S.no	State	Capital
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (De jure - 2 June 2024) Amaravati (proposed)
2	Assam	Dispur
3	Bihar	Patna
4	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
5	Goa	Panaji
6	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
7	Haryana	Chandigarh
8	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar (summer), Jammu (winter)
10	Karnataka	Bangalore
11	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
12	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
13	Maharashtra	Mumbai
14	Manipur	Imphal
15	Meghalaya	Shillong
16	Mizoram	Aizawl
17	Nagaland	Kohima
18	Nagaland	Kohima
19	Nagaland	Kohima
20	Nagaland	Kohima
21	Nagaland	Kohima
22	Nagaland	Kohima
23	Nagaland	Kohima
24	Nagaland	Kohima
25	Nagaland	Kohima
26	Nagaland	Kohima
27	Nagaland	Kohima
28	Nagaland	Kohima
29	Nagaland	Kohima
30	Nagaland	Kohima

S.no	Union Territories	Capital
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra
4	Daman and Diu	Daman
5	Delhi	Delhi
6	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
7	Puducherry	Pondicherry

Geography of India



Hindu Units of Time



71 Mahayuga= 1 Manvantara
Each Manvantara is ruled by a Manu

Unit	Definition	Relation to SI units
Paramāṇu	Base unit	≈ 26.3 μs
Āṇu	2 Paramāṇu	≈ 52.67 μs
Trasareṇu	3 Āṇu	≈ 158 μs
Truṭi	3 Trasareṇu	≈ 474 μs
Vedha	100 Truṭi	≈ 47.4 ms
Lava	3 Vedha	≈ 0.14 s
Nimesha	3 Lava	≈ 0.43 s
Kṣaṇa	3 Nimesha	≈ 1.28 s
Kaṣṭhā	5 Kṣaṇa	≈ 6.4 s
Laghū	15 Kaṣṭhā	≈ 1.6 min
Danda	15 Laghū	≈ 24 min
Muhūrta	2 Danda	≈ 48 min
Ahorātram (Day)	30 Muhūrta	≈ 24 h
Masa (Month)	30 Ahorātram	≈ 30 days
Ritu (Season)	2 Masa	≈ 2 months
Ayana	3 Ritu	≈ 6 months
Samvatsara (Year)	2 Ayana	≈ 365 days
Ahorātram of Deva		

Kaliyuga=1200 divine years= 432 000 years

Dvapara Yuga= 2400 divine years= 864 000 years

Treta yuga= 3600 divine years=1 296 000 years

Satya Yuga=4800 divine years= 1 728 000 years

1 Mahayuga= 4 yugas= 4,320,000 human years=12,000 divine year

1 kalpa=day= 4.32 billion years= 1000 Mahayugas

1 kalpa=day= 4.32 billion years

2 kalpa= night=4.32 billion years

1 day of Bramha= 2 kalpas=8.64 billion years

1 month of Bramha=259.2 billion years (259.2 x 10⁹ years)

1 year of Bramha= 3.1104 trillion

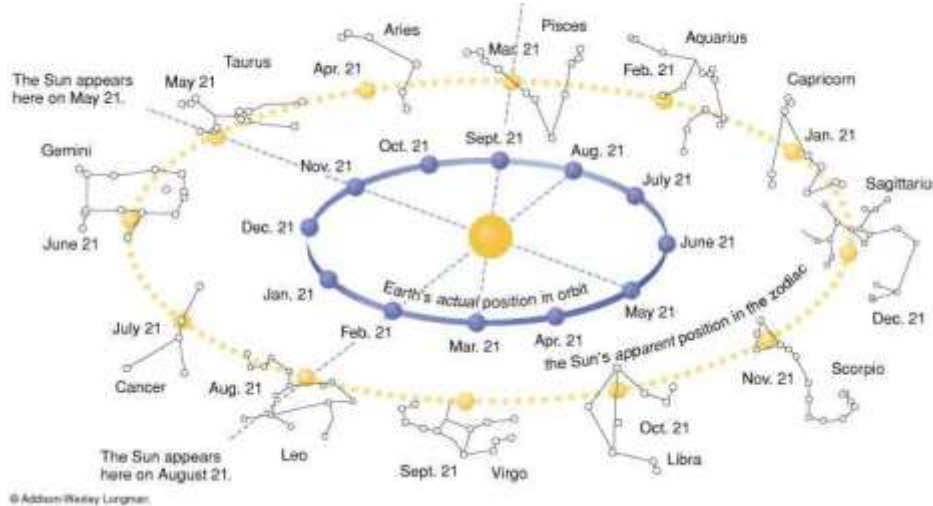
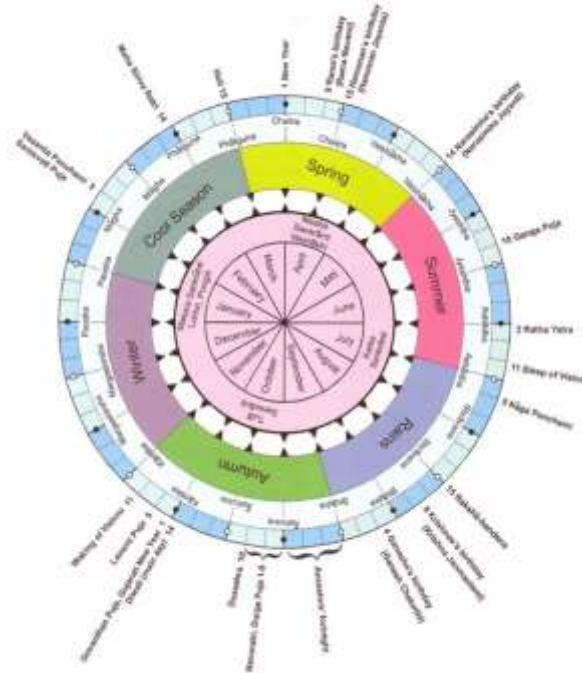
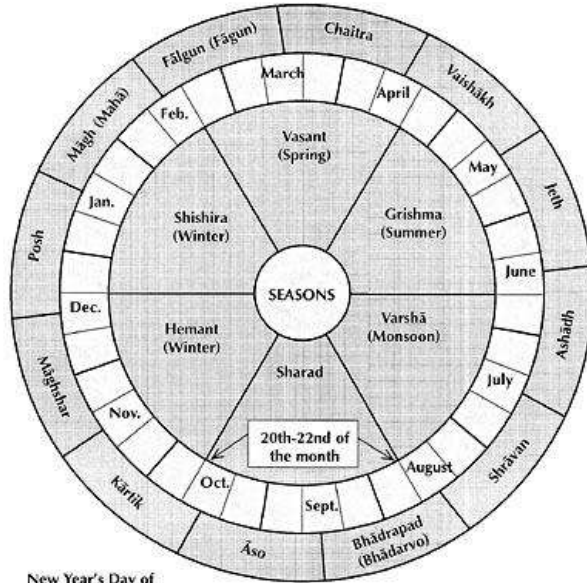
1 Paradha=50 years of Bramha=155.52 trillion years

1 Maha Kalpa=1 Para= 2 Paradhas=100 years of Bramha=311.04 x 10¹² human years (trillion)

Hindu Calendar

The Hindu Calendar & Seasons

(and how it relates to the calendar we use today)



Lunar metrics^[edit]

A [Tithi](#) or [lunar day](#) is defined as the time it takes for the [longitudinal angle](#) between the [moon](#) and the Sun to increase by 12° .^[1] Tithis begin at varying times of day and vary in duration from approximately 19 to approximately 26 hours.^[citation needed]

A [Paksa](#) (also [Pakṣa](#)) or [lunar fortnight](#) consists of 15 [tithis](#).

A [Māsa](#) or [lunar month](#) (approximately 29.5 days) is divided into 2 [Pakṣas](#): the one between [new moon](#) and [full moon](#) (waxing) is called *gaura* or (bright) or [Śukla Pakṣa](#); the one between full moon and new moon (waning) *Kṛishṇa* (dark) *paksha*

A [Ritu](#) (or season) is 2 [Māsa](#)^[2]

An [Ayana](#) is 3 [Ritus](#)

A year is two [Ayanas](#)^{[3][4]}

Tropical metrics^[edit]

A [Yāma](#) = $\frac{1}{4}$ of a day (light) or night [= $7\frac{1}{2}$ *Ghatīs* (घटि) = $3\frac{3}{4}$ *Muhurtas* = 3 [Horas](#) (होरा)]

Four *Yāmas* make half of the day (either day or night)

Eight *Yāmas* make an [Ahorātra](#) (day + night)

An [Ahorātra](#) is a [tropical day](#) (Note: A day is considered to begin and end at sunrise, not midnight.)

Major Events in Karnataka History

1940AD-2016 AD

Mysoore Kings (1295-present)	Phayumg Monarchy (1295-1300 and 1301-1302) (1303-1305)
Feudatory Monarchy (As vassals of Vijayanagara Empire) (1305-1553)	Harihara Wodeyar I (1301-1306) Narayana Wodeyar (1306-1373) Channarayana Wodeyar VII (1373-1378) Channarayana Wodeyar VI (1378-1386)
Yasturaya Wodeyar (1386-1423) Channarayana Wodeyar I (1423-1458) Temurkaya Wodeyar I (1458-1476) Channarayana Wodeyar II (1476-1513) Channarayana Wodeyar III (1513-1553)	Phayumg Monarchy Ghauri Sultan Rule (1553-1557)
Absolute Monarchy (Independent Wodeyar Rangs) (1553-1761)	Harihara Wodeyar II (1553-1558) Channarayana Wodeyar I (1558-1581)
Temurkaya Wodeyar II (1553-1572) Channarayana Wodeyar IV (1572-1576) Channarayana Wodeyar V (1576-1578) Raja Wodeyar I (1578-1617) Channarayana Wodeyar VI (1617-1637) Raja Wodeyar II (1637-1638) Narayana Wodeyar I (1638-1659) Chikka Devaraya Wodeyar (1659-1673) Doddia Devaraya Wodeyar (1673-1704) Narayana Wodeyar II (1704-1714) Krishnaraya Wodeyar I (1714-1732) Channarayana Wodeyar VII (1732-1734) Krishnaraya Wodeyar II (1734-1761)	Absolute Monarchy Marathas (As vassals of the British Crown) (1801-1807)
	Channarayana Wodeyar I (1801-1804) Harihara Wodeyar IV (1804-1840) Jayachamaraya Wodeyar (1840-1881)
	Constitutional Monarchy (As Council of Ministers) (1881-1901)
	Jayachamaraya Wodeyar (1881-1888)
	Total Monarchy Monarchy continued (1901-present)
	Jayachamaraya Wodeyar (1901-1914) Sobhaya Wodeyar (1914-1915) Velamrao Channarayana Wodeyar (1915-present)

A portrait of a woman wearing a white turban and a dark dress with a white collar. She is looking directly at the camera.

№№	Имя	Дата рождения	Дата смерти	№	Имя
1	Александров, А.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	1	Александров, А.И.
2	Борисов, Б.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	2	Борисов, Б.И.
3	Васильев, В.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	3	Васильев, В.И.
4	Григорьев, Г.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	4	Григорьев, Г.И.
5	Дмитриев, Д.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	5	Дмитриев, Д.И.
6	Зайцев, З.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	6	Зайцев, З.И.
7	Иванов, И.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	7	Иванов, И.И.
8	Климов, К.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	8	Климов, К.И.
9	Кузнецов, К.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	9	Кузнецов, К.И.
10	Левин, Л.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	10	Левин, Л.И.
11	Михайлов, М.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	11	Михайлов, М.И.
12	Новиков, Н.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	12	Новиков, Н.И.
13	Осипов, О.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	13	Осипов, О.И.
14	Петров, П.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	14	Петров, П.И.
15	Рябов, Р.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	15	Рябов, Р.И.
16	Сидоров, С.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	16	Сидоров, С.И.
17	Тихонов, Т.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	17	Тихонов, Т.И.
18	Ульянов, У.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	18	Ульянов, У.И.
19	Федотов, Ф.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	19	Федотов, Ф.И.
20	Харьков, Х.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	20	Харьков, Х.И.
21	Цыганов, Ц.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	21	Цыганов, Ц.И.
22	Чайков, Ч.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	22	Чайков, Ч.И.
23	Шаров, Ш.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	23	Шаров, Ш.И.
24	Щербинин, Щ.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	24	Щербинин, Щ.И.
25	Юрьев, Ю.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	25	Юрьев, Ю.И.
26	Яковлев, Я.И.	1900-01-15	1980-01-15	26	Яковлев, Я.И.

1941-1946 Sir. N. Madhava Rao, Dewan of Mysore	1946-1949 Sir A R Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore
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No Assembly

Major Events in Karnataka History : 1950-1959



1 November 1957 - 4 May 1963
Jayachamaraja Wodeyar, Governor of Karnataka

1940-1974
Jayachamaraja Wodeyar- Raja of Mysore

1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959



25 October 1947 – 30 March 1952
K C Reddy



30 March 1952 – 19 August 1956
K. Hanumanthaiah



19 August 1956 – 31 October 1956
Kadidal Manjappa

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1 November 1956 – 16 May 1958
S. Nijalingappa



16 May 1958 – 9 March 1962
B D Jatti

No Assembly

First Assembly

Second Assembly



Major Events in Karnataka History : 1960-1969



1 November 1957 - 4 May 1963
Jayachamaraja Wodeyar, Governor of Karnataka



4 May 1963 -2 April 1965
S M Srinagesh



2 April 1965-13 May 1967
V V Giri



13 May 1967-30August 1969
Gopal Swarup Pathak



1940-1974
Jayachamaraja Wodeyar- Raja of Mysore

1960

1961

1962

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969



16 May 1958 – 9 March 1962
B D Jatti



14 March 1962 – 20 June 1962
S R Kanthi



21 June 1962 – 28 May 1968
S. Nijalingappa



29 May 1968 – 18 March 1971
Veerendra Patil

Second Assembly

Third Assembly

Fourth Assembly

Major Events in Karnataka History : 1970-1979



23 October 1970-1February 1972 Dharma Vira	1 February 1972 -10 January 1975 Mohanlal Sukhadia	10 January 1975- 2 August 1977 Uma Shankar Dixit	2 August 1977 -15 April 1982 Govind Narain
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1940-1974 Jayachamaraja Wodeyar- Raja of Mysore					1974-2013 Srikantadatta Wodeyar				
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979



President



29 May 1968 – 18 March 1971 Veerendra Patil	19 March 1971 – 20 March 1972	20 March 1972 – 31 December 1977 D. Devaraj Urs	28 February 1978 – 7 January 1980 D. Devaraj Urs
Fourth Assembly		5 th Assembly	6 th Assembly

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Major Events in Karnataka History : 1980-1989



2 August 1977 -15 April 1982
Govind Narain



16 April 1982-25 February 1987
Ashoknath Banerjee



Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah
26 February 1987-5 February 1990



1974-2013
Srikantadatta Wodeyar

1980

1981

1982

1983

1984

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989



12 January 1980 – 6 January 1983
R Gundu Rao

6th Assembly



10 January 1983 – 29 December 1984

7th Assembly



8 March 1985 – 13 February 1986
Ramakrishna Hegde

16 February 1986 – 10 August 1988
Ramakrishna Hegde

8th Assembly



13 August 1988 – 21 April 1989
S R Bommai

21 April 1989 – 30 November 1989
President's Rule



30-11-1989
10-10-1990
Veerendra Patil

9th Assembly

Major Events in Karnataka History : 1990-1999



Bhanu Pratap Singh
8 May 1990 -6 January 1992



Khurshid Alam Khan
6 January 1992-2 December 1999



1974-2013
Srikantadatta Wodeyar

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
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30-11- 1989
10 -10-1990
Veerendra Patil

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17-10-1990
19-11- 1992
S Bangarappa



19-11- 1992
11-12-1994
M. Veerappa Moily



11-12-1994
31-05-1996
H D Devegowda



31-05-1996
7 -10- 1999
J H Patel



11-10-1999
28-05-2004
S M Krishna

9th Assembly

10th Assembly

11th Assembly

Major Events in Karnataka History : 2000-2009



V. S. Ramadevi
2 December 1999-20 August 2002



T. N. Chaturvedi
21 August 2002 -20 August 2007



Rameshwar Thakur
21 August 2007-24 June 2009



1974-2013
Srikantadatta Wodeyar

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
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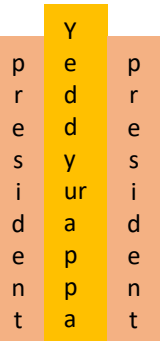
11-10-1999
28-05-2004
S M Krishna



28-5-2004
28-01-2006
Dharam Singh



3-02-2006
8-10-2007
H D Kumara Swamy



30-5-2008
31-07-2011
B.S. Yeddyurappa

11th Assembly

12th Assembly

13th Assembly

Major Events in Karnataka History : 2010-2016



Hans Raj Bhardwaj
24 June 2009-29 June 2014



Konijeti Rosaiah
29 June 2014-31 August 2014



Vajubhai Rudabhai Vala
1 September 2014



1974-2013
Srikantadatta Wodeyar



2015-
Yaduveera Chamaraja Wodeyar

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016



30-5-2008
31-07-2011
B.S. Yeddyurappa



4-08-2011
12-07-2012
D V Sadananda Gowda



12-07-2012
12-05-2013
Jagadish Shetter



13-05-2013
Siddaramaiah
Chief Minister

13th Assembly

14th Assembly

Karnataka Political



S. No.	District	Number of MLAs
1	Bidar	6
2	Gulbarga	9
3	Bijapur	8
4	Bagalkot	7
5	Belgaum	18
6	Raichur	07
7	Uttara Kannada	6
8	Dharwad	7
9	Gadag	4
10	Koppal	5
11	Bellary	8
12	Haveri	6
13	Davangere	8
14	Shimoga	7
15	Chitradurga	6
16	Udupi	5
17	Chikmagalur	5
18	Tumkur	11
19	Kolar	6
20	Bangalore Urban	7
21	Bangalore Rural	4
22	Chamarajanagar	4
23	Mandya	7
24	Mysore	11
25	Kodagu	2
26	Hassan	7
27	Dakshina Kannada	8
28	Ramanagara	4
29	Chikballapur	5
30	Yadgir	4



Karnataka 1973



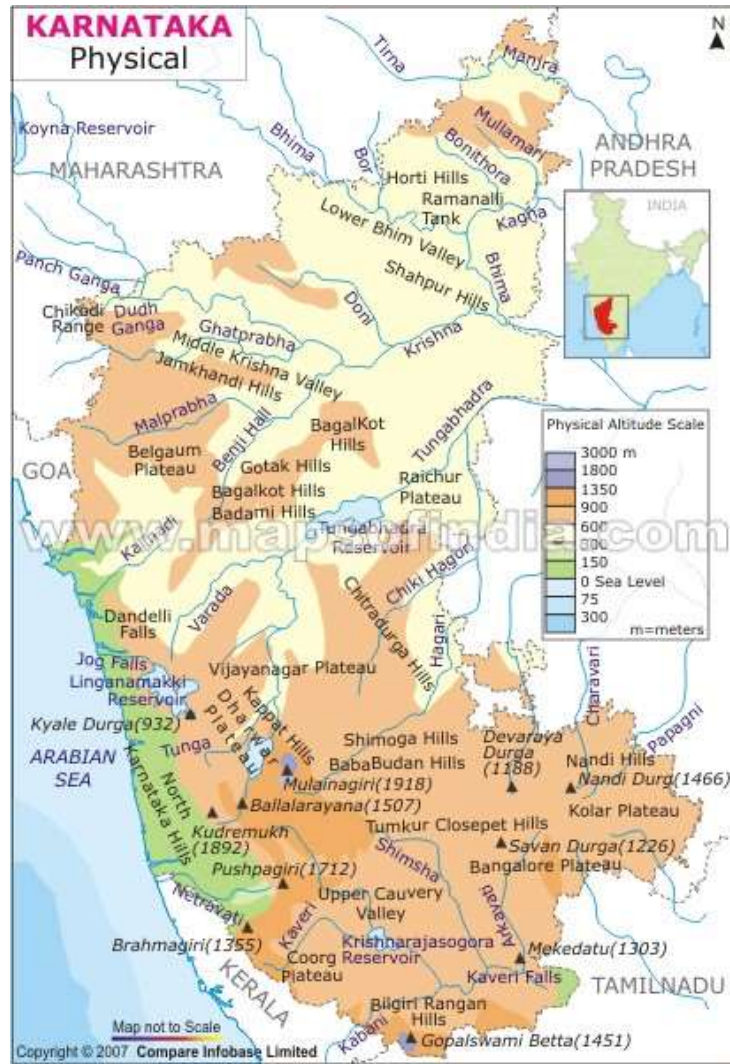
Total Number of Constituencies-224

Number of MLCs -75

Bangalore Central	7
Bangalore North	7
Bangalore South	7

Mysore during 1947

Karnataka Physical



Human Characteristics



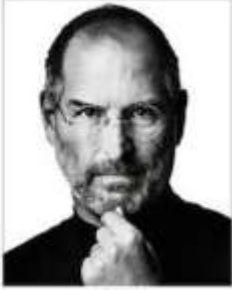
Human Habits and Inspirations



14 Habits Of Phenomenally Likable People

1. They develop a positive mental attitude and let it be seen and felt by others.
2. They always speak in a carefully disciplined, friendly tone.
3. They pay close attention to someone speaking to them.
4. They are able to maintain their composure in all circumstances.
5. They are patient.
6. They keep an open mind.
7. They smile when speaking with others.
8. They know that not all their thoughts need to be expressed.
9. They don't procrastinate.
10. They engage in at least one good deed a day.
11. They find a lesson in failure rather than brood over it.
12. They act as if the person they are speaking to is the most important person in the world.
13. They praise others in a genuine way without being excessive.
14. They have someone they trust point out their flaws.

9 inspirational LESSONS from Steve Jobs



Follow your heart

1. Almost everything — all external expectations, all pride, all fear of embarrassment or failure — these things fall away in the face of death, leaving only what is truly important. Remembering that you are going to die is the best way I know to avoid the trap of thinking you have something to lose. You are already naked. There is no reason not to follow your heart.

 **Trust yourself**

2. You can't connect the dots looking forward; you can only connect them looking backwards. So you have to trust that the dots will somehow connect in your future. You have to trust in something — your gut, destiny, life, karma, whatever. This approach has never let me down, and it has made all the difference in my life.

Love what you do

3. Your work is going to fill a large part of your life, and the only way to be truly satisfied is to do what you believe is great work. And the only way to do great work is to love what you do.

Go for a home run

4. Be a yardstick of quality. Some people aren't used to an environment where excellence is expected. One home run is much better than two doubles.

PICK CAREFULLY

People think focus means saying yes to the thing you've got to focus on. It means saying no to the hundred other good ideas that there are. You have to pick carefully.

5.

6.

Work hard to make it simple

Design is not just what it looks like and feels like. Design is how it works. Simple can be harder than complex. You have to work hard to get your thinking clean to make it simple.

Steal great ideas

We have always been shameless about stealing great ideas.

7.

8.

Your goal isn't to make money

Apple's goal isn't to make money. Our goal is to design and develop and bring to market good products. We trust as a consequence of that, people will like them, and as another consequence, we'll make some money.

Don't lose faith

Sometimes life hits you in the head with a brick. Don't lose faith.

9.