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Revision Series
History + Culture
(Part -1)

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Renovated Jallianwala Bagh Complex

Context

- Renovation but not restoration.

Important Points to Remember

- Story Behind it - 13 April 1919, People had gathered over there in order to protest against the arrest of their leaders Satya Pal and Saiffudin Kitchlew who were fighting for Rowlatt Act.

Rowlatt Act story

- Based on the recommendation of Sedition Committee headed by Sydney Rowlatt.
- Enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed **detention of political prisoners without trial for two years**.

Context

- Renovation but not restoration.

Important Points to Remember

- Committee for Inquiry - Disorders Inquiry Committee.
- Commonly known as Hunters' Commission.

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- In the final report submitted in March 1920, the committee unanimously condemned Dyer's actions. However, the Hunter Committee did not impose any penal or disciplinary action against General Dyer.

Context

- Renovation but not restoration.

Nationalist Response

- Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest.
- Mahatma Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind, bestowed by the British for his work during the Boer War.
- The sole Indian representative at that time in the Viceroy's Executive Council - Chettur Sankaran Nair (1857-1934) - resigned from his post in protest. (Lord Chelmsford).

Context

- Renovation but not restoration.

Nationalist Response

- The Indian National Congress appointed its own non-official committee that included Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, Abbas Tyabji, M.R. Jayakar, and Gandhi to look into the shootings.
- In 1922, The infamous Rowlatt Act was repealed by the British.

Malabar/Moplah Rebellion of 1921

Malabar Rebellion

Context

- Centenary year.
- A political leader claimed that the Moplah rebellion, also known as the Mappila riots, of 1921 was one of the first manifestations of the Taliban mindset in India.
- 'Moplah martyrs' will be removed from the Dictionary of Martyrs of India's Freedom Struggle as per the recommendations made by a three-member panel.

Important points to remember

- These riots or rebellion of 1921 was the culmination of a series of riots by Moplahs (Muslims of Malabar) in the 19th and 20th century against British and Hindu Landlords in Malabar (Northern Kerala).

Context

- Centenary year.

Important points to remember

- Resistance started against the British colonial rule and feudal system later took the shape of communal violence.

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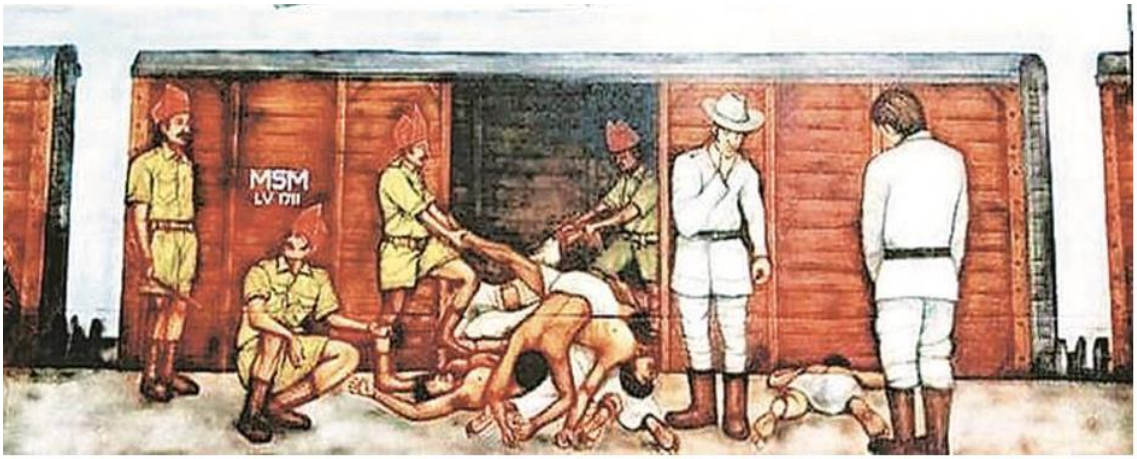
- Gandhiji along with Shaukat Ali, the leader of the Khilafat movement in India, visited Calicut in August 1920 to spread the combined message of non-cooperation and Khilafat among the residents of Malabar.
- In response to Gandhiji's call, a Khilafat committee was formed in Malabar and the Mappilas, under their religious head Mahadum Tangal of Ponnani who pledged support to the non- cooperation movement.

Context

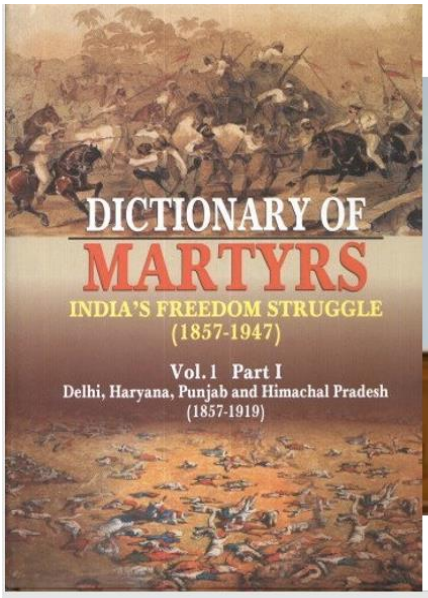
- Centenary year.

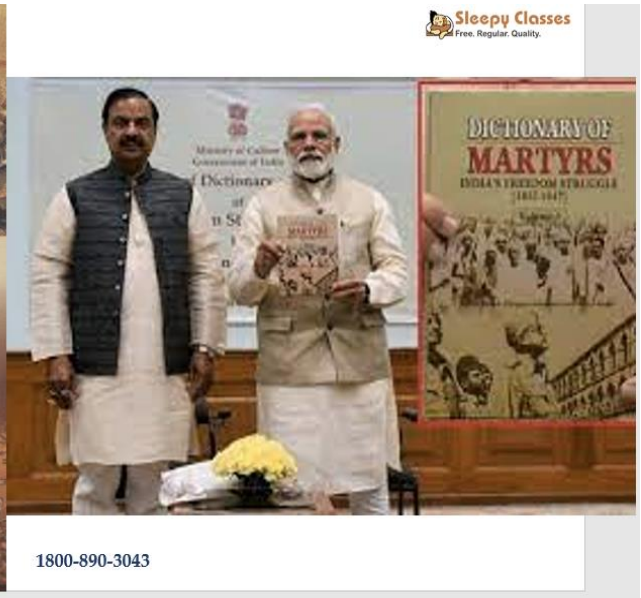
Important points to remember

- Resistance was related to security of tenure, high rents, renewal fees and other unfair exactions of the landlords.
- Special Mention - Wagon Tragedy.



Dictionary of Martyrs





Context

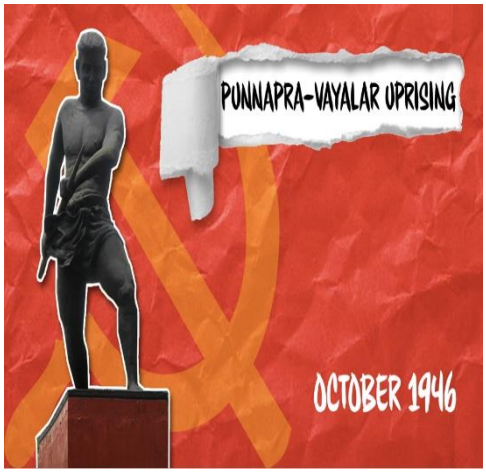
- 'Moplah martyrs' will be removed from the Dictionary of Martyrs of India's Freedom Struggle as per the recommendations made by a three-member panel.

Important Points to Remember

- Published by Union Ministry of Culture in collaboration with Indian Council of Historical Research.
- Name of the leader - Variamkunnath Kunhamed Haji.

Context

- The committee also recommended that Martyrs of the communist movement of Kerala, including the ones killed at the Punnapra-Vayalar, Kayyur, Karivelloor, and Kavumbayi uprisings, will remain as freedom fighters in the annals of India's struggle for Independence.



About Punnapra-Vayalar Uprising

- It was a militant communist movement in 1946 in the Princely State of Travancore, British India against the Prime Minister, C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and the state.
- This was a proper struggle against the declaration of 'Independent Travancore' by the then Travancore.

Context

- The committee has recommended that Martyrs of the communist movement of Kerala, including the ones killed at the Punnapra-Vayalar, Kayyur, Karivelloor, and Kavumbayi uprisings, will remain as freedom fighters in the annals of India's struggle for Independence.

About Punnapra-Vayalar uprising - (Characteristics)

- Working class against the Government.
- People of all classes took up the arms - dissolved class and religion distinction.

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Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Context

- His Statue vandalised in Lahore fort.

Important points to remember

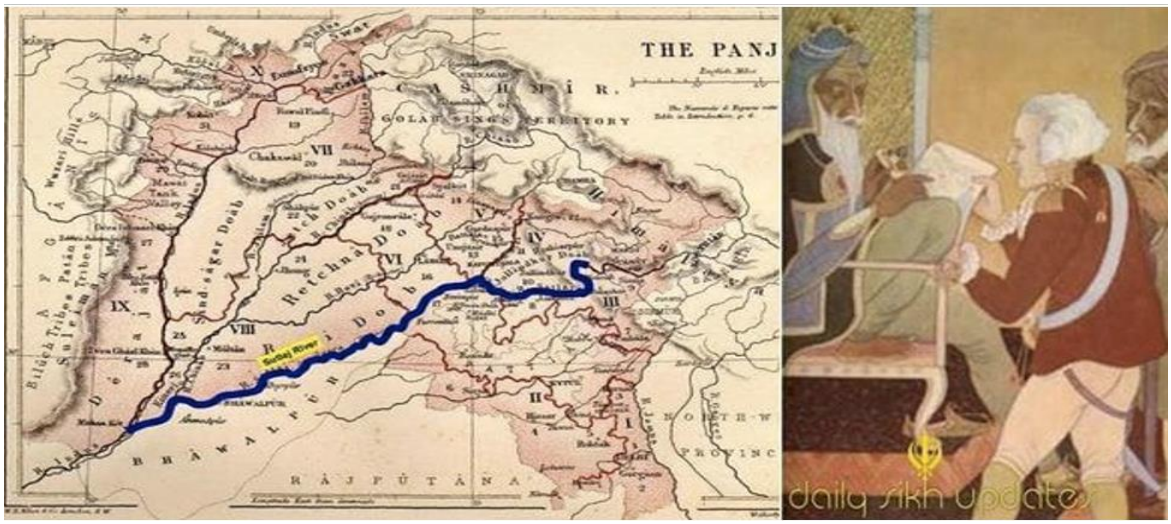
- Connection with Lahore - Seized the city in 1799 - carried out the repairs of Lahore fort - built by Emperor Akbar.
- Proclaimed himself as the Ruler of Punjab in 1801 after uniting all the 13 Misls (Sub groups).
- At the time of his death - He was the only sovereign leader left in India - 1839.

Context

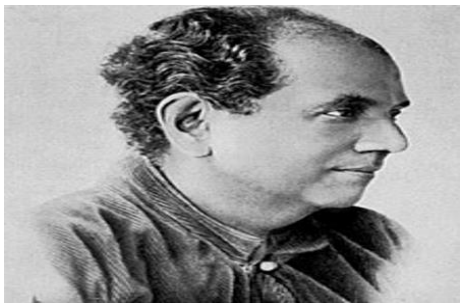
- His Statue vandalised in Lahore fort.

Important points to remember

- Treaty of Amritsar - 25 April 1809.
- Between Charles T Metcalfe and Ranjit Singh.
- Fixed the boundaries between Sikh Empire and British East India Company at Satluj river.
- Battle of Guns - 21 February 1849 - Second Anglo Sikh war.



Abaindranath Tagore



Context

- 150th birth anniversary - 7th August.

Important Points to remember

- Prominent artist of Bengal school of Art.
- Supporter of Swadeshi Values in Indian Art.
- Created "Indian School of Oriental Art" and "Bengal School of Art".
- Modernised Mughal and Rajput paintings.
- Integrated Chinese and Japanese calligraphic traditions into his style.

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Context

- 150th birth anniversary - 7th August.

Important Paintings to remember

- Bharat Mata.
- The passing of Shah Jahan.
- My Mother.

Important works to remember

- Arabian Night Series.

Ramappa Temple
UNESCO World Heritage Tag

Context

- UNESCO World Heritage List - 39th Addition.

Important Points to remember

- Built by a general of Kakatiya Dynasty. (Racherla Senapati Rudrayya).
- Time Period - 13th century - Lord Shiva (Ramalingeshwra) temple.
- Style - Star Shaped Foundation - Because of which Marco Polo called it as the "Brightest star in the Galaxy of Temples".
- Built using Sandbox Technique - protection against the earthquakes.
- Floating Bricks found here.

Dholavira
UNESCO World Heritage Tag

Context

- UNESCO World Heritage List - 40th Addition.

Important Points to remember

- Discovered in year 1968 by ASI Director General Jagat Pati Joshi.
- Known for its water management system, multi layered defensive mechanism, special burial structures.
- Unlike graves at other IVC sites, no mortal remains of humans have been discovered at Dholavira.
- Decline - Phase of severe aridity due to climate change and rivers like Saraswati drying up.

Source : https://youtu.be/JZUNPLG2fVk

Mongolian Kanjur Manuscripts

Context

- The Culture Ministry has informed that reprinting of about 100 sets of sacred Mongolian Kanjur will be completed by next year for distribution in the main centres of Buddhism in Mongolia.

Important Points to remember

- In the Mongolian language 'Kanjur' means 'Concise Orders'- the words of Lord Buddha in particular.
- It is held in high esteem by Mongolian Buddhists and they worship the Kanjur at temples and recite the lines of Kanjur in daily life as a sacred ritual.
- The Mongolian Kanjur has been translated from Tibetan. The language of the Kanjur is Classical Mongolian.

Largest statue of Reclining Buddha

Context

- On Buddha Jayanti (May 26), India's largest statue of the Reclining Buddha was to have been installed at the Buddha International Welfare Mission temple in Bodh Gaya. The ceremony has been put off due to Covid-19 restrictions.

Important points to remember

- Reclining Buddha - represents the Buddha during his last illness, about to enter Parinirvana.
- World's Oldest - The Bhamala Buddha Parinirvana in Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, which dates back to the 2nd century AD, is considered the oldest statue of its kind in the world.
- World Largest - 600-foot Winsein Tawya Buddha built in 1992 in Mawlamyine, Myanmar.

Khajuraho Temples

Context

- Ministry of Tourism had recently organised webinar on "Khajuraho – Temples of Architectural Splendour" under Dekho Apna Desh.

Important points to remember

- Built between 950-1050 AD by Chandela Dynasty.
- Includes both Hindu and Jaina temples.
- Situated in Vindhya's Mountain range.
- UNESCO Site in 1986.
- Nagara style architecture.
- Reported first time by Al Biruni in 1022 AD and Ibn Battuta in Ad 1335.

Sattras

Context

- Politicians visiting Sattras in the election season.

Important points to remember

- Monastic institutions created as part of the 16th century Neo-Vaishnavite reformist movement started by Vaishnavite saint-reformer Srimanta Sankaradeva (1449-1596).
- These Sattras/Thans were established as centres of religious, social and cultural reforms in the 16th century across Assam.
- Sattras promulgate Sankardeva's unique "worship through art" approach with music (borgeet), dance (xattriya) and theatre (bhauna).
- Each Sattra has a naamghar (worship hall) as its nucleus and is headed by an influential "Sattradhikar".

Konark Sun Temple

Context

- Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is carrying out the conservation of the Sun Temple at Konark.

Important points to remember

- Structure - Gigantic chariot of Sun God, with 12 pairs of exquisitely wheels pulled by seven horses.
- Time Period - 13th century - Ganga Dynasty - King Narsimhadeva I.
- UNESCO World Heritage Site - 1984.

Context

- Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is carrying out the conservation of the Sun Temple at Konark.

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Important points to remember

- Protected under National Framework of India by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological
  Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act (1958)
- Third link of Odisha's Golden Triangle .
- Black Pagoda

Lachit Borphukan

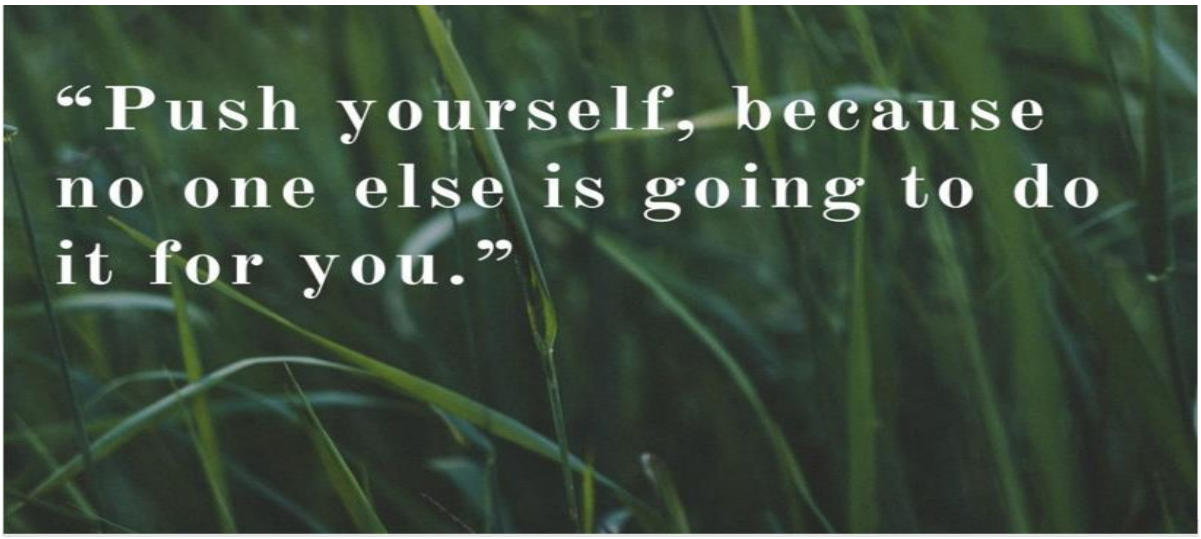
Context

- The name of Ahom general Lachit Borphukan, credited with defeating the Mughals in the Battle of Saraighat (1671), has been frequently invoked, in the recent run up to the poll of Assam.

Important points to remember

- He was a commander in the Ahom kingdom.
- Known for his leadership in the 1671 Battle of Saraighat that thwarted a drawn-out attempt by Mughal forces under the command of Ramsingh I to take over Ahom kingdom.

- The battle of Saraighat was fought on the banks of the Brahmaputra in Guwahati.



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- **Lecture** Video Link:

Source: https://youtu.be/JZUNPLG2fVk

- **Schedule**

Source:
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