## GOVERNOR GENERALS FROM 1862 – 1905

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1. Lord Elgin I (1862-62)</th>
<th>2. Lord Lawrence (1864 – 1869)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Indian High Court Act 1862</td>
<td>• Anglo Bhutanese War</td>
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<td>• Financial Distribution between centre and state introduced for the first time</td>
<td>• Civil Marriage and Arya Samaj marriage introduced</td>
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<td>• First Census in 1872</td>
<td>• Universal Marriage Act introduced in 1872</td>
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<td>• Mayo College for the royal elite was set up</td>
<td>• Intercaste Marriage allowed</td>
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<td>• Lord Mayo was the only Governor General who was killed in India. He was killed by Sher Ali in Port Blair</td>
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<tr>
<th>5. Lord Lytton (1876 - 1880)</th>
<th>6. Lord Ripon (1880 – 1884) (Most loved GG)</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Vernacular Press Act, 1878</td>
<td>• Was the most loved Governor General</td>
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<td>• Arms Act, 1878</td>
<td>• Repealed the controversial Arms and Vernacular press act</td>
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<td>• Famine of 1876 had two views</td>
<td>• I regular census was held</td>
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<td>o Nationalist view – Due to High rate of taxation purchasing power had reduced</td>
<td>• Set up Local self governments – Panchayats and Municipal Boards due to which he was known as Father of Self Government</td>
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<td>o Government view – Drought is natural phenomena due to which people became poor</td>
<td>• Hunter Commission – Primary Education needs to be given importance – Women Education will be given importance</td>
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<td>• Ignored severe famine and organized durbar. Proclaimed Queen Victoria “The Empress of India”</td>
<td>• 2 new universities opened – Punjab University 1884, Allahabad University 1887</td>
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<td>• Abolished tax on cotton for British traders</td>
<td>• Illbert Bill – Indian judge cannot try English Judge</td>
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<td>• Maximum age to take up civil services exam lowered from 21 to 19</td>
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<th>7. Lord Dufferin (1884 - 1888)</th>
<th>8. Lord Lansdown (1888 - 1894)</th>
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<tr>
<td>• III Anglo-Burmese war (1885-1886)</td>
<td>• Indian Councils Act, 1892 (Indirect election was introduced for first time)</td>
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<td>• Indian National Congress was founded in 1885</td>
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<td>• First British Officer called Rands was killed.</td>
<td>• Indian Universities act – to control Indian Universities</td>
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<td>• He was killed by Chapekar (Ramkrishna &amp; Damodar) Brothers.</td>
<td>• Raleigh Commission</td>
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<td>• This was the first political murder.</td>
<td>• Partition of Bengal</td>
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SOCIO RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS IN INDIA DURING THE 19th CENTURY

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

Reformist movements – Responding to time, scientific temper of the modern era
Revivalist movements – revival of old system
  o Wahabi Movement
  o Arya Samaj

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

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

Negative effects of Socio religious movement
- Communal consciousness
- Caste based identity
- Community orientation rather than national orientation
- Insecure feeling by large masses

REFORMIST LEADERS & MOVEMENTS

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

Two Types of Leaders

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

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

Brahmo Sabha (1828)
- Main theme “Nirgunasapna” (formless worship)
- After Raja Ram Mohan Roy’s death, Debendranath headed Brahmo Sabha
- Brahmo Samaj split, Keshub Chandra Sen, Anandmohan Bose left and started “All India Brahmo Samaj”.
- Under D Tagore, it was Adi Brahmo Samaj
- AM Bose and Shivnarayan Shastri started Saddharno Brahma Samaj
**Founded Brahma Sabha in 1828** which was made an all India Movement called Brahma Samaj

**Promoted Monotheism** – Oneness of God [opposites are polytheism – more than one god and Pantheism – Everything is God]

**Opposed Idol Worship**

**Fought against Sati practice and got Lord William Bentinick’s support in 1829.**

**Introduced Essay writing on Contemporary Issues**

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**Henry Vivian Derozio**

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

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**REVIVALIST LEADERS & MOVEMENTS**

**Wahabi Movement**

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

**Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**

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

**Theosophical Society**

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

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

**Jihad Means “Struggle”**

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

**Aligarh Movement**

- Founded Anglo - Mohammedan School in Aligarh
- Declared Hindu and Muslims are two eyes of Mother India
Was inspired by ancient Asian religion like Hinduism, Buddhism, Parsi etc
Anne Besant also joined the movement

**Mahatma Jyoti Govindrao Phule**
- Started the Dalit Movement
- Satya Shodak Samaj

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

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

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**Arya Samaj (1875)**
- Comprised of Controversial programs - Cow protection movement, Shuddhi Movement
- Promoted studies on Vedas
- Swarajya was given for first time by Arya samaj