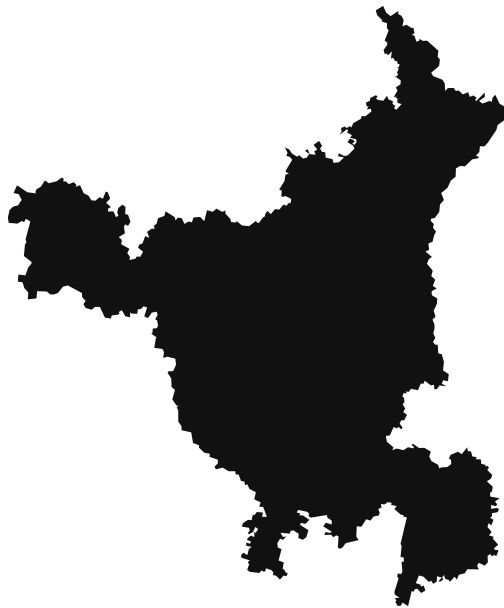


MEHIRA EDUCATION

Haryana GK Master Notes

HSSC CET Group D · Complete Study Notes



Black & White Edition

By Mehira Education

Parichay (Introduction)

Ye chapter kya cover karta hai aur kyun important hai

Dosto, ye chapter Haryana ke **sabse purane itihaas** ki kahani hai — **Sindhu Ghati Sabhyata** (Rakhigarhi jaise sites) se lekar **Vedic kaal**, **Harshavardhana** ka raaj, **Tarain ki ladaiyan**, aur **Delhi Sultanate** ke daur tak.

HSSC CET Group D mein is chapter se **har baar 2-4 questions** aate hain — mostly direct facts: kaunsi site kis district mein hai, kisne kya likha, kaunsi ladai kab hui.

Tension mat lo — sab kuch chhote-chhote points, tables aur tricks ke saath samjhaya gaya hai. Bas dhyan se padho aur end mein quiz khelo! 📝

Vistrit Notes (Detailed Notes)

Full syllabus content — sub-headings ke saath

1. 'Haryana' Naam Kahan Se Aaya?

- Sabse popular theory: **Hari (Bhagwan Vishnu/Krishna) + Ayana (ghar/aana)** = "Hari ka ghar". Mahabharata aur Gita ka updesha yahin hua tha, isliye ye naam fit baithta hai.
- Dusri theory: **Harit Aranya** = "hara-bhara jungle" (green forest). Purane samay mein ye area ghane jangalon se bhara tha.
- Palam Baoli inscription (1276 CE)** mein is region ko "**Hariyanaka**" likha gaya hai — ye naam ka sabse purana likhit praman mana jata hai.
- Sultanpur inscription (1328 CE)** (Delhi Museum) mein Haryana ko "**dharti ka swarg**" (**heaven on earth**) kaha gaya hai. Ye line exam mein aa chuki hai!

2. Sindhu Ghati Sabhyata (Harappan Civilization) ke Sites

Haryana Harappan sabhyata ka **bada kendra** tha. Sabse important sites yaad karlo — district ke saath, kyunki exam mein "**kaunsi site kis district mein**" hi sabse zyada pucha jata hai:

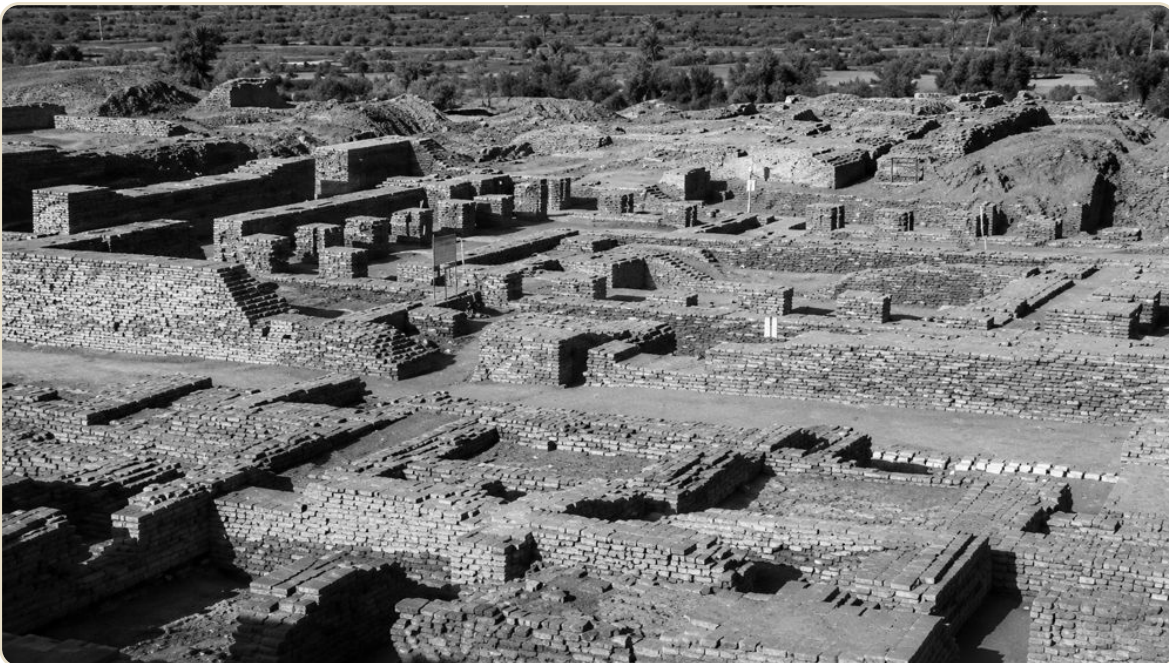
Site	District	Khas Baat (Key Point)
Rakhigarhi	Hisar	India ki sabse badi Harappan site (approx. 350 hectare). DNA studies bhi yahan hui. Excavation: Amarendra Nath (ASI), baad mein Prof. Vasant Shinde.
Banawali	Fatehabad	Excavation R.S. Bisht ne kiya. Yahan se mitti ka khilona hal (terracotta plough) mila — bahut famous point!
Kunal	Fatehabad	Pre-Harappan site. Yahan se chandi ka mukut (silver crown) mila.
Bhirrana	Fatehabad	India ke sabse purane Harappan-era settlements mein gina jata hai.
Mitathal	Bhiwani	Excavation Suraj Bhan ne kiya. Copper objects mile.
Siswal	Hisar	Pre-Harappan culture — isko " Siswal Culture " naam diya gaya.
Balu	Kaithal	Harappan site — anaaj (grains) ke praman mile.
Farmana	Rohtak	Bada Harappan qabristan (burial site) mila.

Harappan Sites of Haryana

Actual boundaries - ★ = Rakhigarhi, India ki sabse badi site



Haryana ke pramukh Harappan sites — location samajhne ke liye simplified map (inline SVG, no copyright issue)



Rakhigarhi (Hisar) — India ki sabse badi Harappan site

3. Vedic Kaal — Saraswati ki Dharti

- Haryana **Saraswati** aur **Drishadvati** nadiyon ke beech basa tha. Is pavitra region ko **Manusmriti** mein "**Brahmavarta**" kaha gaya hai.
- Mana jata hai ki **Rigveda** jaise granthon ki rachna isi Saraswati belt mein hui — isliye Haryana ko "**Vedic Sabhyata ka janmasthan**" bhi kehte hain.
- **Kurukshetra** — yahan **Mahabharata ka yuddh (18 din)** hua. Bhagwan Krishna ne **Gita ka upadesh Jyotisar** (Kurukshetra) mein diya.

- Kurukshetra ko "**Dharmakshetra**" bhi kaha jata hai. Ye naam Gita ke pehle shlok mein aata hai — "*Dharmakshetre Kurukshetre...*"
- Raja **Kuru** ke naam par Kurukshetra naam pada. Kuru vansh ki rajdhani **Asandivat** (aaj ka **Assandh, Karnal**) mani jati hai.

4. Mahajanapada, Maurya aur Baad ka Daur

- 16 Mahajanapadas mein se **Kuru Mahajanapada** Haryana-Delhi region mein tha. Iski rajdhani **Indraprastha** thi.
- **Agroha (Hisar)** — Maharaja **Agrasen** ki nagri. Agrawal samaj inhe apna purvaj mante hain. Agroha mein purani vyapari (trade) nagri ke avshesh mile hain.
- **Sugh / Srughna (Yamunanagar)** — prachin kaal ka bada **shiksha kendra** (education centre). Chinese yatri Hiuen Tsang ne iska zikr kiya.
- Maurya samrat **Ashoka** ne **Topra (Yamunanagar)** mein apna stambh (pillar) lagwaya tha. Baad mein **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** ise **1356 ke aas-paas Delhi (Firoz Shah Kotla)** le gaya. Ye question bahut baar aaya hai!
- Ashoka kaal ka **Buddhist stupa Chaneti (Yamunanagar)** mein hai.
- **Yaudheya Ganarajya** — ek veer republic jo Haryana region mein raaj karta tha. Inke **sikke (coins) Rohtak ke Khokhrakot** se mile hain. Rohtak ko purane samay mein "**Bahudhanyaka**" (bahut anaaj wali dharti) kaha jata tha.

5. Vardhana Vansh aur Harshavardhana (Thanesar)

- **Pushyabhuti (Vardhana)** vansh ki rajdhani **Thanesar** (purana naam **Sthanvishvara**, Kurukshetra district) thi. Vansh ka sansthapak **Pushyabhuti** mana jata hai.
- **Prabhakarvardhana** is vansh ka pehla pratapi raja tha. Uske bete: **Rajyavardhana** aur **Harshavardhana**.
- **Harshavardhana 606 CE mein gaddi par baitha** — isi saal se "**Harsha Samvat**" shuru hua. Wo North India ka last bada Hindu samrat mana jata hai.
- Harsha ne baad mein apni rajdhani Thanesar se **Kannauj** shift kar li.
- Harsha ke darbari kavi **Banabhatta** ne "**Harshacharita**" (Harsha ki biography) aur "**Kadambari**" likhi. Harsha khud bhi lekhak tha — usne **Nagananda, Ratnavali, Priyadarshika** naatak likhe.
- Chinese yatri **Hiuen Tsang (Xuanzang)** Harsha ke samay India aaya aur Thanesar ka varnan kiya.



Thanesar (Kurukshetra) — Harshavardhana ki rajdhani

6. Tomar, Chauhan aur Tarain ki Ladaiyan

- Vardhana vansh ke baad Haryana region par **Tomar vansh** ka control aaya. Tomar raja **Anangpal** ne **Dhillika (Delhi)** basayi.
- 12th century mein **Chauhan** shaktishali hue — **Prithviraj Chauhan III** ne Delhi-Haryana region par raaj kiya.
- **Tarain ka Pehla Yuddh (1191 CE)** — **Prithviraj Chauhan** ne **Muhammad Ghori ko haraya**. Tarain/Taraori **Karnal** district mein hai.
- **Tarain ka Dusra Yuddh (1192 CE)** — **Muhammad Ghori jeeta**, Prithviraj Chauhan hara. Iske baad North India mein Muslim shasan ka raasta khula.
- Prithviraj ke darbari kavi **Chand Bardai** ne "**Prithviraj Raso**" likhi.

✂ Confusion mat karna!

Tarain 1191 = Prithviraj jeeta | **Tarain 1192** = Ghori jeeta. Trick: "**1 baar Prithviraj, 2sri baar Ghori**" — 1191 mein 1st (P), 1192 mein 2nd (G).

7. Delhi Sultanate ka Daur (1206-1526)

- 1206 se Haryana **Delhi Sultanate** ke under aa gaya (Gulam vansh se Lodhi vansh tak).
- **Razia Sultan** (pehli mahila shasak) ki **mrityu 1240 CE mein Kaithal** ke paas hui. Uska maqbara (tomb) **Kaithal** mein mana jata hai. Ye bahut common question hai!
- **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** Haryana ke liye sabse important Sultan:
 - **1354 CE** mein **Hisar-e-Firoza** (aaj ka **Hisar**) city basayi.
 - **Fatehabad** city basayi — apne bete **Fateh Khan** ke naam par.
 - Nahrein (canals) banwayi aur **Topra ka Ashokan pillar Delhi** shift kiya.
- **Timur ka aakraman (1398 CE)** — Timur ne Haryana ke **Sirsa, Fatehabad, Kaithal** jaise ilaqon mein bhari loot-maar ki.
- Sultanate ka aakhri vansh **Lodhi vansh** tha — aakhri Sultan **Ibrahim Lodhi**, jo **1526 mein Panipat ki Pehli Ladai** mein Babur se hara. (Puri kahani Chapter 2 mein!)

Haryana History — Ek Nazar Mein (Timeline)



Aage kya? → 1526: Panipat ki Pehli Ladai (Chapter 2 mein padho!)

Ancient se Medieval tak — Haryana ka safar ek line mein

8. Shehron ke Purane Naam (Old Names) — Hot Topic! 🔥

Aaj ka Naam	Purana Naam
Kurukshetra	Dharmakshetra / Brahmakshetra
Thanesar	Sthanvishvara
Panipat	Panduprastha (Panprastha)
Sonipat	Swarnaprastha (Sonprastha)
Rohtak	Rohitakgarh / Bahudhanyaka
Hansi	Asigarh
Jind	Jayantapuri
Safidon	Sarpadaman
Hisar	Hisar-e-Firoza
Mahendragarh	Kanaud
Gurugram	Guru Dronacharya ka gaon (Guru-gram)

Yaad Rakhne Wale Points

Q→A cards — jawab neeche box mein diya hai

India ki sabse badi Harappan site? Rakhigarhi (Hisar) — approx. 350 hectare	Banawali kis district mein hai? Fatehabad — R.S. Bisht ne khudai ki, terracotta hal mila
Kunal site se kya famous cheez mili? Chandi ka mukut (silver crown) — Kunal, Fatehabad	Manusmriti mein Haryana region ko kya kaha gaya? Brahmavarta — Saraswati & Drishadvati ke beech ka area
Gita ka upadesh kahan diya gaya? Jyotisar , Kurukshetra	"Hariyanaka" naam kis inscription mein? Palam Baoli inscription (1276 CE)
Harshavardhana ki rajdhani? Thanesar (Sthanvishvara) — baad mein Kannauj	Harshacharita kisne likhi? Banabhatta — Harsha ka darbari kavi
Harsha gaddi par kab baitha? 606 CE — isi saal Harsha Samvat shuru	Tarain ka Pehla Yuddh (1191) kaun jeeta? Prithviraj Chauhan — Ghori hara
Tarain ka Dusra Yuddh (1192) kaun jeeta? Muhammad Ghori — Prithviraj hara	Tarain / Taraori kis district mein hai? Karnal
Razia Sultan ki mrityu kahan hui? Kaithal ke paas, 1240 CE	Hisar city kisne aur kab basayi? Firoz Shah Tughlaq, 1354 CE (Hisar-e-Firoza)
Fatehabad kiske naam par basa? Firoz Shah ke bete Fateh Khan ke naam par	Topra ka Ashokan pillar Delhi kaun le gaya? Firoz Shah Tughlaq (Topra, Yamunanagar → Firoz Shah Kotla)
Yaudheya sikke kahan se mile? Khokhrakot, Rohtak — Rohtak = "Bahudhanyaka"	Agroha kis maharaja ki nagri hai? Maharaja Agrasen — Agroha, Hisar
Prachin shiksha kendra "Srughna" aaj kahan hai? Sugh, Yamunanagar	Timur ne Haryana par kab aakraman kiya? 1398 CE — Sirsa, Fatehabad, Kaithal mein loot
Hansi ka purana naam? Asigarh (talwaron ka garh)	Kuru vansh ki rajdhani Asandivat aaj kahan hai? Assandh, Karnal
Pre-Harappan "Siswal Culture" kis district se? Siswal, Hisar	1328 CE inscription mein Haryana ko kya kaha gaya? "Dharti ka swarg" (heaven on earth) — Sultanpur inscription

Important Facts Table

Sabse zyada puche jaane wale data points ek jagah

Fact / Question	Answer
Sabse badi Harappan site (India)	Rakhigarhi (Hisar)
Banawali ka excavator	R.S. Bisht (Fatehabad district)
Mitathal ka excavator	Suraj Bhan (Bhiwani district)
Manusmriti mein region ka naam	Brahmavarta
Mahabharata yuddh ke din	18 din , Kurukshetra
Gita upadesh sthal	Jyotisar (Kurukshetra)
"Hariyanaka" ka sabse purana likhit praman	Palam Baoli inscription, 1276 CE
Vardhana vansh ki rajdhani	Thanesar (Sthanvishvara)
Harsha ka rajyabhishek	606 CE (Harsha Samvat)
Banabhatta ki rachnayein	Harshacharita, Kadambari
Harsha ke naatak	Nagananda, Ratnavali, Priyadarshika
Tarain 1st battle	1191 — Prithviraj jeeta
Tarain 2nd battle	1192 — Ghori jeeta

Razia Sultan ki mrityu	1240 CE, Kaithal
Hisar-e-Firoza ki sthapna	1354 CE, Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Timur ka aakraman	1398 CE
Ashokan pillar (Topra) kis district mein tha	Yamunanagar
Yaudheya coins ka sthan	Khokhrakot (Rohtak)

Yaad Karne ki Trick

Mnemonics — lists ko pakka karne ke liye

Trick 1: Fatehabad ke 3 Harappan sites

Fatehabad ki BKB

Banawali + Kunal + Bhirrana = teeno **Fatehabad** mein!

Baaki: Rakhigarhi & Siswal = Hisar | Mitathal = Bhiwani | Balu = Kaithal | Farmana = Rohtak

Trick 2: Tarain ki ladaiyan

1st P, 2nd G

1191 mein **P**riithviraj jeeta, 1192 mein **G**hori jeeta. Alphabet mein bhi P pehle sochne se G ka badla yaad rahega — "Pehle Prithviraj, phir Gori ka badla"!

Trick 3: Firoz Shah Tughlaq ke kaam (Haryana mein)

HFC-Pillar

Hisar basaya (1354) + Fatehabad basaya + Canals banwayi + Topra **Pillar** Delhi le gaya.

Trick 4: Banabhatta vs Harsha ki books

BAAN ne HK likha

Baanabhatta = Harshacharita + Kadambari. Harsha ke khud ke 3 naatak = **NRP** (Nagananda, Ratnavali, Priyadarshika).

PYQs & Practice MCQs

questions — Answer Key section (neeche) mein saare jawab

PYQ (ASKED IN HSSC EXAMS)

Q1. Rakhigarhi, the largest Harappan site in India, is located in which district of Haryana?

- (A) Fatehabad
(C) Bhiwani

- (B) Hisar
(D) Rohtak

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q2. The Harappan site of Banawali, excavated by R.S. Bisht, is in which district?

- (A) Hisar
(C) Fatehabad

- (B) Kaithal
(D) Sirsa

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q3. In Manusmriti, the region between the Saraswati and Drishadvati rivers is called:

- (A) Brahnavarta (B) Aryavarta
(C) Kurujangal (D) Madhyadesha

PYQ (ASKED IN HSSC EXAMS)

Q4. Lord Krishna delivered the sermon of the Bhagavad Gita at which place in Kurukshetra?

- (A) Pehowa (B) Brahma Sarovar
(C) Amin (D) Jyotisar

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q5. King Harshavardhana ascended the throne of Thanesar in which year?

- (A) 556 CE (B) 606 CE
(C) 646 CE (D) 712 CE

PYQ (ASKED IN HSSC EXAMS)

Q6. Who wrote "Harshacharita", the biography of King Harshavardhana?

- (A) Banabhatta (B) Kalidasa
(C) Chand Bardai (D) Hiuen Tsang

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q7. The First Battle of Tarain (1191 CE) was fought between Muhammad Ghori and:

- (A) Rana Sanga (B) Jaichand
(C) Prithviraj Chauhan (D) Anangpal Tomar

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q8. Tarain (Taraori), the battlefield of the famous battles of 1191 and 1192, lies in which district?

- (A) Panipat (B) Karnal
(C) Kurukshetra (D) Ambala

PYQ (ASKED IN HSSC EXAMS)

Q9. Razia Sultan, the first woman ruler of Delhi, was killed in 1240 CE near which place in Haryana?

- (A) Jind (B) Karnal
(C) Panipat (D) Kaithal

PYQ (ASKED IN HSSC EXAMS)

Q10. The city of Hisar (Hisar-e-Firoza) was founded in 1354 CE by:

- (A) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (B) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(C) Alauddin Khilji (D) Sikandar Lodhi

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q11. The Ashokan pillar shifted to Delhi by Firoz Shah Tughlaq was originally located at Topra, in present-day district:

- (A) Ambala (B) Panchkula
(C) Yamunanagar (D) Kurukshetra

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q12. Coins of the Yaudheya republic were found at Khokhrakot, located in which district?

- (A) Jhajjar (B) Rohtak
(C) Sonapat (D) Hisar

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q13. The old name of Hansi town was:

- (A) Jayantapuri (B) Sarpadaman
(C) Swarnaprastha (D) Asigarh

☑ Answer Key (with explanations)

Q1 → B (Hisar) — Rakhigarhi **Hisar** district mein hai — India ki sabse badi Harappan site (approx. 350 hectare).

Q2 → C (Fatehabad) — Banawali **Fatehabad** mein hai — yahan se terracotta hal (plough) mila tha.

Q3 → A (Brahnavarta) — Saraswati-Drishadvati ke beech ka pavitra region = **Brahnavarta** (Manusmriti).

Q4 → D (Jyotisar) — Gita ka updeshe **Jyotisar** mein diya gaya — wahan aaj bhi pavitra vat vriksh hai.

Q5 → B (606 CE) — **606 CE** — isi saal se Harsha Samvat calendar shuru hua.

Q6 → A (Banabhatta) — **Banabhatta** — Harsha ka darbari kavi; usne Kadambari bhi likhi.

Q7 → C (Prithviraj Chauhan) — 1191 mein **Prithviraj Chauhan** ne Ghori ko haraya; 1192 mein Ghori jeet gaya.

Q8 → B (Karnal) — Taraori **Karnal** district mein hai — Panipat se confuse mat hona!

Q9 → D (Kaithal) — Razia Sultan ki mrityu **Kaithal** ke paas hui — uska maqbara bhi wahin mana jata hai.

Q10 → A (Firoz Shah Tughlaq) — **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** ne 1354 mein Hisar-e-Firoza basaya; Fatehabad bhi usi ne basaya.

Q11 → C (Yamunanagar) — Topra **Yamunanagar** mein hai — pillar aaj Firoz Shah Kotla (Delhi) mein khada hai.

Q12 → B (Rohtak) — Khokhrakot **Rohtak** mein hai — Rohtak ka purana naam "Bahudhanyaka" bhi yaad rakho.

Q13 → D (Asigarh) — Hansi = **Asigarh** ("asi" = talwar). Jayantapuri = Jind, Sarpadaman = Safidon, Swarnaprastha = Sonipat.

Chapter Summary (Saar)

4-6 line mein pura chapter

Haryana ka itihaas **Harappan sabhyata** se shuru hota hai — **Rakhigarhi (Hisar)** India ki sabse badi site hai, aur **Banawali, Kunal, Bhirrana (Fatehabad)** bhi top sites hain.

Vedic kaal mein ye region **Brahmavarta** kehlaya; **Kurukshetra** mein Mahabharata yuddh hua aur **Jyotisar** mein Gita ka upadesh mila.

Harshavardhana (606 CE) ne **Thanesar** se raaj kiya — uske kavi **Banabhatta** ne Harshacharita likhi.

Tarain (Karnal) mein 1191 mein Prithviraj jeeta, 1192 mein Ghori — iske baad **Delhi Sultanate** aayi.

Sultanate daur mein **Razia Sultan Kaithal** mein maari gayi (1240), **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** ne **Hisar (1354)** aur Fatehabad basaye, aur **Timur ne 1398** mein hamla kiya.

1526 mein Ibrahim Lodhi ke saath Sultanate ka ant hua — wahi se Chapter 2 (Panipat) shuru hota hai! 🚀

Three Battles of Panipat (1526 / 1556 / 1761)

Ek hi maidan, teen ladaian — jinhone India ka itihaas badal diya! ✂

Parichay (Introduction)

Panipat kyun hai "battles ka city"

Panipat (Haryana) India ke itihaas ka sabse famous battlefield hai — yahan **teen decisive ladaian** hui: **1526, 1556 aur 1761** mein.

Ye ladaian sirf Haryana GK nahi, balki General History mein bhi aati hain — matlab **double faayda**! CET Group D mein is topic se lagbhag har baar question aata hai.

Exam mein mostly puchte hain: **kaun kis se lada, kaun jeeta, kaunse saal mein, aur kya result nikla**. Bas yahi 4 cheezein pakki karlo — chapter clear! 📖

Vistrit Notes (Detailed Notes)

Teeno battles — full detail + comparison

Panipat hi kyun? (Why Panipat?)

- Panipat **Delhi ke bilkul paas** hai (approx. 90 km north) aur **Grand Trunk Road** par padta hai — North-West se aane wali har sena ka raasta yahin se guzarta tha.
- Zameen **samtal (flat plain)** hai — badi seniyan, ghudsawaron aur topon (cannons) ke liye perfect maidan.
- Panipat ka purana naam **Panduprastha** tha — Mahabharata ke 5 prasthon (villages) mein se ek.

Panipat ki 3 Ladaian — Timeline



Yaad rakho: teeno baar bahar se aaya attacker jeeta (Babur, Akbar's army, Abdali)

Teen battles, teen winners — timeline ek nazar mein

✂ Pehli Ladai — First Battle of Panipat (21 April 1526)

- Kaun lade:** Babur (Kabul ka Timurid shasak) vs Ibrahim Lodhi (Delhi Sultanate ka aakhri Sultan).
- Senayein:** Babur ke paas approx. **12,000** sainik; Ibrahim Lodhi ke paas approx. **1 lakh** sainik aur **1000 haathi**. Fir bhi Babur jeeta — kyunki uske paas **naya hathiyar tha: top (cannon)**!
- Pehli baar India mein bade paimane par barood/topon (gunpowder & artillery) ka use** hua. Babur ke do mashhoor topchi (gunners): **Ustad Ali Quli** aur **Mustafa**.
- Babur ne **"Tulughma"** (sena ko hisson mein baant kar gherna) aur **"Araba"** (bail-gadiyon ki deewar ke peeche topein) tactics use ki.
- Result:** Ibrahim Lodhi maidan mein mara gaya — wo **akela Delhi Sultan hai jo battlefield mein mara. Delhi Sultanate khatam, Mughal Empire ki neenv padi**.
- Jeet ki yaad mein Babur ne Panipat mein **Kabuli Bagh Masjid** banwayi — ye aaj bhi Panipat mein hai.
- Babur ne apni autobiography **"Baburnama" (Tuzuk-i-Baburi)** Turki bhasha mein likhi — isme Panipat ka varnan hai.



Kabuli Bagh Masjid — Babur ne 1526 ki jeet ki yaad mein banwayi

✂ **Dusri Ladai — Second Battle of Panipat (5 November 1556)**

- **Kaun lade: Akbar** (sirf 13-14 saal ka, uska sanrakshak/guardian **Bairam Khan** senapati tha) vs **Hemu** (Hem Chandra Vikramaditya).
- **Hemu kaun tha?** Adil Shah Suri ka Hindu **wazir aur senapati**. Usne lagatar **22 ladaiyan jeeti** thi aur Delhi jeet kar "**Vikramaditya**" ki upadhi ke saath khud ko raja ghoshit kiya tha.
- **Haryana connection:** Hemu ka bachpan **Rewari (Haryana)** mein beeta — isliye Haryana GK mein Hemu par question aata hai!
- **Ladai mein kya hua:** Hemu jeet hi raha tha, tabhi ek **teer uski aankh mein** laga. Behosh Hemu ko pakad kar maar diya gaya.
- **Result:** Mughal (Akbar) jeete — **North India mein Mughal raaj dobara majbooti se sthapit** ho gaya. Suri vansh ki wapsi ki umeed khatam.



Hemu (Hem Chandra Vikramaditya) — Rewari se juda yodha

✂ Teesri Ladaai — Third Battle of Panipat (14 January 1761)

- **Kaun lade:** **Ahmad Shah Abdali (Durrani)** — Afghanistan ka shasak vs **Marathas** — senapati **Sadashivrao Bhau**, saath mein Peshwa ka beta **Vishwasrao**.
- **Date yaad rakho:** **14 January 1761** — **Makar Sankranti** ke din! Ye point exam mein pucha ja chuka hai.
- Marathas ki taraf se topkhane (artillery) ka chief tha **Ibrahim Khan Gardi**.
- Abdali ke saath the: **Najib-ud-Daula** (Rohilla) aur **Shuja-ud-Daula** (Awadh ka Nawab).
- **Kya hua:** Bhayankar ladaai — **Vishwasrao aur Sadashivrao Bhau dono maare gaye**. Hazaron Maratha sainik shaheed hue. Ise **18th century ki sabse badi ladaiyon** mein gina jata hai.

- Peshwa ko bheja gaya coded message famous hai: "**Do moti pighal gaye...**" ("Two pearls have been dissolved...") — matlab Vishwasrao aur Bhau ki mrityu.
- **Result:** Maratha shakti ko zabardast dhakka laga. North India mein power vacuum bana — jiska faayda aage chalkar **British (East India Company)** ne uthaya.
- Panipat mein is ladaai ki yaad mein "**Kala Amb**" **memorial** bana hai — kaha jata hai wahan ke aam ke ped ke neeche itna khoon baha ki wo kala pad gaya.



Kala Amb, Panipat — Third Battle of Panipat ka memorial

Teeno Battles ka Full Comparison — Ek Table Mein 🔥

	1st Battle (1526)	2nd Battle (1556)	3rd Battle (1761)
Date	21 April 1526	5 November 1556	14 January 1761 (Makar Sankranti)
Kiske beech	Babur vs Ibrahim Lodhi	Akbar (Bairam Khan) vs Hemu	Ahmad Shah Abdali vs Marathas (Sadashivrao Bhau)
Winner	Babur	Akbar (Mughals)	Ahmad Shah Abdali
Khas baat	Pehli baar topon ka bada use; Tulughma tactic	Hemu ki aankh mein teer; 13 saal ka Akbar	"Do moti pighal gaye"; Kala Amb memorial
Result	Delhi Sultanate ka ant; Mughal Empire shuru	Mughal raaj dobara pakka ; Suri umeed khatam	Maratha power tuta ; British ke liye raasta khula

Kaun Jeeta, Kaun Hara — Ek Nazar

1526	1556	1761
Babur (12,000 sainik + cannons)	Akbar (guardian: Bairam Khan)	Ahmad Shah Abdali (+ Najib, Shuja-ud-Daula)
VS	VS	VS
X Ibrahim Lodhi (1 lakh sainik, 1000 haathi)	X Hemu (Rewari se juda, 22 jeet)	X Marathas (Sadashivrao Bhau, Vishwasrao)
Mughal Empire shuru	Mughal raaj dobara pakka	British ke liye raasta khula

Green/mustard cards sirf design ke liye hain — teeno battles Panipat (Haryana) mein hui.

Teen battles ka visual comparison — winner upar, loser neeche

Ek line ka gyaan

Panipat ki teeno ladaiyon ka pattern same hai: **North-West se aane wala hamlavar jeeta** aur India ki satta ka rukh badal gaya — 1526 mein Mughal aaye, 1556 mein pakke hue, 1761 mein Marathon ke girne se British ka raasta khula.

Yaad Rakhne Wale Points

Q→A cards — jawab neeche box mein diya hai

1st Battle of Panipat ki exact date? 21 April 1526	1526 mein kaun kis se lada? Babur vs Ibrahim Lodhi — Babur jeeta
India mein pehli baar cannons ka bada use kab? 1526, Panipat — Babur ke gunners Ustad Ali Quli & Mustafa	Babur ki war tactic ka naam? Tulughma (gherna) + Araba (gadiyon ke peeche topein)
Battlefield mein marne wala akela Delhi Sultan? Ibrahim Lodhi (Panipat, 1526)	Babur ne Panipat mein kya banwaya? Kabuli Bagh Masjid — 1526 ki jeet ki yaad mein
Baburnama kis bhasha mein likhi gayi? Turki (Turkish) — Tuzuk-i-Baburi bhi kehte hain	2nd Battle of Panipat ki date? 5 November 1556
1556 mein Akbar ka guardian/senapati kaun tha? Bairam Khan — Akbar tab 13-14 saal ka tha	Hemu ka pura naam & title? Hem Chandra Vikramaditya — 22 ladaiyan jeeti thi
Hemu ka Haryana connection? Bachpan Rewari mein beeta	Hemu kaise hara? Aankh mein teer laga, behosh hua, pakda gaya
3rd Battle of Panipat ki date? 14 January 1761 — Makar Sankranti ka din	1761 mein Maratha senapati kaun tha? Sadashivrao Bhau (saath mein Vishwasrao)
Maratha topkhane ka chief (1761)? Ibrahim Khan Gardi	Abdali ke Indian saathi kaun the? Najib-ud-Daula (Rohilla) + Shuja-ud-Daula (Awadh)
"Do moti pighal gaye" — matlab? Vishwasrao aur Sadashivrao Bhau ki mrityu ka coded message	3rd battle ka memorial Panipat mein? Kala Amb memorial
1761 ke result ka sabse bada faayda kise hua? British (East India Company) — power vacuum ka faayda	Panipat ka purana naam? Panduprastha — Mahabharata ke 5 prasthan mein se ek

Important Facts Table

Most-asked data points — ek jagah

Fact / Question	Answer
1st Battle — date & winner	21 April 1526 — Babur
2nd Battle — date & winner	5 November 1556 — Akbar (Mughals)
3rd Battle — date & winner	14 January 1761 — Ahmad Shah Abdali
Babur ke topchi (gunners)	Ustad Ali Quli & Mustafa
Babur ki tactics	Tulughma & Araba
Babur ki autobiography	Baburnama (Turki bhasha)
1526 ki jeet ki nishani (Panipat)	Kabuli Bagh Masjid
Hemu ka asli naam	Hem Chandra Vikramaditya (bachpan: Rewari)
Akbar ka guardian (1556)	Bairam Khan
Maratha senapati (1761)	Sadashivrao Bhau ; Peshwa ka beta Vishwasrao
Maratha artillery chief	Ibrahim Khan Gardi
Abdali ke saathi	Najib-ud-Daula, Shuja-ud-Daula
3rd battle ka din	Makar Sankranti
3rd battle memorial	Kala Amb (Panipat)
Panipat ka purana naam	Panduprastha

Yaad Karne ki Trick

Years aur players — kabhi nahi bhoologe

Trick 1: Kaun kis se lada (order mein)

BI-AH-AM

Babur-**I**brahim (1526) → **A**kbar-**H**emu (1556) → **A**bdali-**M**arathas (1761).

Bolo: "**BHAI AH! AM khaale**" — BI, AH, AM 😊

Trick 2: Years yaad karne ka pattern

26 → 56 → 61

1526 + **30 saal** = 1556. Phir century badlo aur digits palto: **1556** → **1761**. Ya simple ratta: "**chhabbis, chhappan, iksath**" — rhythm mein bolo!

Trick 3: Winners hamesha "bahar wale"

B-A-A

Babur, **A**kbar, **A**bdali — teeno winners North-West direction se jude. Losers: **I**brahim, **H**emu, **M**arathas = "**IHM**" (Inhe Haar Mili!).

Trick 4: Dates ka season se connection

1st battle = **April** (garmi shuru), 2nd = **November** (sardi shuru), 3rd = **14 January** = **Makar Sankranti** (patang wala din).
Season yaad = month yaad!

PYQs & Practice MCQs

questions — Answer Key section (neech) mein saare jawab

PYQ (ASKED IN HSSC EXAMS)

Q1. The First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between Babur and:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Sikandar Lodhi | (B) Ibrahim Lodhi |
| (C) Rana Sanga | (D) Sher Shah Suri |

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q2. The First Battle of Panipat was fought on:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (A) 21 April 1520 | (B) 15 March 1526 |
| (C) 21 April 1526 | (D) 5 November 1526 |

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q3. Which battle tactic did Babur use at Panipat in 1526?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Tulughma | (B) Guerrilla warfare |
| (C) Chakravyuha | (D) Scorched earth |

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q4. Babur's two famous gunners in the First Battle of Panipat were Mustafa and:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| (A) Bairam Khan | (B) Ibrahim Khan Gardi |
| (C) Mir Baqi | (D) Ustad Ali Quli |

PYQ (ASKED IN HSSC EXAMS)

Q5. Which mosque was built by Babur at Panipat to commemorate his victory in 1526?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Moti Masjid | (B) Kabuli Bagh Mosque |
| (C) Jama Masjid | (D) Qila-i-Kuhna Mosque |

PYQ (ASKED IN HSSC EXAMS)

Q6. The Second Battle of Panipat (1556) was fought between Akbar's forces and:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Sher Shah Suri | (B) Ibrahim Lodhi |
| (C) Hemu (Hem Chandra Vikramaditya) | (D) Ahmad Shah Abdali |

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q7. Hemu, defeated in the Second Battle of Panipat, spent his childhood in which town of Haryana?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) Rewari | (B) Narnaul |
| (C) Bhiwani | (D) Jhajjar |

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q8. Who acted as the guardian and commander of the young Akbar during the Second Battle of Panipat?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (A) Abul Fazl | (B) Todar Mal |
| (C) Man Singh | (D) Bairam Khan |

PYQ (ASKED IN HSSC EXAMS)

Q9. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought on 14 January 1761 between the Marathas and:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Nadir Shah | (B) Ahmad Shah Abdali |
| (C) Muhammad Ghor | (D) Aurangzeb |

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q10. Who was the commander-in-chief of the Maratha army in the Third Battle of Panipat?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Balaji Baji Rao | (B) Mahadji Scindia |
| (C) Sadashivrao Bhau | (D) Nana Phadnavis |

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q11. Who commanded the Maratha artillery in the Third Battle of Panipat?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Ibrahim Khan Gardi | (B) Najib-ud-Daula |
| (C) Shuja-ud-Daula | (D) Malhar Rao Holkar |

Q12. The memorial of the Third Battle of Panipat, where the mango tree is said to have turned black with blood, is known as:

- (A) Shwetamb (B) Jyotisar
(C) Brahma Sarovar (D) Kala Amb

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q13. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought on the day of which festival?

- (A) Basant Panchami (B) Makar Sankranti
(C) Holi (D) Diwali

PRACTICE (EXAM-STYLE)

Q14. Which of the following was a major result of the Third Battle of Panipat (1761)?

- (A) Foundation of the Mughal Empire (B) End of the Delhi Sultanate
(C) Decline of Maratha power in North India (D) Coronation of Hemu as Vikramaditya

✓ Answer Key (with explanations)

- Q1 → B** (Ibrahim Lodhi) — **Ibrahim Lodhi** — Delhi Sultanate ka aakhri Sultan, battlefield mein mara gaya.
- Q2 → C** (21 April 1526) — **21 April 1526** — 5 November wali date 2nd battle (1556) ki hai, mix mat karna.
- Q3 → A** (Tulughma) — **Tulughma** — sena ko divisions mein baant kar dushman ko ghera; saath mein Araba (cart wall).
- Q4 → D** (Ustad Ali Quli) — **Ustad Ali Quli** + Mustafa — inki topon ne 1 lakh ki sena ko hara diya.
- Q5 → B** (Kabuli Bagh Mosque) — **Kabuli Bagh Masjid** — Panipat mein aaj bhi maujood hai; naam Babur ki begum Kabuli Begum se juda hai.
- Q6 → C** (Hemu (Hem Chandra Vikramaditya)) — **Hemu** — Adil Shah Suri ka Hindu wazir; uska bachpan Rewari (Haryana) mein beeta.
- Q7 → A** (Rewari) — **Rewari** — isliye Hemu Haryana GK ka favourite question hai!
- Q8 → D** (Bairam Khan) — **Bairam Khan** — Akbar tab sirf 13-14 saal ka tha.
- Q9 → B** (Ahmad Shah Abdali) — **Ahmad Shah Abdali (Durrani)** — Afghanistan ka shasak; Nadir Shah se confuse mat hona.
- Q10 → C** (Sadashivrao Bhau) — **Sadashivrao Bhau** — wo aur Vishwasrao dono ladaai mein maare gaye ("do moti").
- Q11 → A** (Ibrahim Khan Gardi) — **Ibrahim Khan Gardi** — Maratha side ka artillery chief. Najib & Shuja Abdali ke saath the.
- Q12 → D** (Kala Amb) — **Kala Amb** (Panipat) — 3rd battle ka war memorial.
- Q13 → B** (Makar Sankranti) — **14 January 1761 = Makar Sankranti** — date aur festival dono yaad rakho.
- Q14 → C** (Decline of Maratha power in North India) — Maratha power tuta — power vacuum ka faayda aage **British** ne uthaya. Options A & B = 1526 ke results.

Chapter Summary (Saar)

4-6 line mein pura chapter

Panipat (purana naam **Panduprastha**) Delhi ke paas GT Road par hai — isliye teen decisive battles yahin hui.

1526 (21 April): Babur ne Ibrahim Lodhi ko haraya — pehli baar cannons ka bada use (Ustad Ali Quli, Mustafa), Tulughma tactic, Delhi Sultanate khatam, **Mughal Empire shuru**. Nishani: Kabuli Bagh Masjid.

1556 (5 November): Akbar (Bairam Khan) ne Hemu ko haraya — Rewari se jude Hemu ki aankh mein teer laga. Mughal raaj dobara pakka hua.

1761 (14 January, Makar Sankranti): Ahmad Shah Abdali ne Marathas ko haraya — Sadashivrao Bhau aur Vishwasrao shaheed ("do moti pighal gaye"). Memorial: Kala Amb.

Pattern simple hai: teeno baar bahar se aaya attacker jeeta, aur har jeet ne India ki satta ka rukh badla — aakhri baar to British ke liye hi raasta khul gaya. 🎯

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