

History

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The history of this region includes several millennia. The earliest known urban centers in India and flourished in Harapi Mohenjo-daro has approximately 2500r BC Ok. 1500 BC, tribes invaded India Aryans from Central Asia, he had also created the sacred texts of the Vedas.

Along with their arrival pushed out those living Dravidian peoples of the lands further south. Arjowie not destroy the Dravidian culture, but he assimilated and transformed in their own way, and soon won a dominant position in society. Followed by a decline in the caste system. From the fourth century AD Northern India was ruled by Moors. Chandragupta dynasty with their first united all the kingdoms of the Indian subcontinent. Successive rulers have sought to increase state revenues, the most famous ruler of this dynasty was Ashoka. The next stage in the history of India is the creation and subsequent disintegration of countries from which the most interesting established Gupta dynasty. Between 320 and 606 years to flourish in the area of both science and literature and art .. In the eighth century, Muslims came to India. The reign of the Sultanate and the emperors of the heyday of India. Thanks was to centralize the Indian principalities into which the Gupta empire collapsed after the invasion. The state under the rule of the Sultanate ruled a system that could greatly resemble European feudalism. But there were subtle differences between these structures, which prevented the formation of the Indian class landowners. Governors because they had no right to the land which belonged to the peasants. They can only collect taxes, and to prevent corruption, officials are transferred from one territory to another every 3-4 years.

Breakthrough in the history of the country was the discovery by Vasco de Game route to India in 1498 year. After this event, began a period of expansion in Europe. First came the Portuguese, who occupied Goa and dominated trade with India, but since the sixteenth century, ever stronger influence in this territory began to acquire the United Kingdom. The British created the factories and ports, which gave rise to many cities such as Bombaj Calcutta, Madrasow. In 1600 under the edict issued by Elizabeth I, a monopoly on trade with India was awarded the British East India Campaign. From 1858 years India has already directly to the British Crown, which established the Viceroy of its sovereign representative. India over the next nearly 200 years has been a jewel among the British colonies. Constitute a base of raw materials and a market of British goods. English became the official language, and the British managed the entire administration. In the nineteenth century began with the rebirth of the national movement, which increasingly their demands for independence. Grand National has become a leader Mohandas Gandhi, who began a campaign of passive resistance against British rule.

Since the 30-fair view, the Indian Muslims increasingly aggressive demands put forth the creation of a separate state in India to the conflict between Hindus and Muslims certainly contributed to the British, who throughout the period of the reign of the tactics they have used to stick and carrot. When needed the support of Indians gave them a carrot and a stick were attributed to Muslims, when Muslims needed the support, the situation was reversed. India regained independence August 15, 1947 year, the first Prime Minister Nehru was Jwaharal. The country was divided into two states - India inhabited predominantly by Hindus and Muslim Pakistan. "Surgical cut", which demanded a charismatic leader of the Muslim League and first governor of independent India led to one of the bloodiest in the history of world migration. The boundary between the two, newly emerging states was outlined by measure the heart of Punjab and Bengal. As a result, the division was also serious riots against ethnic and religious between Sikh, Hindus and Muslims. Border conflicts, created after the partition of India are still continuing, causing escalation of violence, particularly in Kashmir. Since 1950 India is a republic, a federation of democratic system.