

ISTORIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



Istoria

"Istoria" is the Romanian word for History. It refers to the study, record, or account of past events, particularly those related to human societies and civilization. The word is derived from the Greek "ιστορία" (historia), meaning "inquiry" or "knowledge acquired by investigation."

In essence, "Istoria" is the discipline that examines and interprets past events, including political, social, cultural, and economic developments. It also refers to the narrative or story of those events, aiming to understand how past actions and decisions have shaped the present and the future.

Se pare că înțelegerea ta este incompletă sau lipsită de context. Dacă te referi la "Istoria", ar putea să-ți ofere informații despre istoria unui subiect anume sau despre evoluția istoriei în general. Te rog să clarifici mai exact la ce te referi pentru a-ți putea da răspuns mai detaliat.

Name- Sayeda Parvin
Hoque
Class- 3rd

British Rule in Assam

During the reign of Kamalakar Singha (1795-1811) and Chandrakanta Singha (1811-1818), the royal court gradually showed the sign of a polarisation. During the time of Chandrakanta Singha, the court was virtually divided into two blocks. The king and the members of the royal family were on one side, and Purnananda Buragohain, the Prime Minister and his supporters on the other. Being unable to control the activities of Purnananda Buragohain, the royal camp succeeded in persuading the Burmese monarch to despatch a force to Assam. The Burmese began a reign of terror and it was in this context that the British intervened leading to the signing of the Treaty of Yandaboo. While the British intervention saved Assam from being converted into a Burmese province, it made Assam a slave under British rule. The Treaty of Yandaboo, signed on 26th January 1826, proved to be a turning point in the political history of Assam. The King of Ava surrendered his claims over Assam and the 27 neighbouring states of Kachar, Jaintia and Manipur to British government.

The East India Company, which took the realm of Assam as a result of the signing of the Yandaboo treaty, issued a proclamation to the effect that at the end of success, Assam would have a Government adopted to all. The purpose of the proclamation was to secure the support of the local people of Assam. In 1857, Assam also participated with the rest of the company country in what is known as the Sepoy Mutiny. In Assam it was Maniram Dewan who masterminded the rebellion from distant Calcutta, the associates of Maniram Dewan, like Piyali Barua, Madhu Malik, Bahadur Gogoi were the conspirators regarding the participation of the people of Assam in anti-British anti-British uprising.

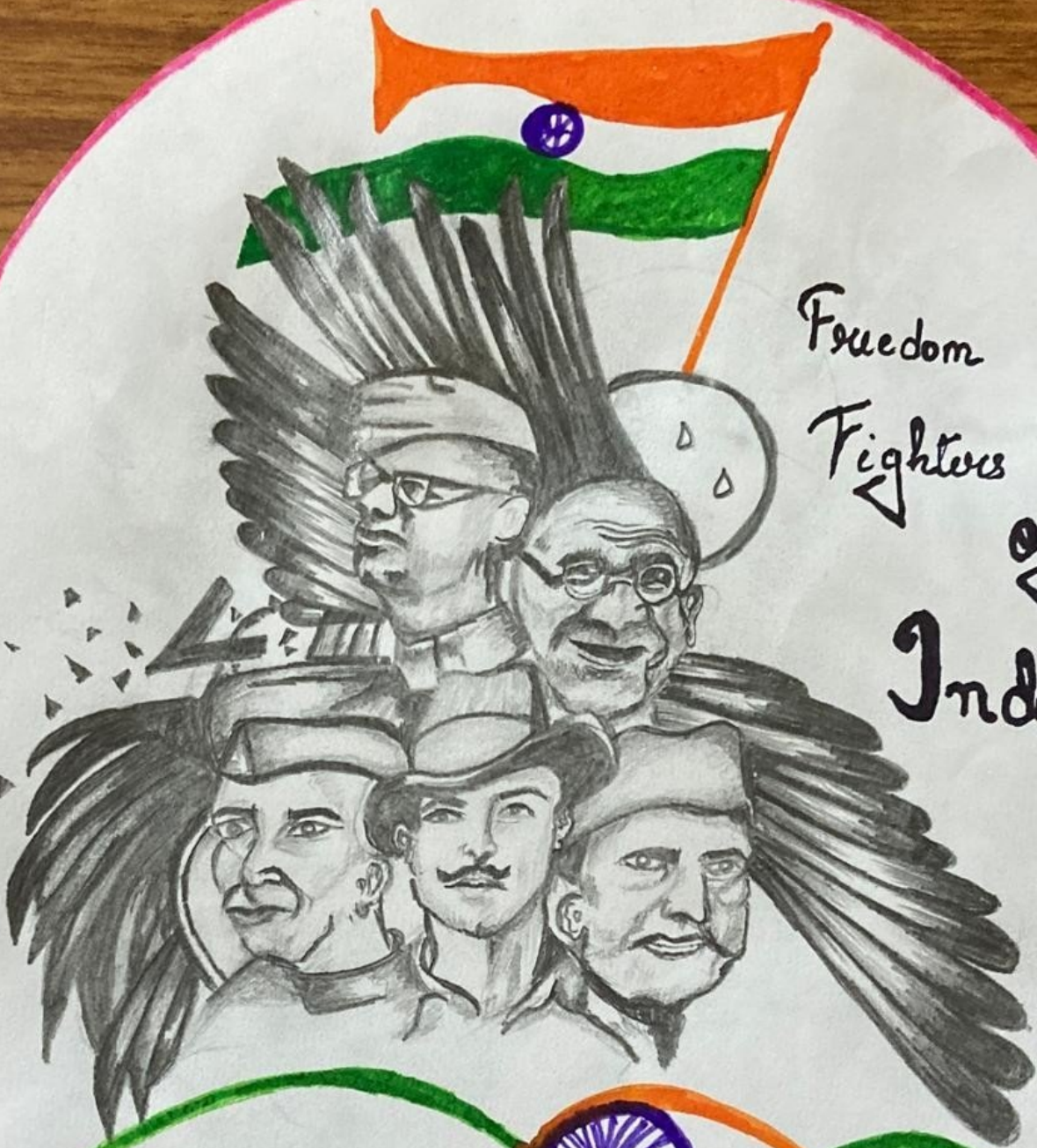


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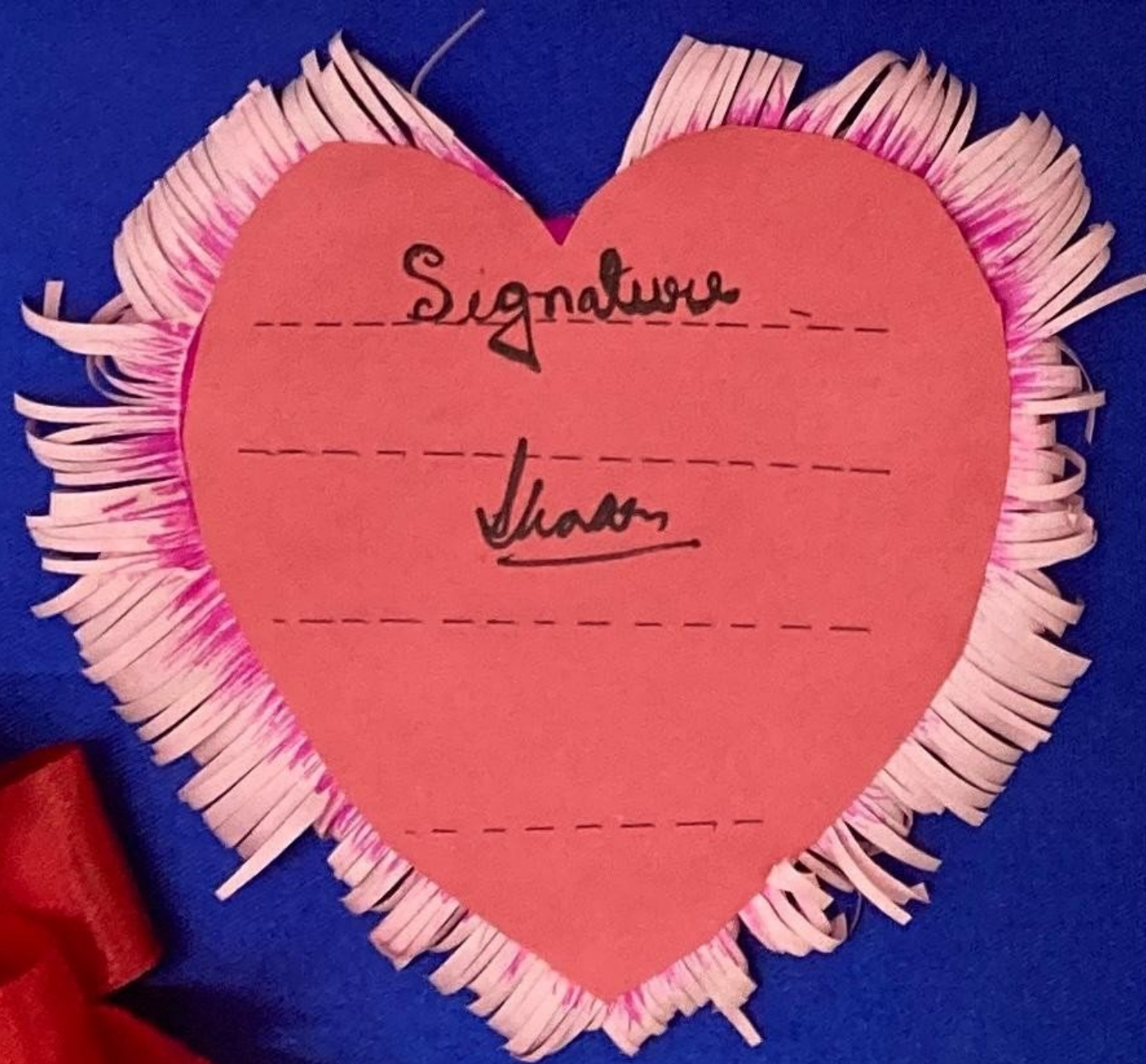
ROLL NO-318

CLASS-TDC 5th Sem.

Freedom
Fighters
of
India



Sayeda Parbim Hoque



Signature

Sharon



Mesolithic St. Age

The Mesolithic, or "Middle Stone Age," marks the transitional period between the Paleolithic (Old Stone Age) and the Neolithic (New Stone Age). This period roughly spans from around 10,000 BCE to approximately 8,000 BCE in some areas, though the timing varies across regions depending on environmental conditions and the development of agriculture.

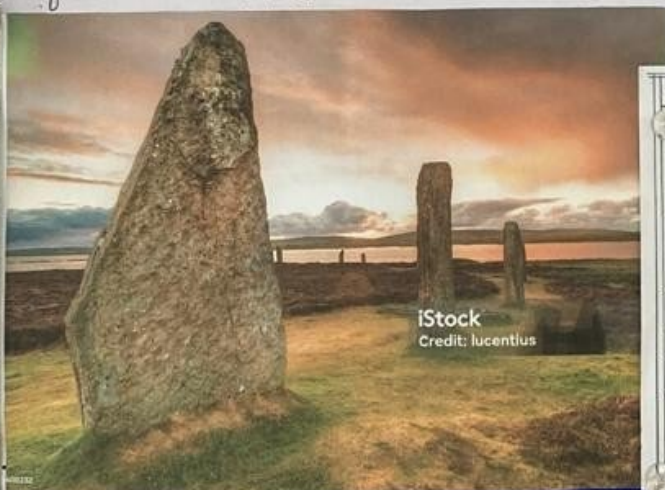
Neolithic Stone Age

The Neolithic, or "New Stone Age," marks a transformative period in human history, beginning around 10,000 BCE and ending between 4,500 and 2,000 BCE (varying by region). This era is defined by the shift from a nomadic, hunter-gatherer lifestyle to settled, agricultural communities. This transition, known as the "Neolithic Revolution," had profound effects on human societies and set the foundation for the development of civilization.

The Neolithic period concluded with the introduction of metal tools and the beginning of the Bronze Age, which marked a further advance in technology and social organization. This transition paved the way for the first true civilizations.

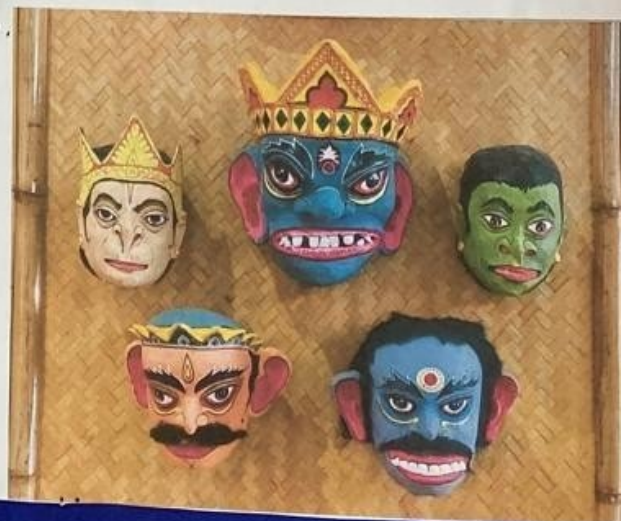


THANIYA KEMPRAI
ROLL-18
CLASS-TDC 5th Sem.



Masks

Masks form an integral part of the Assamese culture and add to the color and vibrancy of the state. A mask is also known as mukhas. They are worn mostly during theatrics and bhaonas and revolve around the Assamese tribal myths and folktales. Since these masks have been the centre of each and every cultural event, the State Bông used by the tribes of Assam during bhaonas and other festivals. These masks of Assam are mainly made up of wood and bamboo. In the tribal arena, the masks are seen today in almost every village of Assam as a decorative showpiece.



Signature

Shan

Assam from Vedic age to Gupta Period

The ancient name of Guwahati was Pragjyotishpur. Protohistoric Assam is reconstructed from epics and literature from early times (Mahabharata, Kalika Purana, Yogini Tantra, etc.). The earliest political entity seems to have been led by a non-Aryan dynasty with Mahiranga mentioned as the first king. This dynasty was removed by Naraka. Naraka appears to be a generic name for many kings belonging to the Naraka dynasty. According to legends, the last of the Naraka kings was killed by Krishna and his son Bhagadatta took the throne. Bhagadatta is said to have participated in the Mahabharata war with an army of "chinas, khatas and dwellers of the eastern sea", thereby indicating that his kingdom, Pragjyotish, included part of Bangladesh. The last in the Naraka dynasty was a ruler named Suparua.

Kamarupa, also called Kamsrup or Kamata, an ancient Indian state corresponding roughly to what is now the state of Assam, in northeastern India. This region had many rulers but, being protected by natural fortifications, maintained fairly consistent territorial boundaries.

The temple of Kamakhya at Guwahati is one of the most sacred shrines of the Sakta Hindus, and the whole country is famed in Hindu traditions as a land of magic and witchcraft. The Kamakhya Temple near Guwahati is referred to in the Vishnu Purana. According to the Kalika Puran and the Yogini Tantra, the realm of Kamarupa included not only the valley of the Brahmaputra, but also Bhutan, Rangpur, Koch Bihar, Nymensingh and the Garo Hills. According to Hiuen Tsang's descriptions in the Seventh century, the Kamarupa country was about 17,000 miles in circuit. When the Ahoms came into power, the chutias were driven back to the north.

Paintings:

Assamese paintings are known all over the world for their unique style and versatile nature. The traditional paintings of Assam are based primarily on the folklores, myths and religious customs that were once an integral part of the Assamese people. Ahom palaces and Sattras and room-ghars etc still abound in brightly-coloured paintings depicting various stories and events from history and mythology. Most famous Hastividya-nava (A treatise on Elephant chitra bhagavata and Gita Gobinda painting are excellent. There are also prominent mythology on the basis of which several traditional forms of paintings were created by the veteran painters of Assam. So, the traditional paintings have become a central point of attraction in the artistic contours of Assam.

British Rule in Assam

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