

IAS 2026

## HISTORY MAINS TEST SERIES 2026



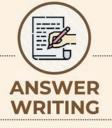
TEST SERIES

cum

MENTORSHIP

PROGRAMME

by: PIYUSH KUMAR









**Total 12 Tests:** 

8 Sectional & 4 Mock Tests



Pre-test and Post-test Mentorship with Piyush Sir to Identify target area and Improvement



Elaborate Discussion after each test



**Detailed Model Answer Hints** 



Copy Evaluation & Discussion:

- After submission of Copy, Evaluation will be done within a week.
- After Copy Evaluation
   One to One Discussion
   with Piyush Sir.



PROGRAMME FEE ₹ 12000 +GST

FOR ADMISSION



8448496262

**BATCH STARTS** 

08

NOVEMBER 2025



## TEST SCHEDULE

TEST NO & DATE		SECTION & TOPICS
		ANCIENT INDIA
	0	Sources
	0	Archaeological Sources :
		<ul> <li>Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Literarysources:Indigenous:Primaryandsecondary; poetry, scientific literature, literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature.</li> </ul>
		■ Foreign account: Greek, Chinese & Arab writers.
	0	Pre-History & Proto-History:
TEST: 01 08 NOVEMBER,		<ul> <li>Geographical factors; hunting and gathering (paleolithic and mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (neolithic and chalcolithic).</li> </ul>
2025	0	Indus Valley Civilization :
		<ul> <li>Origin, date, extent, characteristics-decline, survival and significance, art and architecture.</li> </ul>
	0	Megalithic Cultures:
		<ul> <li>Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus, Development of community life, Settlements, Development of agriculture, Crafts, Pottery, and Iron industry.</li> </ul>
	0	Aryans & Vedic Period:
		Expansions of Aryans in India :



TEST NO & DATE		SECTION & TOPICS
		Vedic Period: Religious and philosophic literature; Transformation from Rig Vedic period to the later Vedic period; Political, social and economical life; Significance of the Vedic Age; Evolution of Monarchy and Varna system.
	0	Period of Mahajanapadas:
		Formation of States (Mahajanapada): Republics and monarchies; Rise of urban centres; Trade routes; Economic growth; Introduction of coinage; Spread of Jainism and Buddism; Rise of Magadha and Nandas.
		■ Iranian & Mecedonian invasions and their impact.
	0	Mauryan Empire :
		<ul> <li>Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Polity, Administration, Economy; Art, architecture and sculpture; External contacts; Religion; Spread of religion; Literature.</li> <li>Disintegration of the empire; sungas and Kanvas.</li> </ul>
	0	Post-Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas) :
TEST: 02 16 NOVEMBER, 2025		Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art, architecture, culture, literature and science.
	0	Early State and Society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India:
		Kharavela, The Satavahanas, Tamil States of the Sangam Age; Administration, Economy, land grants, coinage, trade guilds and urban centres; Buddhist centres; Sangam literature and culture; Art and architecture.
	0	Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas:
		<ul> <li>Polity and administration, Economic conditions, Coinage of the Guptas, Land grants, Decline of urban centres, Indian feudalism, Caste system,</li> </ul>



TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
	Position of women, Education and educational institutions; Nalanda, Vikramshila and Vallabhi, Literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.
	<ul> <li>Regional States during Gupta Era:</li> </ul>
	• The Kadambas, Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami; Polity and Administration, Trade guilds, Literature; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions. Tamil Bhakit movement, Shankaracharya;
	Vedanta; Institutions of temple and temple architecture; Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Paramaras, Polity and administration; Cultural aspects. Arab conquest of Sind; Alberuni, The Chaluky as of Kalyana, Cholas, Hoysalas, Pandyas; Polity and Administration; Local Government; Growth of art and architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society.
	<b>◦ Themes in Early Indian Cultural History:</b>
	<ul> <li>Languages and texts, major stages in the evolution of art and architecture, major philosophical thinkers and schools, ideas in Science and Mathematics.</li> </ul>
	MEDIEVAL INDIA
	⊚ Early Medieval India, 750-1200:
	Polity: Major political developments in Northern India and the peninsula, origin and the rise of Rajputs.
TEST: 03	The Cholas: administration, village economy and society "Indian Feudalism".
23 NOVEMBER, 2025	<ul> <li>Agrarian economy and urban settlements.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Trade and commerce.</li> <li>Society: the status of the Brahman and the new social order.</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Condition of women.</li><li>Indian science and technology.</li></ul>



TEST NO & DATE		SECTION & TOPICS
	0	Cultural Traditions in India, 750🗆 1200:
		<ul> <li>Philosophy: Skankaracharya and Vedanta, Ramanuja and Vishishtadvaita, Madhva and Brahma-Mimansa.</li> <li>Religion: Forms and features of religion, Tamil</li> </ul>
		devotional cult, growth of Bhakti, Islam and its arrival in India, Sufism.
		<ul> <li>Literature: Literature in Sanskrit, growth of Tamil literature, literature in the newly developing languages, Kalhan's Rajtarangini, Alberuni's India.</li> <li>ArtandArchitecture: Templearchitecture, sculpture, painting.</li> </ul>
	0	The Thirteenth Century:
		<ul> <li>Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate: The Ghurian invasions - factors behind Ghurian success.</li> <li>Economic, Social and cultural consequences.</li> <li>Foundation of Delhi Sultanate and early Turkish Sultans.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Consolidation: The rule of Iltutmish and Balban.</li> </ul>
	0	The Fourteenth Century:
		<ul> <li>"The Khalji Revolution".</li> <li>Alauddin Khalji: Conquests and territorial expansion, agrarian and economic measure.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Muhammad Tughluq: Major projects, agrarian measures, bureaucracy of Muhammad Tughluq.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Firuz Tugluq: Agrarian measures, achievements in civil engineering and public works, decline of the Sultanate, foreign contacts and Ibn Battuta's account.</li> </ul>
	0	Society, Culture and Economy in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries:
		• <b>Society:</b> composition of rural society, ruling classes, town dwellers, women, religious classes, caste and slavery under the Sultanate, Bhakti movement, Sufi movement.



TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
	<ul> <li>Culture: Persian literature, literature in the regional languages of North India, literaute in the languages of South India, Sultanate architecture and new structural forms, painting, evolution of a composite culture.</li> <li>Economy: Agricultural Production, rise of urban economy and non-agricultural production, trade and commerce.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century- Political Developments and Economy:</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Rise of Provincial Dynasties: Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat.</li> <li>Malwa, Bahmanids.</li> <li>The Vijayanagara Empire.</li> <li>Lodis.</li> <li>Mughal Empire, first phase: Babur, Humayun.</li> <li>The Sur Empire: Sher Shah's administration.</li> <li>Portuguese colonial enterprise, Bhakti and Sufi Movements.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century- Society and culture:</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Regional cultures specificities.</li> <li>Literary traditions.</li> <li>Provincial architectural.</li> <li>Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.</li> </ul>
	∘ Akbar:
TEST: 04 30 NOVEMBER, 2025	<ul> <li>Conquests and consolidation of empire.</li> <li>Establishment of jagir and mansab systems.</li> <li>Rajput policy.</li> <li>Evolution of religious and social outlook. Theory of Sulh-i-kul and religious policy.</li> <li>Court patronage of art and technology.</li> </ul>



TEST NO & DATE		SECTION & TOPICS
	0	Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century:
		<ul> <li>Major administrative policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.</li> </ul>
		The Empire and the Zamindars.
		<ul> <li>Religious policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.</li> </ul>
		Nature of the Mughal State.
		<ul> <li>Late Seventeenth Century crisis and the revolts.</li> </ul>
		■ The Ahom kingdom.
		Shivaji and the early Maratha Kingdom.
	0	Economy and society, in the 16th and 17th Centuries:
		<ul> <li>Population Agricultural and craft production.</li> </ul>
		Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies: a trade revolution.
		<ul> <li>Indian mercantile classes. Banking, insurance and credit systems.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Conditions of peasants, Condition of Women.</li> </ul>
		Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth.
	0	Culture during Mughal Empire:
		<ul> <li>Persian histories and other literature.</li> </ul>
		Hindi and religious literatures.
		<ul> <li>Mughal architecture.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Mughal painting.</li> </ul>
		Provincial architecture and painting.
		Classical music.
		<ul> <li>Science and technology.</li> </ul>
	0	The Eighteenth Century:
		Factors for the decline of the Mughal Empire.
		<ul> <li>The regional principalities: Nizam's Deccan, Bengal, Awadh.</li> </ul>



TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
	<ul> <li>Maratha ascendancy under the Peshwas.</li> <li>The Maratha fiscal and financial system.</li> <li>Emergence of Afghan power Battle of Panipat, 1761.</li> <li>State of, political, cultural and economic, on eve of the British conquest.</li> </ul>
	MODERN INDIA
	European Penetration into India:
	<ul> <li>The Early European Settlements; The Portuguese and the Dutch; The English and the French East India Companies; Their struggle for supremacy; Carnatic Wars; Bengal-The conflict</li> <li>between the English and the Nawabs of Bengal; Siraj and the English; The Battle of Plassey; Significance of Plassey.</li> </ul>
	British Expansion in India:
TEST: 05	<ul> <li>Bengal-Mir Jafar and Mir Kasim; The Battle of Buxar; Mysore; The Marathas; The three Anglo-Maratha Wars; The Punjab.</li> </ul>
07 DECEMBER,	<ul> <li>Early Structure of the British Raj:</li> </ul>
2025	• The Early administrative structure; From diarchy to direct contol; The Regulating Act (1773); The Pitt's India Act (1784); The Charter Act (1833); The Voice of free trade and the changing character of British colonial rule; The English utilitarian and India.
	<ul> <li>Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule:</li> </ul>
	Land revenue settlements in British India; The Permanent Settlement; Ryotwari Settlement; Mahalwari Settlement; Economic impact of the revenue arrangements; Commercialization of agriculture; Rise of landless agrarian labourers; Impoverishment of the rural society.



TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
	Dislocation of traditional trade and commerce; De-industrialisation; Decline of traditional crafts; Drain of wealth; Economic transformation of India; Railroad and communication network including telegraph and postal services; Famine and poverty in the rural interior; European business enterprise and its limitations.
	<ul> <li>Social and Cultural Developments:</li> </ul>
	The state of indigenous education, its dislocation; Orientalist-Anglicist controversy, The introduction of western education in India; The rise of press, literature and public opinion; The rise of modern vernacular literature; Progress of Science; Christian missionary activities in India.
	<ul> <li>Social and Religious Reform Movements in Bengal and Other Areas:</li> </ul>
	Ram Mohan Roy, The Brahmo Movement; Devendranath Tagore; Iswarchandra Vidyasagar; The Young Bengal Movement; Dayanada Saraswati; The social reform movements in India including Sati, widow remarriage, child marriage etc.; The contribution of Indian renaissance to the growth of modern India; Islamic revivalism-the Feraizi and Wahabi Movements
	o Indian Response to British Rule:
TEST: 06	<ul> <li>Peasant movement and tribal uprisings in the 18th and 19th centuries including the Rangpur Dhing (1783), the Kol Rebellion (1832), the Mopla Rebellion in Malabar (1841-1920), the</li> </ul>
14 DECEMBER, 2025	Santal Hul (1855), Indigo Rebellion (1859-60), Deccan Uprising (1875) and the Munda Ulgulan (1899-1900); The Great Revolt of 1857 —Origin, character, casuses of failure, the consequences; The shift in the character of peasant uprisings in the post-1857 period; the peasant movements of the 1920s and 1930s.



TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
	Factors leading to the birth of Indian Nationalism; Politics of Association; The Foundation of the Indian National Congress; The Safety-valve thesis relating to the birth of the Congress;
	Programme and objectives of Early Congress; the social composition of early Congress leadership; the Moderates and Extremists; The Partition of Bengal (1905); The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal; the economic and political aspects of Swadeshi Movement; The beginning of revolutionary extremism in India.
	Rise of Gandhi; Character of Gandhian nationalism; Gandhi's popular appeal; Rowlatt Satyagraha; the Khilafat Movement; the Non-cooperation Movement; National politics from the end of the Non-cooperation movement to the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement; the two phases of the Civil Disobedience Movement; Simon Commission; The Nehru Report; the Round Table Conferences; Nationalism and the Peasant Movements; Nationalism and Working class movements; Women and Indian youth and students in Indian politics (1885-1947); the election of 1937 and the formation of ministries; Cripps Mission; the Quit India Movement; the Wavell Plan; The Cabinet Mission.
	<ul> <li>Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935.</li> </ul>
	o Other strands in the National Movement.
	The Revolutionaries: Bengal, the Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P. the Madras Presidency, Outside India.
	The Left; The Left within the Congress: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress Socialist Party; the Communist Party of India, other left parties.
	Politics of Separatism; the Muslim League; the Hindu Mahasabha; Communalism and the politics of partition; Transfer of power; Independence.



TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
	<ul> <li>Consolidation as a Nation; Nehru's Foreign Policy; India and her neighbours (1947-1964); The linguistic reorganisation of States (1935-1947); Regionalism and regional inequality; Integration of Princely States; Princes in electoral politics; the Question of National Language.</li> <li>Caste and Ethnicity after 1947; Backward Castes and Tribes in post-colonial electoral politics; Dalit movements.</li> <li>Economic development and political change; Land reforms; the politics of planning and rural reconstruction; Ecology and environmental policy in post-colonial India; Progress of Science.</li> </ul>
	MODERN WORLD
	<ul> <li>Enlightenment and Modern ideas:</li> <li>Major Ideas of Enlightenment: Kant, Rousseau.</li> <li>Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies.</li> <li>Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx); spread of Marxian Socialism.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Origins of Modern Politics :</li> </ul>
TEST: 07 21 DECEMBER, 2025	<ul> <li>European States System.</li> <li>American Revolution and the Constitution.</li> <li>French Revolution and Aftermath, 1789-1815.</li> <li>American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery.</li> <li>British Democratic politics, 1815-1850: Parliamentary Reformers, Free Traders, Chartists.</li> </ul>
	o Industrialization :
	<ul> <li>English Industrial Revolution : Causes and Impact on Society.</li> <li>Industrialization in other countries: USA, Germany, Russia, Japan.</li> </ul>
	• Industrialization and Globalization.



TEST NO & DATE		SECTION & TOPICS
	0	Nation-State System :
		<ul> <li>Rise of Nationalism in 19th century.</li> <li>Nationalism: State-building in Germany and Italy.</li> <li>Disintegration of Empires in the face of the emergence of nationalities across the World.</li> </ul>
	0	Imperialism and Colonialism :
		<ul> <li>South and South-East Asia.</li> <li>Latin America and South Africa.</li> <li>Australia.</li> <li>Imperialism and free trade: Rise of neoimperialism.</li> </ul>
	0	Revolution and Counter-Revolution :
		<ul> <li>19th Century European revolutions.</li> <li>The Russian Revolution of 1917-1921.</li> <li>Fascist Counter-Revolution, Italy and Germany.</li> <li>The Chinese Revolution of 1949.</li> </ul>
	0	World Wars :
		<ul> <li>1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars: Societal implications.</li> <li>World War I: Causes and Consequences.</li> <li>World War II: Causes and Consequences.</li> </ul>
	0	The World after World War II:
TEST: 08  28 DECEMBER, 2025		<ul> <li>Emergence of Two power blocs.</li> <li>Emergence of Third World and non-alignment.</li> <li>UNO and the global disputes.</li> </ul>
	0	Liberation from Colonial Rule :
		<ul> <li>Latin America-Bolivar.</li> <li>Arab World-Egypt.</li> <li>Africa-Apartheid to Democracy.</li> <li>South-East Asia-Vietnam.</li> </ul>



TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS	
	<ul> <li>Decolonization and Underdevelopment:</li> <li>Factors constraining Development; Latin America, Africa.</li> <li>Unification of Europe:</li> <li>Post War Foundations; NATO and European Community.</li> <li>Consolidation and Expansion of European Community</li> <li>European Union.</li> <li>Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World:</li> <li>Factors leading to the collapse of Soviet Communism and Soviet Union, 1985-1991.</li> <li>Political Changes in East Europe 1989-2001.</li> </ul>	
	End of the Cold War and US Ascendancy in the World as the lone superpower.	
AFTER PRELIMS		
TEST: 09	MOCK - 1 (PAPER - 1)	
TEST: 10	MOCK - 2 (PAPER - 2)	
TEST: 11	MOCK - 3 (PAPER - 1)	
TEST: 12	MOCK - 4 (PAPER - 2)	

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## CSE RESULT

TOP 100
ALL INDIA RANKING
UPSC-CSE 2024







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