

Pre-1950 history



Pre-1950 history : traditional version

Pre- and early history (before 1st/2nd century)

Licchavi period (1st/2nd century - 879)

Transition period (879 – 1200)

Malla period

Early Malla period (1200 – 1482)

Later Malla period (1482 - 1768/9)

Shah period

Early Shah period (1768/69 – 1846)

Rana period (1846 – 1951)

Shah restoration (after 1951)

Pre-1950 history : inclusive version

Immigration of Kiranti peoples (since 1500 BC)

in Pahad: ancestors of Khambu, Limbu, Yakha, Sunuwar, Jirel, Hayu, Tamu, Magar, Tahakali, Thami, Chepang

in Tarai: ancestors of Tharu, Danuwar, Bote, Majhi, Dhimal, Meche, Koche

Immigration of Khas (since 1000 BC)

Licchavi and Gupta in Kathmandu valley

parallel to Kiranti influences (names of places and rivers)

introduction of *varna*- and caste system

Early kingdoms of mediaeval time

Khas kingdom in West Nepal (capitals Dullu and Sinja)

Magar- and Sen states in Mid-Western Nepal

Malla kingdoms of the Newars in Kathmandu valley

Rai states in East Nepal

Mediaeval history

Roots of modern Nepal

Arrival of members of so-called high Hindu castes from North India

Chhetriisation of members from Khas and Magar groups

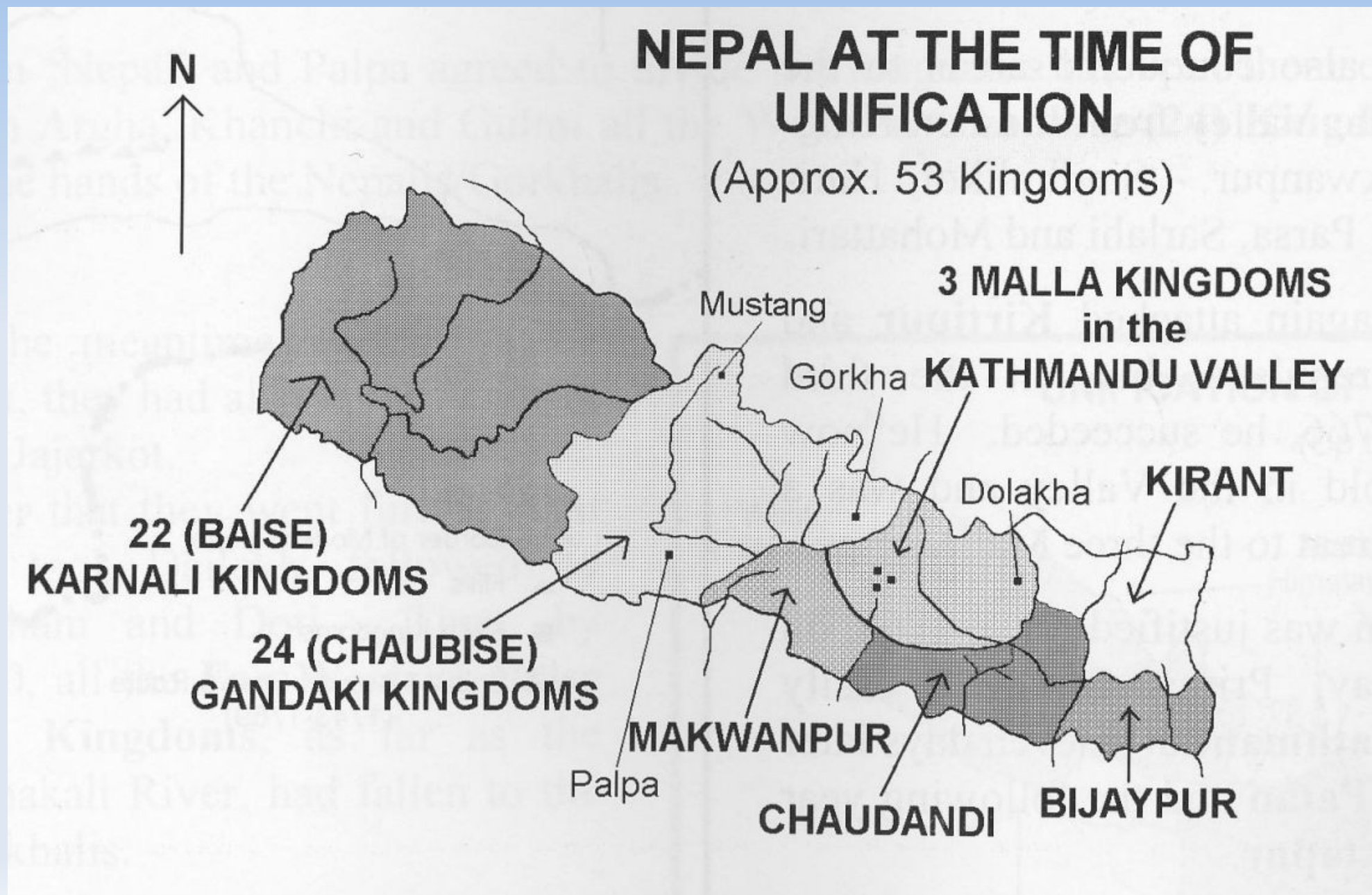
Sanskritisation; disenfranchisement and marginalisation of indigenous groups

Breakup of early kingdoms into numerous petty states

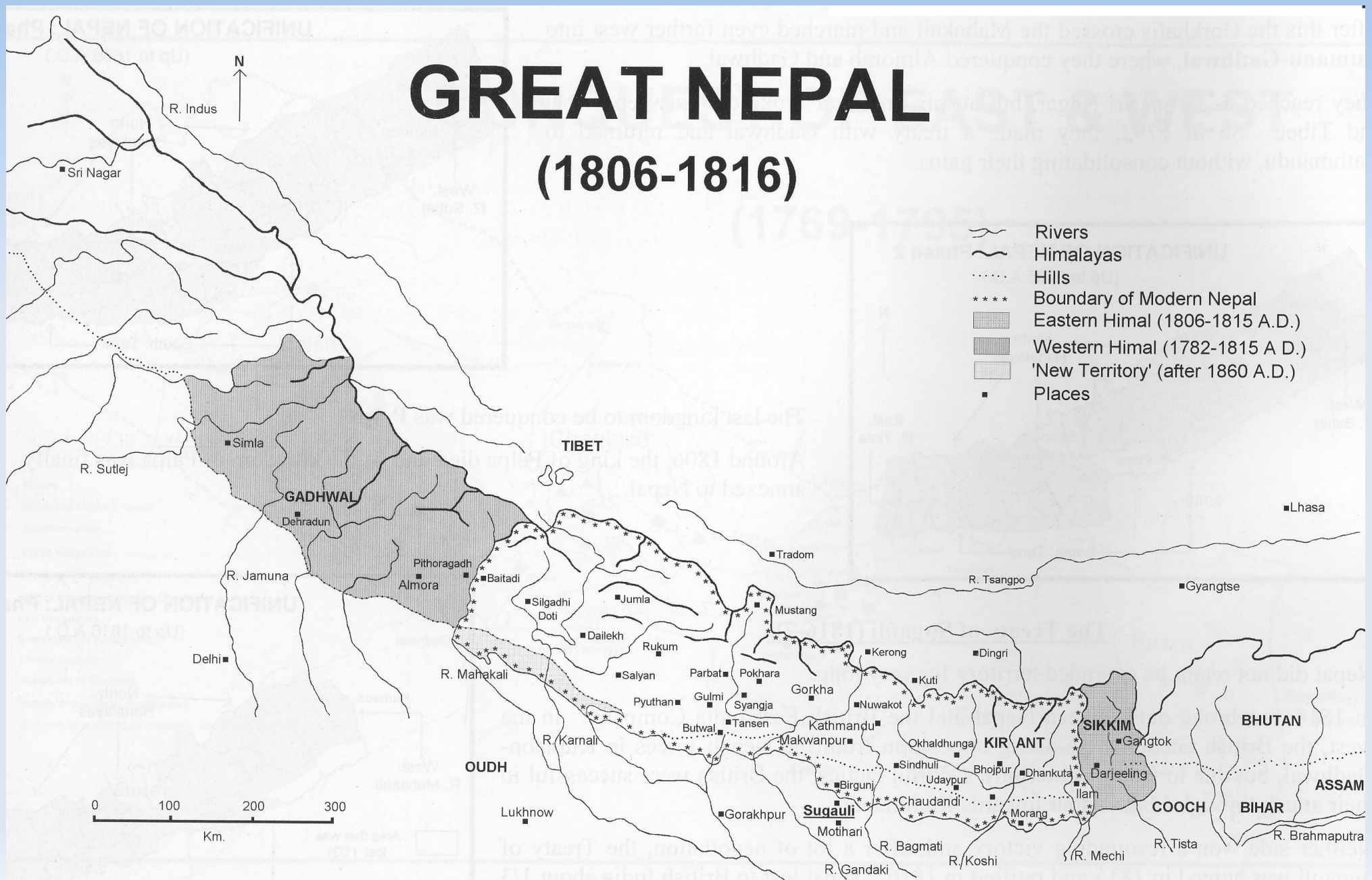
Military, political and administrative unification

Quest for a centralised state based on Hindu principles
(Hindu state)

Nepal ahead of military unification



Greater Nepal

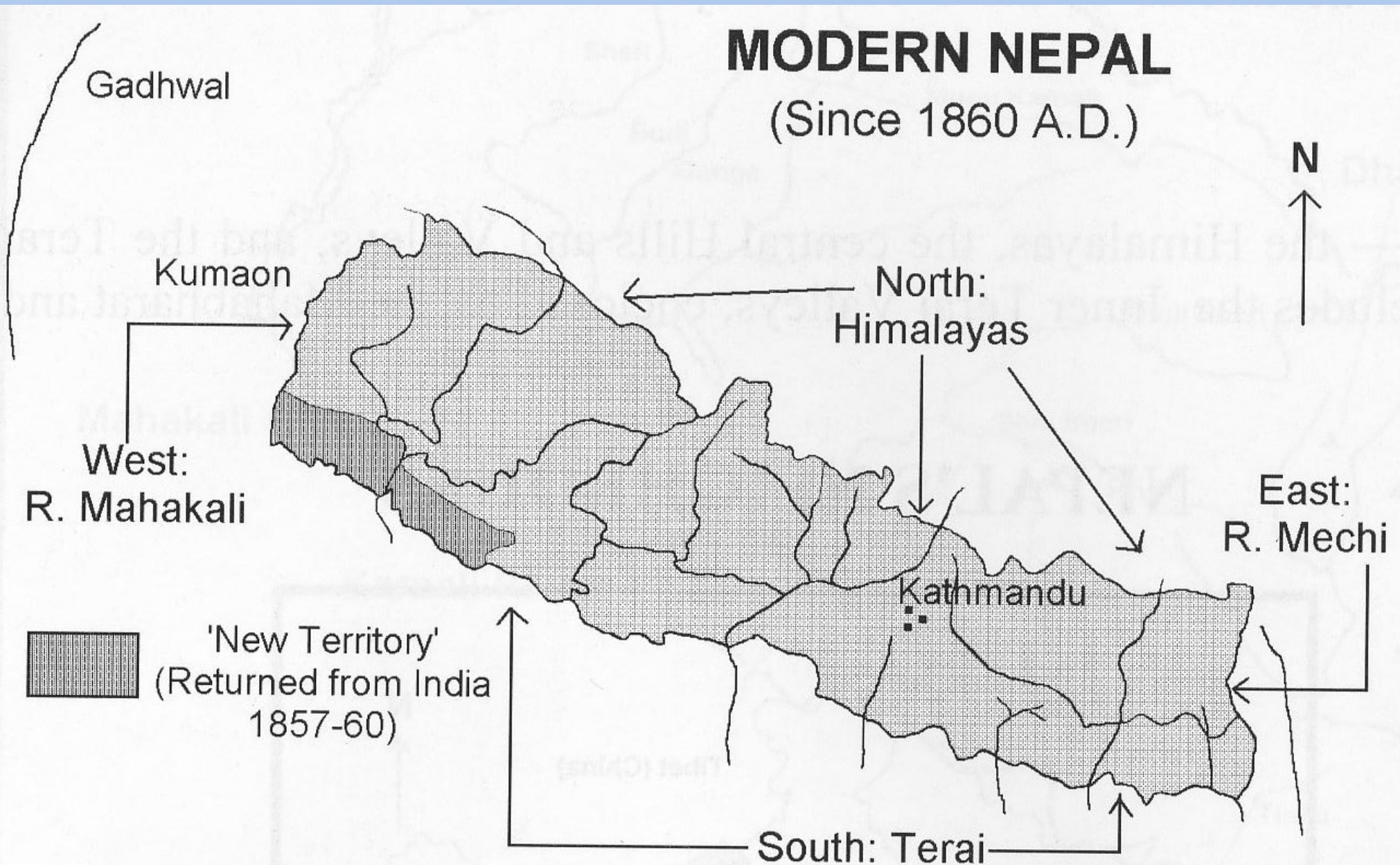


Greater Nepal (1815)



The Gurkha Empire at its peak in 1815. Coloured area is present-day Nepal, the grey areas were ceded to British India after the Sugauli Treat of 1816.

Unification concluded



Conflict over the Kalapani area (currently renewed)



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Office of KTM Mayor Balendra Shah



Old palace of Gorkha



Consolidation of modern Nepal

Gorkha's military expansion (1743-1816)

Administrative and legal unification (1816 – 1837)

Phase of chaos and intrigues (1837 – 1846)

Begin of Rana period (1846)

Codification of Hindu law through the *muluki ain* (1854)

Phases of Rana rule

Kot massacre (1846)

Muluki ain coming into force (1854)

Jang Bahadur Rana hereditary *maharaja* of Kaski and Lamjung (1856)

Shamsher line of Ranas seizing power (1885)

Liberalisation under Dev Shamsher (1901)

Zenith of Rana system under Chandra Shamsher (1901-1929)

Decline of Rana power under Juddha Shamsher (1932-1945)

Liberalisation under Padma Shamsher (1945-1948)

Hardening once again under Mohan Shamsher (1948-1951)

Changes in Rana hierarchy (1934)

category	caste status of mother	impact on Rana's rank order
A	equal to Ranas	unrestricted
B	inferior Chhetri caste	no access to higher political offices
C	Matwali	excluded from rank order

Features of Rana rule

Political neutralisation of the royal family

Political and economic suppression of the people

Friendly relations with the British colonial power in India

Extremely centralised administrative machinery

Anti-Rana movement

Intrigues and conspiracies

Minor social reforms

Influences by Indian national movement

Influence by returned Gurkha soldiers

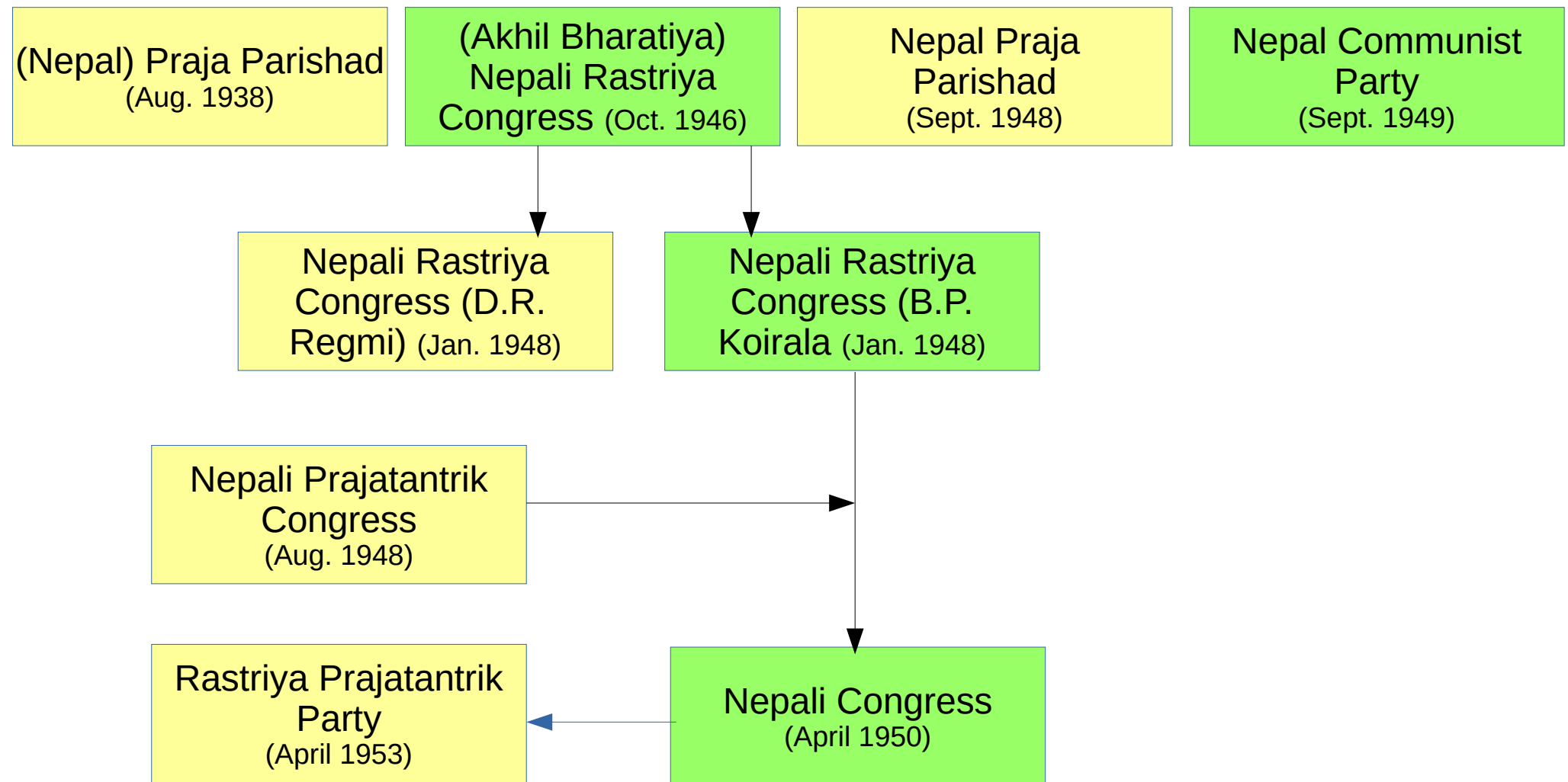
Growing social commitment within Nepal

Discontent within civil service

First political organisations

Students and parties in India

Political parties before 1960



Map of Nepal

(Political and Administrative)

