The chapter analyses episodes of political violence in Nepal from the creation of the state through the conquests of King Prithvi Narayan Shah of Gorkha in the late eighteenth century up to 1990, whether stemming principally from ethnic disputes, agrarian discontent, ideological discontent, or power struggles within the political elite. Special attention is given to the 1950–1 overthrow of the Rana regime, including, in particular, the campaign in the eastern hills led by Naradmuni Thulung from Bhojpur, the activities of K.I. Singh in the Bhairawa region area, and the Limbu uprising engineered by the Ranas themselves to counter the rebellion. Similarities in terms of rhetoric and tactics with the Maoists’ ‘People’s War’ of 1996–2006 are identified. There is also discussion of the role paid by outside forces, particularly India.