<html>

<head>

<title> india</title>

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<body style="background-color:purple;">

<h1 style="font-family:calibri;font-size:30px;color:purple;border:1px solid black;text-align:center;background-color:pink;"><marquee direction="right">HISTORY OF INDIA</marquee></h1>

<p style="font-size:20px;font-family:cursive;color:yellow;height:200px"><img src="C:\Users\mypc\Desktop\Unity-in-Diversity-1280x720.jpg" alt="image" style="float:left;width:280px;height:200px;"> India is well know for its unity in diversity.India has rich resources and it gives priority to spritualism and allow every individual to follow their own religion. India is well know for oldest culture which is hierarchically followed till date.The people of india follow their own relegionlism and have their own norms without any discriminations

<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\_of\_India";><style>a:visited{color:pink;}a:hover{color:yellow;}</style>evolution</a></p>

<h1 style="font-family:calibri;font-size:30px;color:purple;background-color:pink;border:1px solid black;text-align:center;"><marquee direction="right">KINGS OF INDIA</marquee></h1>

<p style="font-size:20px;font-family:cursive;color:yellow;height:200px;"><img src="C:\Users\mypc\Desktop\Chanakya\_artistic\_depiction.jpg" alt="image" style="float:right;height:200;width:280;">The first king of India is Chandraguptha Maurya who is founder of Mauryan dynasty.

Chandragupta, also spelled Chandra Gupta, also called Chandragupta Maurya or Maurya, (died c. 297 BCE, Shravanbelagola, India), founder of the Mauryan dynasty (reigned c. 321–c. 297 BCE) and the first emperor to unify most of India under one administration. He is credited with saving the country from maladministration and freeing it from foreign domination. He later fasted to death in sorrow for his famine-stricken people.Chandragupta was born into a family left destitute by the death of his father, chief of the migrant Mauryas, in a border fray. His maternal uncles left him with a cowherd who brought him up as his own son.

<a href="https://www.britannica.com/biography/Chandragupta"><style>a:visited{color:pink}a:hover{color:yellow}</style>more info</a></p>

<h1 style="font-family:calibri;font-size:30;color:purple;border:1px solid black;text-align:center;background-color:pink;"><marquee direction="right">The Indus Valley Civilization</marquee></h1>

<p style="font-size:20px;font-family:cursive;color:yellow;height:300px;"><img src="C:\Users\mypc\Desktop\Indus\_Valley\_Civilization,\_Mature\_Phase\_(2600-1900\_BCE).png" alt"image" style="float:left;height:200px;width:280px;">A long time ago, in the eastern world, there rose a few civilizations. The main reasons for the rise of these urban civilizations were access to rivers, which served various functions of human beings. Along with the Mesopotamian civilization and the Egyptian civilization, rose the Indus Valley civilization spanning Northwest India and modern-day Pakistan. The largest amongst the three civilizations, the Indus Valley civilization flourished around 2600 BC, at which time agriculture in India started flourishing. The fertile Indus valley made it possible for agriculture to be carried out on a large scale. The most well-known towns of the Indus Valley in today’s date are Mohenjo Daro and Harappa. Unearthing these two towns showed excavators glimpses into the richness of the Indus Valley civilization, evidenced in ruins and things like household articles, war weapons, gold and silver ornament - and so on. The people of the Indus Valley civilization lived in well-planned towns and well-designed houses made of baked bricks. In an era of developments and prosperity, civilization, unfortunately, came to an end by around 1300 BC, mainly due to natural calamities<a href="https://www.drishtiias.com/blog/indus-valley-civilisation"><style>a:visited{color:pink;}a:hover{color:yellow}</style>kit</a></p>

<h1 style="font-family:calibri;font-size:30;color:purple;border:1px solid black;text-align:center;background-color:pink;"><marquee direction="right">VEDIC CIVILIZATION</marquee></h1>

<p style="font-size:20px;font-family:cursive;color:yellow;height:200px;"><img src="C:\Users\mypc\Desktop\page\_1.jpg" alt="image" style="float:right;width:300px;height:200px;">The next era that India saw was that of the Vedic civilization, flourishing along the river Saraswati, named after the Vedas, which depict the early literature of the Hindus. The two greatest epics of this period were the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, still held in great reverence by the followers of Hinduism<a href="https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/world-history/world-history-beginnings/ancient-india/a/the-indus-river-valley-civilizations"><style> a:link{color:pink;}a:visited{color:pink;}a:hover{color:yellow;}</style>link</a></p>

<h1 style="font-family:calibri;font-size:30px;color:purple;background-color:pink;border:1px solid black;text-align:center;"><marquee direction="right">BUDDHIST ERA</marquee></h1>

<p style="font-size:20px;font-family:cursive;color:yellow;height:400px;"><img src="C:\Users\mypc\Desktop\download.jfif" alt="image" style="float:left;height:200px;width:280px;">During the Maurya empire, the Indian culture and way of life were deeply influenced by Buddhism.

Buddhism appealed to people of lower castes because it emphasized individuals’ path to enlightenment and salvation, which could be attained in this life.

Buddhism also received state support from Emperor Ashoka, who converted to Buddhism in 260 BCE.

The founder of Buddhism, Siddhartha Gautama, was born circa 563 BCE into a wealthy family. Gautama rejected his life of riches and embraced a lifestyle of asceticism, or extreme self-discipline. After 49 consecutive days of meditation, Gautama became the Buddha, or “enlightened one”. He made this announcement in public at about 528 BCE and gained a group of disciples who became Buddhist monks and traveled throughout northern India spreading his teachings.

Buddhism has a strong individualistic component: everyone has responsibility for their own happiness in life. Buddha presented the Four Noble Truths as guiding principles: there is suffering in life; the cause of suffering is desire; ending desire means ending suffering; and following a controlled and moderate lifestyle will end desire, and therefore end suffering.

In order to achieve these goals, the Buddha presented the Noble Eightfold Path: right belief, right resolve, right speech, right conduct, right occupation, right effort, right mindfulness, and right samadhi—or meditation. According to Buddhist practice, following the Noble Eightfold Path will ultimately result in being liberated from samsara, the cycle of rebirth and suffering.

Many followers of this path to enlightenment participated in an emerging Buddhist monastic tradition. Monasticism is a religious way of life which involves leaving behind worldly pursuits and devoting oneself to spiritual activity.

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<h1 style="font-family:calibri;font-size:30px;color:purple;border:1px solid black;text-align:center;background-color:pink;"><marquee direction="right">FREEDOM STRUGGLES</marquee></h1>

<p style="font-size:20px;font-family:cursive;color:yellow;height:200px;">after 200 years of struggles with the British rule India falls into its free cloud on the year of 1947.India started to follow democracy(government by the people,from the people, for the people.) enormous freedom fighters who sacrified their life to set India into a idol and a free zone.many king and queens sacrified their state in people for the freedom of India. history of India is incomplete without the view on the battle of independence.</p>

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