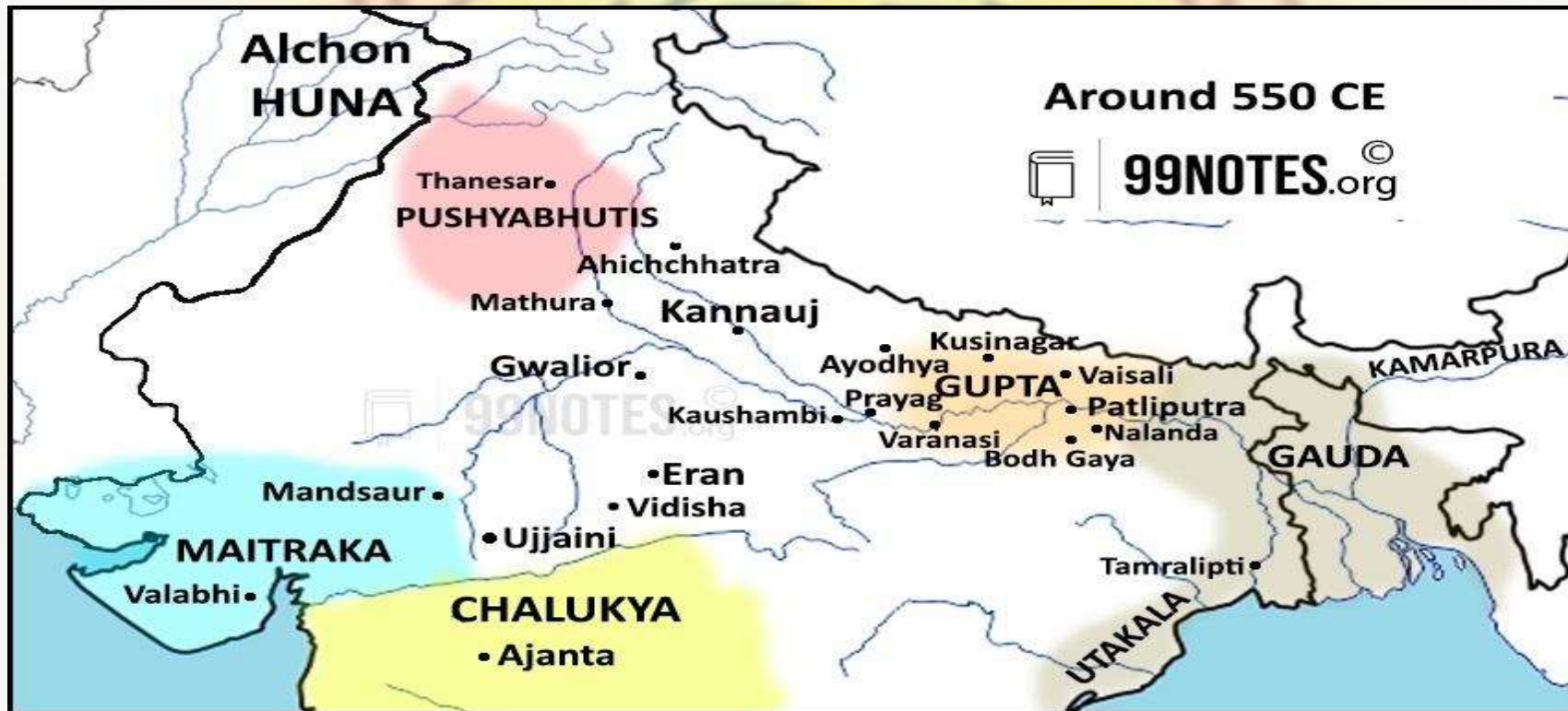
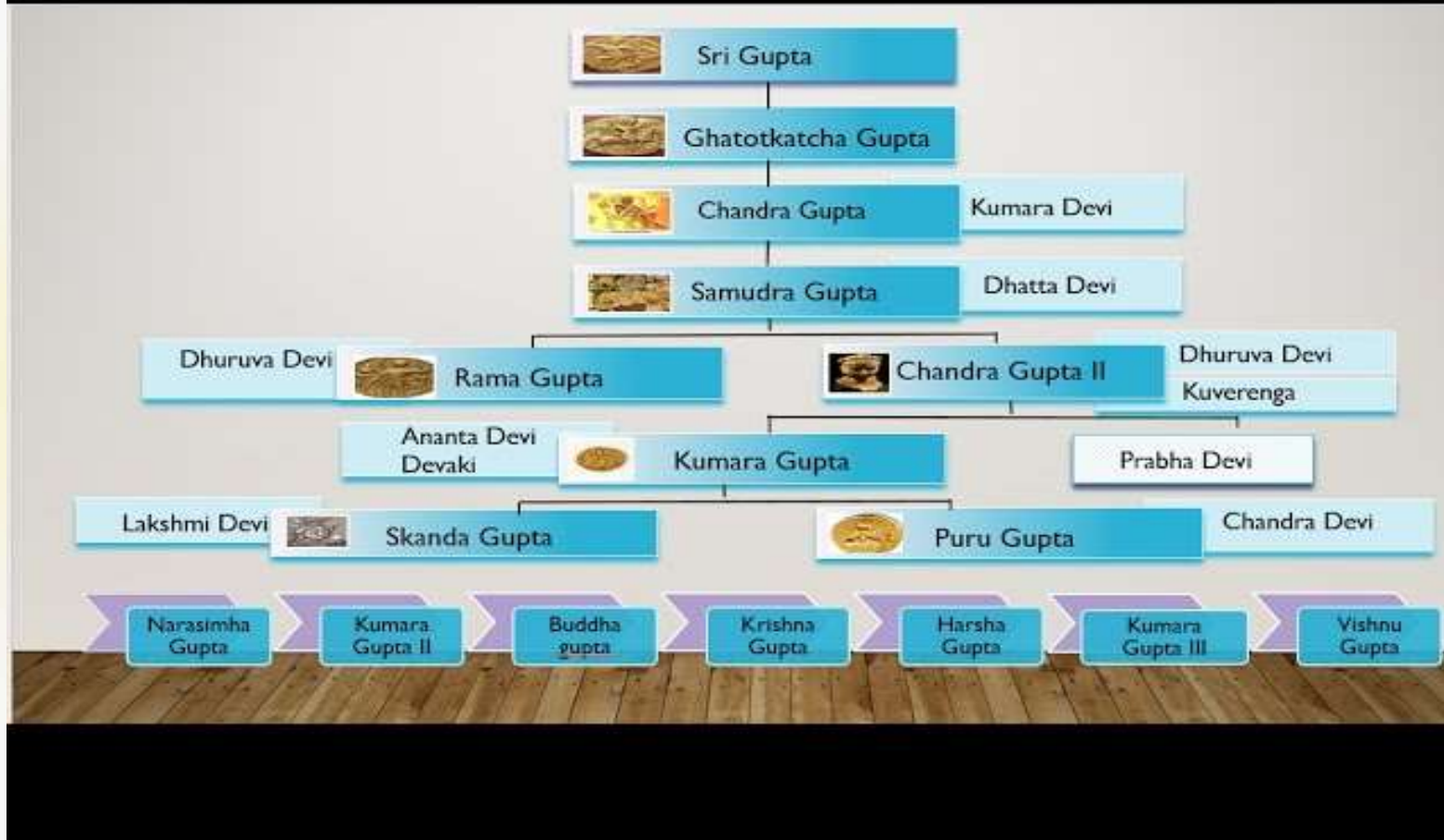


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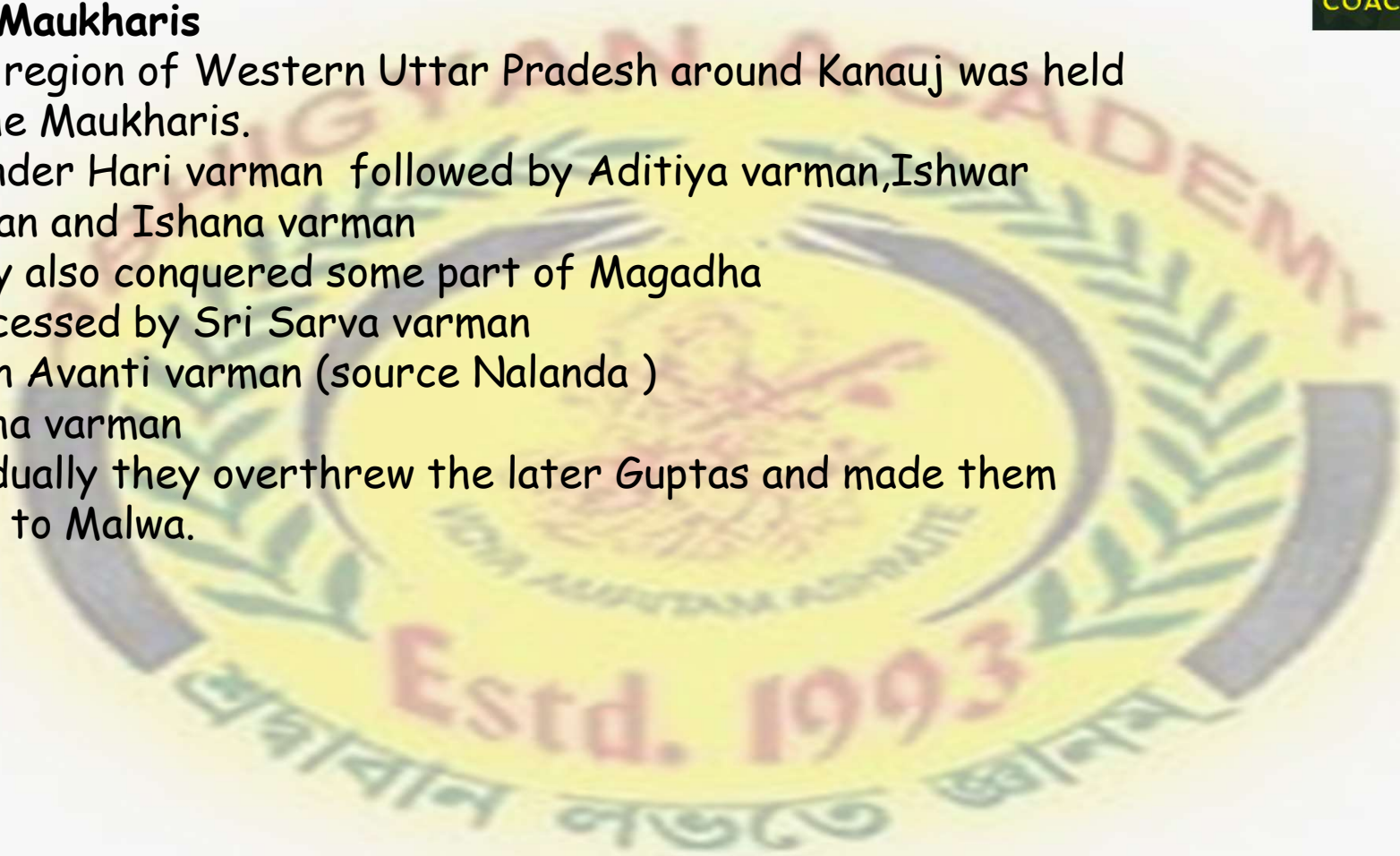
The Huns

- Huns occupied India for a very short period of thirty years
- Toramana was there a best ruler and Mihirakula the most powerful and cultured one.
- Numismatic evidences found
- Colossal representation of varaha, the boar incarnation of vishnu is found in Eran MP.
- Kuvalayamala** Jain text found
- Mihirakula captured Kashmir and Gandhara
- Capital Sialkot
- Defeated by malwa ruler yashodharman



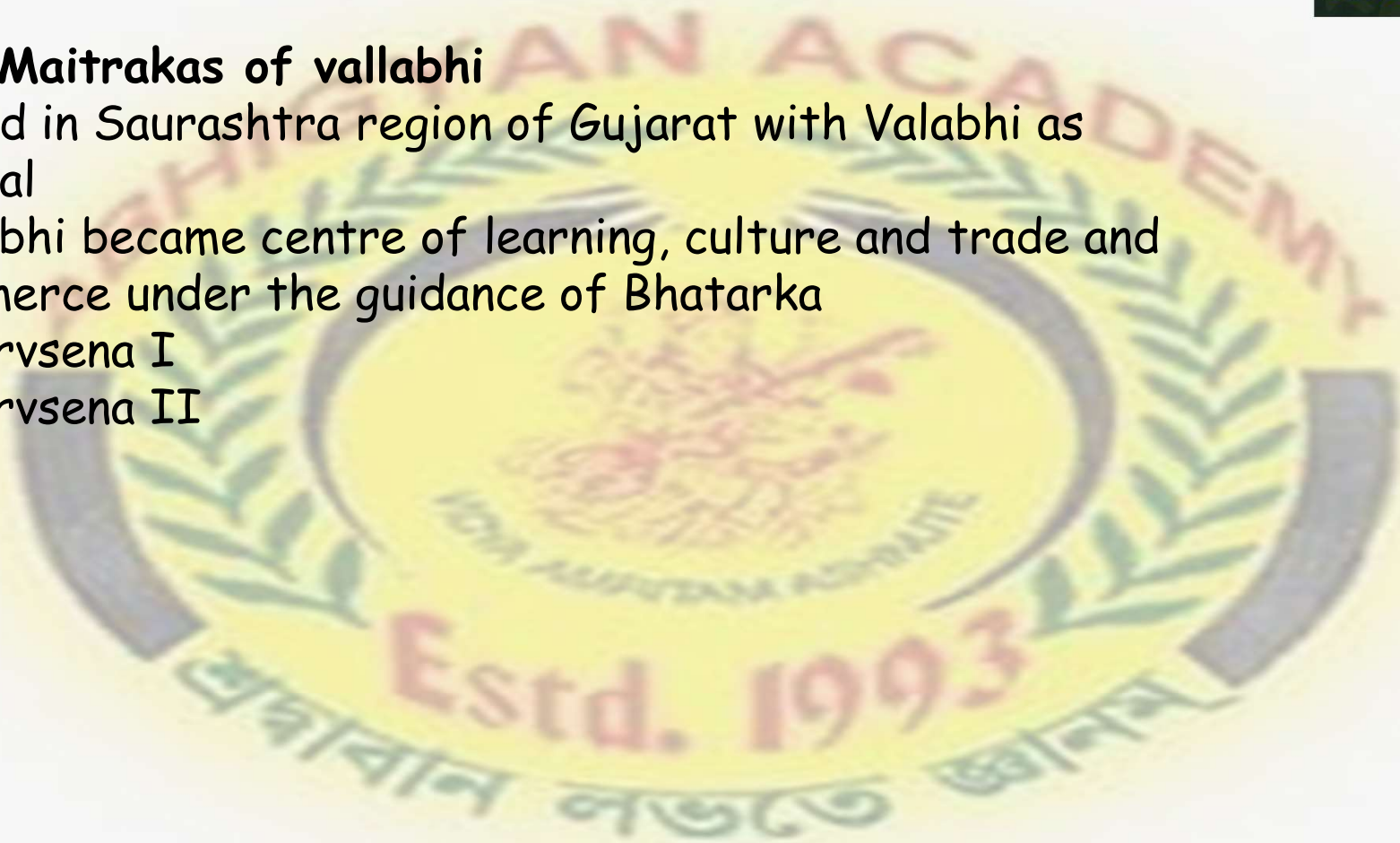
The Maukharis

- The region of Western Uttar Pradesh around Kanauj was held by the Maukharis.
- Founder Hari varman followed by Aditiya varman, Ishwar varman and Ishana varman
- They also conquered some part of Magadha
- Succeeded by Sri Sarva varman
- Then Avanti varman (source Nalanda)
- Graha varman
- Gradually they overthrew the later Guptas and made them move to Malwa.



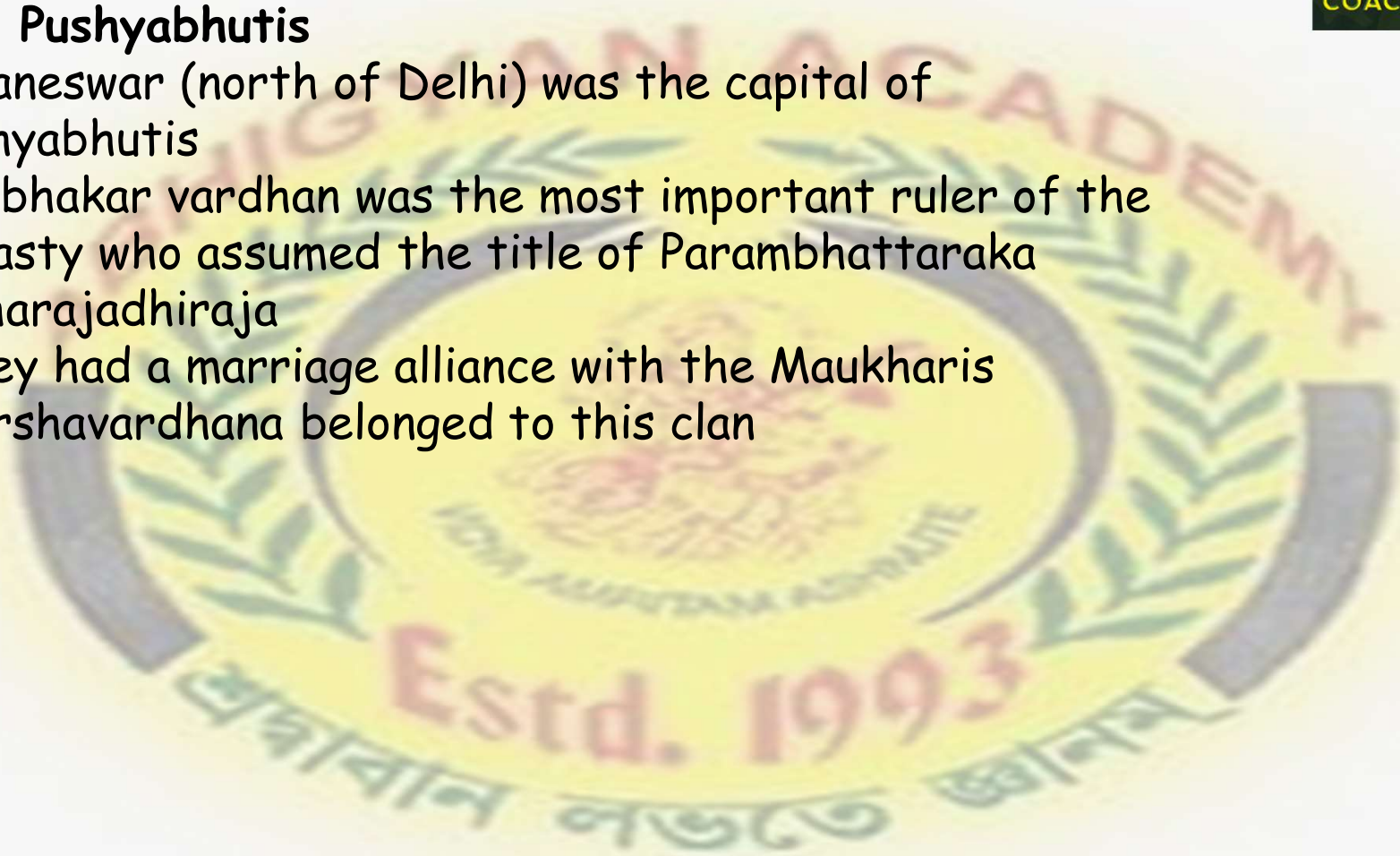
The Maitrakas of vallabhi

- Ruled in Saurashtra region of Gujarat with Valabhi as capital
- Valabhi became centre of learning, culture and trade and commerce under the guidance of Bhatarka
- Dhurvsa I
- Dhurvsa II



The Pushyabhutis

- Thaneswar (north of Delhi) was the capital of Pushyabhutis
- Prabhakar vardhan was the most important ruler of the dynasty who assumed the title of Parambhattaraka Maharajadhiraja
- They had a marriage alliance with the Maukharis
- Harshavardhana belonged to this clan



The Gaudas

- They ruled over a territory in Bengal
- It's most powerful and ambitious ruler was Sasanka
- He invaded Makhauris, killed Grahavarman and detained Rajyasri.

Harshavardhana

- (606-647 A.D.) HAR
- Most of his information was obtained from Harshacharita of Banabhatt
- Welcomed Huien Tsang
- Religious gathering for Shiva deities

Hieun Tsang	Si-Yu-Ki
Bana Bhatt	Harshacharita, Kadambri, Parvatiparinaya
Drama	Ratnavali, Nagananda and Priyadarsika
Harsha patronised	Haridatta and Jayasena

Important points about Harshavardhana

- Bana Bhatt and Matanga Divakara served as court poets of Harshavardhana
- **Multitalented Barthrihari:** Poet, philosopher, and grammarian
- **Hieun Tsang's Visit:** Chinese traveler during Harsha's time praised his generosity and justice
- **Inscriptions for Chronology:**
 - Madhuben plate and Sonpat inscription help establish Harsha's chronology
 - Banskhera inscription bears Harsha's signature
- **Support for Nalanda University:**
 - Harsha generously supported Nalanda University
 - A good tax structure allocated 1/4th of taxes for charity and cultural purposes
- **Defeat by Pulakesin II:** Aihole inscription mentions Pulakesin II defeating Harsha
- **Conversion to Buddhism:** Hiuen Tsang converted Harsha to Mahayana Buddhism

Religious Assembly at Kanauj:

- Harsha organized a grand assembly attended by kings, scholars, and religious practitioners
- Lasted 23 days, honoring Hiuen Tsang

Prayag Conference: Hiuen Tsang mentions a conference at Allahabad known as Prayag

Archives and Officers:

- Harsha's period archive, Nilopitu, managed by special officers

Nalanda University Insights:

- Hiuen Tsang's valuable account of Nalanda University
- Nalanda means "giver of knowledge"
- Professors (panditas) included Dingnaga, Dharmapala, Sthiramati, and Silabadhra
- Dharmapala, from Kanchipuram, headed the university
- Mahayana focus but diverse religious subjects taught

Administrative Terms:

Ayuktak	Ordinary officer
Vrihadeshwawar	Head of Cavalry
Doot Rajastharuya	Foreign Minister
Uparik Maharaj	Provincial head
Baladhikrit	Commander

Art & Architecture

- The brick temple of Lakshmana at Sirpur in Chattisgarh with its rich architecture is assigned to the period of Harsha