**Chapter 1- The importance of Ancient History (D)**

1. What timelines do Vedic and Sangam literatures ® belong to?
2. After whom does India derives its name as Bharatvarsha?
3. Who were called Chakravarthis? Give 3 examples along with timeline?
4. Which foreigners gave India the name *‘Hind’?* Which language and river is associated with it?
5. Discuss the key languages/script used for scriptures in Ashoka and Gupta period?
6. In which language were Mahabharata and Ramayana were originally composed?
7. Few examples of relevance of study of ancient India in current context? (X)

**Chapter 2- Modern Historians of Ancient India**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Book/Institution/Play** | **Timeline/Author** | **Theme** |
| **Colonialist/British authors** | | |
| A Code of Gentoo Laws | 1776/ Nathaniel Brassey Halhed (Nathu Brass) | English **conversion of Manusmriti** |
| Asiatic Society of Bengal | 1784/William Jones | Also translated **Abhijnan-Shakuntalam (Kalidas work on Saktuntala- 4CE)**  Also, emphasized on similarity of European languages to Sanskrit and Iranian language |
|  | 1785/Wilkins | **Translated Bhagwat Gita** in English |
| Bombay Asiatic Society | 1804/ [Sir James Mackintosh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_James_Mackintosh) |  |
| Asiatic society of Great Britain | 1823/  [Henry Thomas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Thomas_Colebrooke) |  |
| Sacred Books of the East series | 1879/ Max Muller | Made several generalizations on Indians:-  -Lacked sense of time  -Prone to despotic rules  -Focus on spiritual/next life |
| Early History of India | (1910-1920)/ VA Smith | Focused a **lot on Alexander’s** Context and claimed Autocracy to be the prominent form of govt. in India |
| Wonder that India was | (1951) AL Basham | Took **a non-political view** of India- focus on culture, philosophy |
| **Nationalist authors** | | |
| Indo-Aryans | (1822-1891) Rajendra Mitra | Claimed ancient Indians took beef |
| (1837-1925) RG Bhandarkar | Studied political history of Satvahanas and Vaishanavism |
| (1869-1926) VK Rajwade | Specifically famous for work in Marathi evolution of institution of marriage |
| History of Dharamshastra | (1880- 1972) PV Kane | Ancient social laws and customs |
| (1875-1950) D.R. Bhandarkar | Focus on Ashoka’s rule and political systems |
| (1892-1957) Raychuri | Constructed India’s history from Mahabharata war (10 BCE) to Gupta period (6 CE) |
| History and Culture of the Indian People | (1888-1980) RC Majumdar |  |
| A History of Ancient India (+ South India) | (1892-1975) KA Nilakanta | South Indian Historian- |
| Intro to study of Indian History, Civilization of Ancient India in Historic Outline | (1907-1966) DD Koambhi | Follows the Materialistic approach |

**Chapter 3- Types of sources and Historical construction**

1. What is a mound? 3 types? Which of vertical/historical mounds give information on different time scales (X)
2. Discuss the method of carbon dating old materials? What is half-life of carbon?
3. Define megalith, epigraphy, paleographic, numismatics?
4. In whose period burnt clay moulds were used for making coin?
5. Mention the various materials used in post-Mauryan period for coins? (X)
6. Which empire in India is associated with issuing the maximum number of gold coins?
7. The text *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum* depicts history of which period?
8. What are the earliest inscriptions found in India? Which of these have been translated yet? Who translated the earliest known inscriptions of India? Which script inscriptions were these?
9. Who found the Ashoka pillars for the first time?
10. Which 2 trees leaves/barks were used for manuscripts before paper in India? When did paper come to India?
11. Discuss the time period that Rig Veda and other Vedas belong to? What are 6 limbs of Vedas?
12. What are 3 versions of Mahabharata?
13. What are sutras? What is theme of Srautsutras, Grihyasutras, Sulvasutras? Their time period?
14. Mention language, time period, and place of compilation of Buddhist and Jain text?
15. What were Jatak tales in Buddhism?
16. Time period and theme of Dharamshastra? 2 types of law books.
17. Discuss the prominent foreign accounts of Indian ancient India? Also mention the time period

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Person/Book** | **Details** |
| Megasthenes | 3 century BC Court of Chandra Gupta Maurya- stayed at Pataliptra |
| Periplus of Erthyrean Sea  Ptolemy’s Geography | 1-2 century AD In Greek- Roman trade through Red Sea, Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean |
| Pliny’s ‘*Naturalis Historia’* | 1 century AD in Latin- depicts trade relations between India and Italy (Roman empire) |
| Fa-Hsein/ Faxian | 5 century AD In the age of Chandragupta II |
| Hiuen-Tsang/ Xuanzang | 7 century AD In the age of Harshavardhana |
| I-tseing | 670AD- after Harsha’s time |

1. How many Puranas do we have? They give account up to what period?
2. Give the sequential order of 4 yugas mentioned in puranas?
3. When did Vikram Samvat, Shaka Samwat and Gupta era begin?
4. Which regnal years do Ashoka’s inscriptions record? How many have been discovered so far?
5. Discuss the some Indian works on history

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Authors** | **Details** |
| Vyasa | 10 century BCE- 4 century AD- *Mahabharata* |
| Valmiki | 5 cen. BCE to 12 cen. AD- *Ramayana* |
| Panini | 4 cen. BCE *Ashtadhyayi-* Vyakrana Sutra? |
| Badrayan © | 2 cen BCE- *Brahmsutra*- Basic text of Vedanta philosophy of Hinduism |
| Kharavela of Kalinga | 2 century BCE - accounts of his life – *‘ Hathimgupta inscriptions’- udaygiri caves- brahmi* |
| Kautilya | 3 cen. BC- 1 cen. AD- *Arthashastra-* economics of Mauryan period |
| Vatsyayana | 3 cent AD- *Kamsutra* |
| Kalidas | 4-5 century AD- *Abhijnan Shakuntalam-* during Chandaragupta II era |
| Banabhatta | 7 cen. AD- *Harshacharita* describes the early career of Harshavardhana- court life and social life in his age.  Also- Kadambri- romantic novel (completed by his son Bishnu Bhatta) |
| Vishakhadatta | 9 cen AD- *Mudrakarakshasa-* Mechanization of Chankya against Chandragupta’s enemies |
| Bilhana | 10 Cen AD- ‘Vikramanakadevacharita’ on Vikramaditya (VI) Chalukya king of Kalyan |
| Atula | 11 cen AD- *Mushika Vamsha*- this dynasty ruled in Northern Kerala. |
| Kalhana | 12 cen AD- ‘*Rajatrangini*’- on kings dynasty in Kashmir |
| Sandhyakara Nandi | 12th cen. AD- *Ramacharita*- conflict between Kaivarta peasants and Pala prince Ramapala (Prince wins) |

**Chapter 5- The Stone Age: The Early Man- 0.5Mn- 10,000 BC** [**(Link)**](https://www.civilsdaily.com/stone-age-paleolithic-mesolithic-and-neolithic/)

1. Discuss the time period, technology, stone used, occupation, key sites of each period
2. What are 3 sites where paintings related to all three period are present?
3. Which age marks the beginning of pottery? Mention various types
4. Mention a burial site where remains of dog with human have been found? Which period?
5. Which sites are associated with dwelling pits? Which age do they belong to?
6. Mention 2 agricultural site of Neolithic period?
7. In which period did Homosapiens appear?

**Chapter 6- Chalcolithic Age:** [**(Link)**](https://www.civilsdaily.com/chalcolithic-age/)

1. Which is the metal used during chalcolithic age? Was Iron used?
2. Discuss the key sites of Chalcolithic age- respective timeframe, settlements, agriculture
3. Discuss the pottery features? (BRW, OCW, Channel spotted pots)
4. Mention 4 bronze objects from Daimabad site? (Elephant, Tiger, Rhino, Chariot)

**Chapter 7- Harappa Civilization: Bronze Age Civilization- 2500-1500 BC (D)**

1. What are 3 phases of IVC? Mention the timelines.
2. Mention the first and other key IVC sites in India and Pakistan? Also, key archaeological findings? ®
3. Discuss the town planning structure of IVC? (5 key points)
4. Discuss the key crops grown in the IVC? ®
5. Sindon was used to refer which crop? By whom? Why?
6. What animals were domesticated by Harappans? Was horse/cow one of them? ®
7. Were all animals and crops same as those domesticated by Mesopotamians?
8. Where were metals for making bronze sourced from? ®
9. Discuss the key crafts practiced by Harappans? (X)
10. Discuss key evidences that Harappans used to trade? Did they use money/barter?
11. What type of wheels were used by Harappan?
12. What was IVC called by Mesopotamians? Mention 2 key intermediate stations (their modern name)
13. Discuss the potential reasons to say IVC was politically organized and led by merchants and not priests?
14. Mention whether there existed temples, fire cult, weapons in IVC? If yes, where ®?
15. Discuss the religious beliefs of Harappans (Male/Female, sex organs, Animism, spirits)
16. Describe the Pashupati Mahadev seal and earth goddess terracotta figurine?
17. Discuss the characteristics of Harappan scripts? (4 Key)
18. What multiple of weights were used by Harappans?
19. What type of pottery was used by Harappans
20. What animals were present on Harappan seals? (Refer Nitin Singhania notes) ®
21. Discuss the key images from IVC? (Bronze, steatite)
22. Who of the upper and common people used terracotta and seals/images?
23. Contrast between the IVC and Mesopotamia?
24. Discuss the key reasons for IVC decline (3 key) ®
25. Mention few key sub Indus site? Were chalcolithic/bronze oriented? ®
26. Mention the only post-Harappa site where baked bricks were found? ®
27. Mention the evidences of violence towards the end of IVC in Mohan-jo-daro? (4 key)

**Chapter 8- Advent of the Aryans and the Age of the Rig Veda-1500-1000BC (D)**

1. Why the period associated with Aryans is called Vedic age? Which period?
2. Were Aryans a racial or linguistic cohesive group?
3. What is the most accepted geographical origin of Aryans?
4. Which animal was central to Aryans society?
5. Is Rig Veda a collection of books written over a period of time? If not, then what’s it?
6. How many mandals are present in Rig Veda? The oldest and newest ones? ®
7. Which Iranian language text is very similar to Rig Veda?
8. Mention some earliest specimens of Aryans across the world? (Region, inscription, year) ®
9. Which seven rivers constituted the *Saptsindhu*? ®

([Vitasta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vitasta)/Jhelum, [Ashikni](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashikni)/Chenab, [Parushni](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parushni)/Ravi, [Vipasha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vipasha)/Beas , [Shutudri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shutudri)/Sutlej, the latter all tributaries of [Sindhu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sindhu)/Indus), one river is missing, probably the Kubha

1. Which present day river(s) can be equated with river Saraswati/naditarna? ®
2. 3 key tools/tech that ensured Aryan’s successful invasions?
3. Discuss the key tribal conflicts of Aryan (with inhabitants, within their tribes)
4. At banks of which river was the battle of ten kings was fought?
5. Discuss the material life of Aryans (agriculture, pastrolism, traders, crafts etc.) ®
6. Discuss the political organization of early Aryan society? (raja, assemblies, officers, tax, tribal militia) ®
7. What were different clan based assemblies? Which were women part of? Which of these were involved in election of the king?
8. Which were 2 key purohits? Which one composed gayatri mantra?
9. What are ‘*vrata, gana, grama, sardha’*?
10. What was the family structure of rig vedics? ®
11. Mention which of the following practices exited in Vedic society?
    1. Matriarchy, Marriage, Polyandry, child marriage (min age), widow remarriage
12. What were social divisions in Aryan society? ®
13. Mention various Rig Vedic gods and their associated natural force? Were there no female gods?
14. Discuss the key modes of worshipping gods? What were people’s key demands? (no sacrifice)
15. Meaning of ‘*gavishthi’, ‘ayas’, ‘ kulapas’, vis, kula, jana, griha, ~~gomat, gopati, duthir, govala?~~*

**Chapter 9- Late Vedic Period- 1000-500 BC (D)**

1. What 3 vedas were produced during this time- their theme? Which of these was non-Aryan?
2. What were Brahmanas? (texts) ®
3. Which pottery and metal is associated with this time period?
4. Discuss their key settlements, capitals etc. Which regions did spread around 600 BC? ®
5. True or False. The Battle of Mahabharatha was fought between clans of kurus & Panchalas
6. When ® and where was iron discovered?
7. What was iron known as in the later Vedic period?
8. Discuss key evidences that suggest agriculture was key livelihood in the later Vedic period? (imp. Brahmana) ®
9. What were 2 prominent crops during late vedic period? What was called *virhi*? ®
10. What were various arts and crafts during vedic period?
11. What were 4 key types of pottery acquainted with late vedic period? Which of these was prominent? ®
12. Mention few key excavated sites from this period? ® (HAN)
13. Discuss the type of houses that people had in this time? What type of bricks did they use ®
14. What type of ploughshare did they use? Was agricultural productivity really high during this period
15. Though the later vedic life mostly rural, there is usage of ‘*nagara’ in texts-* which places could they potentially refer to?
16. Discuss political organization of late vedic people? ® (6 points)
17. Discuss the significance of rituals of *rajasya, Ashvamedha, vajapeya*
18. What was ritual regarding war related to king and *vis*
19. Discuss the social organization in the late vedic period (4 points p-85) ®
20. Why do you think that even in late vedic times varna distinctions had not advanced far? What could be the reason for the same (P-85, 87)
21. What is *upanayana?* Which varna(s) were prohibited from this?
22. What is role of each varna as per *Aitareya Brahmana*?
23. Which gods were revered during late vedic period? ® <prajapati>
24. Comment with respect to early and later vedic period- people worshiped gods for same material reasons but their modes of worship changed? Were cows also sacrificed?
25. What is meant by *ghoghana?*
26. What concept was introduced by *Upanishadas*?

**Chapter 10- Jainism and Buddhism (D)**

1. What were the various reasons for the rise of Jainism and Buddhism? (4 key)
2. When did large scale habitation begin in middle Ganga plain? With the help of what?
3. The earliest coins belong to which period? Which region were they first circulated? ®Which metal?
4. Which 2 metals were disallowed from being touched by Buddhist and Jain monks?
5. Discuss 3 key reasons why merchants (*setthis)* offered gifts in huge amounts to Jainas & Buddhists?
6. Mention the name of first, and 23rd Tirthankara of Jainism? Where were they born?
7. When and where was Vardhaman Mahavir born and died? (6th-5th cen BC- 72 yrs; Vaishali; Rajgir/Pavapuri) ®
8. Which Kshatriya® Clan did Vardhaman Mahavir belong to? How was he related to Maghad kingdom? His father/mother
9. What is *Kaivalaya* and what is its attainers know as? What are its followers known as?
10. What are 5 doctrines (anuvratas) of Jainism? What are they known as in Prakrit?
11. What are 2 sects of Jainism? Their origin?
12. Did Jains accept the existence of Gods? Were they considered to be higher/lower than *jinas*?
13. Which of Jainism and Buddhism oppose varna system?
14. What are *triratnas* of Jainism?
15. What occupation was to be followed by Jainas? Why?
16. True or false- Jainism admitted both men and women in religious order.
17. Under whose leadership did Jainism spread to south and stayed back in Magadha?
18. When and where did two sects of Jainism emerged strongly and separately?
19. Discuss the spread of the Jainism outside of Magadha?
20. What were *basadis?* When didthey come up?
21. Which 2 contemporaries did king of Kalinga- Kharavela defeat in 1-2 BCE? ®
22. Why did Jainas discard the use of Sanskrit? Did they not use it at all?
23. Which languages did they use? Which languages sprang out of it? (P-94)
24. True or false- Jainas were image worshippers from the beginning
25. When and family of birth of Gautam Buddha? (mid 6th to 5th century- Father- Shakyas, mother- koshlan)
26. Mention important places related to life of Gautam Buddha? (Birth, Nirvana, first sermon, death ®
27. How did Buddha define nirvana?
28. What are ‘*asthangika marga’* suggested by Buddha? (MODEL SAM) ®
29. What 5 items in the code of conduct laid down by Buddha? ®
30. Discuss the special features of Buddhism? (soul, varna, women in sangha, language, triratna)
31. Why Ashoka’s embracing of Buddhism was an epoch making event?
32. What are key causes of decline of Buddhism? (corrupt practices, idolatry, language, outsiders/ invaders ®
33. Who had cut the Bodhi tree at Gaya?
34. What is *Vajrayana* in Buddhism?
35. Discuss the importance of Buddhism in Indian socio-religious history? (5-6 key points) (X)
36. Briefly describe the 3 categories of Pali literature?
37. Which areas in South Asia are panel paintings, Gandhara art, and cave architecture associated with Buddha’s life found? (Gaya- Bihar, Bharhut, Sanchi- MP; Indo-greek- NW Province; Barabar hills- Gaya, Nashik)
38. What is *Dvija*?

**Chapter 11- First Magadha Empire (6th to 4th century BC)** [**(Link)**](https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/ncert-notes-rise-and-growth-of-magadha-empire/)

1. What were the 4 key Mahajanpada vying for power in 6 century BC?
2. Trace the expansion of Maghadh Empire over 6th to 4th century BC? (X)
3. Where was 1st and 2nd Buddhist council held? By whom?
4. Discuss key factors (geographical, economic, cultural and political) Magadha rise as an empire (X)

**Chapter 12- Iranian and Macdonian Invasions (520- 320) BC** [**(Link)**](https://www.studyadda.com/notes/upsc/history/early-empire-6-bce-to-1-ce/ncert-extracts-iranian-and-macedonian-invasions/9964)

1. Give account of Iranian invasions- (time period, key kingdoms, key rulers)
2. Discuss the significance of Iranian invasions. (trade, scripts et al)
3. True or False- Iranians introduced pugmark coins in India?
4. Discuss the account of Alexander’s invasions (time period, key kingdoms)
5. Why did Alexander’s army refuse to move beyond Beas? (long war, Magadha army, climate)
6. Discuss significance of Alexander’s invasion? (Direct trade route, 4 distinct land-sea route, chorological history, socio-economic situation)
7. The Battle of Hydaspes was fought between whom and at bank of which river?

**Chapter 13- Society in the age of Buddha (6th- 4th century BC)**

1. Discuss some key features of NBWP pottery?
2. True or False. NBFW phase marked the beginning of second urbanization in India, Vedic phase being the first phase.
3. Discuss the key features of guild system during this phase? (Hereditary)
4. Shravasti was connected to which major towns?
5. What was the metal used largely in the coins of this age? Various marks present on coins? (6) ® (HTC in FEB)
6. Discuss the 3 types of villages mentioned in Pali texts?
7. What was the staple food during this time?
8. Mention 2 key reasons for growth of agricultural production during this period?
9. Discuss the factors that led to urbanization in the period from 4th to 6th century BC (agri, iron tools, tax, military, settlements, territory)
10. Discuss the administration under the monarchies (govt. structure, tax collection, military)
11. Compare the polity of vedic and post-vedic time? (Assemblies, taxes, military, kinship based polity)
12. Contrast between republics and monarchies of this time? Mention prominent republics
13. What language is *Digha Nikaya* written in? What is it about? They are part of which pitaka? ©
14. Discuss the social order that prevailed in this time? What was talked about the shudra’s creation ®
15. Gautam Buddha visited assemblies of which three varnas?
16. What is meaning if the terms- *Saddalaputta*, *nishaka & satmana (P-114), bhojaka, gahapati, gramini, balisadhakas, shaulkikia/shulkadhyaksha, mahamatras, Bhandagarika (P-119)*

**Chapter 14- Age of the Mauryas (D)**

1. Who was the first ruler of Maurayan Empire?
2. Discuss the extent of empire of the above king? Which Greek ruler did he defeat?
3. Who wrote the *Mudrarakshasa*? What is its theme? When was this written?
4. What are 2 important literary sources of the above king’s reign?
5. Discuss administration of first Mauryan king? (govt., army)
6. Who was the second Mauryan king?
7. Which rock edicts mention the name of Ashoka himself? Where is it found? ®
8. By what name is he generally referred to?
9. Give details of various Ashoka inscriptions? (types, places, scripts)
10. Kalinga war led to Ashoka’s adoption of *Dhammaghosha* instead of *bherighosha*? Explain.
11. Who were *Dhammamahamatras*? Were they only men?
12. Kalinga war made Ashoka a pacifist and destroyed Mauryan Empire. Examine.
13. What does *Kandhar* inscriptions talk about?
14. Where and which Buddhist council *(sangiti)* was organized by Ashoka?
15. Discuss how Ashoka’s teaching intended to maintain the existing social order based on tolerance.
16. What is the only example of missionary state policy in the past before Ashoka? ®
17. Which Mauryan king’s ideal was ‘*In the happiness of his subject lay his happiness, in their trouble his trouble’? (*P-123)

**Chapter 15- Significance of the Maurya Rule (D)**

1. Who was known as *‘dharamparvartaka’*? What are 2 key elements of such dharma?
2. Mention the 2 categories type of bureaucrats in Mauryan times? How were they paid? ®
3. Discuss the key economic regulations imposed by Mauryans? (2 taxes, by whom, in what form, state monopoly, slaves status) ®
4. Discuss the expanse of transportation links during Mauryan time? (Important routes, ways of transportation etc.)
5. Which was the capital during Mauryan time?
6. At which place were stone pillars made during Ashoka’s time?
7. Describe the coins used during Mauryan time? (metals, inscriptions) ®
8. Where was grand ’80-pillared hall’ described by Megasthenes found in India? ®
9. What animals were found on polished sandstone pillars put up across the country during this time?
10. Were animals found on all pillars? Give few examples.
11. What constituted material life during the Mauryan times? (coins, script, NBPW, iron/steel, ring wells, burnt bricks)
12. Which innovation in this time led to settlements away from river banks?
13. Which Ashoka rock edict mention the south Indian empire? ® Which empires are mentioned?
14. Which region did Chettis rise to power during this time period?
15. What were the causes of decline of Mauryan Empire? (dushtamatyas)
16. Which Chinese king made the Great Wall of China? ® When and why?
17. Where and by whom was kingdom of *Bactria* set up?
18. Who was the last Mauryan king? Who was he killed by?
19. Mention 2 key Brahaman kings post Mauryan Empire?
20. Where are lomas rishi cave located?
21. Where and how did the material life of Ganga basin spread to other parts of India? (X)

* Mauryan coins- OR, AP, KN, Bangladesh
* Script- Masthana inscription (Bogra, Bangladesh), Ashoka inscriptions (Jaugada, OR; Amravati, AP)
* NBPW- Dinajpur (Bangladesh)
* Iron/steel- KN, AP (contribution of megalith builders- not mauryas)
* Ring wells- Ropar (Punjab)
* Settlements- Sisupalgarh, Orissa (contains- coins, NBWP, iron) and numerous others
* Missionary – Specially central asia (less affected by material life)

**Chapter 16- Central Asian Contacts and Their Results (200-300AD)**

1. Discuss the account of conquest of greeks, shakyas, parthians, kushanas in India?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Year/ Invaders** | **Details** |
| Greeks (200BC) | **Demetrius**, the Greek ruler of Bactria invaded after forced out of Bactria by **Scythians** – attacked Afganistan & Punjab & occupied them. Sent 2 commanders-   * **Appolodotus** conquered Sindh & marched upto Ujjain * **Menander** extended his rule upto **Mathura** & from there attempted to capture Patliputra, but was stopped by **Vasumitra** (Grandson of Pusyamitra Sunga), formed his capital at **Sakala (Sialcot- Pak)** |
| Sakyas (57 BC) | Followed Greeks and established 5 different branches (1- Afghanistan, 2- Punjab- Taxila as capitals, 3- Mathura, 4 – West India, 5- Upper Deccan) |
| Parthians | Parthians (Iranians) overthrew Shakas from Taxila around 1st century |
| Kushana (50-230AD) | 1st occupied Bactria or North Afghanistan, displacing Shakas & then gradually moved upto Kabul valley & seized Gandhara by crossing Hindukush range, replacing rule of Greeks & Parthians from these areas.  Finally they setup their authority over lower Indus basin & Greater part of Ganga basin |

1. What is the content of *Milinda Panho?*
2. Who issued gold coins for the first time and at scale in India?
3. Which rule introduced features of Hellenistic art in NWF of India?
4. When and what led to the initiation of kings adopting the title of Vikramaditya?
5. Which Sakya king is associated with Sudarshana Lake? Where is this lake located? Other key attention of his? Which Gupta king repaired it for second time? ®
6. Which Parthian king is associated with Christian missionaries? Which famous saint visited India during his time
7. Kushanas rules extended between which 2 rivers?
8. Who was the first Kushana king? He minted coins of which metal?
9. Which Kushana king started the tradition of gold coin?
10. What were 2 capitals of Kushana rulers?
11. Which king is Shaka era named after? Official GoI date of its initiation?
12. Where and under whose patronage was fourth Buddhist council organized? Main event here? Who presided over the council?
13. ~~Which dynasty supplanted Kushanas in Afghanistan in mid-third century AD?~~
14. ~~Why is Toprak-Kala famous? Where is located?~~
15. Discuss the influence of Kushanas (Shakyas) on Indian society? (pottery, cavalry, clothing, agriculture, trade, polity)
16. Who introduced the practice of military governorship in India? What were these governors called?
17. Where was a pillar of *Heliodorus* set up in 2nd century BC? Which stream of Hinduism does it represent?
18. Discuss the religious associations of Kushanas? <Not jaina>
19. Discuss the origin of Mahayanas and Hinayana tradition of Buddhism? (why, when, traits)
20. What are *three pitakas*? It is associated to which of the above tradition
21. Which form of Sanskrit literature is represented in Junagarh inscription - Kathiawad? Which king?
22. Who composed *Buddhacharita*? Another key literature by him? Which language and its literature form are these written in?
23. Which sect of Buddhism are *avadanas* associated with? Language, 2 important books? What is it about?
24. Which foreign invaders introduced tradition of curtain in theatres?
25. Who wrote the Kamasutra? When? Who was *nagraka* in this text?
26. Discuss the contribution in science and technology of Greeks and central Asian?
27. Did Charak etc. take inspiration from Greeks in case of chemistry/medicine?
28. The embassies to which two roman emperor was sent in 1 century AD? ®
29. Who were called Yuechis or Tochrians? ????

**Chapter 17- The age of Satvahanas- 1 century BC- 220 AD**

1. What do Puranas call Satavanhans and what was the duration of their reign?
2. Who did Satvahanas defeat to set up their rule? Where did they first start their empire?
3. Mention some key Satvahana kings and their feats. ®

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **King** | **Major feats** |
| Gautamiputra Satkarni (106-130) AD | Called himself the only Brahmana.  Destroyed Sakyas and many Kashtriya rulers (eg. Nahapana and his lineage of Kshaharata clan |
| Vashishthiputra Pulumayi  (130- 154 AD) | Expanded the Satvahana kingdom to Andhra; capital at Paithan/Pratishthan- Aurangabad |
| Yajana Sri Satakarni  (165-194) AD | Recovered North Konkan and Malwa estates from Sakya;  Empire extended to Andhra, Maharashtra, MP, Gujarat |

1. The material culture of Deccan under Satvahanas was a fusion of local elements and northern integration. Explain
2. Discuss why it can be said Satvahanas were tribal people brought into fold of Brahmanism as mixed caste?
3. Discuss to what extent did family structure of Satvahanas showed matrilineal traits?
4. Discuss the administrative structure during the Satvahanas time? (King’s role, military coercion, 3-tiered feudalism, small independent islands, govt. officers, districts were?) ®
5. Which 2 religions prospered under Satvahanas reign? Which religion did they belong/identify with?
6. Which form of Buddhism?
7. Describe 2 key Buddhist temples from Satvahana period? Which type of architecture do they represent?
8. What key satvahana incidence is depicted at Vihara of Nasiks?
9. Discuss various features of rock cut architecture at Amravati and Nagarjunakonda? (religion, type of structures)
10. Which language did Satvahanas use? Any key text from this period?
11. Discuss the meaning of *gandhiks, gaulmika, kataka/skandhavaras ®*
12. True or false. Satvahanas were one of the first to issue ruler embossed coins? (Yes)

**Chapter 18- The Dawn of History in the Deep South**

1. Discuss the various practices of megalith builders?
2. Discuss the spread of material culture to south (when, why, how, evidences)
3. What is Tamizhakam and dakshinapatha? (From where to where?)
4. Discuss the history of 3 key kingdoms of south India- Cholas, Cheras, Pandayas

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Kingdom** | **Details** |
| Pandayas | Territory- SE, Tamil Nadu  Economy- Roman trade,  Religion/Society- Brahmanical, performed Vedic sacrifices  Sources- Sangam literature (some mention of rulers but no detailed accounts) |
| Cholas  (2 BC- 4 AD) cen. | Territory- NE of Pandayas, b/w Pennar & Velar rivers  Economy- Roman trade,  Religion/Society- Brahmanical, performed Vedic sacrifices  Imp cities- Uraiyar (Capital in 2 cen BC, cotton trade), Puhar/Kaveripattanam (large dockyard, founded by Karikala, chola capital 2 cen AD)  Sources- Sangam literature (some mention of rulers but no detailed accounts) |
| Cheras (xx- 2 CE) | Territory- West and North of Pandaya, Kerala & Tamil Nadu  Economy- Roman trade (Muziris/Cranganore)  Religion/Society- Brahmanical, performed Vedic sacrifices  Sources-  Polity- Senguttuvan- Red/Good Chera; continuous fighting b/w Cholas & Pandyas |

Tamils also traded with Greek, Hellenistic kingdom of Egypt/Arabia & SE Asia and China

1. Which south India kingdom and king conquered Sri Lanka (Tampraparni/Ceylon) in 2 century BC?
2. What are key economic activities of South Indian empires? (trade, agri, war booties)
3. Discuss the society of South India as discussed in Sangam literature? (4 classes, inequalities, gods)
4. Discuss key components of Sangam literature (when, what they are, megalith description)
5. What are the components of 6th cen. AD Tamil texts- *Tolkkappiyam (Toll ka paisa), Tirukkural (Tera cooler),* ***Silappadikaram,*** *Manimekalai (Money mere kol layi!) ©*

**Chapter 19- Crafts, Trade and Towns in the Post- Maurya Age**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Topic** | **Details** |
| **Crafts** | Books such as *Mahavastu (Rajgir), Milind Panho* mentions lot more crafts than earlier period  Great advances in mining & metallurgy; greater and advanced iron tools (specially in Telangana region); export to Abysssinian ports (Ethopia)  Cloth making and weaving: *Shataka* cloth manufacturing at Mathura, brick built dyeing facility at Uraiyur, Arikamedu (TN), Handlooms flourished too  Handicrafts: coin making, ivory work, bead making, glass blowing  Bead making using Agate, Jasper, Carelian stones from Sipra river  Terracotta: *Yelleshwaram Nalgoda,* Mostly used by upper classes  Organization of artisans: Into guild/shrenis- people deposited money with them for Brahmans/Buddhist monks food  Modes of foreign trade: Sea trade as northern invaders hindered trader to Rome; Key ports – W. Coast- Broach (GJ), Sopara (MH), E. Coast- Arikamedu (TN), Tampralipti (WB)  Taxila as convergent point for 2 ways to Broach- 1 directly ran from North to South, 2) Uttarpatha (Taxila-> Sakla-> Mathura-> Ujjain-> Broach) (Also Kaushambhi-> Ujjain) |
| **Foreign trade** | -Exports of aristocratic necessities- spices, muslin, pearls, ivory, precious stones, iron goods (cutlery), transit trade of silk (due to obstacles created by Parthians of Silk route)  - Import: Gold and Silver for coins, Wines, Pottery, lead for coins by Satvahanas, Glass jars in Kabul, weights, Bronze sculptures, Arrentine pottery (only in south India)-> No items found in North India  -Earliest sign of trade found in South India in form of Roman coins  Pepper has been called *Yavanpiya* in Sanskrit  Balance of Trade was in India’s favor as has been indicated by Pliny in his excessive drain of wealth to East for Italian gold |
| **Money economy** | High penetration of money- evidences found all across India. But gold coins were limited for higher transactions- source was not only Rome but also Kolar, Sindh mines |
| **Urban settlements** | Decline in the Satvahans and Kushanas towns with Roman ban on Indian goods in 3rd cen AD |

**Chapter 20-21- The Rise and Growth of the Gupta Empire (275-550 AD) (D)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **King/Period** | **Details** |
| Rise | -Based in Madyadesha (centered in UP as center and extensions in Bihar)  -Possibly of **Vaishya origin**  -Possibly **feudatories of Kushanas**- succeeded them without any time lag; **Murundas** after Kushans- led by Guptas  - **Horses on gold coins**- signifying that they were horsemen  -Benefits- fertile ganga plains, proximity to silk root (Byzantine empire)- |
| Chandragupta I  (319-334 AD) | Married a Lichhavi princeess from Nepal who belonged to Kshatriya clan  Started the **Gupta era** in his name 319 AD |
| Samudragupta (335-380 AD) | - Called ***Napolean of India***; Enormously enlarged empire by aggression and conquest.  -**5 groups of conquests**-   * Ganga Yamuna Doab * Eastern Himalayan States- Nepal, Bengal, Assam etc * Atvika rajyas- Forest kingdom in Vindhya region * 12 rulers of east Deccan and South India * Shakyas and Kushans   *-****Harisena-***  poet in his court presents some accounts of military conquests at **Allahabad inscriptions**. (This pillar also has inscriptions of Ashoka)  -**Meghavarman** (Srilanka) sent a mission for setting up Buddhist temple at Gaya |
| Chandragupta II  (380- 412 AD) | -Extended the empire based on **marriage alliances** and conquests  *-****Vakataka empire****-* CG II married his daughter **Prabhavati** and exercised indirect control  -**West coast and Malwa conquered** from Shakya through Vataka- great source for trade  - **Ujjain- second capital** of CGII, also adopted the **title of Vikramaditya (first being Patliputra)**  -His inscriptions are found at **iron pillar near Qutub Minar ® (Mehrauli inscription)**  -Patron of **Kalidasa** and **Amarasimha** (Amarkosha- Sanskrit grammar) ®  -Chinese scholar **Fa-Hsien** visited during his tenure (399-414 AD) ® |
| Decline of empire (450- 550 AD) | Invasions by **Hunas from central Asia**- no strong resistance after **Skandagupta**. (467 AD)  -*Hunans* occupied Malwa and central India, also portions of Punjab, Raj by 485 AD  **Revolts/Independence claim by feudatories**  - Yashodharman of Malwa- *Aulikara* family defeated Hunans and claimed independence ®  - Similarly, *Samtata* in Bengal claimed independence ®  - *Muakharis* rose to power in UP, Bihar (capital at Kannauj) ®  - *Valabhi* in Gujarat and west Malwa  - *Thanesars* in Haryana  Loss of major west coast also led to decline in trade revenues and led to **economic crisis** |

1. Why did guild of silk-workers migrate from Gujarat to Malwa in late 5th century? (P-185)
2. What are the various title that Gupta kings adopted? What did it mean?
3. True of False. The kingship was hereditary and strongly followed primogeniture. (separately reme)
4. Which goddess appeared on Gupta coins? Which metal was used? (Dinars)
5. Which form of army and military tactics were prominent during Gupta time? (just 1 technique) ®
6. Mention the various judicial systems during Gupta period? Was adultery a criminal crime? ® (3)
7. Discuss the structure and role of executive functionaries? (rural ®, urban, feudal, independent islands; bureaucrats ®)
8. Which animal was present on royal seal to feudal states?
9. Discuss the trade activities in this time? ® *(not described well- barter in commons, landlord agriculturist, decline in foreign trade)*
10. *Naradsmriti* from 5th century talks about what? ®
11. What changes did caste system undergo during Gupta period? (sub-castes, shudras, untouchables)
12. Discuss the conditions of women during Gupta period and improvement in post Gupta period?
13. Which book allows right of divorce of deserted women?
14. True or False. Buddhism flourished in times of Gupta and Nalanada became a key Buddhist center
15. Discuss the religious conditions of Gupta period (4th – 6th) century AD with special reference to emerging changes? (Vaishnavism- origin, key doctrines, books) ®
16. When was Nalanda University set up? ® Kumargupta I
17. At which temple can one find Nar-Narayana sculpture? ®
18. Where is famous Iron pillar from Gupta Empire located that has not gotten rusted?
19. Gupta period literature was secular in nature. Critically examine. Mention important literature from this period

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Nature** | **Literature** | **Details** |
| Secular literature | Abhijanan Shakuntalam | Written by Kalidasa- among top 100 literary works in world, Story of King Dushyanta and Shakunta |
| Plays | There are all comedies. We do not come across any tragedies  2 types of language- 1) Sanskrit by higher classes 2) Prakrit by women and shudras |
| Ashtadhyaya | Panini’s masterwork on Sanskrit grammar |
| Amarakosha | Amarasimha’s work- grammar |
| Aryabhatiya | By Aryabhata- on mathematics and calculations |
| Romaka Sidhanta | Astronomy influenced by Greeks |
| Religious literature | Ramayana | Triumph of good over evil 2) Family values (son should obey his father, younger his elder, wife his husband) |
| Mahabharata | Also a story of triumph of good over evil  Bhagvatgita talks about duties of human-beings w/o any desire for reward |
| Puranas/Samritis |  |

1. Mention Fa-Hsien’s accounts of India? (region, art, untouchables, cities)

**Chapter 22- Spread of Civilization in East India**

1. How can we define a region to be civilized? Which portions of east India were not civilized as late as 4th century AD? What was the key age of civilization in these regions?
2. Discuss the system of land grants that played a key role in development of civilization in the east India?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Region** | **Details** |
| Odisha and MP | 1 cen AD- ruled by kalreva, key site at Shishupalgarh- evidences of roman trade  4 cen AD- 5 distinct states can be identified (only 4 mentioned in NCERT)   * Mathras/Pitribhaktas- Area b/w Krishna and Mahanadi * Created districts called Mahendrabhoga, Dantayavagubhoga (rice, ivory trade) * *Agraharas-* Taxable endowments for religious and educational activities; increased new land under cultivation * Introduced 12 month lunar calendar (earlier year was divided into 3 units) * Vashishthas- ruled on borders of Andhra and Kalinga * Nalas- forest area of Mahakantara * Gold coins at Bastar region-> economic transactions for higher officials * Manas- coastal area beyond north of Mahanadi * Copper coins -> coin usage by lower varnas (artisans, peasants)   General features of region   * Land grants to Brahmanas and Vedic sacrifices- more for legitimacy/prestige * Use of Sanskrit language (Kalinga empire used Prakrit)-> strong affiliation with brahmanical traditions (holy dip at pryag after king’s victory) |
| Bengal | 4- 2 cen BC- Brahmi inscription from Bogra and Noakhali in Bengal; mostly uncivilized   * As Gupta attacked deltaic region of Ganga/Brahmaputra, non-brahmanical states must have existed before   4th cen AD- Maharaja of Pokharna (Burdwan)- knew Sanskrit and was Vaishnavite  5-6th cen AD-   * Gupta governors in North Bengal; * Mid 5th cen onwards- Copper plates representing land sale papers in Pundravardhan Bhukti; also land grants of fallow lands -> signify spread of agriculture; * Second half 6th cen- Kingdom of Samatata/Venga ruled by Sama Haradeva   7th cen AD- All issued land grants and created agrahars   * Independent state Gauda- ruled by Shashanka; * State of khadgas in Dhaka region * Kingdom of Brahaman feudatory Lokanatha and Ratas- Comilla area * Danda bhukti- Between Orissa and Bengal – for punishment/taming of tribal inhabitants * Mid 7th cen AD- system of land grants * Earlier community rights over sale/purchase of land and some taxes to king for military and political services which eventually became forced and unjust land hoarding by the king |
| Assam | 4th cen AD- kingdom of karampura (Brahmputra valley) & Davaka (Nowgong, Assam)  *Ambari inscriptions* – show sign of developed settlements in 6-7th century; use of Sanskrit  *Title of varman*- Adopted by kings of Karampura (e.g. Bhaskarvarman) which meant warrior; made land grants to Brahmans; Buddhism also had some influence |

**Chapter 23- Harsh and his times- 7th century AD (half of it) (D)**

1. Which place was the capital of Harshvardhan? Why did Pataliputra decline now?
2. What was Skandhavaras?
3. What are 2 key sources of study of Harsha times?
4. Harsha is called the last great Hindu emperor of India. Critically analyze.
5. Mention 2 key adversaries of Harshvardhan
6. Discuss the administration structure of Harsha (army, feudal govt., economy, law & order)? In what respect this is similar to Gupta times? ®
7. Discuss the Hsuang Tsang account of Harsha time (society, economy) ®
8. Mention the period of stay of Hsuang Tsang/Xuan Tsang?
9. When did I-tsing visit India?
10. Describe the religious affiliation of Harsha? ® 2 great assemblies by him? (place, events)
11. Mention 3 dramas written by Harsha (possibly Dhavaka)? PNR ®

**Chapter 24- Formation of new states and rural expansion in the Peninsula (300-750) AD**

1. Megalith ceased to exist in south India around what time?
2. Which language was prominently used?
3. Which 2 key kingdoms succeeded Satvahans in Deccan? Where were they based? Time period?
4. The above kingdoms were succeeded by which kingdom? Where was their capital? Which period?
5. Ture or false. Chalukyas claim themselves to be Suryavanshi.
6. Who founded the kadamba kingdom? Where was their capital located? ®
7. Where was capital of Western Gangas located? Other name for the same tribe?
8. Who of the Kadamba, Gangas, Pallavas made land grants to Jainas?
9. How were land grants of this period recorded? (P-212)
10. Against which tribe did the chalukyas, pallavas, pandyas made a confederation? Which religion were they against and favoured?
11. Which pallava king is specially credited for their suppression? Which title did he adopt (P-217)
12. Which king is Aihole inscription about? Who wrote it? Its language? Other details? ®
13. Who adopted the title of *Vatapikonda*? Which dynasty?
14. Who replaced Chalukyas in mid-8th century AD? Which Chalukya king?
15. Which cult (Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Buddhism, Jainism) was followed by Alvar saints & Nayanars?
16. Which place is famous for ratha temple? Who built these and when?
17. Are shore temples found in south India example of rock cut architecture?
18. Is Kailashnath temple at kanchi an example of rock-cut architecture? What type of architecture if not? Which dynasty built these
19. The Papanatha and Virupaksha temple at Pattadakal were built by which dynasty? Which style (northern/southern- explain their features)
20. Discuss the demands made from peasantry by ruler during this period (land tax, plamyra, flowers, milk, vishti, obligations on royal vistors, feudatory)
21. What are the 3 type of villages in South India in this period? Who were *mahajans* in these villages

**Chapter 25- Development in philosophy (D)**

1. What were 6 main idealist views of life in ancient India? Discuss their philosophy? Their founder®?
2. Which theory can be attributed to the beginning of physics in India?
3. Which theory talked about panchatatva? What were these 5 elements?
4. Which philosophy does the Brahmsutra refer to? Who wrote it?
5. Discuss the 2 famous commentaries on the above philosophy?
6. What is materialistic view of life? Who was one the major proponent of it in ancient India? Explain his philosophy
7. What are 8 elements of yoga as per Panini? [(Link)](https://www.google.com/search?q=8+limbs+of+yoga+patanjali&rlz=1C1GCEU_enIN821IN821&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=WwKWE8HTPaAwYM%253A%252CzFbInwiOfcdwgM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kTW3IxUJlw946mNyGRCDQvua7zQfg&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwipuvmHiN7hAhUKLo8KHfuZCegQ9QEwAHoECA4QBg#imgrc=WwKWE8HTPaAwYM:&vet=1) ®

**Chapter 26- India’s cultural contact with Asian countries**

<Following need more reading- Chinese Silk road, etc. and how cultures of these countries effected India’s culture>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Details** |
| Srilanka | 3-2 cen BC – Buddhist missionaries and Pali texts were compiled there (Theravada form of Buddhism) |
| China | 2 cen AD- Buddhist missionaries sent to China by Kanishka-> spread to Korea and Japan; set up of Buddhist colony at Tun Huang (Gobi desert)  5 cen AD onwards- advent of multiple Chinese Buddhist pilgrims to India  Buddha wall paintings- Tun Huang Caves, Chinese border |
| West Asia | Afghanistan – Begram (ivory work Buddha), Bamiyan (Largest Buddha statue, natural and artificial caves) |
| Central Asia | Kushan rule (1-2 cen AD)- Buddhist inscriptions in Prakrit & Kharoshthi script |
| South East Asia (Primarily through trade and Brahamanical traditions) | Suvarnbhumi (Burma)- Buddhism  Indonesia  -1 cen AD- Suvarnadvipa (Java)- trade relations; kingdom of Sri Vijaya in Sumatra by Pallava  -5 cen AD- Fa-Hsien found Brahmanical religion here  - 8 cen AD- Largest Buddhist temple at Borobudur, Indonesia  Indo-China  -6 cen AD- Kingdom of Kamboja (Cambodia) and Champa (Vietnam)- Devotees of Shiva, used Sanskrit, Dharmashastra (Champa)  - Temple of Ankorvat in Cambodia- Stories of Mahabharata and Ramayana on wall  - Bhasha Indonesia has several Sanskrit words |
| Reverse influence | Art of Silk from China  Art of growing Betel leaves- Indonesia  Cotton- taught by India to central Asia and China |

**Chapter 27- Transformation of the Ancient Phase**

1. Discuss the evolution of system of land grants that gained prominence from Gupta period onwards?

Key points- Kaliyuga- disturbed social order-> land grants to Brahmans on permanent basis for no or partial taxes-> validated by Smritis & Dharamshastras-> Brought more land under cultivation-> initially only revenue collecting and governance rights-> later given law/order rights as well -> and grants made even to officials for salary et al. during Harsha’s time -> Though it brought more land into cultivation -> decentralization of rule-> also lands on temporary basis to shudras (described as agriculturalist by Chinese pilgrims during this period)-> restriction were placed on movement of these agriculturalist to sustain these local self-governing units.

1. What were the key reasons for decline of foreign trade? How did it affect the society?

Key points- Decline of roman trade in 3 cen AD, silk trade decline due to Chinese monopoly in 6th cen AD, Arabs dominance on trade routes to China/SE Asia in 6-7th AD-> decline of traders/merchants-> Vaishya’s became peasants-> change in social class-> Brahmana +King-> Shudras/Vaishya

1. What changes did Varna system undergo in 5-7th century?

Decline of trade and system of land grants-> lot of agriculturists-> land grants to officers also-> distortion of varna system-> new texts such as those by astrologer Varahmihir (6 AD) talked about varnas as per the size of the house-> 7th century onwards puranas talk about a lot of castes based not just on occupation but territory (as people were restricted to move)

1. Discuss the cultural developments in 5-7th century India?

Multiple cultural units sprang up especially after Gupta period – decline of trade and hence reduction of intermingling of various cultures (scripts, art, architecture etc.)-> new scripts and languages developed validated by Jaina texts and Vishakhadatta’s description-> Sanskrit prose form of writing in Harsha/Banabhatta times, 7th century Buddhist texts show tinges of Assamese, Maithili, Oriya, Hindi. In South India-> Tamil-> kannada-> Telugu/Malayalam

1. Discuss the religious practices in 5th-7th century India?

Post Gupta period- Hierarchy in Hindu Gods-> *Panchadeva* (Brahma Vishnu Mahesh Ganesh Shakti) or *3 supreme deities* (Vishnu Shiva Durga) -> Vedic gods (Indra, Varuna etc.) became *lokpalas.* -> mirrored social practice of hierarchy

5 ranks of monastic organization: Acharyas, xx, xx, Upadyaya, Upasaka

7 cen AD- Bhakti movement spread (lord- prasada) -> mirrored societies conditions of lord-vassal

Spread of Tantricism- 5th – 7th century-> can be attributed to increase in forest land grants and mainstreaming of tribal people and Brahmans adopting and legitimizing their beliefs, at times in form of written-> Brahmans modified the aboriginal practices as per interests of their patrons-> led to intermingling of astrology and tantricism

**Chapter 28- Sequence of social changes**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Phases** | **Details** |
| Tribal and Pastoral Phase (Rig Veda age) | Mains forms of property- Persistent mention of cow in Rig Veda (*gomat*- wealthy person, *gopati*- king- the protector of the cow, *duthir*- for daughter, the one who milks, *govala*- buffalo). Mention of war. Limited mention of agriculture- gifts of cereals hardly mentioned, while gift of cattle and women slaves mentioned  Wealth distribution- Bali and war booties to tribal chief, unequal distribution of wealth to kings/tribal chiefs, share tribes called *bhaga/amsa,*  Social structure- Though words such as warrior, priests, and peasants appear in Rig Veda society was largely Semi-nomadic/ egalitarian. Absence of Shudras. High ranks existed but not high classes |
| Agriculture and origin of upper order  (Late Vedic age) | Territorial chiefdoms- Movement of Aryas from Afghanistan, Punjab to West UP fertile land. Growth of agriculture and settled life.  Economy- Peasants (producers) paid tribute to -> Warriors/Nobles paid to -> priests for sacrificial fees and artisans (smiths, chariot makers) for their services. No use of metal money or taxation system. Low productivity of agriculture, hence not much progress of trade.  Army: No standing army, use of peasant militia (bala) along with Kshatriyas  Society : The rulers strong dependence on the ones ruled ensured there no huge gap/distinctions |
| Varna system of production and govt.  (500 BC- 500 AD) | Extensive use of iron tools- large lands available for cultivation, a lot to spare for trade  Clear Varna system: some worked as slaves for domestic work, others as paid laborers who got wages. Twice born allowed Upayana. Development of untouchables due to Brahmancial hatred for manual workers.  Rise of large kingdoms: Maghada, Maurya, Shyakya, Kushanas, Guptas  Economy: Money and taxation, appointment of tax collecting officers-> bueracracy,  Army: Separate standing army, cavalry, elephants, chariots, |
| Social crisis and rise of landlordism  (400 AD onwards) | Disturbed social order-> Land grants etc. |

**Chapter 29- Legacy in science and tech**

1. What are 3 contribution of India in field of mathematics? Its key time period? Aryabhatta is associated with which of these?
2. What did Arab called Mathematics? Hindisat (Art of Indian)

Also we discovered blue colour, also first to manufacture steel Vikramorvashi Kalidasa