

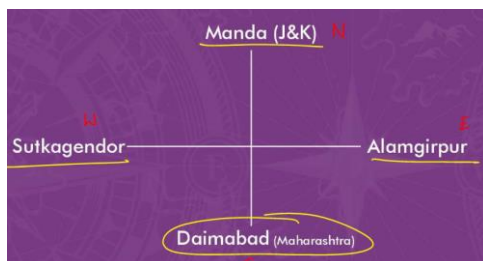
Ancient

- Pre-history (Paleo-Chalco) v/s proto-history (IVC) v/s History (Vedic -)



- Oldest Neolithic site in the subcontinent – Mehrgarh
- Chalcolithic Age – Bronze culture (IVC) + Copper-Stone culture (Gnaneshwar-Jodhpur, Banas/Ahar (River Banas), Kayatha (River Kali Sind), Malva(River Narmada), Jorwe(MH))
- IVC sites – Manda (J&K), Hulas (UP), Mandi (UP), Balu (HR), Banawali (HR), Padri (GJ)

IVC –



- Banawali (HR) – Radial pattern, Terracota models of plough
- Dholavira (GJ) – Longest inscription
- Shortughai (Afghanistan) – Irrigation canals
- Kalibangan (RJ) – Ploughed field, Fire altars

Vedic –

- Early Vedic women scholars – Apala, Gargi, Lopamudra
- Later Vedic (1000BC – 600BC) – Iron age - Vedic Brahmanism starts
- Battle of 10 Kings – River Ravi (Parushni) – 1400 BCE – Won by Sudas of Bharat confederacy
- Ancient River names –
 - o Ravi – **Parushni**
 - o Chenab – **Askini**
 - o Jhelum – **Vitasta**
 - o Sutlej – **Shutudri**
 - o Beas – **Vipas**
 - o Ghaggar – **Drishadvati**

Mahajanpadas –

- Ganasanghas – Kuru, Panchali, Malla, Vajji, Kamboja
- Emergence of Punch-marked coins, Private property
- Kings – Prasenjit (Kosala), Pradyota (Avanti), Bimbisara (Magadha)

B&J –

- Ajivikas – Makhali Gosala
- Buddhism – Lumbini, Sanchi, Sarnath, Kusinara
- Tri-ratna of Buddhism – Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha
- Ariya-Sachchani – dukkha, Samdaya, Nirodha, Atthanga – magga (VISA LEMM)
- 3 Protective deities – Avalokiteshvara, Vajrapani, Manjusri
- Paramitas – Perfections under Mahayanic Buddhism
- **Kalpasutra** – Jain text that contains biographies of the Tirthankars
- Tri-ratna of Jainism – Darshana, Jnana, Charitra
- **Kutagarshala [Hut with pointed roof]**– A place where Buddhists debated
- Jainism schools –
 - o Digambar – [No Clothes]
 - Mula Sangh [Tirthankars, No Mask]
 - Bispanthi, terapanthi, tarapanthi [Tirthankars, No Mask]
 - o Swetambar – [Clothes]
 - Sthanakvasi, Terapanthi [Saints, Masks]
 - Murti-pujak [Tirthankars, No Mask]
- Jain Text – **Uttaradhyayana Sutta**
- **Shalabhanjika** – Buddhism – A woman whose touch flowers trees.
- **Pavarana** – Buddhist confession ceremony
- **Modern Monasteries**
 - o Tabo, Lhotsava Lhang – HP
 - o Alchi – Ladakh
 - o Rumtek – Sikkim
 - o Tawang – Arunachal Pradesh (largest)

Megaliths –

- Far South, Deccan, Vindhyas, Aravallis

Sangam -

Sangam	Kingdom	Place	Chaired by
1.	Pandya	Madurai	Agastya or Shiva <i>Sank's</i>
2.	Pandya	Kapatapuram	Initially it was Agastya and then his disciple Tolkappiyar took over.
3.	Pandya	Madurai	Nakkirar

Epic	Author	Significance
Silappadikaram (Jewelled Anklet) ①	Ilango Adigal	Grandson of Karikala Chola (Kovalan, Kannagi-Pattini cult)
Manimegalai ②	Sattanar	Villain-Prince Udayakumaran; Devotion of fine arts and Buddhism in the deep south
Sivaga Sindamani ③	Tiruttakadevar	Popularity of Jainism in the deep south.

- Dwarasamudra – Halemidu (KN) – Hoysalas
- Malkhed (KN) – Rashtrakutas
- Cholas –
 - o Karikala – Puhar
 - o Rajendra I – Gangaikonda
 - o Raja Raja – Brihadeshwara temple

- ① Maurya — Sangam
- ② Shunga (184 BCE)
- ③ Indo Greeks (165 BCE)
- ④ Satvas (150 BCE) (Scythian)
- ⑤ Satvahanas (100 BCE)
- ⑥ Kushanas (30 CE)
(Yu-Chu)

Inscription's of Samudragupta	Information
② Allahabad Prashasti (UP) ✓	Written on an Ashokan pillar found in Allahabad by Harisena (Mahadandanayaka, Sandhivigrahaka in the court of Samudragupta); gives details of kingdoms conquered by Samudragupta
Eran Prashasti (MP)	Samudragupta's conquests
Nalanda Copper Plate Inscription (Bihar)	It is a land charter speaks about a village endowed by Samudragupta to a brahmin (the term Agrahara appears for the first time in the Nalanda copper plate inscription of Samudragupta).
③ Gaya Copper plate inscription (Bihar)	Tells us that Samudragupta granted a village to a Buddhist Vihara at Gaya and that the vihara was built by King Mahameghavarma of Sri Lanka.

EXAM PREP IAS	
③ Mehrauli (Delhi) Iron Pillar Inscription of Chandragupta II ✓	Describes the victories of Chandragupta II. The iron pillar on which the inscription was written, weighs about 6 tons and is 23 feet tall.
Junagarh Inscription (Gujarat)	Prashasti of Skandagupta; says he got the Sudarsana lake repaired. (Earlier, the Saka king Rudradaman I also gave the same information in his Junagarh inscription).
④ Pune Copper Plate Inscription (Maharashtra)	This land grants danashasana was issued by Prabhavati Gupta (Daughter Chandragupta II). It provides some information about the land survey system.
Mandasore Inscription of Yasovarman (MP) ✓	Issued by Yasovarman, who ruled over Central India with Mandasore as his capital. This inscription tells us that Yasovarman defeated the Guptas.

Urban sources of revenue included shulka or tolls. The Bihar stone pillar inscription of Skandagupta refers to an official called the shaulkika—collector of shulka.



Yashodharman (CE 515-545), from Malwa, belonged to Aulikara dynasty. He emerged as a significant figure in ancient Indian history due to his military prowess and strategic conquests. Dhruvasena II (627-641 CE) was a king of Maitraka dynasty of Vallabhi, Gujarat. Vindhyashakti (250 – 275 CE) was the founder of the Vakataka dynasty. Ishanvarmana was the first Maukhari ruler of Kannauj (550-5560 CE).

- 1) Yashodharman, a prominent figure of the 6th century CE, was associated with the Aulikara dynasty, which held sway over the Malwa region in central India during that period.
- 2) The Mandasor pillar inscription, dated to 532 CE, offers invaluable historical insights into the reign of Yashodharman. This inscription, discovered in present-day Madhya Pradesh, commemorates Yashodharman's achievements.
- 3) Vakpati, a contemporary of Yashodharman, composed a celebrated poetic work in Prakrit, a language commonly used in ancient Indian literature.
- 4) Yashodharman's military endeavors indeed extended beyond the confines of his native Malwa region to encompass territories as distant as Bengal.
- 5) His successful campaign against the ruler of Gauda, a kingdom in present-day Bengal, underscored Yashodharman's military prowess and his ability to assert control over far-flung regions of ancient India.

Knowledge Base:

Dhruvasena II was the most important ruler of the **Maitrakas**, who was a contemporary of Harsha Vardhana. The Maitrakas were tributary chiefs of the Guptas, who established an independent kingdom in western India ruling over Saurashtra in Gujarat.

Vindhyashakti I during 250 – 270CE founded the **Vakataka** dynasty, who probably ruled from Purika.

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SFG 2024 | LEVEL 2 | Test #27 – Solutions |

He is credited to have performed a number of Vedic sacrifices and thus revived Brahminical rituals, which were in abeyance during the rule of the later Satavahanas.

Ishanavarmana (c. 554 CE), was the real founder of **Maukhari** supremacy. He assumed the title 'Maharajadhiraja' according to **Asirgarh copper plate inscription**. Ishanavarman had to face opposition from the later Guptas and faced crushing defeat at the hands of Kumaragupta.

Source: <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/67711/1/Block-2.pdf>

https://nios.ac.in/media/documents/SrSec315NEW/315_History_Eng/315_History_Eng_Lesson7.pdf

Subject: Ancient History

Subtopic: Post Gupta Era

- ① Vakatakas - 250 - 500 CE
- ② Guptas - 350 - 550 CE
- ③ Pallavas - 275/300 - 897 CE
- ④ Kadambas - 345 - 540 CE
- ⑤ Varmans - 350 - 650 CE
- ⑥ Western Ganga - 350 - 1000 CE
- ⑦ Mastakas - 475 - 776 CE
- ⑧ Pushyabhuti - 500 - 647 CE
- ⑨ Chalukyas - 543 - 753 CE
- ⑩ Pratihara dynasty - 730 - 1036 CE
- ⑪ Palas - 750 - 1161 CE
- ⑫ Rashtrakutas - 753 - 982 CE
- ⑬ Somavanshi - 800 - 1100 CE
- ⑭ Cholas - 848 - 1279 CE
- ⑮ Hoysalas - 1050 - 1355 CE
- ⑯ Seenas - 1070 - 1230 CE
- ⑰ Kakatiya dynasty - 1163 - 1323 CE
- ⑱ Yadavas of Devagiri - 1187 - 1317 CE

Tripartite struggle –

- Struggle over Kanauj – Kannauj Triangle

Universities of Ancient India –

- **Takshila**, Pakistan - Founded by Archaemenid empire - Panini, Charaka, Vishnu Sharma (Panchatantra), Jivak etc
- **Nalanda, Bihar** – Kumargupta
- **Odantapuri, Bihar** – Gopala
- **Vikramshila, Bihar** – Dharmapala

Note –

- Uparika – Governor [Gupta, Pala, Pratihara]
- Uparikara & Udranga (Agricultural Taxes) [Gupta]

Types of land

Chola inscriptions mention several categories of land:

vellanvagai

land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors

brahmadeya or Agrahara

land gifted to Brahmanas

shalabhoga

land for the maintenance of a school

devadana, tirunamattukkani

land gifted to temples

pallichchhandam

land donated to Jaina institutions

Matha and Ghatika

land for construction of schools

Imperial Cholas admin –

- Found in **Uttarmerur inscription**

BYJU'S
EXAM PREP | IAS

Ur

It is the admin or
decision making body
in Non Brahmadeya
villages

(Who?)
Composition: All varnas
except the shudras
Brahman, Kshatriya & Vaishya
males are part of it

Local bodies (local self government)

Sabha

Is the decision
making body of
Brahmadeya villages

Composition: (Elected)

Only
Brahmins can
be a part of
the Sabha
(Elected)

Nagararam

Decision body in
Port & Commercial
towns

Composition = Merchants
Control

Gupta Terms –

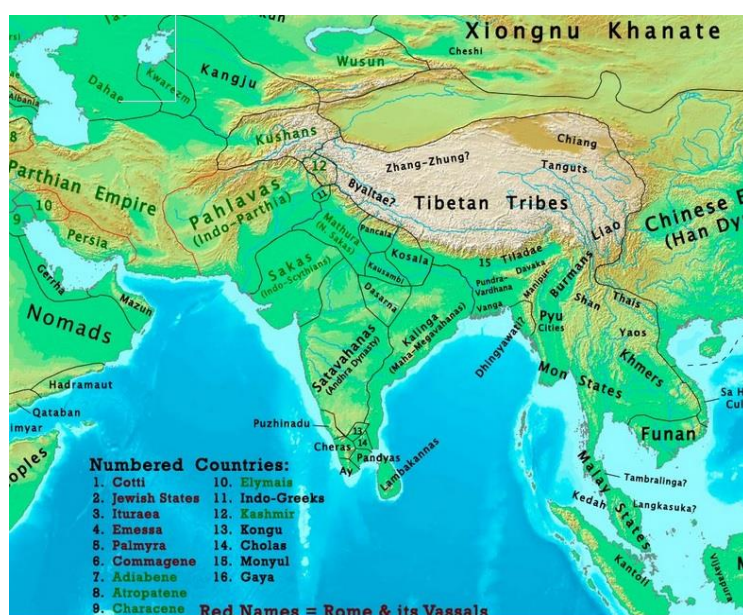
Official	Function
1. Mahapratihara	Chief of the palace guards
2. Sandhi-Vigrahika	Minister in charge of peace and war
3. Maha-danda-nayaka	chief judicial officer
4. Ranabhandagarika	In charge of the army's store
Nagarasresthi (head of city merchants).	
Sarthavaha (Caravan-leader).	
Prathama-Kulika (head of the artisan community)	
- Prathama Kayastha (head of the Kayastha community).	
- Pustapalas-officials whose work was to manage and keep records.	

Dynasty	Rulers	Culture	Administration
Sangam	Cholas (Tiger) Chera (Bow) Pandya (Fish)	-	- Mandalam – nadu – ur
Maurya		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rajtarangini – Kalhana - Mudrakshasa – Vishakadatta - Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman (2nd CE) mentions CGM - Arthashastra – First book to define 'state', speaks about governance. Speaks about divorce. - Ranyo Ashoka – Kanganahalli inscription 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saptanga-Rajya – Swami, Amatya, Janapada, Kosha, Durga, Danda, mitra - Central admin – Tirthas – Adhyakshas – Mahamattas – Amatyas - Provincial – Kumara/Aryaputra – Pradeshika/Rajasuka – Yukta – Sthanika + Gopa - Governor provinces – Taxila, Ujjain, Tosali, Suvarnagiri - Civil Courts (dharmasthiya) + Criminal courts (Kankatsodhana) - Municipal administration (Megasthenes - Indica) - Agronomai – Road construction
Sunga 180 BC – 73 BC	1. Pushyamitra Sunga: Patanjali , Ashvamedha 2. Agnimitra: Kalidas 3. Vasumitra Last - Devabhuti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brahmanism revival, Ayodhya Inscription - Vidisha (c) (MP), Barhut, Sanchi stupa renovated - Greek Heliodorus -> garuddhwaja on God Vasudev - Besnagar Pillar, MP – Lord Vishnu (Vasudaiva) - Mahabhasya (Patanjali), Manusmriti, Budha Charita (Ashvaghosha) compiled during this time. 	
Kanva 73 BC – 60 BC	Vasudev	- Magadh only	
Satvahana 100 BC – 225 AD Vedic brahmhan	1. Simuka: Founder, patron B&J temples 2. Satakarni I : “Dakshinapatha” , Naneghat insc. , Ashvamedh , vedic 3. Goutamiputra Satarni II: “ Ekabramhana ”, Defeated nandapana saka. 4. Vashishtaputra pulumanji: 5. Vashishtaputra Satarni: Married to rudradamn I daughter 6. Yajna Satarni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No gold coins, die struck coins: Ag, Cu Pb, lotus symbols etc - Pratisthana [Aurangabad](MH) (c), Dhaynakataka (AP), Bharuch (GJ, Port) - Prakrit, polygyny, patrilineal - Naneghat inscription (Satakarni I – Dakshniapathapathi), Nashik inscription (Gtm Satakarni defeated Nahapana of Kshaharata satrap) - Sanchi gateways made, Maha chaitya at karle caves - Gathasaptasathi – Hala (17th King) - Brihatkatha – Gudadhya (Hala's minister) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agrahara (tax free settlement of priest) , vishti (forced lab) , bramhadeya , devadana - Ahara (city) – Gramins (village)
Chedi			
Indo Greek 165 BC – 145 bc	1. Menander : Milinda panha , Naagrsena conv him to budhism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1st coins to bear names of kings - Sialkot (c) - Double die struck coins 	
Saka	NW Satraps :	- Replaced Indo greek in NW	

150 BC – 400 AD	1. Bumaka --> 2. Nahapana : Def by Gtm satarni II W Satraps : 1. Chastana 2. Rudraman I : Junagarh 3. Rudrasimha : def by CGII Northern Satraps : 1. Rajuvula : Mathura lion sanstone capital (buddhist)	- Die struck coins , kings , legends photos - Junagarh inscription : Sudarshan lake repaired - Greek , Kharoshti - Patronised karle , pithal kora caves - Vikram Samvat (Vikramaditya of Ujjains victory over Sakas) – 57 BCE - Shaka era – 78CE	
Parthians 100 BC–100 AD	1. Gondophernes : Brought St thomas the apostle to india (St thomas then went south and preaced christianity in S.India)	- Replaced saka but smaller areas	
Kushana 30 – 300 AD	1. Kajul Kalidiphses : 2. Vima Taktu : 3. Vima Kalidhpses : 4. Kanishka : 5. Hruvishka : 6. Vasudev I : 7. Vaisheshika : *Spread over 5 countries : Russia , Afghanistan , Iran , Pak , India	- Kanishka Books: Sundara nanda , shauriputra parikarna - Books during Kanishka : “Budha charitha” (Asvaghosh) , “Vajrasuchi” (ashvaghosh) , “Charak samhita” (foundational text of ayurveda, encyc of meds) - Paurushupura (c) [Peshawar] , Vihara and stupas found - Sculpture in mathura and controlled silk route - 4 th Budh Council : Vasumitra , Asvaghosh in Kashmir - Patronised nagarjuna (bought middle path mahayanic) - State religion : Mahayanic buddhism - Exported steel , spices etc to Rome ,China , Africa - Started Saka Era 78 AD post defeating Saka	
Sangam 300 BC – 300 AD	Chera : Senkuttuvan Chola : Karaikal Chola Pandya : Nangunjelen I	Chera : Vanji (c) , Muziris (port) - Temple for Augustus , Pugalur Inscription (100 ce) Chola : Kaveripatnam (c) , Puhar (port) Pandya : Madurai (c), Korkai (port) Books : Tolkapiyaram , Manimegalai , Siva , Cillapdikam	
Guptas 320-470 AD	1. Sri Gupta -> 2. Ghatotkach > 3. CGI : Lichavi queen kumaradevi , kumaradevi coins , “adhiraja” , gold dinars , started gupta era 320 AD 4. Samudragupta : Prayag Pratashti ; Harisen 5. CGII : 9 gems , Mehrauli insc , Ag coins . Ujjain 2 nd (c) , Naga wife, Fa Hien, Kalidas, Amarasimha, Vishakhaduta, dhanvantari 6. Kumargupta : Nalanda univ , Pusyamitra attacks, Huns 7. Skandagupta : Bhitari insc. , Repaired sudarshan lake , Hun atcks	- Gold coins largest number (purety less than kushanas gold coins though) - Women position improve can educate but still sati present - Vajrayana budhism started , Caste intermixing , Idol worship common , Animal sacrifice ↓ - 9 gems : Kaldias , varamihara , Vishaka Dutt , V. bhatt CGII story of killing saka : “devichandraguptam” -v. Dutt - Untouchability increased but position of shudras improved - position of women improved Ports E : Tamralptiti , Ghantashala ,Kandura ; W : Cambay , kalyan , Bhaurch , Chaul - Nitisara book – Kamandaka – Polity Inscriptions – - Allahabad, Eran, Nalanda, Gaya	-Heavily decentralised , high feudatories land grants - Land survey - Tax :Bali , Bhaga , Bhogkar , Hiranyaka (tax cash) - Hereditary officer “pustapala” : revenue collector - Rome trade ↓ , - Trade : Sartvahana (caravan leader) , Sreshti (merchant leader) , Vanik (trader) -
Post Gupta power struggle = Maukharis (west UP) , Maitrakas (Saurashtra) , Pushyabhuti (Thaneshwar) , Kamarupa (Assam) , Gouda (Bengal)			
Vakataka	1. Vindhyashakti 2. Pravarasena 3. Harisena – Ajanta caves, United the 2 divisions, Thalner Copper plate inscription	- Aka Vindhayakas (Puranas) - Brahmanism - Harisena – Ajanta caves -	
Pushyabhuti	1. Harsha : (600-650 AD)	- Kanauj Assembly: Secular	- Heavily Decentralised

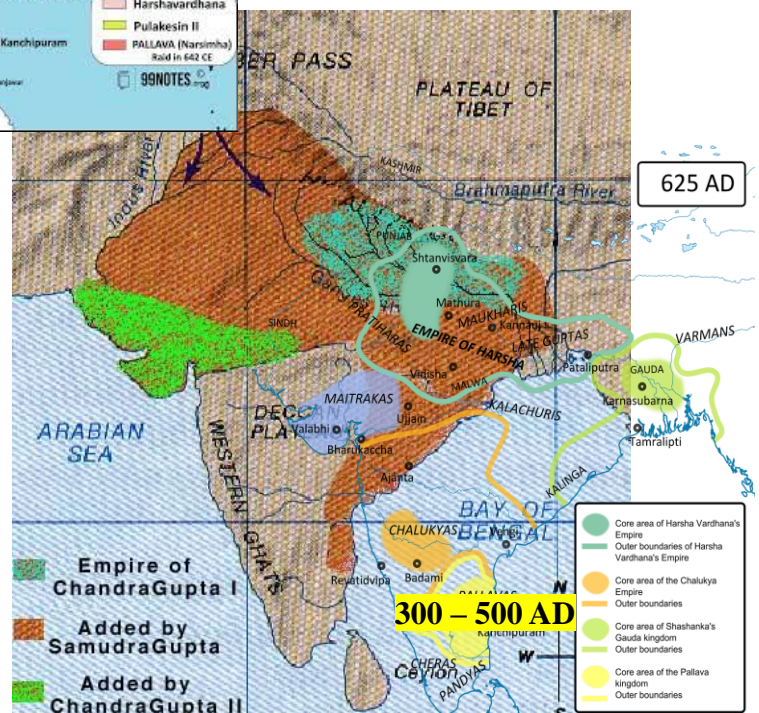
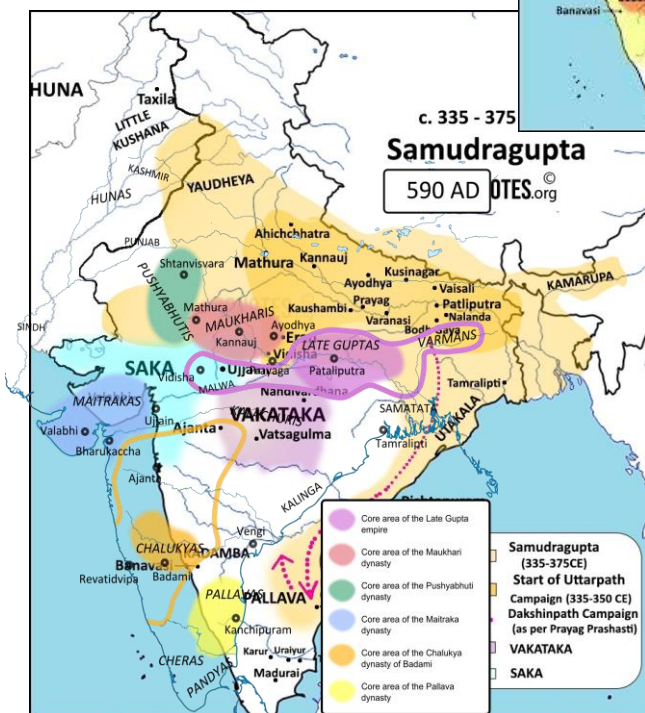
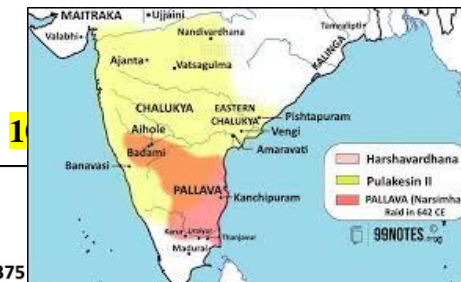
500 – 650 AD Shaivite --> Budhsit *After Guptas	Hiuen – Tsang , Mahayanic Buddhist , won against Gouda , assam , GJ , Bihar , RJ “Sakalottera Padeshwara” Stopped animal killing & secular	- Law & Order problem - Lost to Pulkasen II : Aihole Insc - Harsha Plays : “Ratnavali”, “Priyadarshini” , “NagaNanda” - Bana bhatta : “Harshacharita” , “Paravatiparinayam” , “Kadambri” - Madhuban plate inscription tells genealogy	- 1 st to give land as salary to officers - State controlled irrigation , irrigation tanks - Baladhikrat :
Chalukya 543 – 775 AD Vaishnavites *Vakataka feud	1. Pulkasen I 2. Kirtivarman I 3. Pulkasen II : Aihole ag Harsha (Battle of Narmada), Won ag. MHV I , “ Dakshinaparmeshwar ” , Badami caves 4. Vikram Aditya I : killed MHV II 5. VijayAditya : Peaceful 6. Vikramaditya II 7. Kirtivarman II : killed by dantidurga	- Vaishnavite but Secular - Developed “Vesara Style” - Bo Pullaru & Maninamgula w pallavas - Brother started vengi chalukya (Andhra) - Aihole insc made by RaviKriti	- Maharashtrakas – rashtrakas – Visaya – bhakt - Amatayas : Revenue officials _ Baladhikrat – DandaNyaka – Mahaprachanda Dandanayak
Pallava 550 – 850 AD Vaishnavite *Ikshavaku feud	1. Simhavisnu : 2. MHV I : “chitrakarapauli” , “Chaitakari” , Appar converted him to Shaivaites , wrote “Matta Vilassa prahasnam” 3. NHSV I : “vatapikonda” , Founded “Mammala” 4. MHV II 5. NHSV II : “Rajsimha” , Built shore temple , Built Ghatikas , Built Kailashnath Temple (Kanchi)	- started Dravidan Architecture - Hiuen Tsang came during NHSV I rule - Developed “Grantha Script” - Patron Bharavi – “KiratarJuncayan” and Dandin – “Dashakumarcharita”	- Introduced Perisan Wheel “Araghatta” - Brahmin land grants , Brahmin became landed elties - Mattavilasaprasahana – Mahendravarman I
Pala 750 – 900 AD (small part till 1150 AD) Buddhist *Varmanas feud	1. Gopala (750-770 CE) 2. Dharmapala: Vikramshila univ 3. Devapala: Def. Amoghavarsha , Bhoja 4. Mahipala I : Def by Rajendra I chola 5. Ramapala 6. MadanaPala	- Gopala 1 st buddhist king of bengal , pala last buddhist empire of bengal - Script “Abhatta” in book “ Charyapada ” .Modern bengali , assamese ,odia all built on this script - Gopala – Odantapuri monastery, Bihar - Dharmapala – Vikramsihla university, Bihar	- Bhukti – Visaya / Mandala - Grama - Account of Arab Merchant Sulaiman speaks about Pala admin
Gujara Pratihara 750 – 900 AD (small part till 1000 AD) Vaishnavite *Harsha Feuds Bhoja : 8 th Ce	0. Harichandra 1. Nagabhatta [Vatsaraja before Nagabhatta given in UPPCS (2017)] 2. Vatsaraja : Def Dantidurga , Darhmapala 2. Mihira Bhoja : Def by Devapala 3. Mahendrapala I : Patron Sanskrit scholar “ Rajashakar ” 4. Mahipala: def by Indra III rashtrakuta 5. Mahendrapala II , 6. Devpala	- Nagabhatta def turkish Mlechha kingdom - Bhoja : Vaishnavite ; Called “ Adivarha ” - Inscribed in coins - Post Bhoja , Pratihara Declined and gave way to the rajput feudatories : 9 th CE Guhilas , Chahmanas of Shakamari (Chauhans) Tomars of Delhi , Chandelas of jejabhukti in the 9 th CE - Pratiharas stopped Arabs crossing sindh	- Bhukti – Visaya / Mandala - Grama
Rahtrakuta 775 – 950 AD Vaishnavite *Chalukya feud	1. DantiDurga (Killed Chalukyan KirtiVarman II) 2. Krishna I 3. Amoghavarsha – Defeated Devapala of Palas 4. Indra III – Defeated Mahipala of Pratihara	- Secular ; 1 st to allow muslim trader to settle - Krishna I made kailash temple at ellora	- Decentralised - Hereditary Revenue officers : “ Nad Gavandas” , “Desa gramakutas” (later became deshmukhs) - Rashtra – Visaya – Bhakt - Grama - Malkhed (KN)
Cholas 846CE -	1. Vijayala – Pallava feudatory 2. Aditya I 3. Raja Raja – Annexed Ceylon 4. Rajendra I – Completed the annexation of Sri Lanka, GangaiKongacholapuram (near Kaveri)	- Uttamerur inscription – Chola admin	- Mandala – Valanadu – Nadu – Taniyars (Irrigated Village) - Rich Peasants – Vellala - Chief – Araiayar - Shalabhoga – Land for the maintenance of the schools



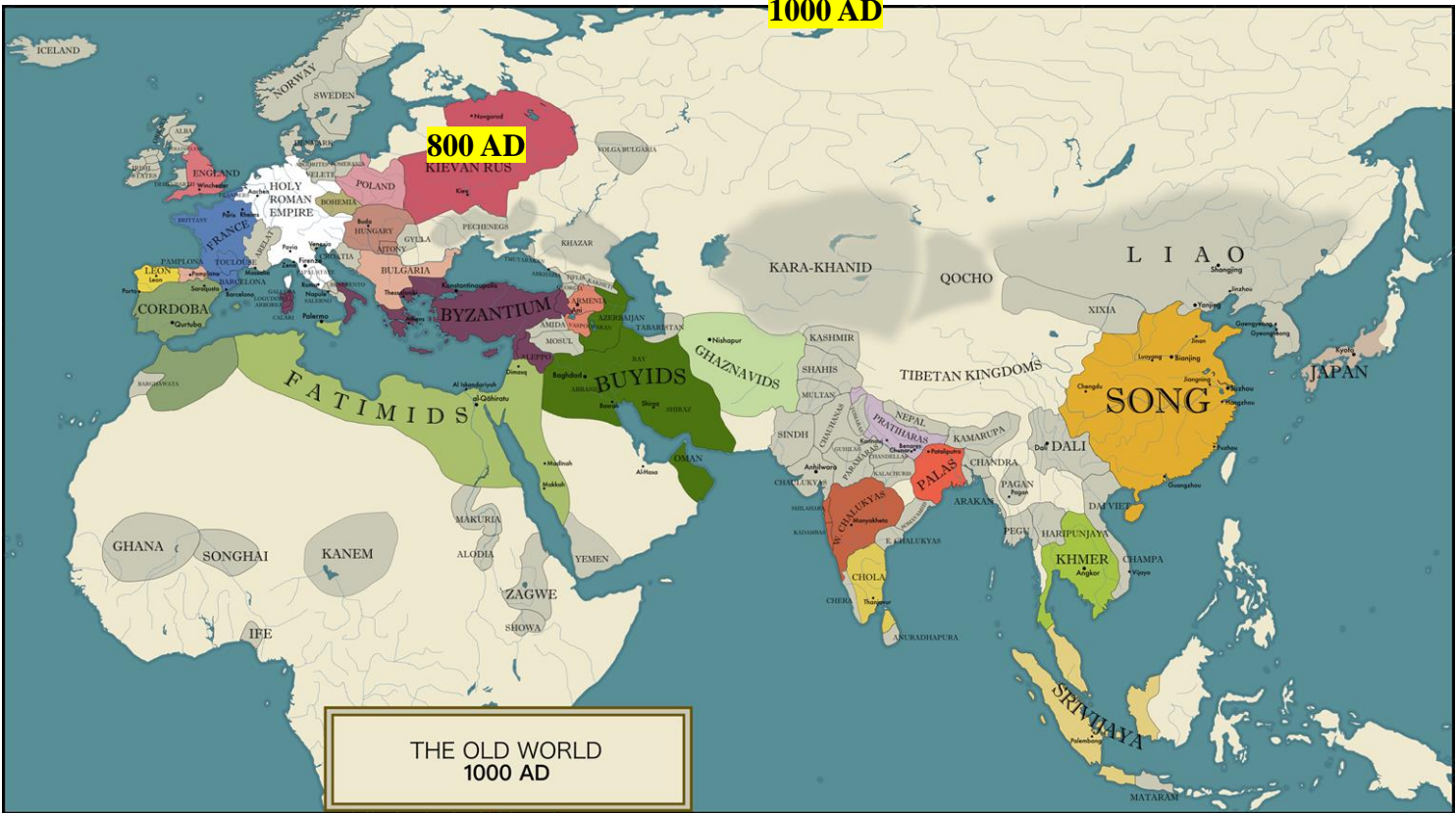
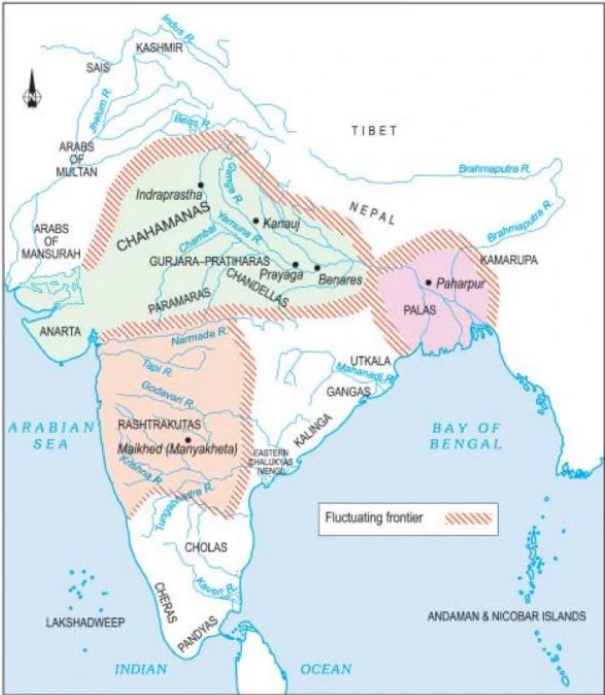




100 AD





Split of Pratihara into Rajput clans



Medieval

- 800-900 CE – Abassid Caliphate declines
- Ummayid (Arabs) - Abbasid (Arab) – Samanid(Iranian) – Ghaznavid (Turks)– Seljuk – Ghurid
- **Anangpal II – Tomar – founder of Dillika (Delhi) -11th CE**

THE RULERS OF DELHI	
Table 1	
RAJPUT DYNASTIES	
Tomaras	Early twelfth century-1165
Ananga Pala	1130-1145
Chauhans	1165-1192
Prithviraj Chauhan	1175-1192
	
<i>Itutmish's tomb</i>	
EARLY TURKISH RULERS 1206-1290	
Qutbuddin Aybak	1206-1210
Shamsuddin Iltutmish	1210-1236
Raziyya	1236-1240
Ghiyasuddin Balban	1266-1287
	
<i>Alai Darwaza</i>	
KHALJI DYNASTY 1290-1320	
Jalaluddin Khalji	1290-1296
Alauddin Khalji	1296-1316
TUGHLUQ DYNASTY 1320-1414	
Ghiyasuddin Tughluq	1320-1324
Muhammad Tughluq	1324-1351
Firuz Shah Tughluq	1351-1388
SAYYID DYNASTY 1414-1451	
Khitir Khan	1414-1421
LODI DYNASTY 1451-1526	
Bahul Lodi	1451-1489
	
<i>Firuz Shah Tughluq's tomb</i>	

1218 — Chengiz Khan — Iluttmish
1227 → Death of Chengiz Khan

1241 — Taii Bahadur & Halaku — Balban

1292 → Abdullah — Alauddin Khilji — proper battle

1297 → Dawa Khan & Qutluq Khwaja → Alauddin Khilji

1327 — Tarmashirin → Muhammad bin Tughluq → Reached Delhi and plundered it

Diwans —

- Diwan-i-wazirat — Finance — Iluttmish
- Diwan-i-Arz — Military — Balban
- Diwan-i-Mustakhraj - Revenue Arrears — Alauddin Khilji
- Diwan-i-Risalat— appeals — Alauddin Khilji
- Diwan-i-Insha — Postal — Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- Diwan-i-Kohi — Agriculture — Mohd bin Tughluq
- Diwan-i-Khairat — Welfare — Firuz Shah Tughluq
- Diwan-i-Bundagan — Slaves — Firuz Shah Tughluq

Medieval Terms —

- Ravat — Local rulers
- Chaudhary — Village headman
- Hundi — Bill of exchange
- Amil — Revenue collector
- Khuts/Muqaddams — Small iqta holders (muqtis)
- Fawazil — Excess revenue sent to the centre by muqtis
- Manigramam/Nanadesi - guilds of Indian merchants
- Dastar Bandan — Ulemas
- Iqta (DS) = Jagir (Mughals) = Amaram (Vijaynagar) = Mokasa (Marathas)

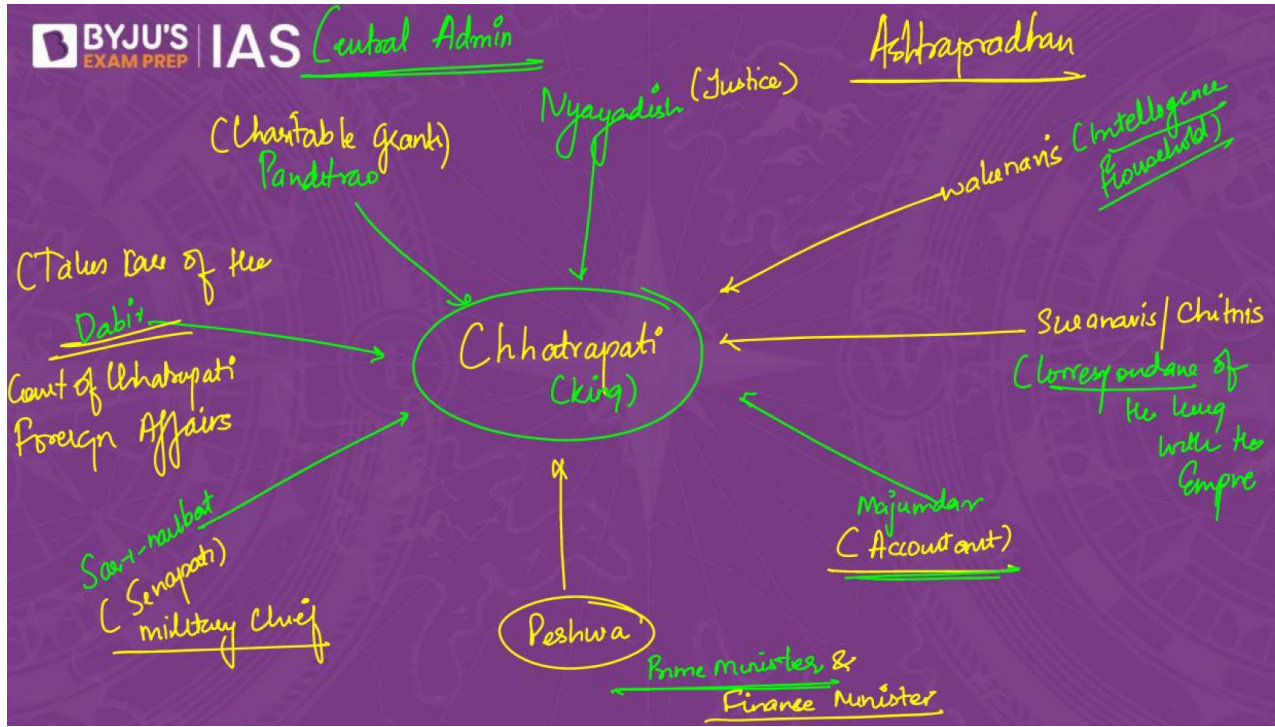
Travellers	Country	Period of visit/During the rule
Nicolo De Conti	Italy	Devaraya II
Abdur Razaq	Persia (Heart)	Devaraya II
Athanasius Nikitin	Russia	Virupaksha Raya II
Ludovico di Verthema	Italy	Early 16 th century
Duarte Barbosa	Portugal	Krishna Deva Raya
Domingo Paes	Portugal	Krishna Deva Raya
Fernao Nuniz	Portugal	Achyuta Deva Raya
Cesare Fredrici	Italy	Tirumala Deva Raya

Ruler	Cultural & Wars	Administration & Economy
Mhd Bin Qasim 720 AD	Part of Ummayyad Caliphate , caoptured sindh	
Subuktign 1000 AD	- Defeated Jaipal of Hindu Shahi	
Ghazni 1001- 1002 , 1024 AD	- Defeated Anandapal of Hindu Shahi - 1 st time went from hindu shahi --> Kanauj --> Mathura and came back - 2 nd time went through Anhilain GJ and destroyed somnath - Firdaus wrote Shah Nama	- Al-Biruni came to India with him - Court poet – Firdausi – Shah Nama
Ghuri 1191 AD	- 1 st tried with bolan pass. Failed - 2 nd time with khyber pass - BO Tarain : PVC won - IInd Bo Tarain : Ghuri won	Warriors used stirrups
Qutubdin Aibak 1196- 1210 AD	- Built Adhai Din ka jhopda , Ajmer ; Called “Laksh Baksh” - Built Quwait ul islam mosque post destroying temples in QB complex - Hasan nizami : “Taj ul Massir” , Farukhdin “Tarikh Mubarak Shah”	
Iltutmish 1210-36’ AD Diwan-i-Wazirat	- Created Chalisa or Umrah - Gave power to ULEMA - Diplomatically handled mongol army - Minhaj uj siraj :”Tabaqat i nasiri”	- Iktadari System introduced . Non hereditary , Non trans - Jittal , Tanka coins introduced - Do Wizarat (Finance) created - Manjilis – i – Khalwat : Cabinet - Meer i insha : posts ; Meer e arz : military - Sadr-us-Sudur : Charaities to madrass - Source of information about iqtadari – Siyasat nama by Nizamult Mulk
Razia Sultan 1236 – 40’ AD	- Loyal slave : Yakut	
Naseeruddin 1240 – 66’ AD : Regent of Balban		

Balban 1266-1286 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Broke Chalisa power - Sajda , Paibos enforced - Appointed Spies af - Blood and Iron policy - zil-i-ilahi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diwan i Arz (Military department) Created - Centralised empire
Kaiqabad 1286-90' AD		
Jalauddin Khilji 1290- 96' AD	- Khusrao wrote “Muftah ul futoooh”	
Alauddin Khilji 1296-1320 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NW Frontier : Ghyazi Malik - Deccan : Malik Kafir (Hazari nizam) Def. Yadavs : Ramchandra , Katakiyas : Balala III , Hoysalas , Pandya : Vir Pandya - Gujarat : Ulugh Khan Def. Vaghela dynasty --> Khilji married wife , khilji son married vaghela king daughter devan devi - Mewar & Rathambore : Nusrat Khan Def. Rajsimha Mewar (padmavat) --> Jauhar Def. Ratan Singh (rathambore) --> Jauhar Conquests – GJ -> Ranthambore -> Chittor -> Warangal - 4 principles : alcohol prohibition , nobles marriage etc with permission , Spies , Religion away from politics - Alot of spies called munhiyans / barids - Siri Fort , Alai fort - Amir khusrao in court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market Reforms : Land Survey done. Market prices fixed. Standard Weights & Measures Food Grains market – Sahna e mandi Goods Market – Sara e andal Do raslayat , “sahne e mandi” : to keep check Revenue Collector : “Mustakh Raaj” - Tax : Kaharaj : 50% , Ghari , Chari (pasture) - Dagh System of Horse Identifying - Standing Army paid heavy salary in CASH
Ghyasuddin T 1320-25' AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agri Focus , Irrigation - Built Tughlaqbad fort - Nizamuddin Auliya enemy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kharaj Tax ↓ to 33% - Din – e- insha : posts created - First to start irrigation projects
Mhd bin T 1325-1355 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ibn Batutata Qazi --> “Riha” talks about admin not society - Built Tuqhlaqabad - Secular - defeated Mongol armyu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Din e Kohi : Agri ; Takklavi & Saundaram : cheap loans to farmer - Shifted Capital to Daultabad --> Failed (1327) - Started copper coins with fiat value -> Failed (1328) - Khorasal Expansion : Paid standing army , nonone came -> Failed (1329) - Khurachil expansion : Paid for chinese threat , non one came -> Fail (1330)
Firuz Shah T 1355-1395 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jaunpar , Ferozabad cities - Not secular 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Iqtadari restablished but this time hereditary and transferrable - Diwan-i-Khairat & Diwan-i-bundagan - Hereditary iqta - Founded Jaunpur, Hissar, fatehbad, firozbad - Most canals built - Eatablished Dar-ul-shafa – Free Hospital
Vijaynagar 1336 - 1649	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harihara and Bukka 2. Deva Raya I – Defeated by Firuz Shah Bahmani, Built Canals, Dams 3. Deva Raya II – Nocollo De conti, Abdur Razaq 4. Vira Narasimha 5. Krishna Dev Raya – Acquired Raichur doab (1512), subdued Orissa (1514), defeated Bahmani (1520), Deforestation – Duarte Barbosa, Domingo Paes 6. Achyuta Deva Raya – Fernando Nuniz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kudirai Chettis – Local merchants - Amara-Nayak system - Ayangar system → Reddi/Gauda/Maniyam – Karnam senabhava - Talaiyari
Bahmani 1347	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alaudan Hasan 2. Muhammad Shah I – 4 atrafs 3. Muhammad Shah II 4. firuz Shah Bahmani – 8 atrafs (Gawan) 	- Mahmud Gawan – Madrasa at Bidar
Timur invasion	1398	
Sayyids 1414 – 1452	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kizr Khan (Timur's nominee) 2. Mubarak Shah (1421) 3. Muhammad Shah 4. Alam Shah 	
Bahlol Lodi		Lodi Dynasty (1451 – 1526) -Afghan Descent

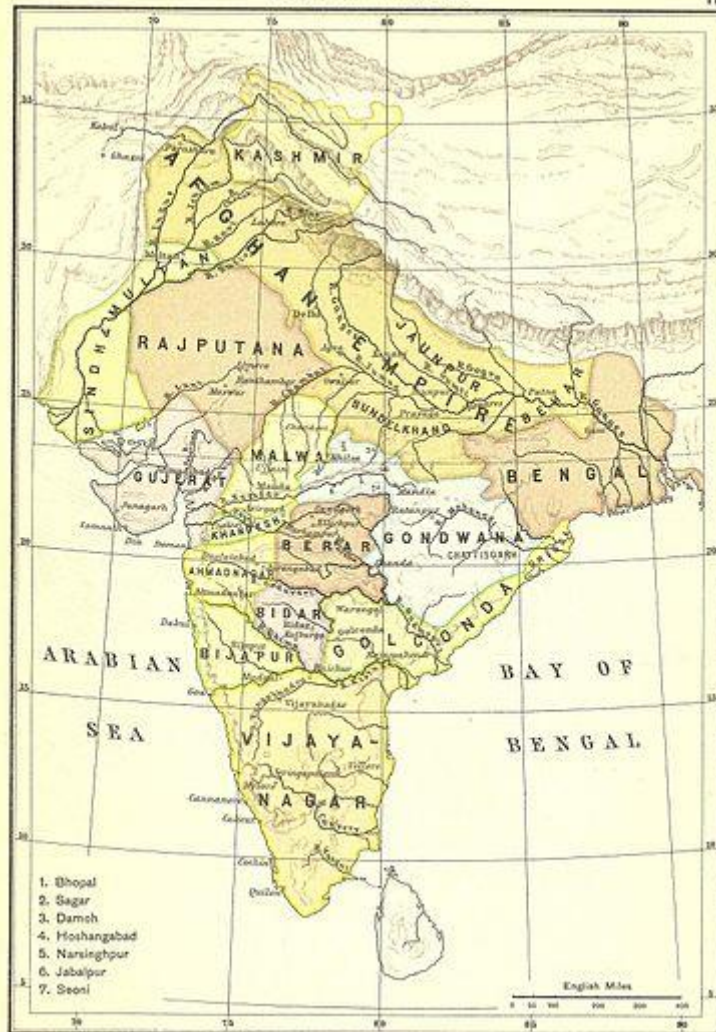
Sikander Lodi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not secular - Built Agra & shifted Capital - Stopped women entry in temples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land System : Gaj e Sikandri - Barid e mummalik : Intelligence
Ibrahim Lodi	Battle of Panipat (1526)	
Babur 1526-1530	1526 : Bo Panipat Vs Ibrahim Lodi 1527 : Bo Kanhwa Vs Rana Sanga 1528 : Bo Chandeli Vs Medini Raj 1529 : Bo Ghaggra Vs Lodi Baburnama : Autobiography “Risala il-Usaz”	
Humayun 1530-40	1539 : Bo Chausa Vs Sher Shah 1540 : Bo Kanauj Vs Sher Shah 1555 : Bo Sirhind Vs Sher Shah Humayunnama : by sister Gulbarg begum	“Deen pinha” : Refugee home
Sher Shah Suri 1540-50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shariyat Law in judiciary, “Muqaddam” - Captured Chunar Fort, UP - Shergarh foundational city of Delhi built - Extended Grand Trunk Road to Kabul 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zamindari abolished - Weights Standardised - Farmer give 33% tax to king ; Patta/Qubuliyat with peasants - Diwane rasalayati (foreign), insha (post), arz (military), wizarat (finance) - 3 types of land tax (poor, middle, Good) - Started Rupiya (Ag), Dinam (Cu) - Improved postal system - Customs duty only at the border @ 2 places (Bengal, and Indus) - Revenue = (1/3) * Ray * produce
Hemchand Vikramaditya 1556		
Akbar 1556 – 1605	1556 : II Bo Panipat VS Hemchand VA Bo Haldighati : Maan Singh Vs Maahra Pratap Singh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Din-e-ilahi, Decree of Mazhar - 9 Gems : Abu Faizl, Abu Faizi, Birbal, Tansen, Abdul Khan, Maan Singh, Todarmal - Capital : Fatehpur Sikri, Buland Darwaza - Abu Faizl : Akbarnama - Travellers : Ralph Fitch - Contemporary of Tulsidas - Mazhar + infallibility decree 	Land Revenue Systems : (i) Zabti based on ‘dhansala’ system : 10 yr avg of land assessed. Assessment by bamboo jarid system. Revenue fixed. Pay in cash or kind. Land classification in 4 ways – Polaj, Parati, Chachar, Banjar (ii) Nasaq system in Bengal (iii) Ghalla-Bakshi system in Kashmir (iv) Batai Karori officials over Qanungos Ranking on Mansabdari syst : Zatt & Sawar Jizaya, Pilgrim tax revoked. Slaves/PoW released
Jehangir 1605-1627 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paintings ↑ - Trav : William Hawkins (E), Jai Petre (I) - Killed 5th Guru Arjan Dev 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Du aspa : Same Zatt, Twice the sawar - Brought Irjardari system - Zanjir-i-adal (Chain of justice) - wrote his autobiography – tuzukh-i-jehangiri
Shahjahan 1627-1657 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Architecture ↑ - Developed Shahjahanabad - Trav: Francois Bernier, Manucci 	
Aurangzeb 1657 – 1707 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Killed Guru Teg Bahadur - Bo Purnadar : Jai Singh Vs Shivaji - Abolished Sati 	- Jizaya imposed again
Shivaji		Ashtapradhan : Peshwa, Wa Prant – Taraf – Mauza Chauth (to Prevent plunder), Sardeshmukhi (on lands where Marathas claimed historical rights) – Not in Maratha territory
VJ		
BAhamaibni		

French travellers Bernier and Tavernier, Italian travelers Nicoli Manucci, Peter Mundi visited India during Shah Jahan's period.



INDIA in 1525.

11.



Julius Perthes, Gotha.