



# Mahajanapadas & Foreign Invasions

Presented by - Pratik Nayak





## About Me

Seven Years Experience online & offline teaching

BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

Cleared GPSC, Worked at Govt. of Gujarat

Sources of Reading-

Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint

Running notes of the class

Comprehensive Coverage-

Prelims + Mains

Previous Years Questions

#### Rule of the Class-

**Thematic Understanding is Important**

**Analysis is Important**

**Facts needs to be read from the Reference Books**

**Make Running notes during the classes**

**Doubts will be taken after the topic is completed**

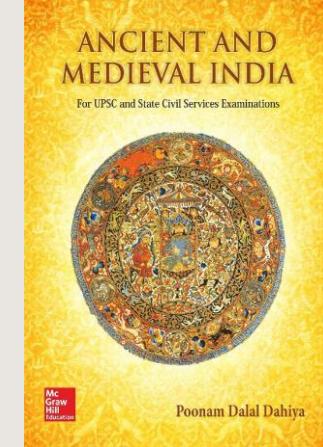
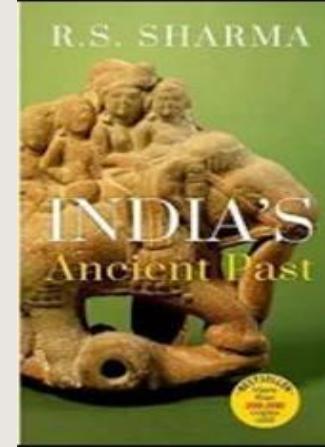
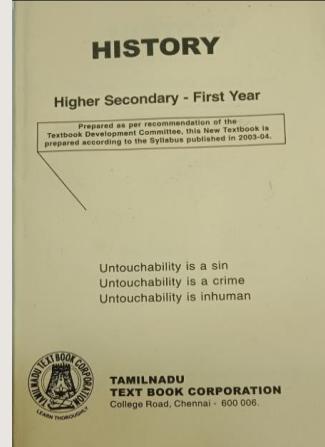
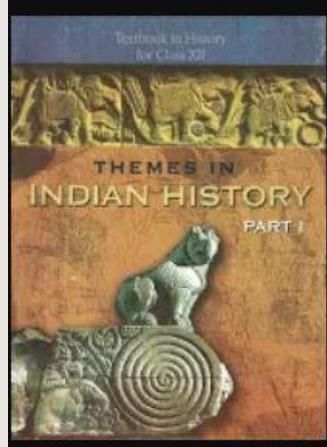
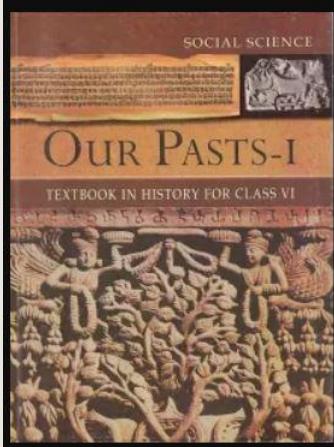
**Please don't comment unnecessarily during the live  
class- else you will be blocked**

**Get yourself a pen-paper, scribble down important facts**



- **What to read ?**
- **NEW NCERT- Std 6 & Std 12 +**
- **TN Board or RS Sharma or McGraw hill**

- **Sources of Reading-**
- **Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint**
- **Running notes of the class**



# Understanding History

Pre Historic India- Stone Age  
(Origin to 10000 BCE)

Indus Valley Civilisation – 2500  
BCE- 1600 BCE)

Aryans & Vedic Age (1500  
BCE-600 BCE)

Mahajanapda- Foreign Invasions  
Buddhism & Jainism

]} 600 BCE-350 BCE

Mauryan Age (325-185 BCE)

Post Mauryan India (200 BCE-300CE)

Gupta Age (320-550CE)

Post Gupta-(600-750 CE)  
Harsha, Chalukya & Pallava

Early Medieval ( 750-1000 CE, 1000-1200  
CE)

# **Mahajanapada**

- Origin
- Source
- How the state formation took place
- Process of Urbanisation-City States
- Role of Trade
- Social Changes
- Important Mahajanapada
- Why Magadha ?

# 6<sup>th</sup> Century BCE

Political Developments

**Rise of Mahajanpada**

Socio-Religious developments

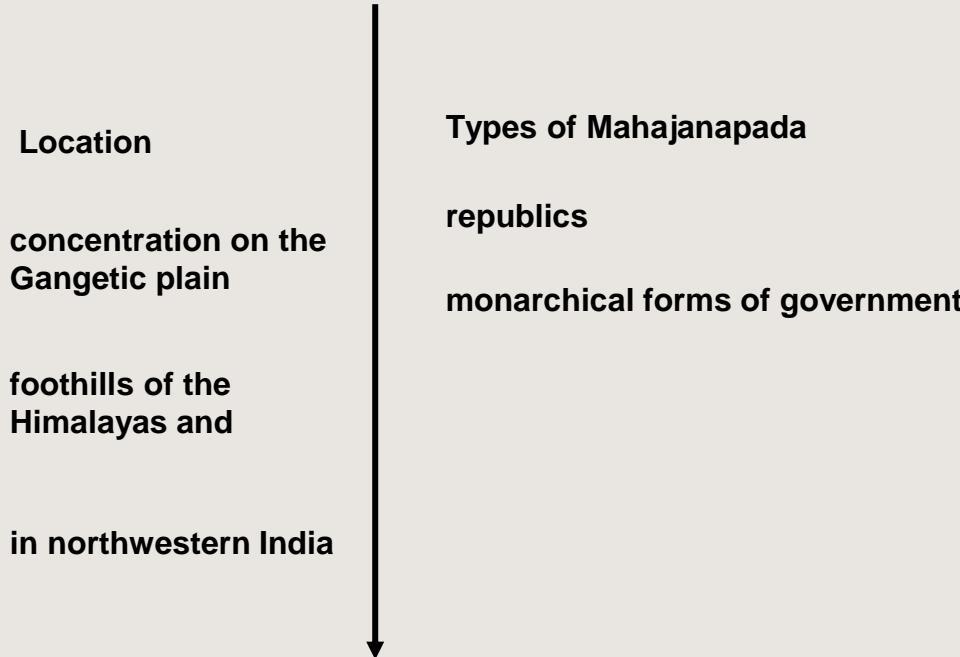
**Rise of New Religions**



# Rise of Mahajanpada

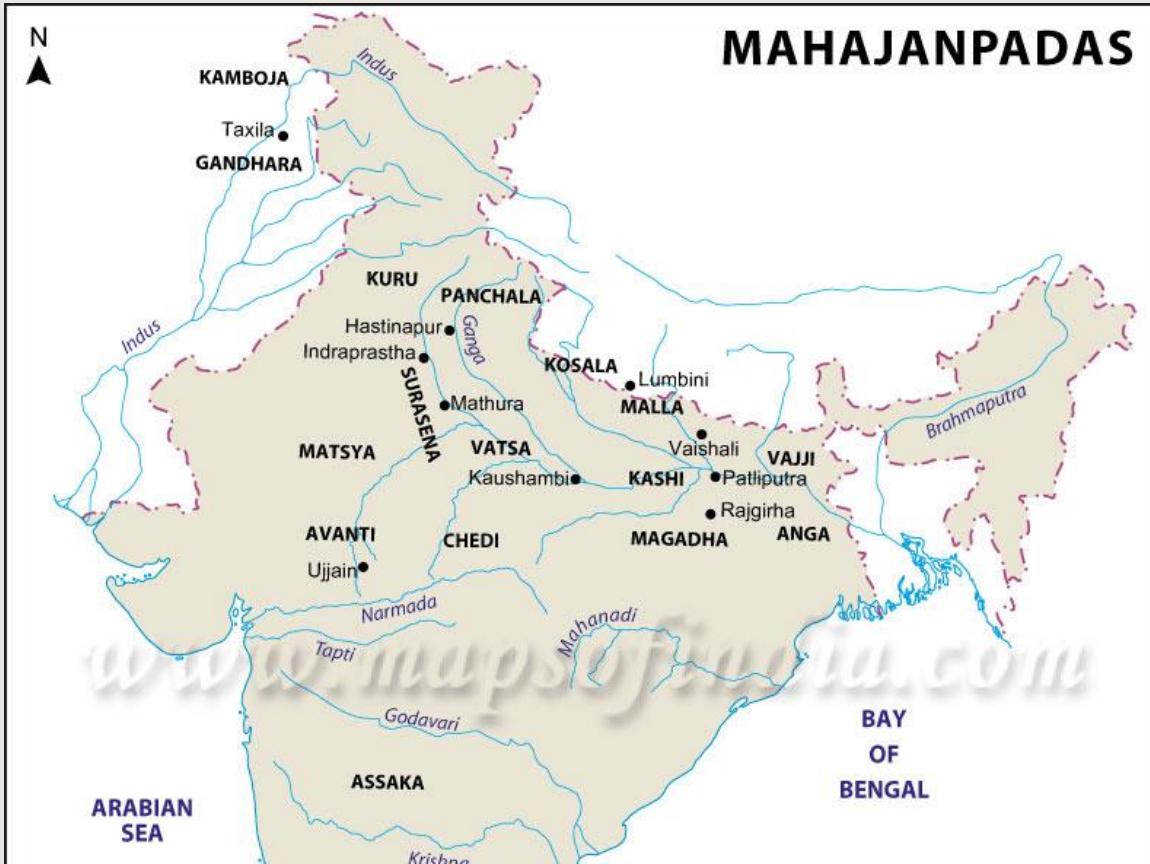
*northern India → large number of independent kingdoms*

*old tribal structure was disintegrating, and a number of monarchical kingdoms had appeared, together with ganarajyas (republics), which preserved more of the tribal structure*

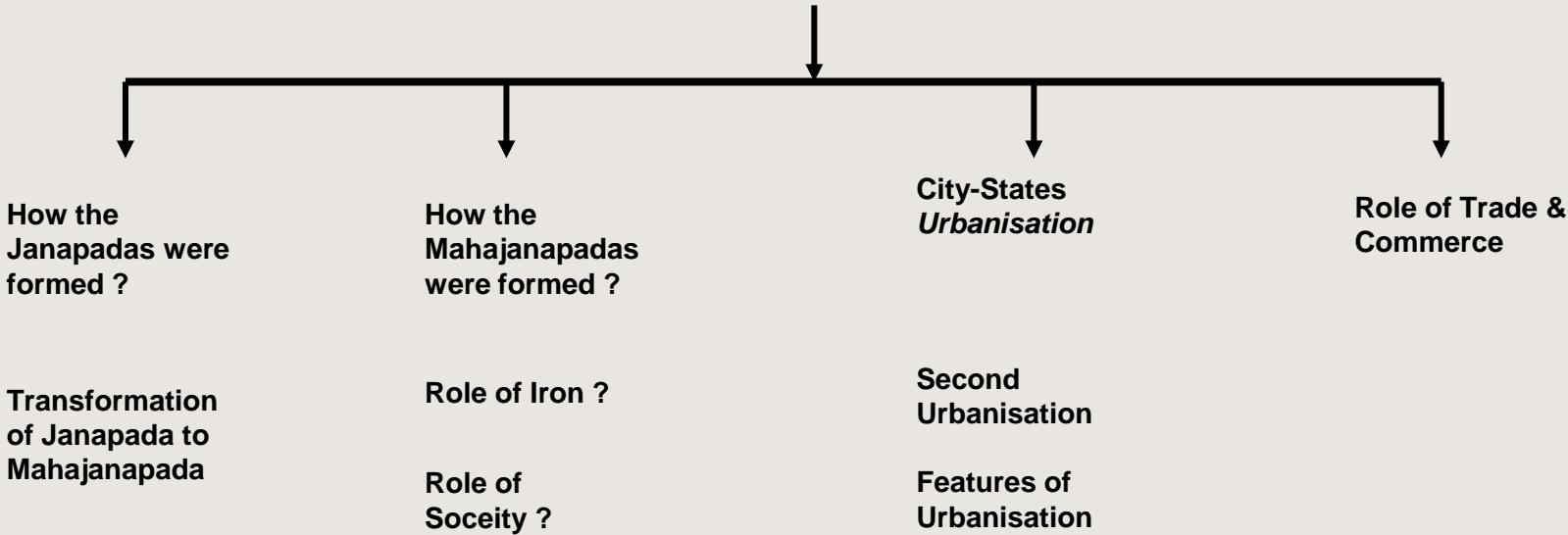


# Rise of Mahajanpada

How did the state formation took place ?



## **STATE FORMATION AND URBANISATION→ Formation of Mahajanapada**



# Rise of Mahajanpada

**STATE FORMATION AND URBANISATION→ Formation of Janapada**

Archaeological sources- Pottery & other artefacts

Vedic literature- The *Satapatha Brahmana*

## The Neolithic settlements

**Black-and-Red Ware pottery**

crude to refined

route of migration,

towards the south and then spread northwards into the middle Ganga valley

## Painted Grey Ware- 700 + sites found

at Sarasvati (Seth-Maheth, a part of Kosala in eastern UP)

***migration from*** the Sarasvati to the middle Ganga valley

Mentioned in the **Satapatha Bhramna**

**Panini Ashtdhyayi-** Madra, Andhaka-Vrishni, Kshudraka and Malava

*gana-sanghas* →

Sakyas, Koliyas and Mallas, located on the edge of the Himalayan *terai*

# Rise of Mahajanpada

## STATE FORMATION AND URBANISATION- Mahajanapada

**How it takes place?**

**precondition to urbanisation**

- demographic increase
- acquaintance with iron technology
- evidence of early rice cultivation

**Significance of Rice ?**

The yield of rice is higher per acre than that of wheat  
have supported a larger number of people

**Ceramic industries ?**

**Northern Black Polished Ware**

areas on both sides of the Ganga between Varanasi and Patna  
indicative of a more complex and sophisticated culture  
Large number of ceramic found → large population

**Factors of Production → land, labour and irrigation**

production of **surplus**

support a larger population

intensify the social base of stratification

# Rise of Mahajanpada

## STATE FORMATION AND URBANISATION- Mahajanapada

### How it takes place?

Factors of Production→ **land, labour and irrigation**

production of surplus

support a larger population

intensify the **social base of stratification**

references to the *dasa-karmakaras* (slaves and labourers)

the *raja-kulas* (*the land-owning kshatriya clans*)

*absence of grihapatis in the Ganasangha*

*Gahapatis are more evident in the monarchies*

# Rise of Mahajanpada

## STATE FORMATION AND URBANISATION- Mahajanapada

### utilisation of iron

noticeable technological change

quantity of artefacts found and their function in non-military & military role

metal workers could tap these resources

the area between **Patna and Varanasi**,

is in the vicinity of the iron mines of south Bihar and local haematite bearing soils

routes of the itinerant smiths may have built up a circuit of trade connecting local levels of production

Two types of political formation took place → Ganasangha and Kingdoms developed

# Mahajanapada

## STATE FORMATION AND URBANISATION- Mahajanapada

### Society ?

*Less impact of the Varna System- in many of the Gana Sanghas*  
emphasis was more on the availability and organisation of labour

### **Social division→ 2 groups**

who owned land and those who worked on the land

*Buddhist Sources→ Brahman varna mentioned  
khattiya (kshatriya) being the highest followed by bahamanna (brahmana),  
vessa (vaishya),  
sudda (sudra) and  
chandala appears frequently as a synonym for untouchable*

*Economic Organisation→ khattiya, bahamanna and gahapati  
substitution of gahapati by vaishya points to the final disintegration of the original vis*

## Mahajanapada

### STATE FORMATION AND URBANISATION- Mahajanapada

#### **Society-Economic Changes?**

*Changes in the village level organisation*

**Kutumbika** → head of family

*man of property*

*a rich landowner who is often said to be collecting his dues, or with commerce and usury element of moneylending, in rural areas*

**Gamini** → Head of the village

*gaminis includes professions such as soldiers, elephant and horse-trainers, and stage managers*

**the Nigama,**

*a larger settlement, having some degree of exchange and market functions*

*Contemporary times Agriculture, Trade , Iron development took place Hence, towards Urbanisation--→*

#### **The Nigama**

*traced to villages specialising in particular craftsmen such as potters, carpenters and salt makers, which may have become small specialized markets and later more general market centres*

*numismatic evidence where a series of early coins carry the legend 'negama'*

**existence of nigama** may also have provided a base to some rising towns

# Mahajanapada

## Society-Economic Changes → Leading to Urbanisation

Two types of towns developed as a result →  
city as a political centre and  
one which combined both political and commercial functions

difference in the ethos of towns

### **political centres**

such as Hastinapur, Indraprastha, Ahicchatra and Ayodhya

### **combine political with commercial functions,**

such as Saravasti, Kausambi, Vaisali and Rajagrha.

growth of urban centres → quicker in the middle Ganga valley

*gana-sanghas* → *lived in nucleated groups* rather than on their own lands, there was greater potential for the transition of such settlements into towns.

## Mahajanapada

### Society-Economic Changes → Leading to Urbanisation

growth of urban centres → quicker in the middle Ganga valley

*gana-sanghas* → lived in nucleated groups rather than on their own lands, there was greater potential for the transition of such settlements into towns.

***pura*** was often employed for towns and originally meant a fortified settlement or a locality

residence of the ***raja*** and his entourage or of the families of the ***raja-kulas*** in the ***gana-sangha system***

***Nagara*** was the common term for a town and ***mahanagara*** used more frequently in the middle Ganga valley was the city

# Mahajanapada

## Characteristic Features of Urbanism:

### Size of Urban Centres

The city was identified in contemporary literary sources by its size → Questionable

An average of thirty to fifty square kilometres → ???

size of the existing mounds is often as small as five kilometres in circuit.

### Uniformity in Material Culture Archaeology

improvement in living conditions,

concentrations of people of a higher density than before

, the need for drains and refuse disposal.

**Mud-brick** was the main building material, which was probably augmented with timber.

**Kiln-fired bricks and stone occur** more frequently in the subsequent period.

**Northern Black Polished Ware** → well have been luxury-ware and consequently, an important item of trade.

# Mahajanapada

## Characteristic Features of Urbanism:

### Lay-out of Cities

**The lack of a central market indicates the general lay-out**

Cities → around the intersection of two main highways or along a river bank.

The main roads formed the spine of the urban centre linking it to rural areas.

They also provided the processional paths on ceremonial occasions, with the balconies of houses becoming view-stands for the audience.

depicted in Buddhist sculpture.

Market areas or *nigamas* in the larger cities were located at the main gateways.

The ***nigama* in large cities** like Rajagrha and Sravasti → once a market town → the **growth of the mahanagara**.

### Absence Of Monumental Buildings And Granaries

very rare

partly due to the fact that the early historic people made extensive use of wood for building

political nor religious authority was powerful or resourceful enough

no sign of a citadel or acropolis

absence of large-scale warehouses or granaries

*grahapatis have their own granaries*

# Mahajanapada

## Rise of Traders and their Activities:

### Origin of Merchants

**The rise of the city as a commercial centre,**

ranks of the *grahapatis* that the merchant classes originated.

**Dharma-sutras**, vaishyas- wealthy class .

**Grihya-sutras** rites- the *panyasiddhi* to be performed for success in trade,.

Kshatriyas taking to trade & passed on to their sons .

### Social Respectability

**disapproval of trade as an occupation** for the upper two varnas,

*the trading class claimed considerable respect from society.*

trader, *sreshthin* and its Pali form, *setthi*, meaning, 'a person having the best'.

## Mahajanapada

### Rise of Traders and their Activities:

#### Types of Traders

A distinction is made between

the shopkeeper (*papanika*),

the retailer (*kraya-vikrayika*),

the money-investor (*vasnika*),

the small-scale trader (*vanija*), and

the *setthi-gahapati* (banker)

#### Trade Centres - *Grama* → *Nigama* → *Nagara*

Local circuits of trade linked the villages (gramas) with the

local market centres (*nigamas*) and these in turn,

with the towns (*nagaras*), the commodities in circulation being largely items of basic consumption.

# Mahajanapada

## Trade Routes: The role of rivers

The **uttarapatha** or northern route went along the foothills and then southwards, following the Gandak.

, the rivers provided a wider circuit of exchange.

The **dakshinapatha** or the southern route going, through Ujjain southwards, was aimed at linking the Ganga valley with the west coast

capitals which were political centres were shifted to locations on important commercial routes, the Kosala capital being moved from Ayodhya to Sravasti and the Magadhan capital from Rajagriha to Pataliputra.

# Mahajanapada

## Trade Routes:

### Geographical Spread of Trade

**Trade within northern India extended over** a wide geographical reach, as is evident from the distribution of the Northern Black Polished Ware and related artefacts in Gandhara the demands of the Achaemenid empire may have laid the foundations for external trade, Gujarat, with its maritime connections extending into the Gulf area → Assyrian empire .  
The importance of Bhrigukaccha and Sopara as ports on the west coast

### Items of Trade Commodities &

**involved in the early trade included metals** (iron, copper, tin, lead and silver), salt, pottery and textiles of a large range, among the more common items.  
Cotton-textiles and iron swords are especially remarked upon in Greek

More specialised items were woollen blankets from the north-west, particularly Gandhara, ivory which was then abundant in the forests of the Ganga valley and the Himalayan foothills, and horses which came from Sind and Kamboja, and of which, the chief market seems to have been at Kasi.

**Crafts and Craftsmen** Certain commodities, such as the finer textiles and more delicate ivory work among others, are associated with skilled craftsmen in urban centres  
Development of Shreni → Guilds

## Mahajanapada

### Features of Currency Punch-marked coins

carry symbols which were the identification of the issuing authority, the combination and variety of symbols differing according to provenance and issuing authority

issuing authority could either have been trading groups backed by the *rajas* of their lineage and identified by particular symbols, or professional groups affluent enough to issue their own coins.

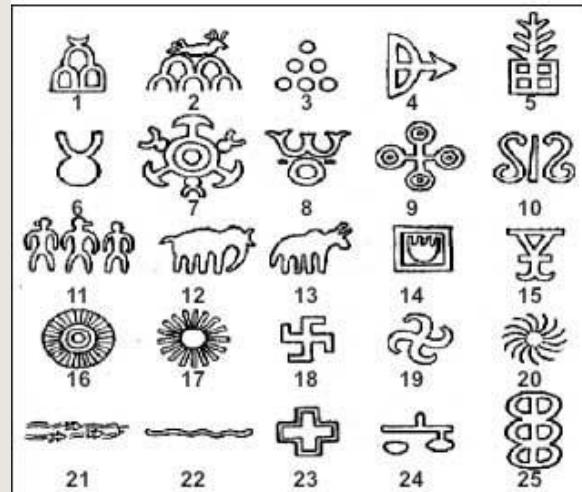
Symbols from Punch-marked Coins 500BC to AD 100

1, 2, Mountain; 5. Railed tree; 6. "Taurine"; 8.

Combined Chakra and trisula; 9. Ujjain symbol; 10.

Srivatsa; 16, 17, 20. Solar; 21, 22. Rivers; 24.

Steelyard; 25. Tank.



Details @ Mahajanapada→ How the evolved ?



# Rise of Mahajanpada

northern India → large number of independent kingdoms

monarchical forms of government

Kosala and Magadha

Gandhara, Kasi (Varanasi district)  
and Kausambi (Allahabad district)

Mulit Members

power of decision → Public Assembly

republics

only one tribe

Sakyas, Licchavis and  
Mallas

How did the state formation took place ?



# Rise of Mahajanpada

Anguttara Nikaya ( Book of Buddhist Literature)

## Sixteen great kingdoms

*Anga*

*Malla*

*Matsya*

*Kambhoja*

*Magadha*

*Chedi*

*Surasena*

*Kasi*

*Vatsa*

*Asmaka*

*Kosala*

*Kuru*

*Avanti*

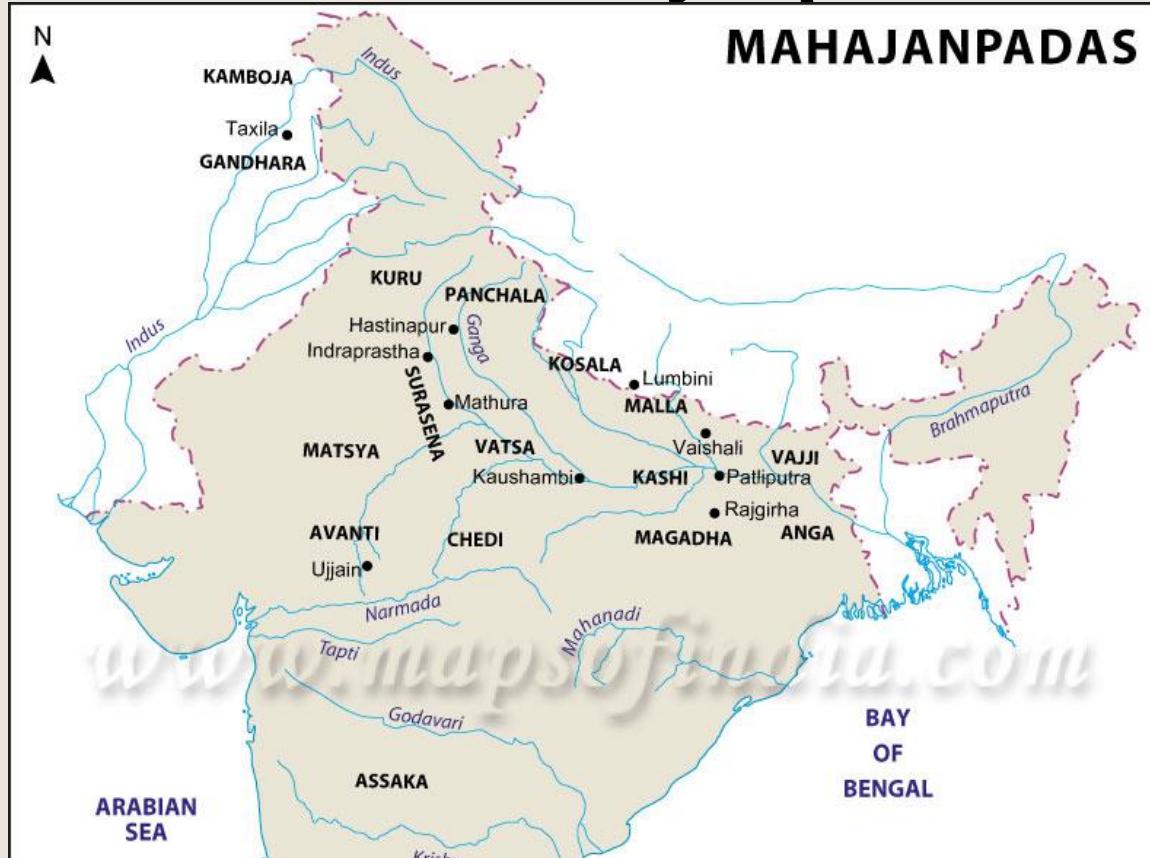
*Vajji*

*Panchala*

*Gandhara*

# Rise of Mahajanpada

Map

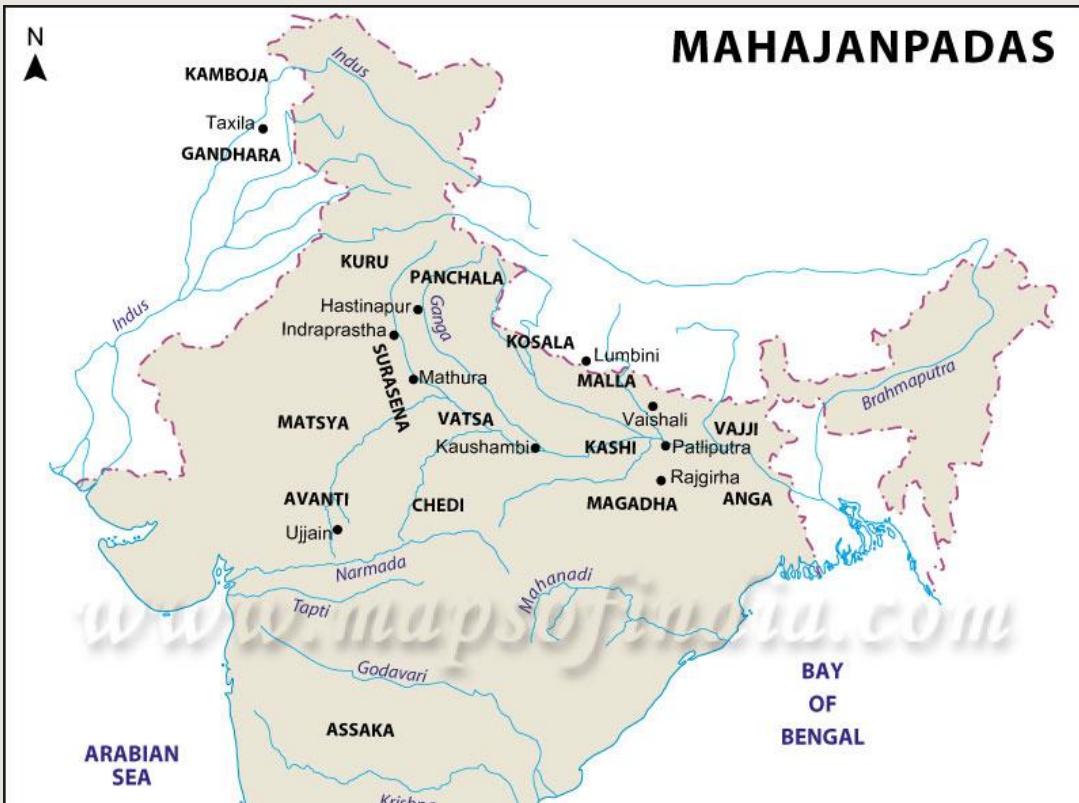


# Rise of Mahajanpada

## Map

Republic→

- (1) the Sakyas of Kapilavastu,
- (2) the Lichchhavis of Vaisali,
- (3) the Mallas of Pava,
- (4) the Mallas of Kusinagar,
- (5) the Koliyas of Ramagrama,
- (6) the Bhaggas of Sumsumasa,
- (7) the Moriyas of Pippalivahana,
- (8) the Kalamas of Kesaputta,
- (9) the Videhas of Mithila, and
- (10) the Nayas (Jnatrikas) of Kundalagrama near Vaisali



# Rise of Mahajanpada

## Map

The Mallas were divided into two branches.

The **first branch ruled Pava** and the other ruled from Kusinagar.

Incidentally, Mahavira breathed his last in **Pava**.

The **second place** also became famous as Lord Buddha achieved *parinirvana* there.

*The republic of the Mallas prospered till it was **annexed to the Magadhan empire** during the reign of Ajatasatru.*



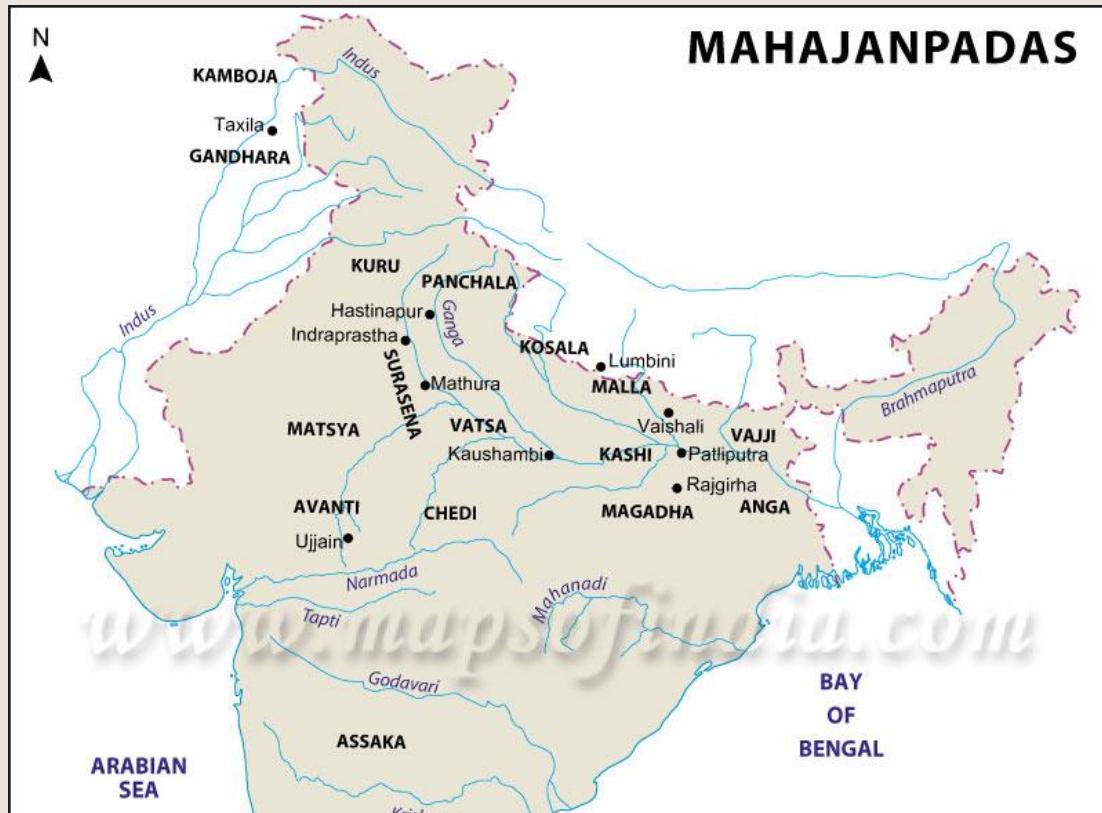
# Rise of Mahajanpada

## Map

**Sakyas** was situated on the borders of India and Nepal.

King Virudhaka, son of Prasenjit, attacked the republic and annexed it to Kosala kingdom.

During this political upheaval, a large number of Sakyas were cruelly annihilated



# Rise of Mahajanpada

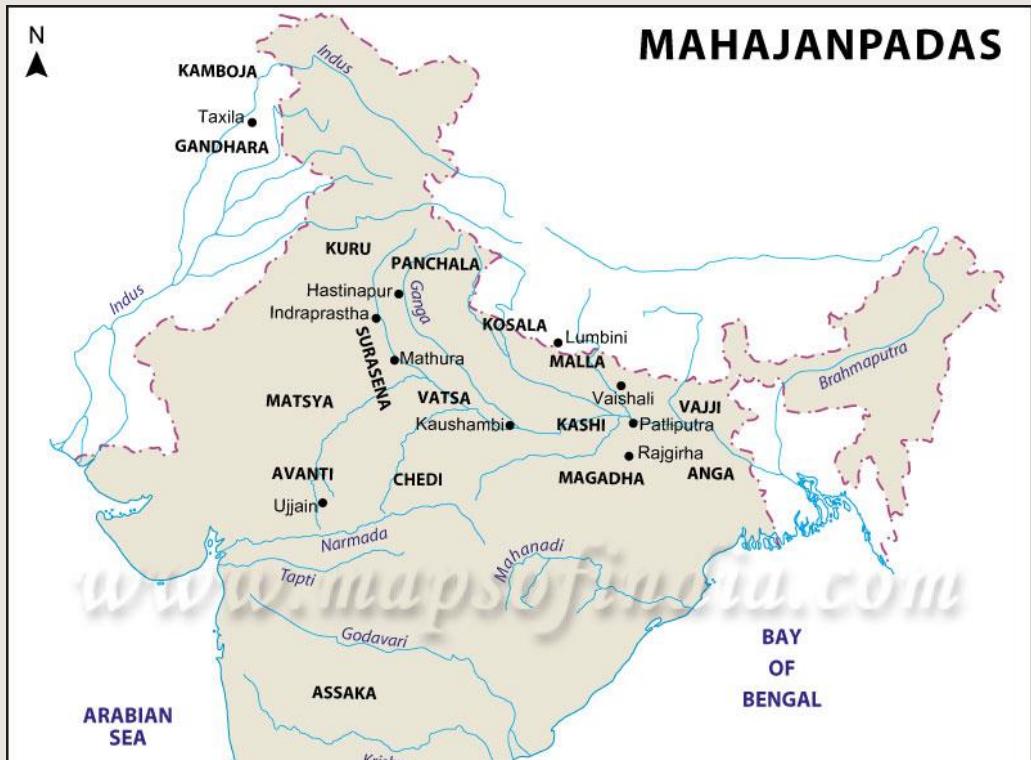
## Map

The Lichchhavis of Vaisali

dauntless and war-loving people.

Vardhamana Mahavira's Mother Trishla belonged to the licchavis

Ajatasatru's →territorial gain ultimately resulted in the loss of their freedom. the contest continued for fifteen years and Ajatasatru had to pay heavily in terms of men and materials before overpowering them and annexing the territory.



# Rise of Mahajanpada

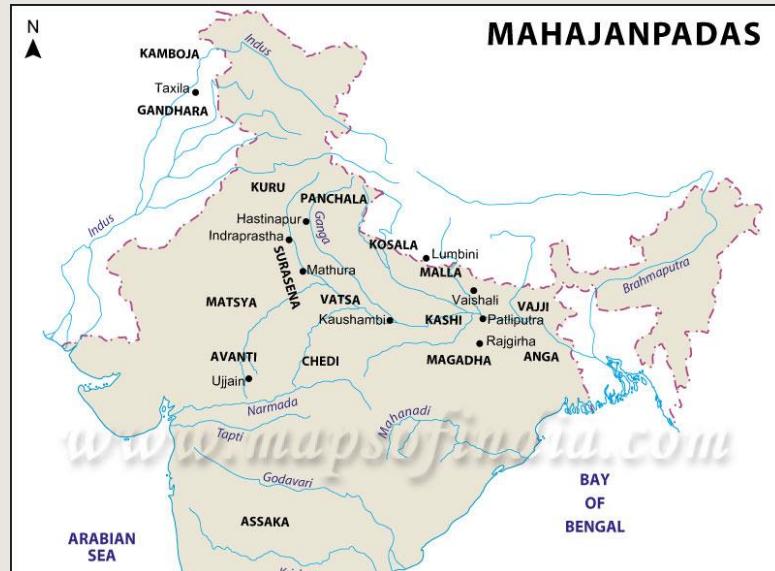
## Anga

Champa (capital)  
Confluence of Ganga & Champa rivers  
Padmavati, Daughter of Champa king joined Mahavir's sangha

Important trade route,  
Kind of water access  
Trade upto SE Asia

## Malla

Part of Gana Sangha  
Kusinara and Pava  
Buddha's last place, when alive  
Mahaparinirvana  
Important place for stupa



# Rise of Mahajanpada

## Cheti or Chedi

Shuktimati (capital)

King Shishupala→ Mentioned in Purana  
ally of Jarasandha of  
Magadha and Duryodhana of Kuru

Shisupala Vadh by Krishna  
During Rajsuya ceremony of Yudhisthira

## Kuru

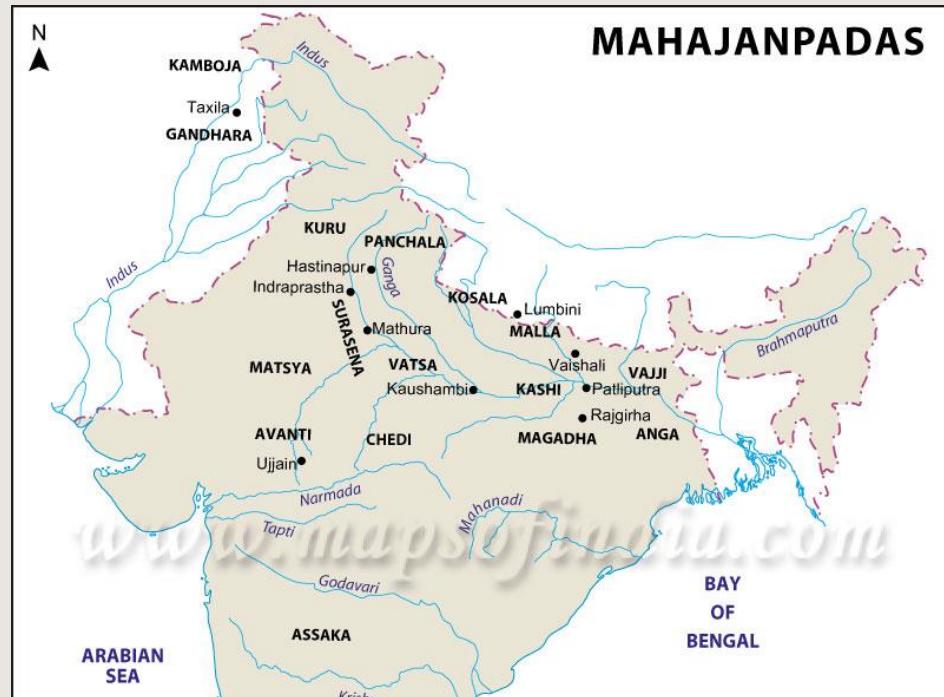
Indraprastha (capital)

## Mahabharata

## Panchala

Ahichchhatra→ Nr Bareliy

Kampilya→ Farukabad



# Rise of Mahajanpada

## Matsya

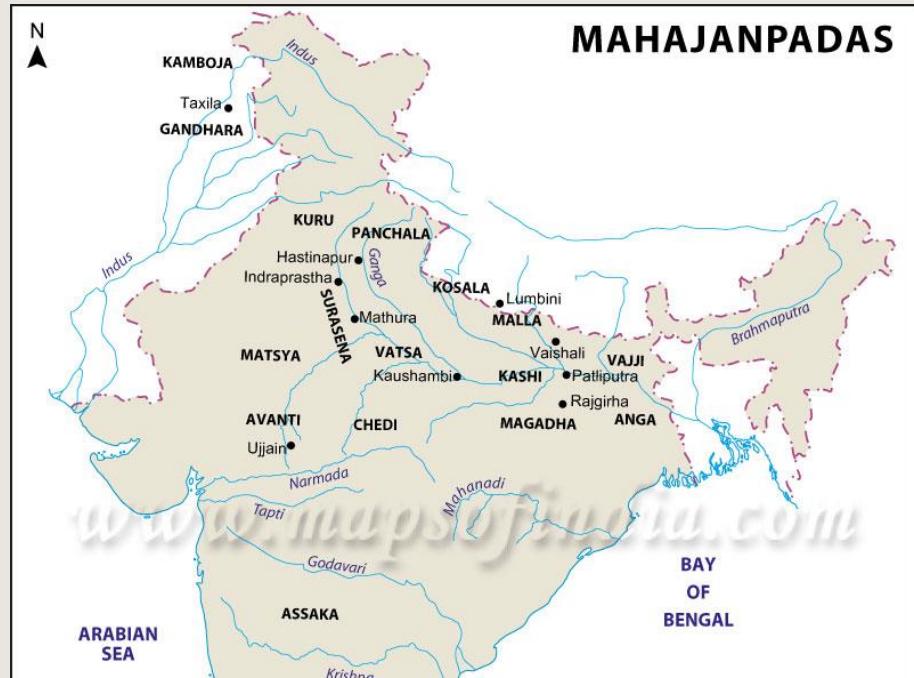
Viratanagara (capital → Bairat)  
King Virata founder

## Shurarena

Mathura (Capital)  
King avantipura, disciple of Buddha

## Gandhara

Takshashila/Taxila  
King: Pushkarasarin  
Behistun Inscription



# Rise of Mahajanpada

## Kamboj

Pooncha (Capital)

Trade route → Uttarpatha

Known for horses

## Ashavaka/Assaka

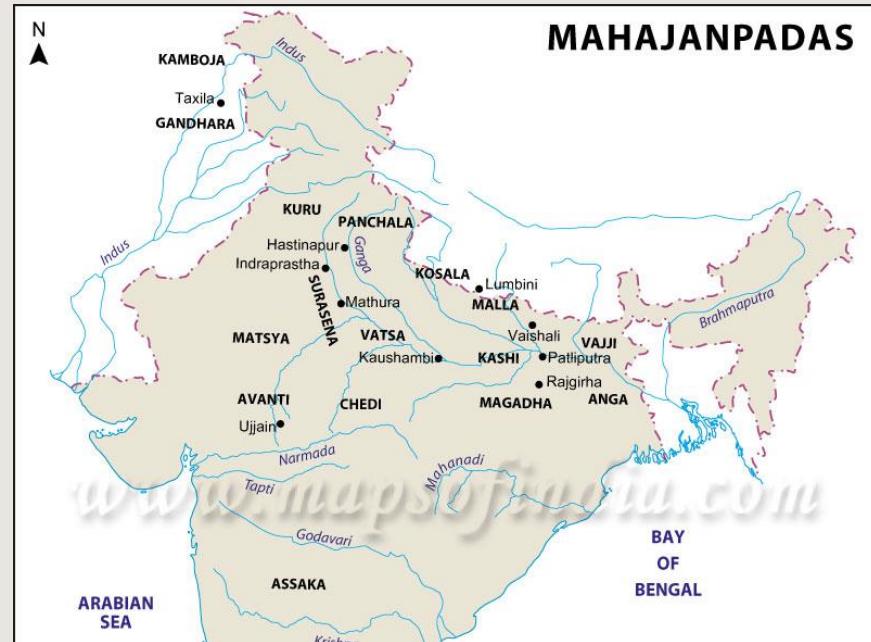
(banks of Godavari and Manjari)

Potali (Capital)

Location at Dakshin Patha

Only mahajapada located in the south of the

Vindhya



## Mahajanapada

### Gana-Sanghas (Chiefdoms and Oligarchies)

chief office was not hereditary

*Ganapati* or *Ganaraja*

Functioning by aristocratic council

leading Kshatriya

families and the authority structure of *ganas*

*ganas* were located in or near

the Himalayan foothills in eastern India

corporate aspect of government

smaller geographical areas

Representative government

Discussion, debate and voting @ assembly hall

Voting was done with the pieces of wood

known as *salakas* and *salaka-gahapaka*

Liberal → unorthodox views and more open to individualistic or independent opinion

Mahavira → Vajji

Buddha → Sakya

### Kingdoms

centralised

Government

King Sovereign

dynasty with hereditary succession

fertile alluvial tracts of the Ganga valley

king was advised and assisted by ministers

Advisory councils such as *Parishad* and *Sabha*

concept of 'divinity of king'

Brahmanical

political, social and

religious theory

## Mahajanapada

### Gana-Sanghas (Chiefdoms and Oligarchies)

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*Ganapati* or *Ganaraja*

Functioning by aristocratic council  
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Voting was done with the pieces of wood  
known as *salakas* and *salaka-gahapaka*

Liberal → unorthodox views and more open to  
individualistic or independent opinion

Mahavira → Vajji

Buddha → Sakya

ruling clans were differentiated from non-*kshatriyas*  
members were also referred to as *rajas*, *raja-kulas* or  
consecrated *kshatriyas*

*Mallas* had five hundred *rajas*,  
*the Vrijji* confederacy boasted of seven thousand  
seven hundred and seven,  
*eligible to sit in the Vrijji assembly which met in the*  
*assembly hall (santhagara).*

and the Chedis had sixty thousand

administration of the Licchavis which was more than  
rudimentary

# Rise of Mahajanpada

course of time

small and weak kingdoms

submitted to the stronger rulers                           got eliminated

mid 6th century B.C.,                                   only four kingdoms

Vatsa

Avanti

Kosala

Magadha

# Rise of Mahajanpada

## Vatsa

Location @ Yamuna

Capital→ Kausambi (nr. Allahbad)

popular ruler→ Udayana

matrimonial alliances

Anga

Avanti

Magadha

After Udayana died, Udayana's son and successor, Bedhi Kumara, was a weak and an imbecile ruler  
reign of Palaka  
state annexed by Avanti

# Rise of Mahajanpada

## Avanti

Capital → Ujjain

river Vetravati divided Avanti into north and south.

lifetime of Buddha, Chanda Pradyota Mahasena was ruling Avanti

matrimonial alliances

Vasavadatta, (daughter of  
Udayana, Vatsa)

Weak successors

rulers of Magadha annexed it

# Rise of Mahajanpada

## Kosala

Capital → Ayodhya

popular ruler → King Prasenajit

highly educated

matrimonial alliances

## Magadha

Sister was married to Bimbisara

Prasenajit married the daughter of Bimbisara

After Prasenajit died, Prasenjit, his son Vidudabha succeeded him  
State merged into Magadha

# Rise of Mahajanpada

Magadha

powerful and prosperous

Capital → Rajgir

became the nerve centre

Q. Why Magadha?

endowed by nature

geographical advantages

and strategic advantages

position between the upper and  
lower part of the Gangetic valley

# Rise of Mahajanpada

## Magadha

Capital→ Ragjir

Q. Why Magadha?

fertile soil

Agricultural growth

Revenue to state

iron ores→ near Rajgir

copper and iron→ Gaya

centre of the highways of trade

Enterprising Rulers

Large Army→ Use of Elephants

# Rise of Mahajanpada

## Magadha

Capital→ Ragjir

## Dynasties

1. Haryanka dynasty
2. Sisunaga dynasty
3. Nanda dynasty
4. Mauryas→ From Mahajanpada to Empire

# Rise of Mahajanpada

## Magadha

1. Haryanka dynasty

**Bimbisara (546 - 494 B.C.)**

matrimonial alliances

married Kosaladevi (Sister of  
Prasenjit→Kosala)

married Chellana, Licchavi  
family of Vaisali

Khema of the royal house of Madra in central  
Punjab

# Rise of Mahajanpada

## Magadha

1. Haryanka dynasty

**Bimbisara (546 - 494 B.C.)**

expeditions                  added more territories

defeated Brahmadatta of Anga

friendly relations with Avanti

contemporary of both Vardhamana Mahavira  
and Gautama Buddha

# Rise of Mahajanpada

## Magadha

1. Haryanka dynasty

### Ajatasatru (494 - 462 B.C.)

remarkable for his military conquests

Fought against → Kosala and Vaisali

follower of Jainism

realised the strategic importance  
of the small village, Pataligrama

fortified it → Pataliputra (in future)

# Rise of Mahajanpada

Magadha

1. Haryanka dynasty

**Ajatasatru (494 - 462 B.C.)**

follower of Jainism

Later on, embraced Buddhism

met Gautama Buddha

Depicted @ sculptures of Barhut

constructed several *chaityas* and *viharas*

First Buddhist Council at Rajagriha

# Rise of Mahajanpada

## Magadha

1. Haryanka dynasty

## **Udayin**

new capital at Pataliputra

Ganges and the Son

After Udayin→ weak rulers

Saisunaga dynasty came to power

# Rise of Mahajanpada

Magadha

2. Saisunaga dynasty

defeated the king of Avanti

After Saisunaga→ successor was Kakavarman or Kalasoka

Kalasoka

second Buddhist Council @  
Vaishali

killed by the founder of the Nanda  
dynasty

# Rise of Mahajanpada

Magadha

3. Nandas dynasty

scaled new heights

great empire builder

well-knit and vast empire

Popular ruler→ Mahapadma Nanda

uprooted the *kshatriya* dynasties in north

Assumed Title→ *ekarat*

**Described as annatakula in Buddhist literature**

Puranas→ conquests made by  
Mahapadma

Hathigumpha inscription→conquest of  
Kalinga

# Rise of Mahajanpada

Magadha

3. Nandas dynasty

Q. Decline??

Mahapadma Nanda→

succeeded by his eight sons

last Nanda ruler→ Dhana Nanda

Mentioned in Sangam  
Title→*Ahananuru*

powerful army

enormous wealth

Alexander invaded India

flourishing state of agriculture

Oppressive way of tax collection

Chandragupta Maurya and Kautilya→popular movement against the Nanda rule

## **Foreign Invasions→**

- 1. Persians**
  
- 2. Greeks**

## **Persian Invasions:**

### **Cyrus (588–530 BC) of Persia.**

conquered Anatolia and Babylonia upto Egypt

first foreign conqueror who led an expedition and entered India.

All Indian tribes to the west of the Indus right up to the Kabul region submitted to

Cyrus and paid him tribute.

Received tribute from the Gandhara and Hindukush people

He destroyed the city of Capisa(North of Kabul).

**Cambyses (530–522 BC)** undertook the policy of conquest but did not follow the

progressive policy adopted by his father.

### **Darius I (522–486 BC),**

the grandson of Cyrus,

Mention by Herodotous

**Darius I (522–486 BC),**

the grandson of Cyrus,

conquered the Indus valley in 518 BC.

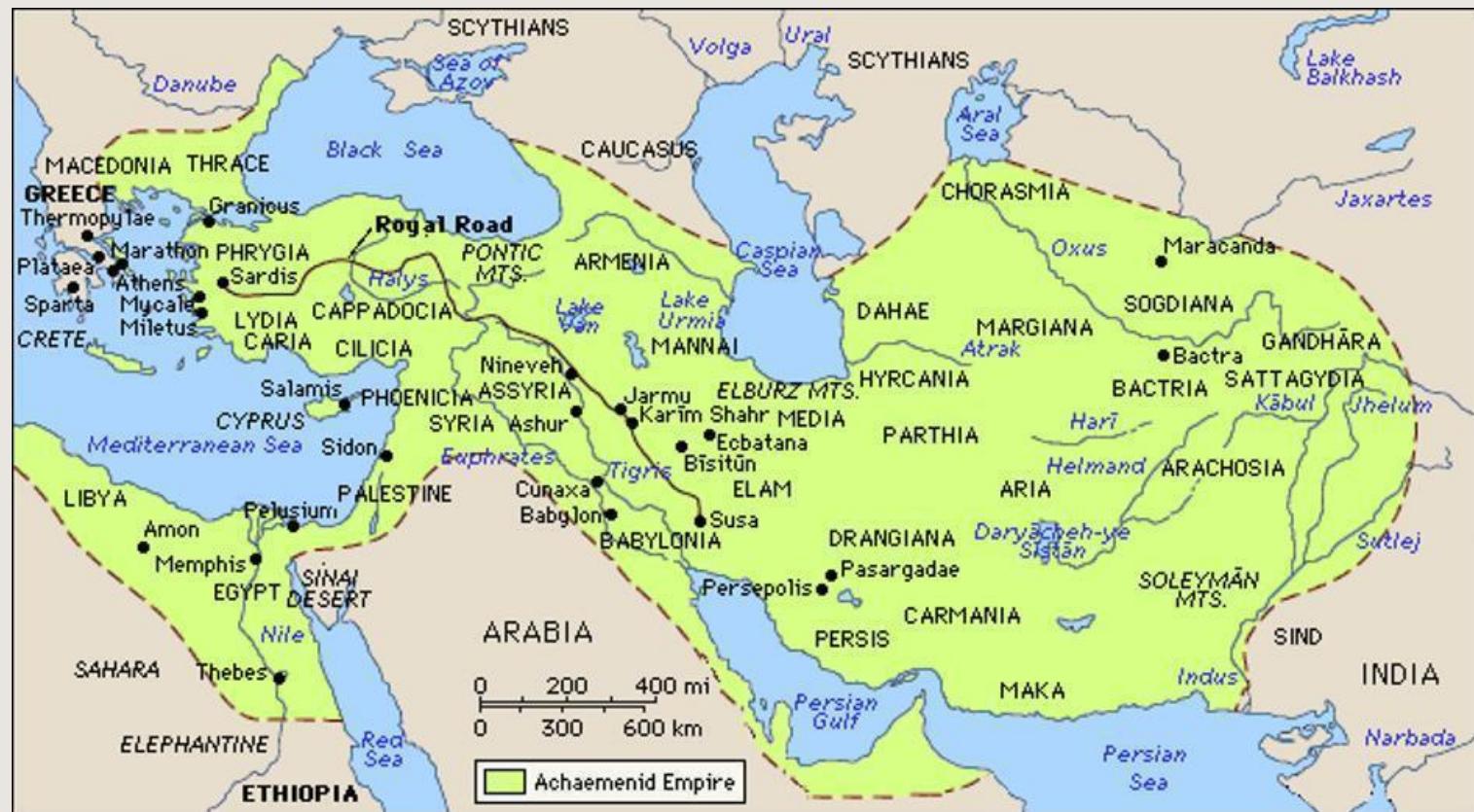
Mention by Herodotus → India was the twentieth satrapy of Darius.

Darius sent a naval expedition under Skylasto explore the Indus.

Sind and a portion of the Punjab lying east of the Indus formed a part of his Indian conquest.

paid a tribute of 360 talents of gold, more than 28 provinces put together, 1/3rd of the total revenue of Iran

This portion continued to be a part of the Indian possession of Xerxes, even in the later period



## **Xerxes (465–456 BC)**

utilised his Indian provinces to build formidable contingents.

Indian soldiers sent to Greece to fight for the king .

Mention by Herodotous.

## **Darius III**

Last king when Alexander invaded

Also took help from Indian soldiers to fight Alexander.

But couldn't control the region.

Finally got defeated, the region fell under the Alexander's Army.

## **Foreign Invasion**

1. Persian Invasion

Indo-Iranian commerce

### **Q. Impact of Persian invasion?**

ground for Alexander's invasion

Alexander's invasion □ Weakened the Persian control over India

Use of Indian Soldiers by the Persian Kings

use of the Kharoshthi script □ Asoka's edicts

Bell Shaped capitals

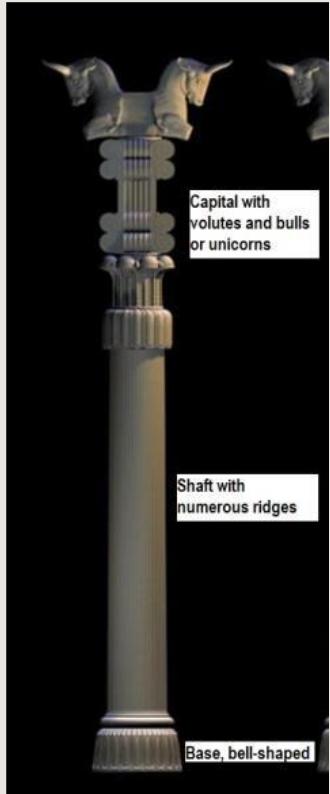
Persian art □ Maurayan Pillars & Sculptures

issuing edicts by Asoka

Introduction of Sigloid& Deltoid Coins

Expansionist policy also attributed to the Persians

Culture □ Chandragupta Maurya copied Persian hair style (Courtsey □ Megasthenes)



## Foreign Invasion- 2. Greek Invasion

Alexander's Invasion of India 327-325 B.C.E



यद्यपि भारत पर सिकन्दर के आक्रमण के दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों के पुनर्गूल्यांकन की आवश्यकता है, अनेक विद्वानों ने सिकन्दर को 'महान' माना है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

A number of scholars considered Alexander as 'The Great', although long term impacts of Alexander's invasion on India need to be re-evaluated. Comment. 15

*UPSC CSE 2020- Optional*

## **Foreign Invasion- 2. Greek Invasion**

Alexander's Invasion of India 327-325 B.C.E

Conquered Persia by 330 BCE □ Defeating Darius III

### **Q. Causes for Invasion?**

writings of Greek author □ fabulous wealth of India

interest in geographical enquiry

Believed □ eastern side of India □ Expansion of Sea



## Alexander's Invasion of India:

First Invasion □ the Persians,

Second Invasion □ the Greeks fourth century BC.

Alexander's Invasion(327 BCE)

How he came to power?

334 BCE □ ascended the throne of Macedonia after the death of his father Philip in 334 BC.

329 BCE □ conquered the whole of Persia stretching from Asia Minor to Afghanistan.

327BCE □ crossed the Hindukush in May Month and.

Alexander sent two generals □ **Hephaestian and Perdiccas** in advance with the bulk of his army to invade India.

By Dec 327 BCE/ Jan 326 BCE □ crossed Khyber pass □ built a bridge over the Indus.

Meanwhile, Alexander was busy in consolidating his position in the newly conquered territories.

## **Political conditions @ time of invasion ?**

On the eve of Alexander's invasion,

**several petty chiefs and independent kings** were ruling the north and north-west India.

wasting of energy and resources in internecine **quarrels and domestic feuds**.

**Animosity** between the local rulers

Taxila (Ambhi)

Snarajya(Puskalavati)

Kophaios(Kabul)

Asarvajit

Saisgupta

They were helping Alexander

Poros

Abhisaras

Malwas □ Almost killed Alexander

Ksudrakas

Maskavatio r Massaga



## **Political conditions@ time of invasion ?**

On the eve of Alexander's invasion,

**several petty chiefs and independent kings** were ruling the north and north-west India.

wasting of energy and resources in internecine **quarrels and domestic feuds**.

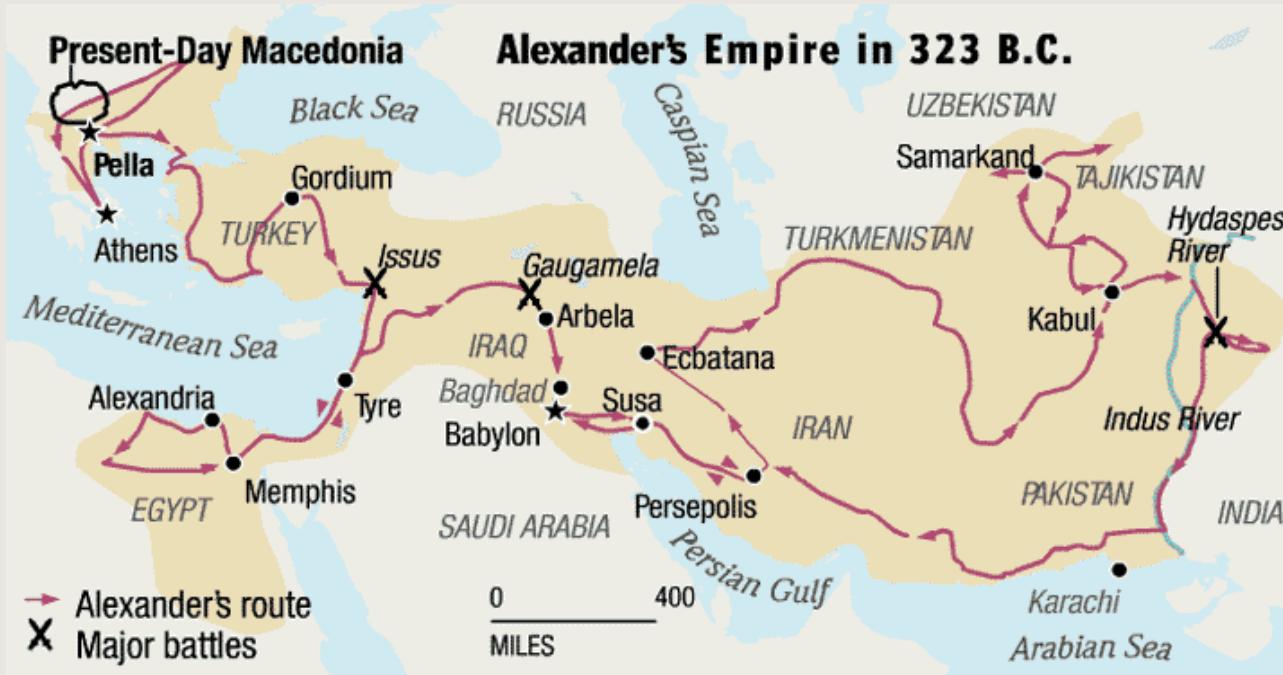
**Animosity** between the rulers of Taxila and Paurava

Taxila kings send his **son Ambhi** to Bactria to assure support to Alexander

Alexander crossed the Indus with the help of a bridge of boats built at Und or Ohind, about ten miles upstream of Attock.

courteously received by Ambhi, the ruler of Taxila

Alexander message to Porus to submit, who refused and prepared for a showdown.



## Showdown→ Alexander Vs. Porus

### BATTLE OF HYDAPSSES

Alexander arrived with his troops at the banks of Hydapses (Jhelum/Vitasta ).

The river was already in spate → a halt had to be made for several weeks.

Alexander→ crossed the river in dark and took Porus by surprise.

A fierce battle was fought on the plains of the Karsī.

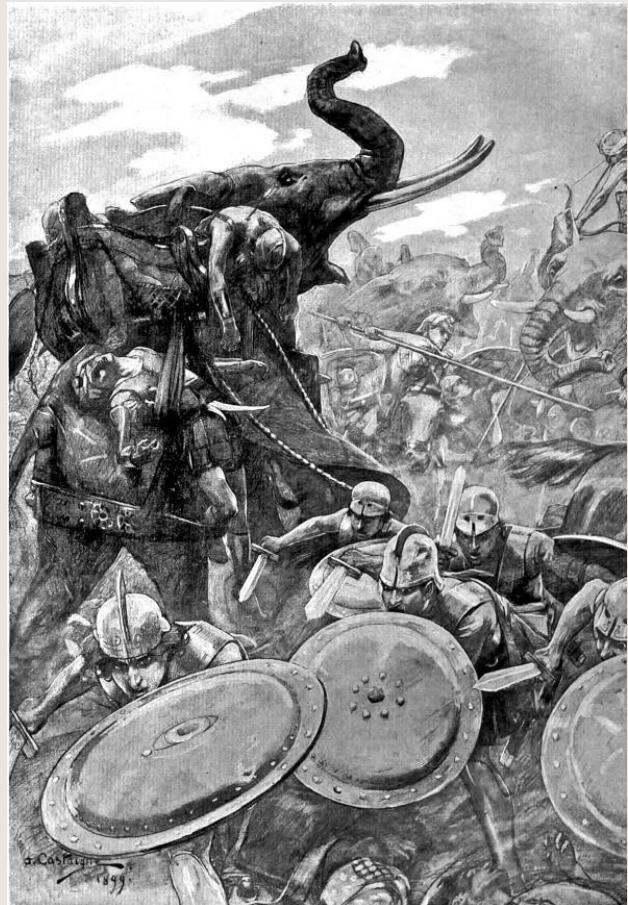
Porus himself displayed unprecedented courage, but he lost the battle.

About twelve thousand soldiers were killed and six thousand were taken prisoners.

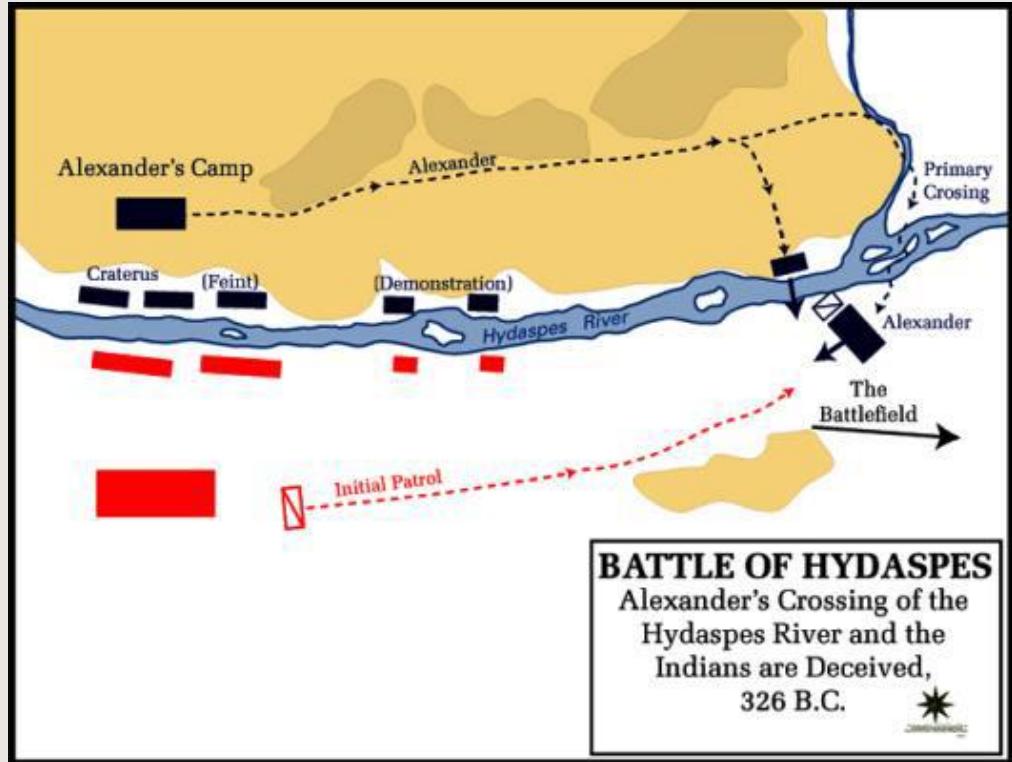
The wounded Porus was persuaded to surrender. But didn't give up.

Alexander→ admired Porus' independent spirit.

granted Porus his own kingdom but also enlarged it by adding a state of larger dimension.







## **What next?**

Alexander advanced eastwards crossing the Jhelum.

He defeated the Glansaior Glankanikoi□ProcededFurther.

crossed the Akesines(Chenab) and the Hydraotes(Ravi)

Fought against king Sanbhut□

annexed Sangala, the capital of the Kathaioi(Kathas).

advanced towards the bank of the Beas

Planning to annex Magadha.-

Reaction from Soldiers□ fatigued soldiers refused to cross the river.

## But why?

Hardship of prolonged campaigns

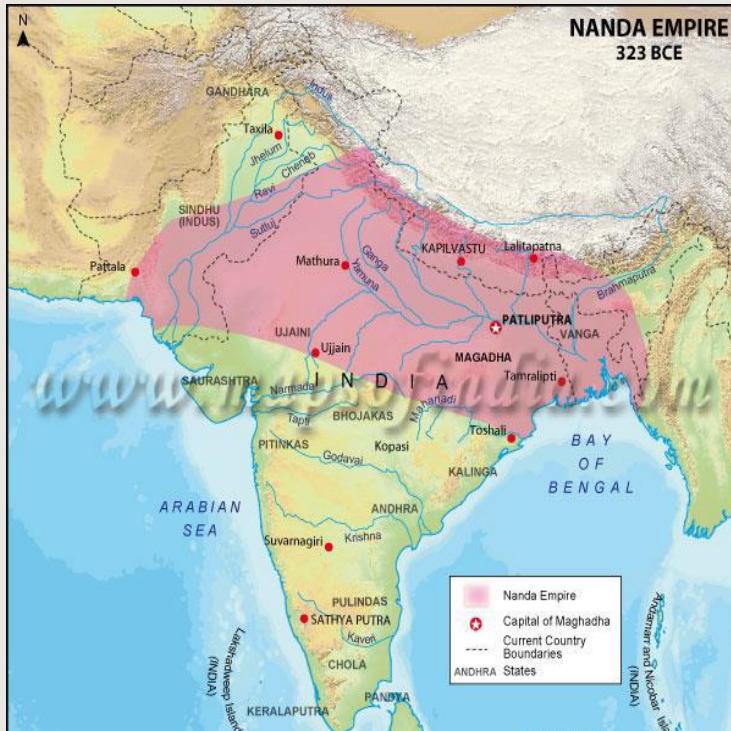
isolation from homes had certainly made them keen to return to their homeland.

Soldiers  learnt that beyond the Beas  a strong state existed could not be subdued so easily.

The Nanda's had an army of 8000 horses, 200000 infantry, 6000 elephants, 8000 war chariots to persuade his soldiers to take up the new venture.

Therefore, ordered Retreat.

Before going  **erected 12 huge stone altars on northern bank of Beas.**



## Q.Retreat of Alexander ?

Retreat □ October 326 BC down the Jhelum and the Indus.  
Tough to return.

Gureillawarfare by local kings chiefs  
attacked and harassed the tired and retreating columns.

Beating back and destroying the upstarts, Alexander reached Patala at the head of the Indus delta.

divided his army into two.

- 1.dispatched by sea under the command of Nearchus.
- 2.Land Route. Via Iran

After reaching Babylon (modern Baghdad), he fell seriously ill and died in June 323 BC at the age of thirty-three only.



## **Foreign Invasion**

### ***Q. Impact???***

#### **2. Greek Invasion**

encouraged political unification of NW India

ancient Europe came into close contact with ancient India

Rise of the Mauryas □ Chandragupta Maurya

Controlled the region of NW India, after defeating Seleucus Nicator

Valuable geographical and historical/ chronological accounts of ancient Indian history

Gives us historiography

Mention about Jain saints wandering around Indus

Indo-Greek contacts

***Megasthenes***

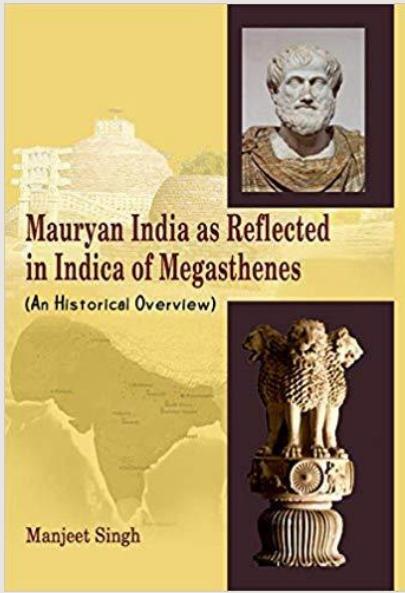
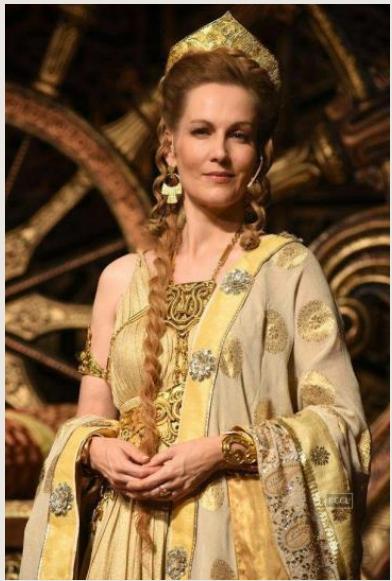
Alexander ordered 2 lakh oxen to be sent to Macedonia

facilities for trade & commerce

Opening up four distinct lines of communication —  
three by land and one by sea

Art & Culture □ Gandhara Art

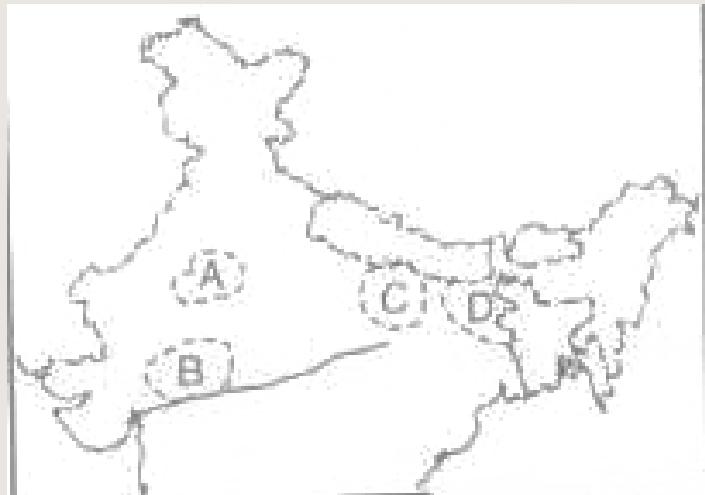
Society □ Cultural exchanges



## Question UPSC Pre 1997

Q. The following map shows four of the sixteen Mahajanpadas that existed in ancient India:  
The places marked A,B,C and D respectively are

- a. Surasena, Cedi, Kosala, Magadha
- b. Suresena, Avanti, Vatsa, Magadha
- c. Matsya, Cedi, Kosala, Anga
- d. Matsya, Avanti, Vatsa, Anga



## Question UPSC Pre 1999

Q. Which one of the following was initially the most powerful city state of India in the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C.?

- a. Gandhar
- b. Kamboj
- c. Kashi
- d. Magadh

## Question UPSC Pre 2005

Q. Who among the following was not a contemporary of the other three?

- a. Bimbisara
- b. Gautama Buddha
- c. Milinda
- d. Prasenjit

## Question UPSC Pre 2000

Q. Which one of the following dynasties was ruling over North India at the time of Alexander's invasion?

- a. Nanda
- b. Maurya
- c. Sunga
- d. Kanya

## Question UPSC Pre 2003

Consider the following statements:

1. Vardhaman Mahavira's mother was the daughter of Lichchhavi chief Chetaka
2. Gautama Buddha's mother was a princess from the Koshalan dynasty
3. Parshvanatha, the twenty-third Tirthankara, belonged to Benaras

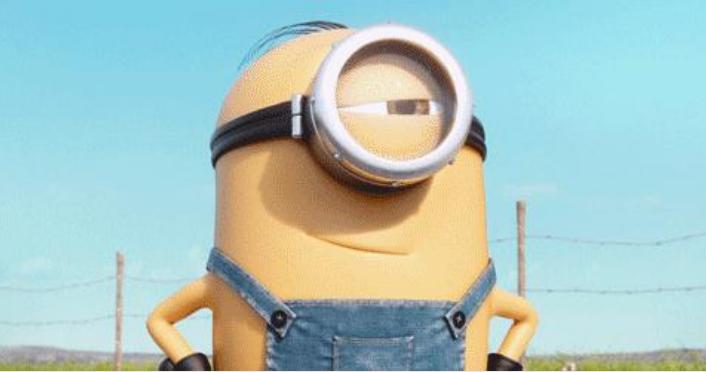
Which of these statements is/are correct?

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| (a) Only 1  | (b) Only 2     |
| (c) 2 and 3 | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |

## Question UPSC Pre 2006

Q. Between which of the following was the ancient town of Takshashila located?

- a. Indus and Jhelum
- b. Jhelum and Chenab
- c. Chenab and Ravi
- d. Ravi and Beas



# THANKS!

SUBSCRIBE



## **HARSHAVARDHAN & CHALUKYA**

**Presented by - Pratik Nayak**



## About Me

Seven Years Experience online & offline teaching

BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

Cleared GPSC, Worked at Govt. of Gujarat

**Sources of Reading-**  
Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint  
Running notes of the class

**Comprehensive Coverage-**  
Prelims + Mains  
Previous Years Questions

**Rule of the Class-**

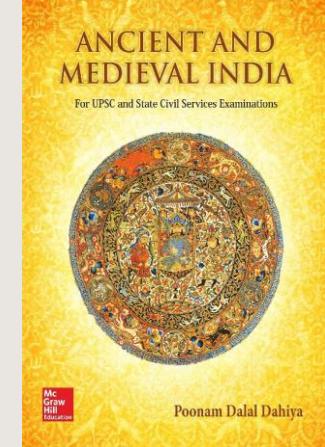
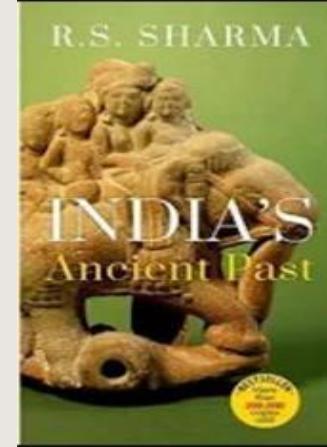
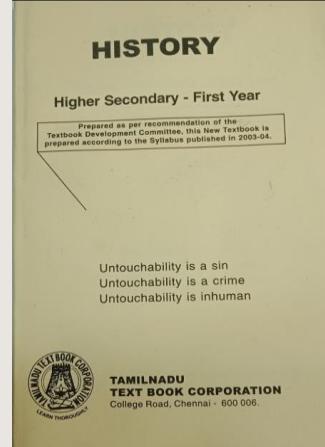
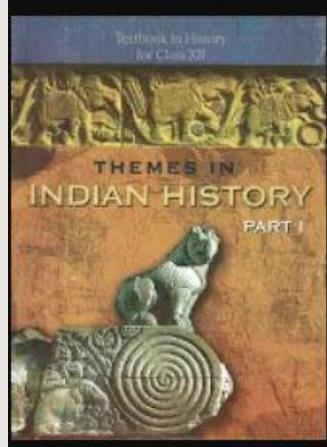
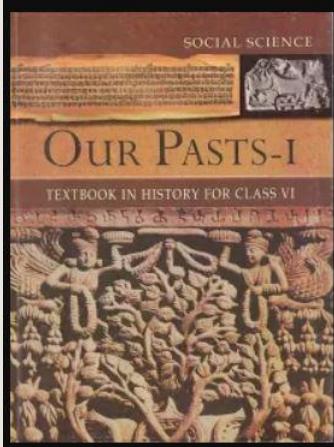
**Thematic Understanding is Important**  
**Analysis is Important**  
**Facts needs to be read from the Reference Books**  
**Make Running notes during the classes**

**Doubts will be taken after the topic is completed**  
**Please don't comment unnecessarily during the live class- else you will be blocked**  
**Get yourself a pen-paper, scribble down important facts**



- **What to read ?**
- **NEW NCERT- Std 6 & Std 12 +**
- **TN Board or RS Sharma or McGraw hill**

- **Sources of Reading-**
- **Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint**
- **Running notes of the class**



# Understanding History

Pre Historic India- Stone Age  
(Origin to 10000 BCE)

Indus Valley Civilisation – 2500  
BCE- 1600 BCE)

Aryans & Vedic Age (1500  
BCE-600 BCE)

Mahajanapda- Foreign Invasions  
Buddhism & Jainism

]} 600 BCE-350 BCE

Mauryan Age (325-185 BCE)

Post Mauryan India (200 BCE-300CE)

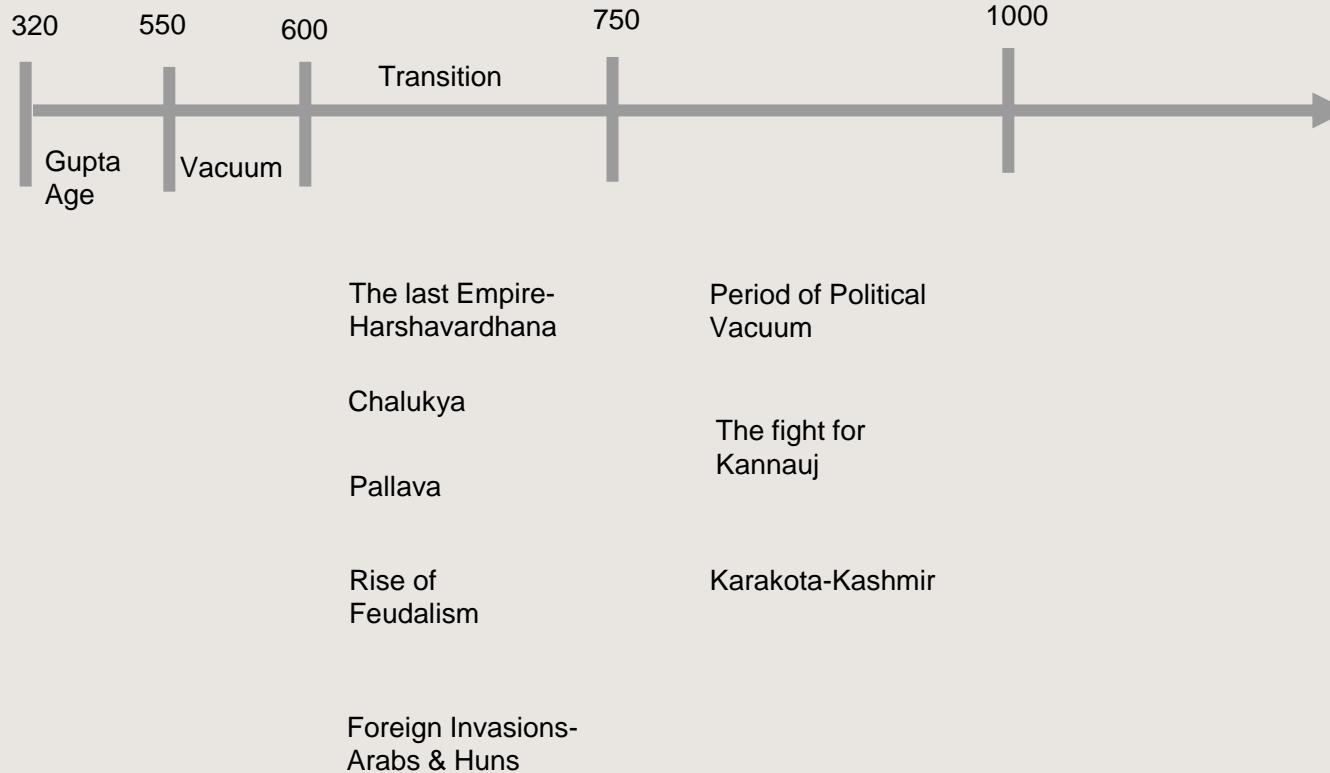
Gupta Age (320-550CE)

Post Gupta-(600-750 CE)  
Harsha, Chalukya & Pallava

Early Medieval ( 750-1000 CE, 1000-1200  
CE)

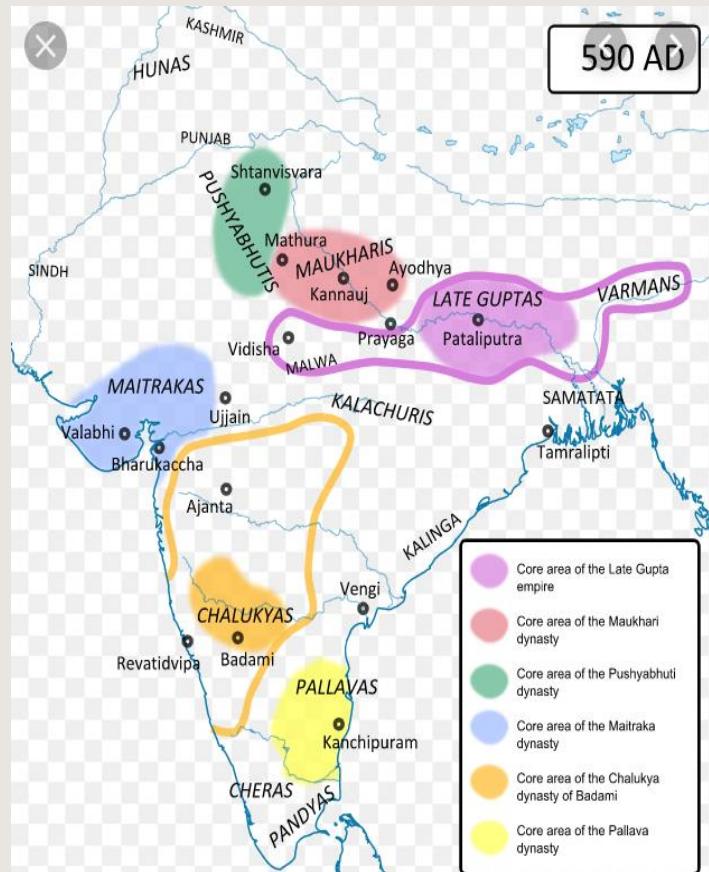


## Post Gupta Age (600-750)



# POST GUPTA (600-750 CE)

- Political Transition taking place
- Period between 550-600 CE & 600-750 CE
- Changes in the Political Structure
- Maukhari → Kannauj
- Pushyabhut → Thanesar
- Maitraka → Gujarat
- Gauda → Bengal
- Varman → Assam
- Kalachuri → Central India
- Chalukya → Deccan & KA
- Pallava → Kanchi
- Pandya → Madurai

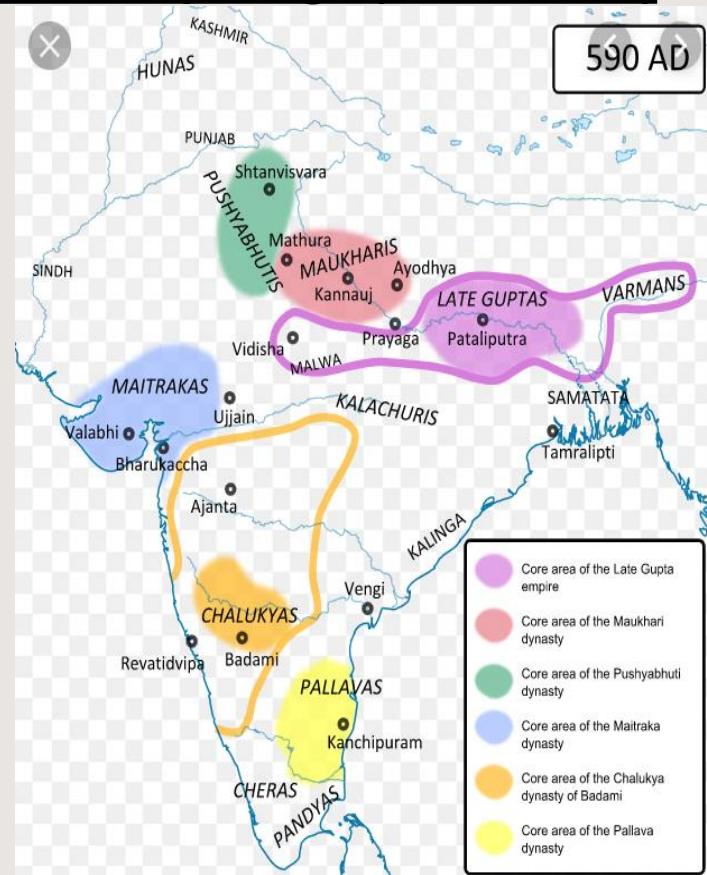


## Post Gupta Age (600-750 CE)

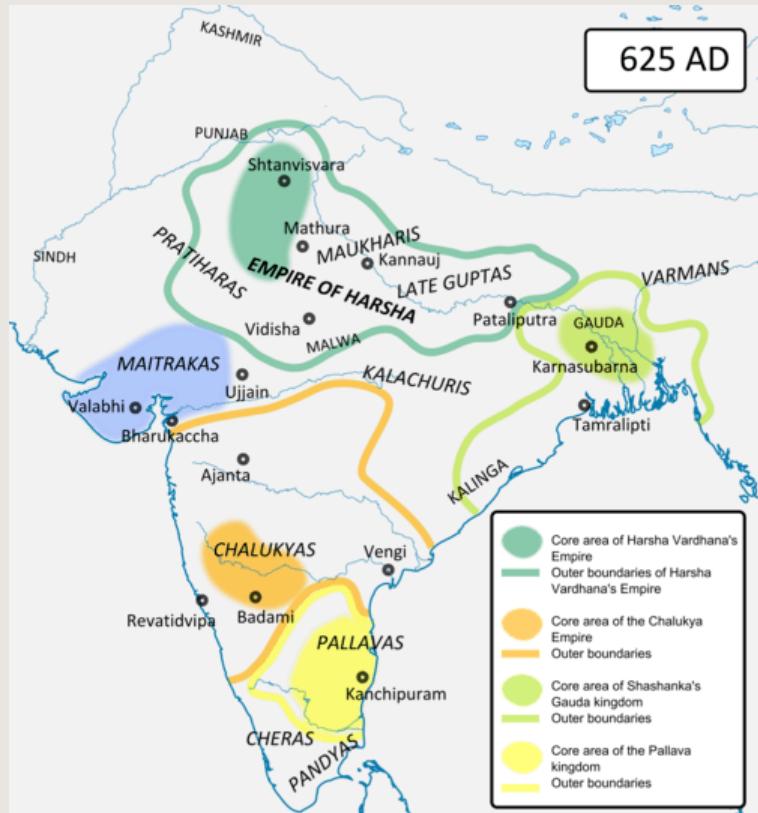
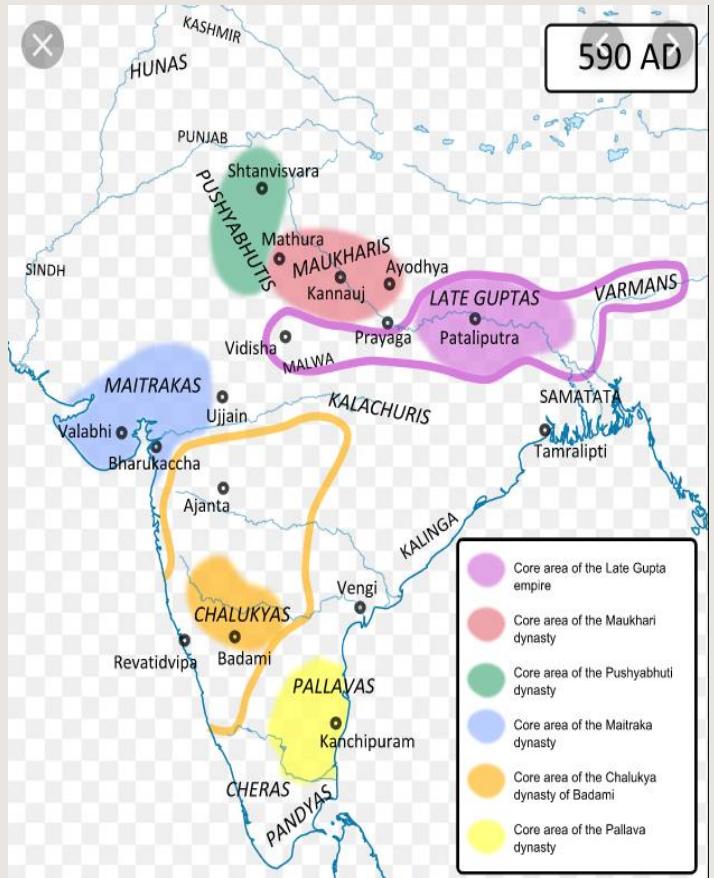
Foreign Invasion-  
Central Asia→ Huns

The rise of the  
Feudal Chiefs

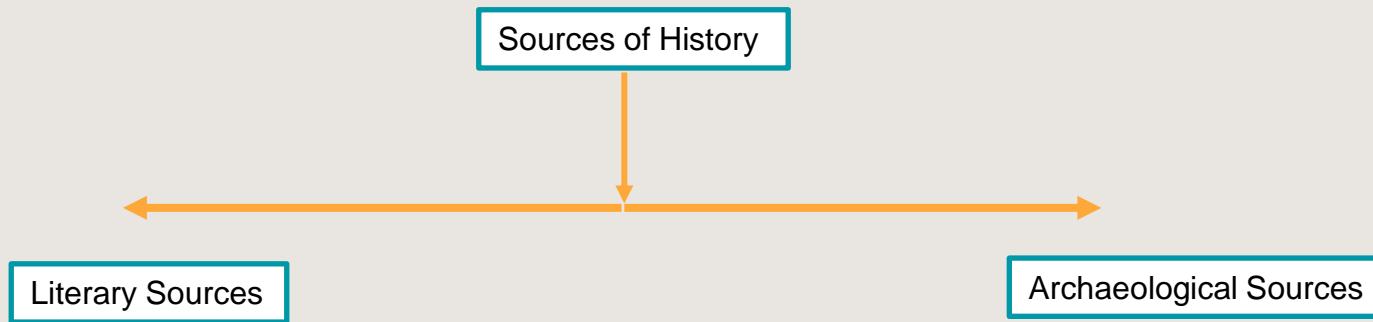
Foreign Invasion-  
West Asia- Arabs-  
Mohammed bin  
Qasim



## **Origin & Political History of the HARSHA ?**

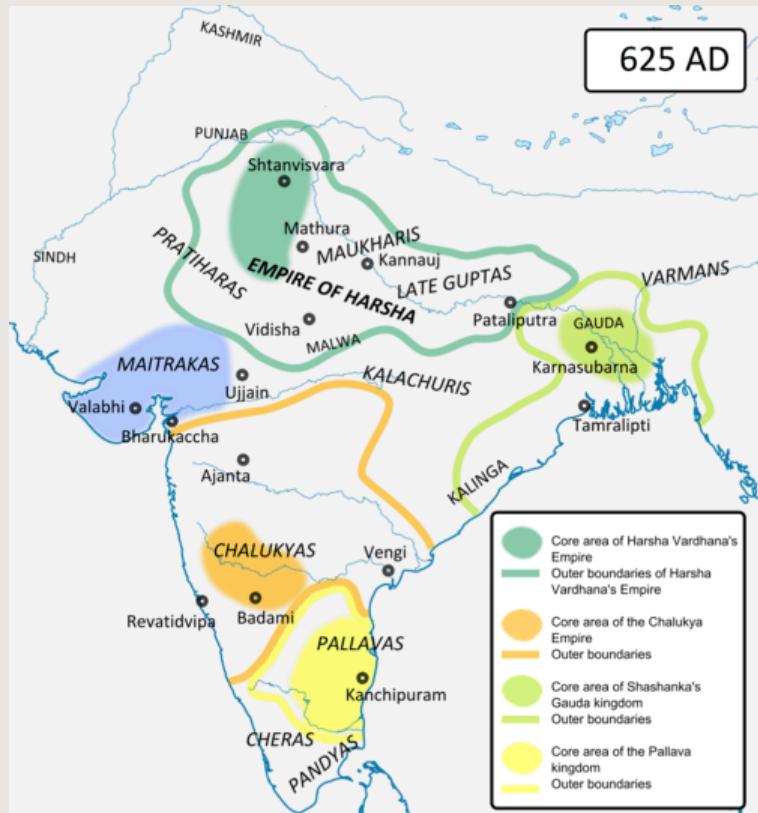


# HARSHA

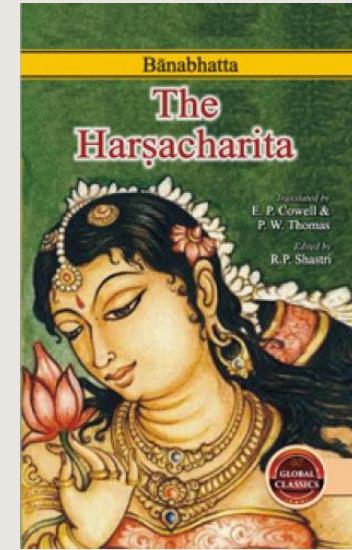
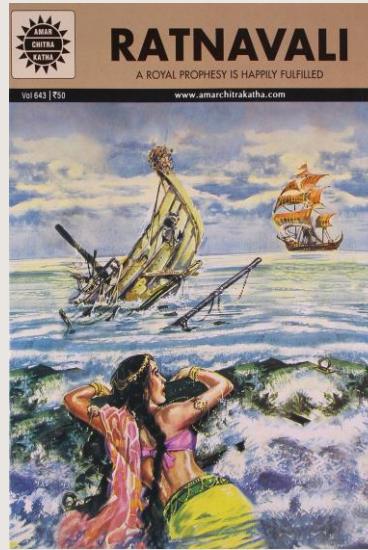
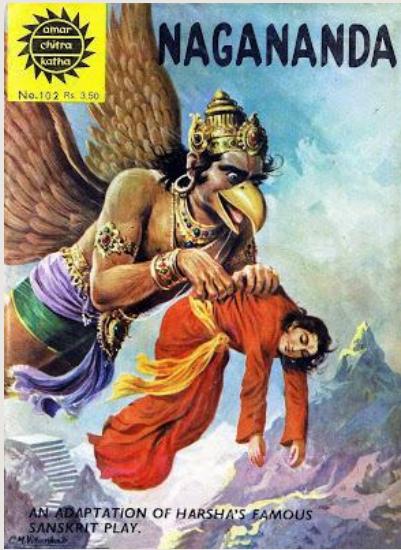


# HARSHAVARDHAN

- Harsha- From Thanesar to Kannauj
- How he came to power?
- Features of Harsha's administration
- Hieun Tsang→ Si Yu Ki
- Kannauj Assembly
- Prayagraj Sabha
- Sources→  
Harshacharita→ Banabhatta
- Harsha→ Ratnavali, Nagananda,  
Priyadarshika
- copper plate inscription  
Madhuban & Banskhera



# HARSHA



# HARSHA

## How the Harsha Came to power ?

- **Prabhakar Vardhana** (around mid-6th century CE)
- Feudatory of the Guptas
- marital alliances with the Maukhari of Kanyakubja/Kannauj
  - daughter Rajyashri to the Maukharji ruler Grahavarman
  - elder son Rajya Vardhana came to power, but was killed by Shasanka (Bengal)

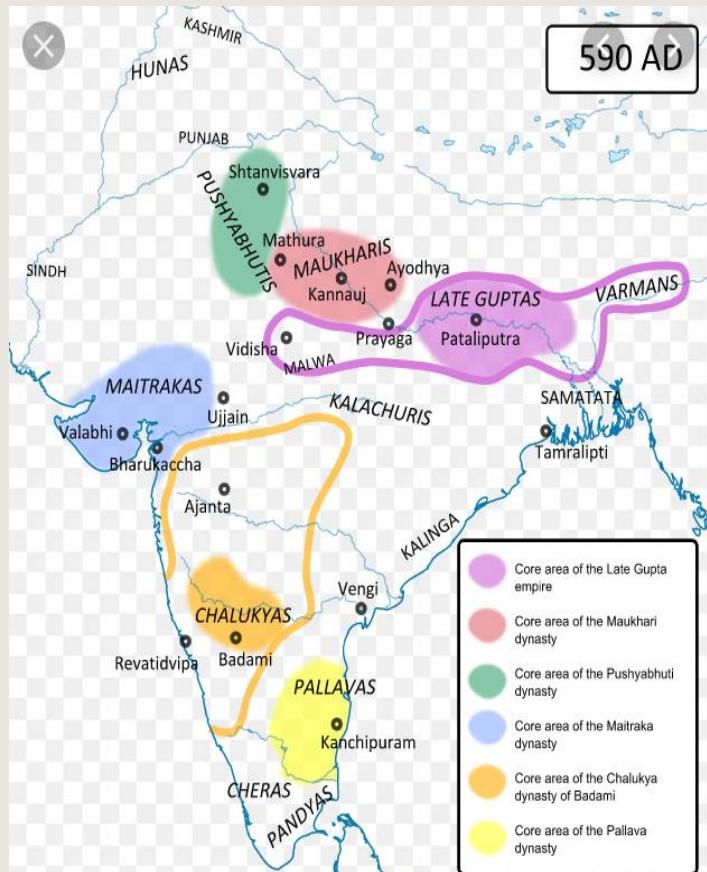
style himself as Maharajadhiraja and Paramabhattaraka

Madhuvana Copper Plate as “One whose fame spread beyond the four seas, and to whom submitted the other kings

Mentioned by the poet Banabhatta in Harshacharita

-faced invasion of the Hunas → sent son Rajyavardhan to fight  
-later on the Gauda invasion took place at kannauj → again Rajyavardhan was sent to fight

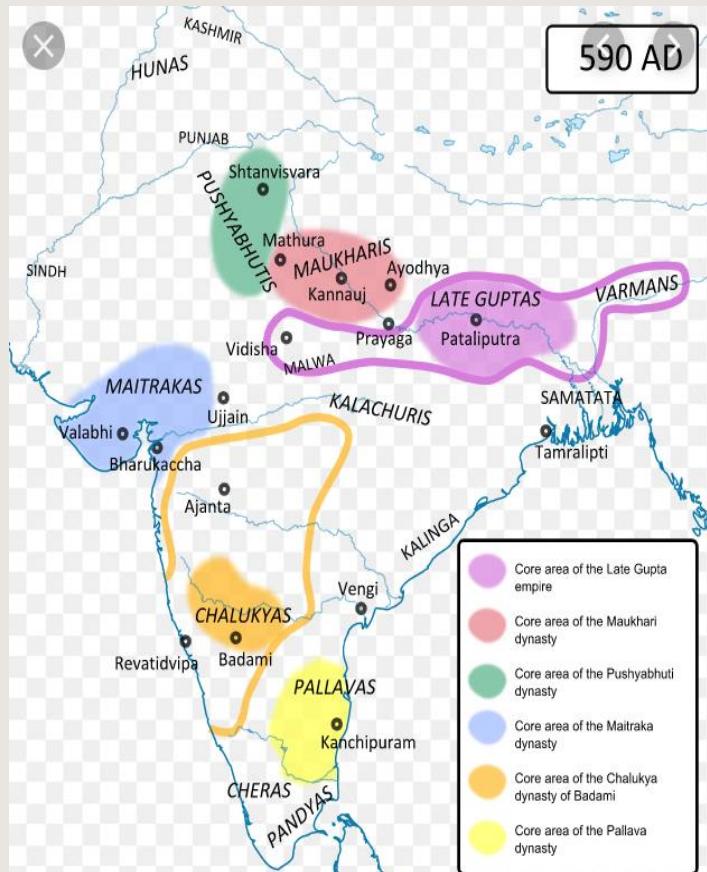
- Harsha came to power after this



# HARSHA

## How the Harsha Came to power ?

- Period between 550 to 600 CE
- **Transition process**
- Matrimonial relations were established between the Pushyabhutis & Maukharis
- **Pushyabhuti Dynasty**→ King Prabhakarvardhan
- Married off his daughter Rajashri with the Maukharī king→ Grahavarman
- The Maukhari were attacked by the Shasanka Gauda (Bengal) & Devagupta (Malwa)
- Took hostage of Grahavarman & Rajashri
- Prabhakarvardhan sent elder son Rajyavardhan,
- But Rajyavardhan got killed during this period
- Rajashri went to Central India
- Hence, at the age of 16 Harshavardhan decided to take the revenge



# HARSHA

## How the Harsha Came to power ?

- Harsha now succeeded his brother at Thanesvar.
- Rescued his sister and
- avenge the deaths of his brother and brother-in-law,
- successful in both
  
- He drove out Sasanka of Gauda from Kanauj.
  
- Between **606 and 612 → Political Expansion**
- he brought most of northern India
- Punjab,
- Kanauj,
- parts of Gauda,
- Orissa and Mithila
  
- under his control→ title lord of the north (sakalauttarapathanatha).
  
- assumed the **title of 'Siladitya'**.

पापा का, बेहेन  
का, जीजा का  
सबका बदला  
लेगा तेरा हर्ष



पापा का, बेहेन  
का, जीजा का  
सबका बदला  
लेगा तेरा हर्ष

# HARSHA



## Harsha's Military Conquests

### Occupation of Kannauj

Drove away Sasanka from Kannauj who had occupied it after murdering Harsha's brother

Unified Kannauj with Thanesvar

Made Kannauj → Capital

made him the most powerful king of north India.

### Conquest of Vallabhi

Initially Good relations

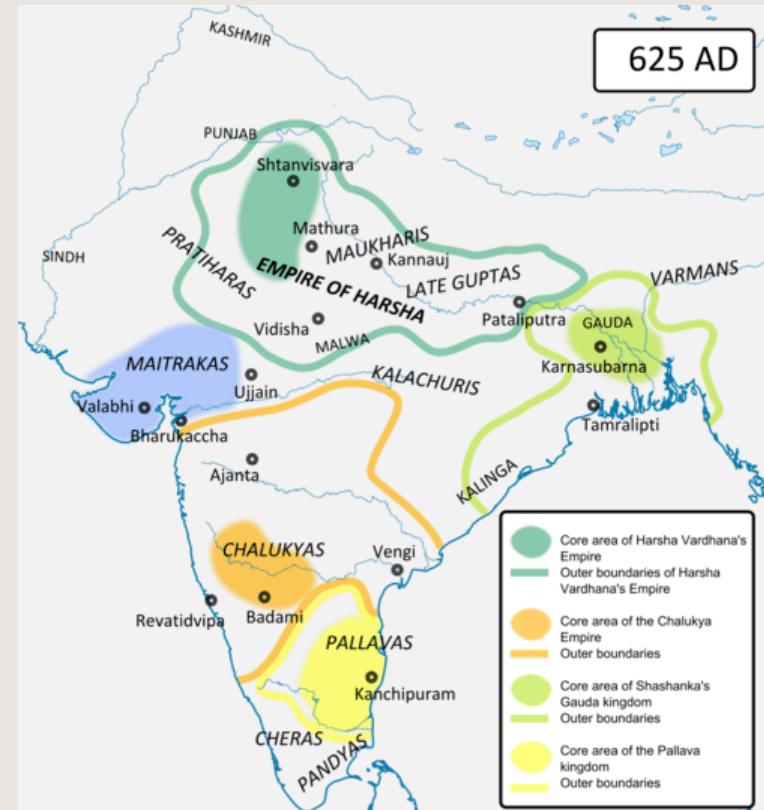
Focused on fighting against the Gauda.

But → issue of Malwa → bone of contention between Harsha & Vallbhi kings

**Nausasi Copper Plate Inscription** → his expedition against Valabhi.

It resulted in the defeat of the Vallabhi ruler → Dhruvasena II

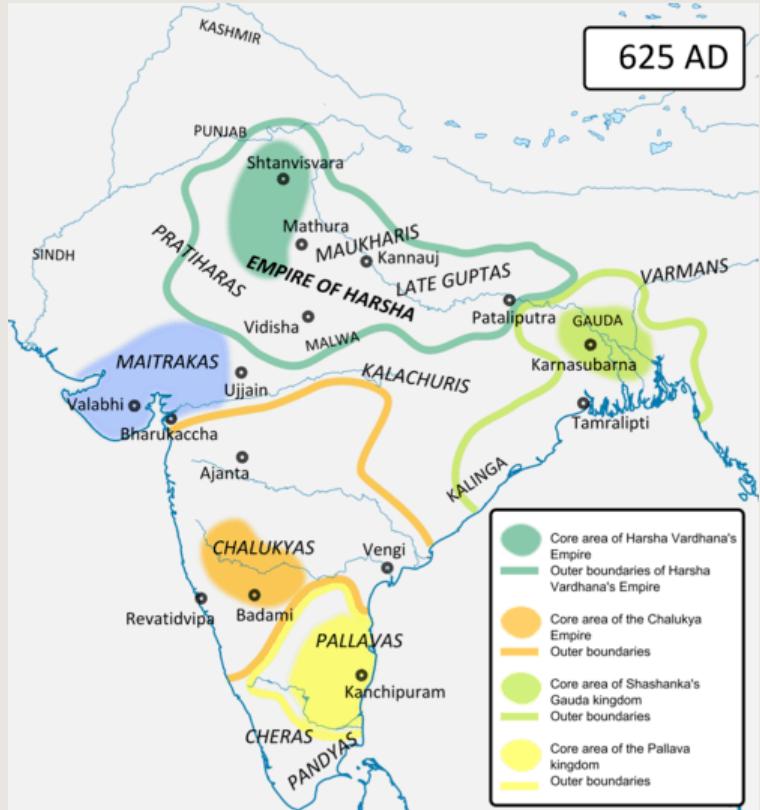
Later on Harsha married his daughter with Dhruvasena-II



# HARSHA

## His Other Conquests

- Orissa or the kingdom of Kalinga→ Unders Harsha's control
- The king of Kamarupa, Bhaskaravarman, helped in the eastern conquest
- defeated the Pallava ruler→ Mahendravarman I, and also some other southern rulers.
- No direct evidence→ hence not conclusive.
- established his hold practically over the whole of north India.  
Rajasthan, Punjab, UP, Bihar and Orissa were under his direct control
- sphere of influence spread  
Kashmir,  
Sind,  
Valabhi and  
Kamarupa.



# HARSHA

## Political Expansion over Deccan

-Contemporary king → Pulakesin-II (Chalukyan Dynasty)

-Issue of Harsha & Pulakesin-II

-Conflict → Lata, Malwa, Gurjara

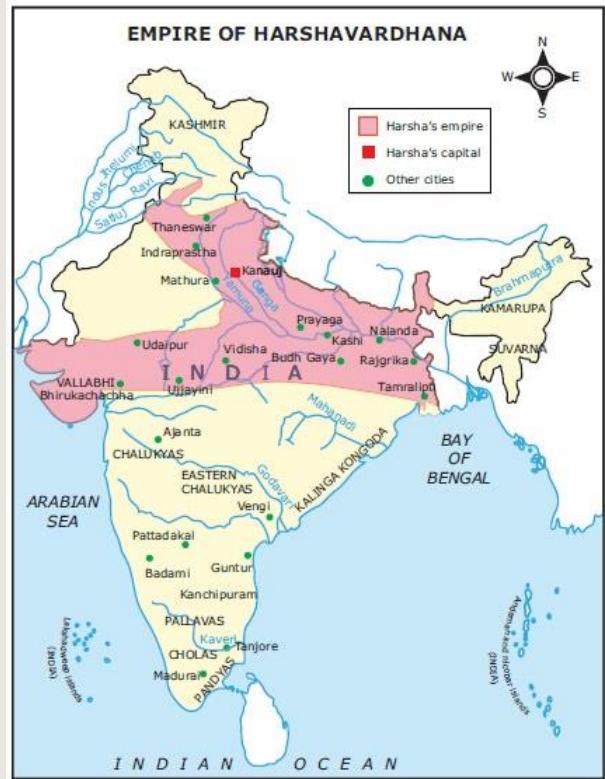
-Mention by Hieun Tsang (about war preparedness but no talking about result)

-Chalukyan records → Aihole Inscription by Ravi Kirti

-Pulakesin-II defeated Harshavardhan

- Later on → Treaty signed between the two

- Finally, Harsha passed away by 647 CE



# HARSHA

- **Administration ?**
- **Banskhera and Madhuban plates**
- Banskhera, Nalanda and Sonepat inscriptions → **worshipper of siva**
- administration had become more feudal and decentralized
- King Title→ Parma-Bhattaraka Mahesvara and Maharajadhiraja
- feudatories of Harsha were Bhaskaravarman of Kamarupa, Dhruvabhatta of Valabhi, Purnavarman of Magadha and Udita of Jalandhara.
- local administration was, for all practical purposes, independent of the centre
- districts (ayukta) and the provincial official (kumaramatya)
- Village controlled by the Head men
- King→ maintained public opinion with the masses
- Recording of all events by the king

Sir, life mein  
bahot  
problems hai



# HARSHA

- **Socio-Economic Conditions ?**
- Land Grants → Sub infeudation continued
- Sharecroppers and beneficiaries → complex relationship
- Shudras → agriculture
- Land grants to the Brahman
- Villages → called with various names
- Sthana-jana-sahita, janata -samriddha and saprativasi-jana-sameta

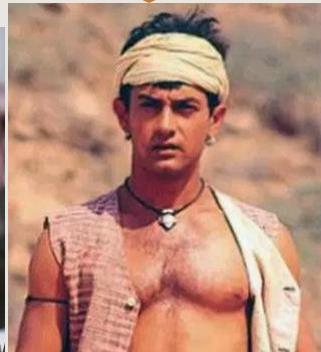
- **Types of taxes →**
- Udranga (frontier tax)
- Uparikara, tribute to the divisional officer
- **Sarva-vishti → forced labour** probably for military purposes
- Conditions of peasants worsened
- Guilds & merchants lost their importance

- **Society ?**
- Varnasystem → Hiuen tsang mentions
- Sati practised
- Dowry also prevalent
- Widow remarriage not permitted

Sab ko kaam  
karna padega...



हाय दईया रे  
दईया

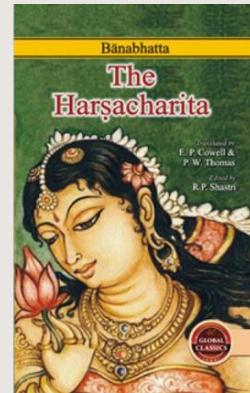
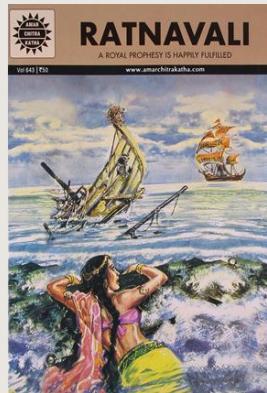
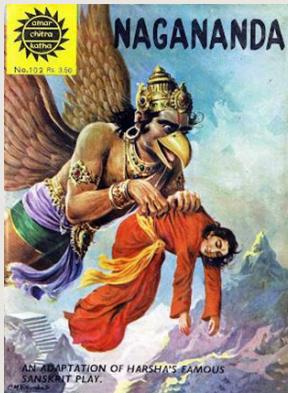


Aila ab, 350  
bhi nahi  
milega



# HARSHA

- **Cultural history ?**
- formation of regional cultural units such as Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan,
- Harsha literature → Ratnavali, Priyadarshika and Nagananda
- Also a **player of flute**
- Banskhera & Madhuban inscription → calligraphic skills of harsha
- Banabhatta → Harshcharita & Kadambari
- Mayura → Mayurashataka
- Bhartrihari → Vakapadiya



# HARSHA

- Religion ?
- Harsha→ initially *shiva worshipper*
- Later on followed→ Hinayana (insisted by sister & saint Divakar Mitra)
- After meeting Hieun Tsang→ followed Mahayan
- After the Kannauj Assembly
- Importance of Prayag Assembly
- Nalanda→ land grants 200 villages

Don't worry,  
I will solve  
them

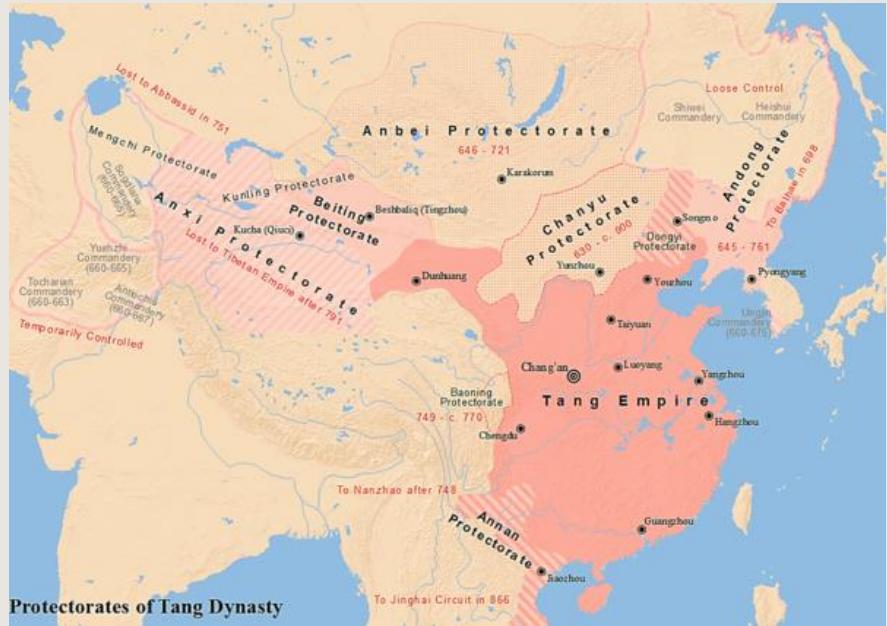


Sir, life mein  
bahot  
problems hai



# HARSHA

- **Diplomatic relations ?**
- Sent brahmana to china as an ambassador
- Diplomatic relations with china→ Tang empire
- 3 ambassadors sent to India
- Last→ Wang-hiuen-tse came to India in 647 CE
- But by then Harsha passed away
- in 670 CE I'tsing visited→ will also talk about Harsha



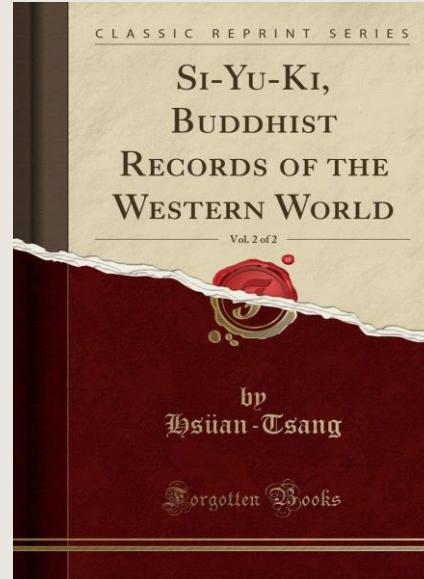
**Q. Visit of Huien Tsang ?**

**Q. Visit of I T'sing**

**Q) Assess the importance of the accounts of the Chinese and Arab travelers in the reconstruction of the history of India.  
(2018, UPSC CSE-GS 1, 10 marks)**

# HARSHA

- Visit of the Chinese Pilgrim → Hieun Tsang
- Most famous Chinese pilgrim
- Mentioned as the *prince of the pilgrims*
- born in China in 600 CE.
- Belonged to Xi'an (**Xaanxi Province**-map)
- Becoming a Buddhist monk at the age of twenty,
- Wanted to gain Knowledge → hence- visit to India, at the age of about 30,
- The Chinese state prohibited the travel → so, secretly left China.
- Route taken by Hieun Tsang ?

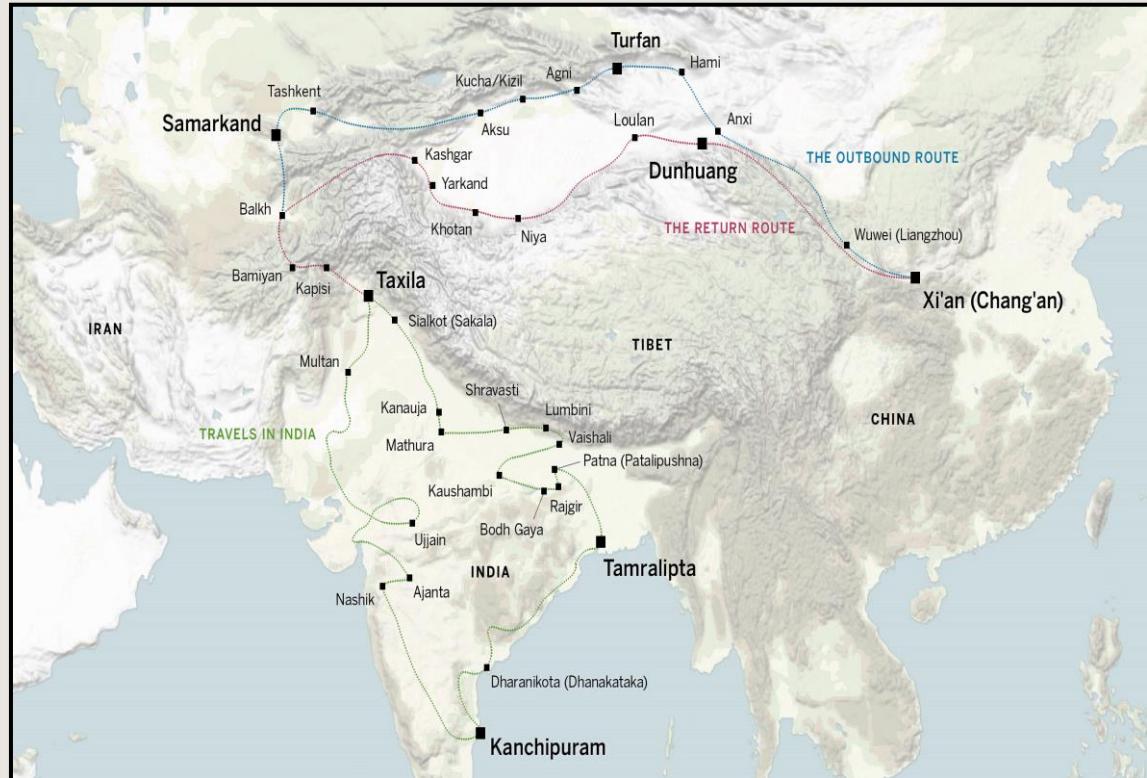


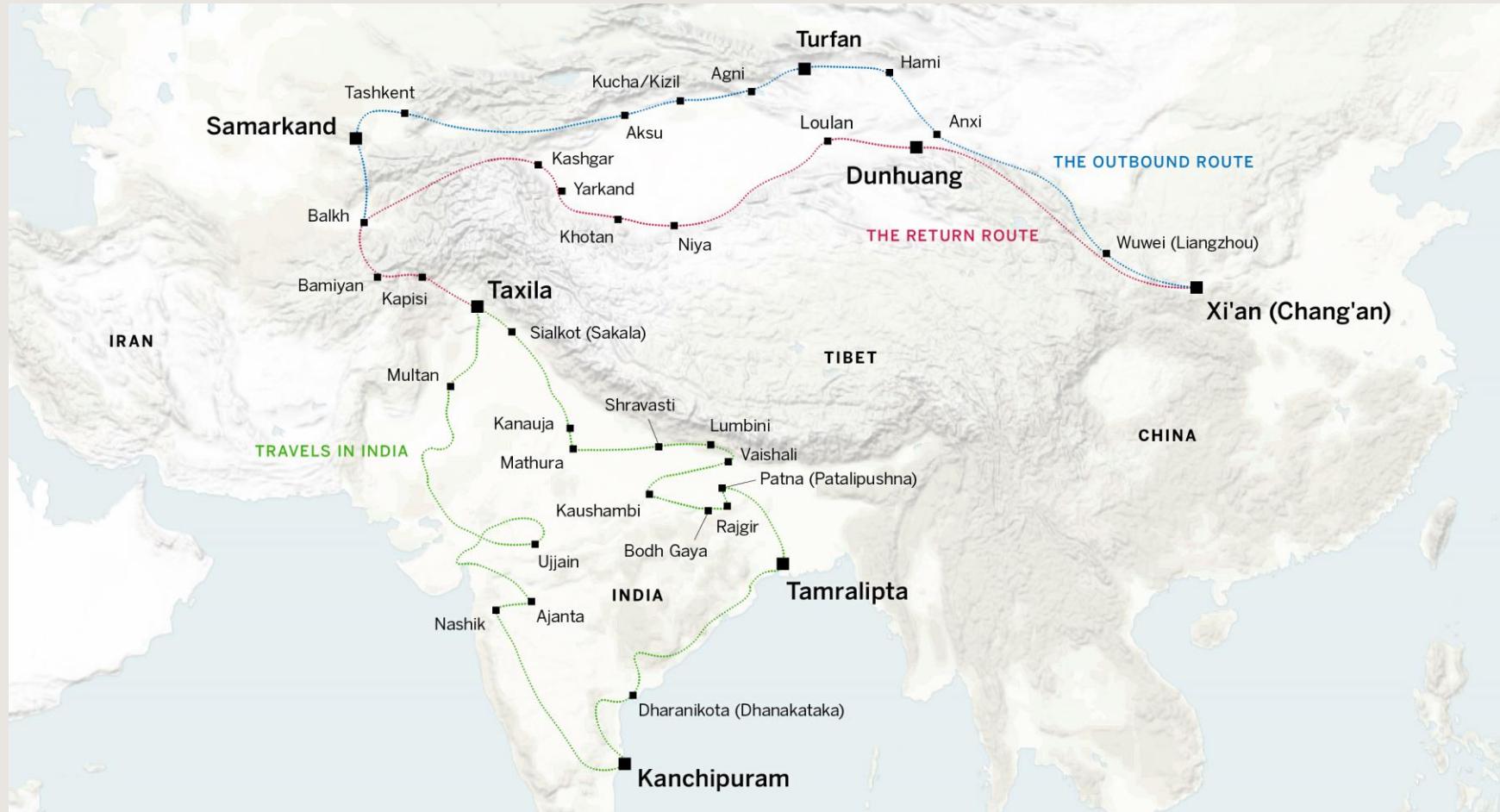
चलो चलें  
भारत का दर्शन  
करने.

# HARSHA

- Visit of the Chinese Pilgrim → Hieun Tsang
- Belonged to Xi'an (Xaanxi Province-map)
- Passing through → Tashkand, Samarkand and Balkh,
- finally reached Gandhara in 630 CE
- Visited the sacred places connected with the life of Buddha
- Kapilavastu, Bodh-Gaya, Sarnath, and Kusinagara.
- Assam, Bengal, Gujarat, Deccan, Tamilnadu

चलो चलें  
भारत का दर्शन  
करने.





# HARSHA

चलो चलें  
भारत का दर्शन  
करने.

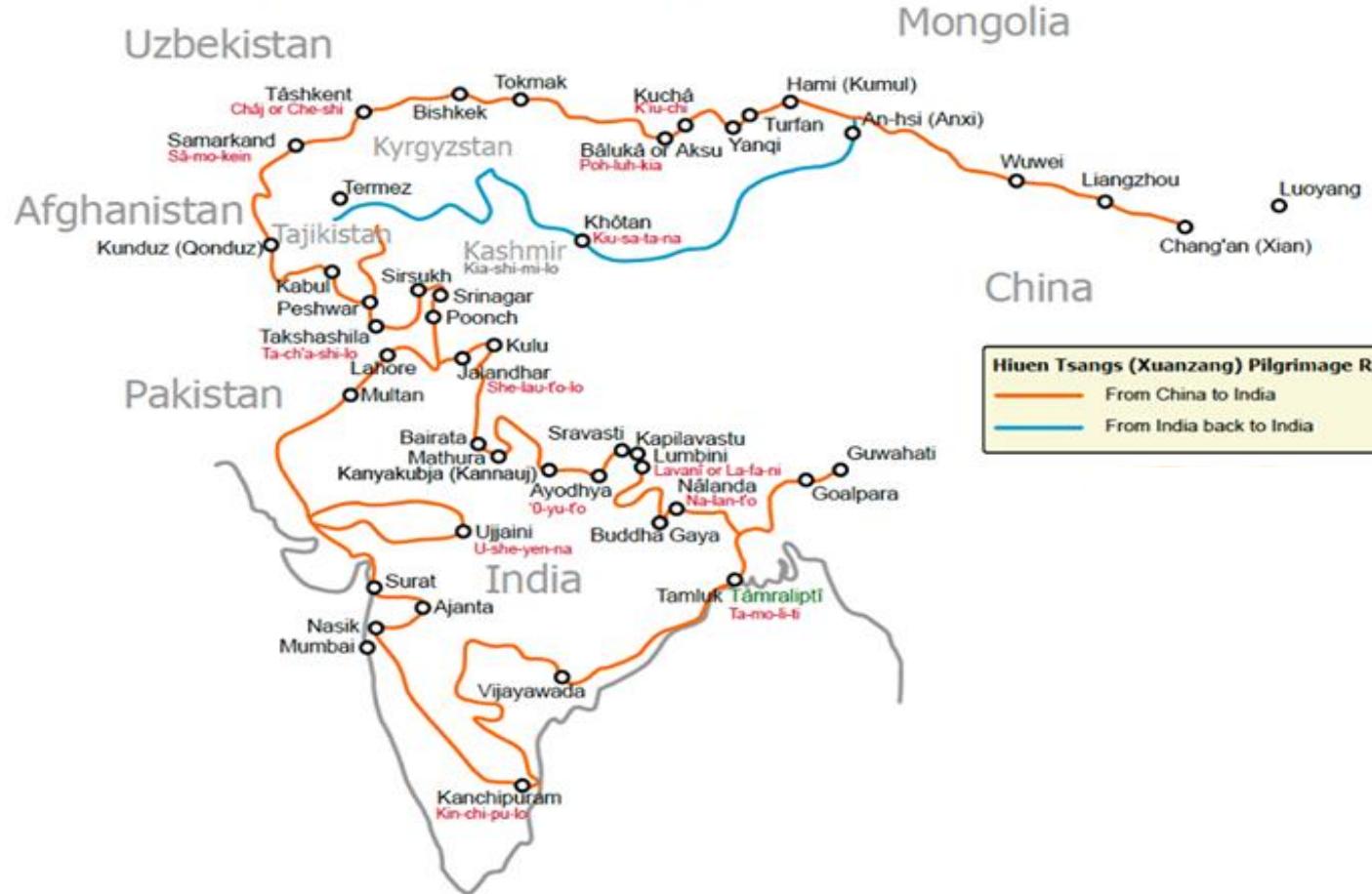
Please take  
care of my  
Guruji

- Stayed at Nalanda→ 5 years
- Stayed in the court of Harsha for few years
- Visited **Assam (Kamrupa)**→ **king Bhaskarvarman**
- Harsha→ Religious assembly at Kannauj to honour him
- Mentions about the Prayag assembly of Harsha
- Left India by 644 CE
- **Went via land route** (the route he came from)
- Harsha sent a guard of army with him
- Harsha's commander→ local king Udit of Jalandhar was authorized escort to the frontiers of India
- accompanied by Harsha's official guides→ official letter by Harsha
- Wrote to other kings on way→ providing safe passage to Hieun Tsang
- Reached china 645 CE
- Welcomed by the local king
- Insisted him to write his memoirs
- Hence book→ **Si-Yu-ki**
  
- Translated many of the works→ 74 books
- Passed away in 664 CE



150 pieces of the bodily relics of Buddha;  
Buddha images in gold, silver and sandal wood;,  
657 volumes → manuscripts

# Hiuen Tsangs (Xuanzang) Pilgrimage Route from China to India and return





# HARSHA

- Q. Observations by Hieun Tsang ?
- City life → Houses type → wood, bricks etc.
- Dirty streets, old city ruins- **Sravasti, Kapilavastu** lost relevance
- Also mentioned about new cities → Kannauj- Most important
- Nalanda & Vallabhi → Buddhist centres
- Wrote about the **good law & order** in the Harsha administration
- But **outside** the Harsha's domain **got looted** by the dacoits on way to other places
- Types of Clothing → Cotton, wool worn by the people
- Education given importance → verbal & written
- Education years → 9 to 30 years
- Debates & discussions in the society

लूट लिया मेले को



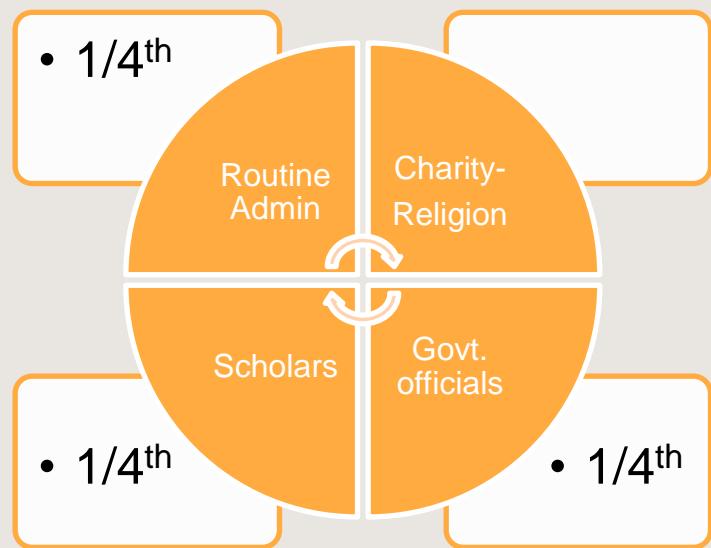
वो देख फोरेनर,  
ओय हक्का  
न्डल्स...



# HARSHA

- Q.Hieun Tsang→ Administration of Harsha
- Religious person
- King used to travel in far areas
- Hear the complain of the people
- Welfare concern of the king
- 3/4<sup>th</sup> income used for religious purpose
- Benevolent administration
- Not much taxation→ 1/6<sup>th</sup> land revenue
- Income divided into 4 parts
- Law & order maintained
- Less revolts
- Punishment to offenders, instances of dacoity in country side
- Recording of every activity by the king→ Harsha
- Huge army→ 100000 infantry, 60000 elephants, 50000 chariots

चलो चलें  
भारत का दर्शन  
करने.



## HARSHA

Dhandha accha  
chal raha hai

Sab ganda hai  
par dhandha  
hai ye



- **Q.Hieun Tsang→ Economy ?**
- Production→ cotton, silk, woollen cloth, garment
- Pearl and Ivory, jewellery & ornaments
- Foreign trade & ports on east-west coast
- Indian Exports→cloth, sandalwood, medicinal herbs, ivory, pearls, spices
- Indian Imports→ Gold, Silver, Horses

# HARSHA

- Q.Hieun Tsang→ Society ?
- Rigidity in varna system
- Social stratification
- Women education
- Mention of Sati
- Honesty & simple life for the people
- Food→ onion, liquor, meat avoided
- Rich people→ high standard of living
- Buddhism, Jainism, Saivism-Vaishnavism flourishing
- Tolerance in the society
- **Kannauj & Prayag** assemblies

Society pure  
veg rehne ka,  
दारु कम पिने का



Aaj se only  
pure veg  
delivery



चुप चाप चले थे अपनी  
मज़िल की तरफ,  
फिर ठेके पर नज़र पड़ी  
और रास्ता बदल गया



# HARSHA

- Kannauj Assembly – 23 days
- Bank of the river Ganges
- Purpose→ teachings of buddha
- Honouring Hieun Tsang
- Attended by Saints→3000 Buddhist,
- 3000 - Jain & Hindu
- Kings→ 22
- Dhruvsen-II, Bhaskarvarman
  
- Hieun Tsang mentions→
- monastery with a shrine,
- 100 feet tower
- Harsha dressed as **god Sakra**
- Golden image of buddha= height of Harsha
- Smaller image of 3 feet height→ carried daily in procession & washed, dressed by Harsha himself
- Bhaskarvaman- dressed as God Brahma
- Hindu gods showed as disciples of Buddha
- 2 incidents took place

Jio mere laal..



Guruji, tussi great ho....



# HARSHA

- **2 Incidents of Kannauj Assembly-**
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Incident→
    - Attempt on the life of Hieun Tsang-
    - Harsha threatened to all if anything goes wrong with the Master of Law-
    - Harsh punishment will be given
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Incident→
    - Attempt on the life of Harsha
    - Fire in the monastery
    - Harsha trying to put the fire down
    - Attempt to assassinate harsha with a dagger
    - Caught and confessed about a conspiracy
    - 500 brahmins were arrested, later on sent away in forest in exile
- **Why these attempts were made ?**

Lagta hai kuch  
saajish hai



Ha, mujhe bhi  
yahi lagta hai



# HARSHA

- Prayag Assembly ? 75 days long
- Every 5 years
- This was the 6<sup>th</sup> assembly
- Maha Moksha Parishad
- royal charities to all people
- Gems & jewerly etc.
- Local 22 kings attended
- Harsha with Hieun Tsang
- 5 million people attended
- Food + accommodation
- Buddha+Surya+Shiva Worshipped
- Impact→ only few things remained with Harsha
- horses, elephants, and military accouterments, which were necessary for maintaining order and protecting the royal estate,

## - Significance-

- No such donations were made in ancient India by any king
- Mentioned by a foreign traveller and not by a local author signifies its importance
- After this assembly Hieun tsang left India by land route
- Harsha passed away in 647 CE

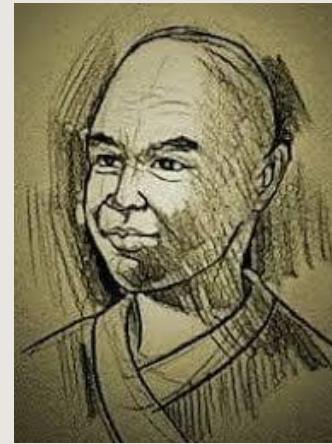
Dil dariya baki  
sab samandar



- Wang Xuance- came in the post Harsha period
  - Tang Dynasty guard officer and diplomat
- 
- discovered Harshavardhana had died and the new king Aluonashun (supposedly Arunāsva) attacked Wang and his 30 mounted subordinates
  - scaping to Tibet and then mounting a joint of over 7,000 Nepalese mounted infantry and 1,200 Tibetan infantry
  - Grand Master for the Closing Court
  - *Zhong Tianzhu Guo Xingji* (Travel Notes of Central India)

## HARSHA

- I T'sing visit to India ? (671-695 CE)
- Name pronounced as→ Yijing,
- Belonged to Beijing- birth @ 635 CE
- Join the order at young age
- I-tsing spent five years in the study of the rules of discipline (Vinayapitaka)
- Became aware about the visit of Fa-Hein
- Also came to know about the visit of Hiuen Tsang (died in 664 CE)
- Hence decided to come to India
- Came via Sea Route
  
- By 671 CE
- Canton→ Tamriipti
- Visited all the sites related to Buddhism
- Stayed in Nalanda for 10 years (676-685 CE)
- Left for Sumatara (Shri Bhoja-Shri Vijaya)
- Translated Buddhist texts
- Returned to china by 695 CE
- Welcomed by the Empress Wu Zetian
- Continues literary & translation work
- till 713 CE→ passes away



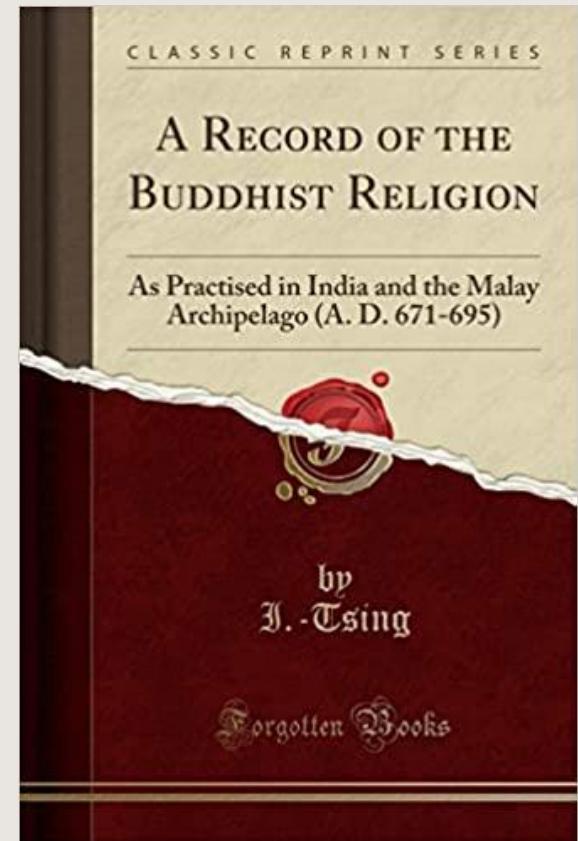


# HARSHA

- **Significance- of I'tsing visit to India ?**

- **Wrote about the following:**

- Qiufa Gaoseng Zhuan (Ch' iu-fa Kao-seng Chuan) is a series of brief biographies of Chinese Buddhist pilgrims he met or heard of while he was in India
- Impression of the numbers of pilgrims who went to India but have left no records of their own
- Nanhai Jigui Neifa Zhuan (Nan-hai Chi-kuei Nei-fa Chuan) meaning 'A Record of the Buddhist Religion sent Home from the Southern Sea', is quite unique among the records left by the Buddhist pilgrims
- did not write any travelogue describing India and the surrounding areas
- (as Hiuen Tsang already mentioned about them)
- Focus on Buddhist practices in India in their orthodox interpretation of the Rules of Discipline (the Vinaya)
- Particulary the Myadhamika Darshan



# Mock Question

Q. With reference to the Gupta & Harsha's rule, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Forced labour was absent in the gupta period but was prevalent in Harsha's rule.
2. The geographical area conquered by samudragupta and Harshvardhan was same.
3. Chinese traveler Fa Hein travelled to India during the period of Samudragupta.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 and 3 only | (b) 2 and 3 only |
| (c) 1 and 2 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3   |

# Mock Question

Q. With reference to the foreign travelers in Ancient India, consider the following and select the correct statement/s:

1. Megasthenes observed Pataliputra was ruled by the different committees.
2. Hieun Tsang mentioned that Law & order was secure in the administration of Harsha within his empire.
3. Yi Jing mentioned in his books about other Chinese pilgrims that had come to India to learn Buddhism .

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 and 3 only | (b) 2 and 3 only |
| (c) 1 and 2 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3   |

# Mock Question

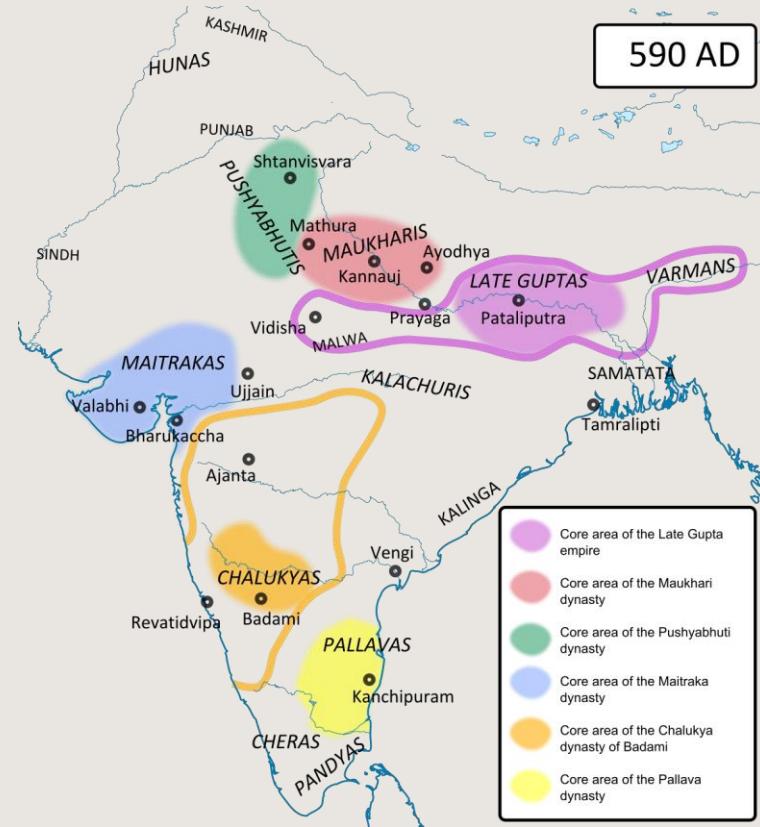
Q. Consider the following statements regarding the regions around Kaushambi:

1. It was the capital of the Vatsa kingdom during the Mahajanpada.
2. Emporer Asoka had built a stone pillar at this place.
3. Harshavardhana conveyed a meeting at this place and got converted to Buddhism.

Select the incorrect answer using the code given below:

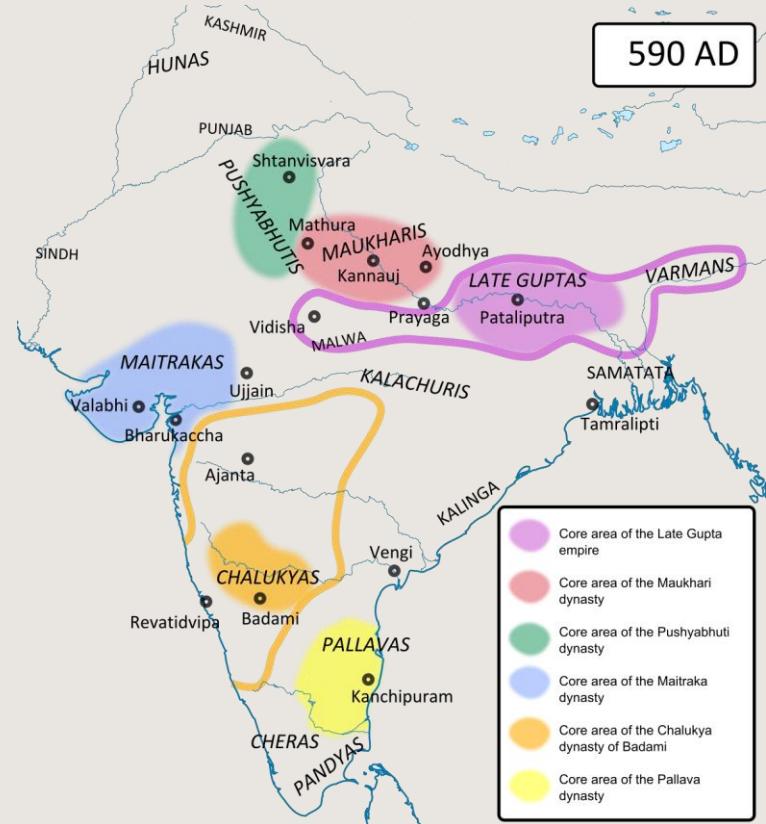
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only | (b) 3 only       |
| (c) 1 only       | (d) 2 and 3 only |

## Q. Maitraka & Maukhari



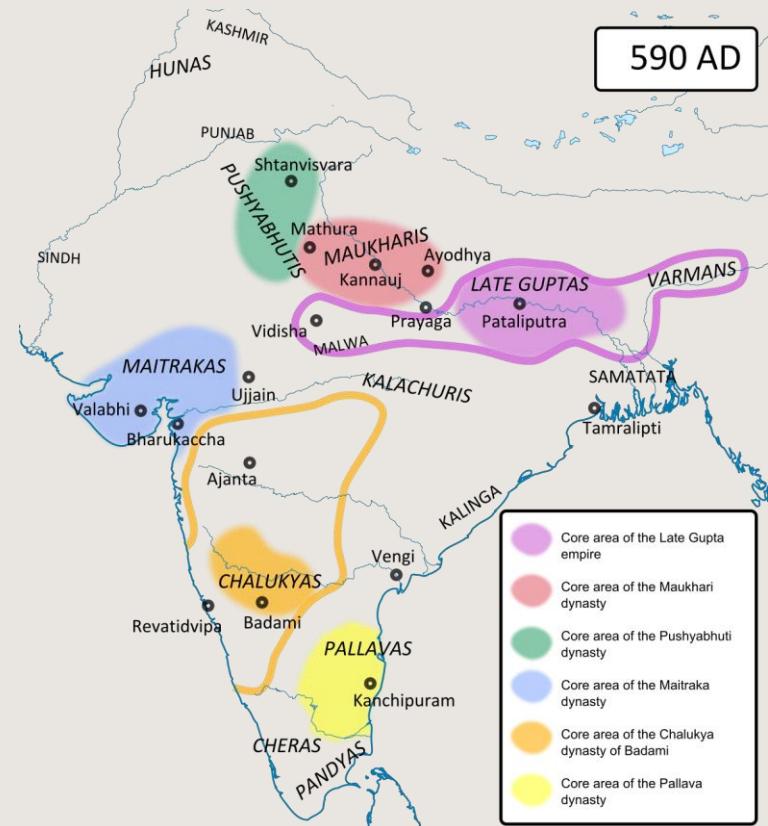
# HARSHA-FEUDATORIES

- Maitraka Dynasty ?
- tributary chiefs of the Guptas
- Senapati Bhattarka- under the king Skandgupta
- After the decline of the Guptas → established independent kingdom
- Focus centre at Vallabhi
- University
- Port town
- King → Dhruvasen II
- Attended the Kannauj assembly
- Later on became son-in-law of Harsha
- Became independent after Harsha's death
- Had to face Arab invasion from north west
- Not confirmed ?
- Attacked by the Chalukyas
- Harsha came to save them



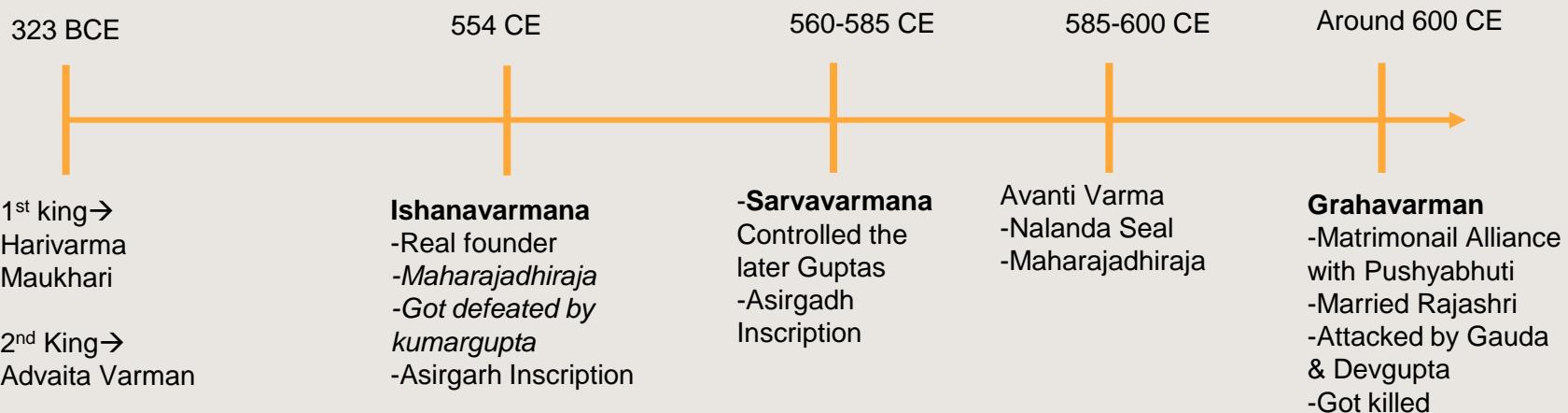
# HARSHA-FEUDATORIES

- Maitraka Dynasty ?
- Vallabhi ?
- Acharya Shraman Devardhigani along with other 500 Jain Acharyas
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Jain council-512 CE
- Centre for learning- Jainism & Buddhism
- Gunamati and Sthiramati are stated to be two famous Buddhist scholars of Vallabhi at the middle of seventh century
- Hieun Tsang also visited Vallabhi
- Yijing(l'tsing) -Chinese scholar visited



# HARSHA-FEUDATORIES

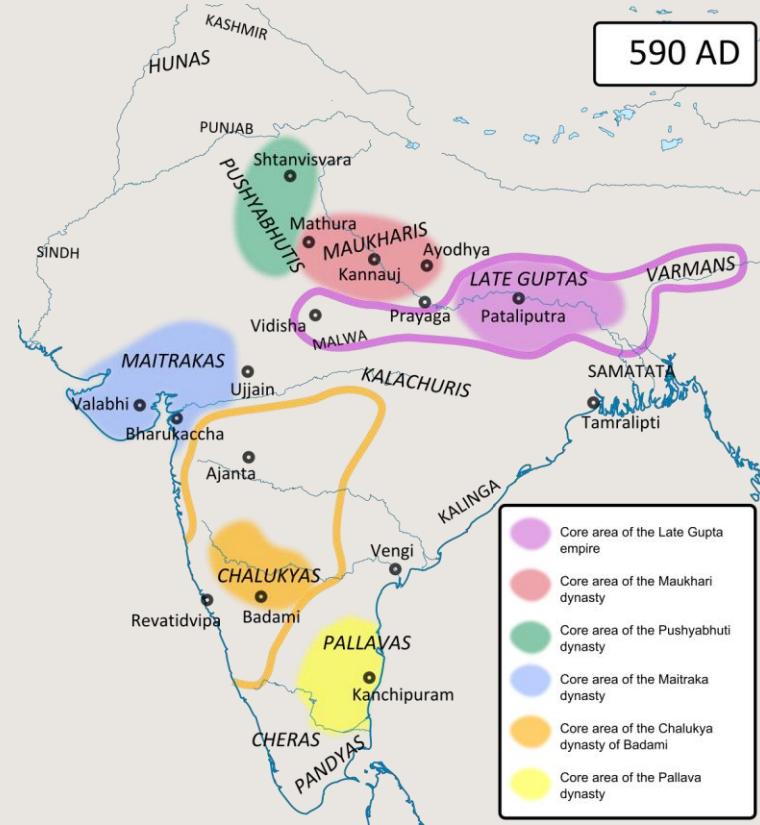
- Maukhari ?
- Samanta of the Guptas
- Capital @ Kannauj
- Mentioned by the Patanjali
- **Asirgarh(MP) copper plate** inscription
- Nalanda seal



**Q. Chalukyas of Badami ?**

**Chalukyas of the Vengi ?**

**Chalukyas of the Lata ?**

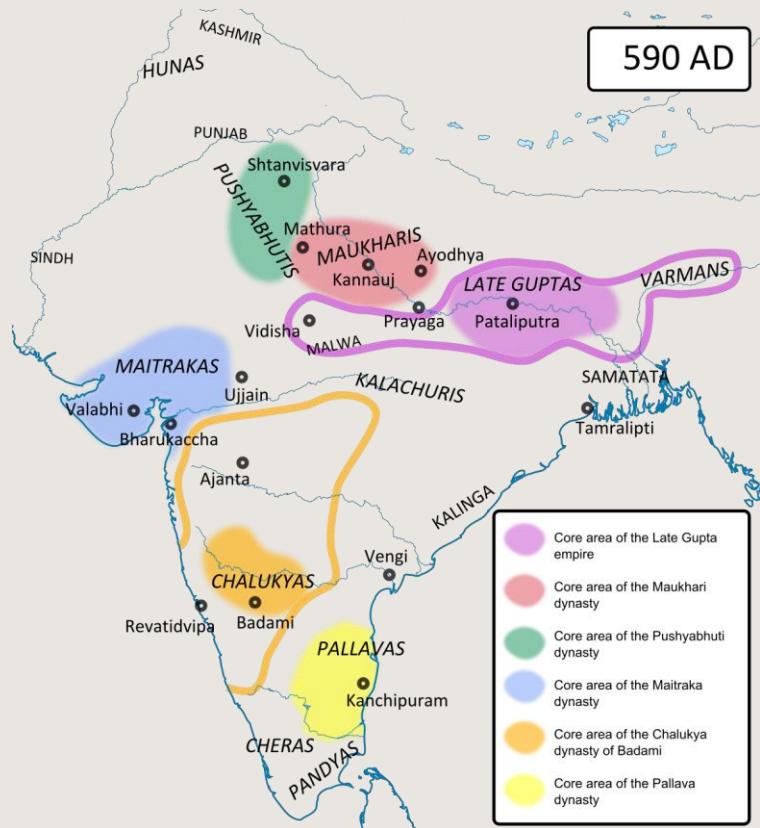


# CHALUKYA

590 AD

## Chalukyas (543—755CE)

- Origin → Who were the Chalukyas?
- Sources
- Political History
- Socio-Cultural
- Significance



# CHALUKYA

Chalukyas (543—755CE)

## *Controversy about Origin*

### **North Indian Origin**

Bilhana → *Vikramankadevacharita*

court poet of one of the Kayani Chalukyan rulers → Ayodhya.

Inscriptions → Ayodhya as their home.

Not confirmed → claim legitimacy and respectability.

### **West Indian Origin**

related to Gurjars, but no evidence

### **Indigenous Origin**

local Kanarese people



# CHALUKYA

## - Political History



# CHALUKYA

## Political History

### Pulakesin I (543–66CE)

Founder of the Chalukya Dynasty,  
small kingdom @ Badami (Vatapi).

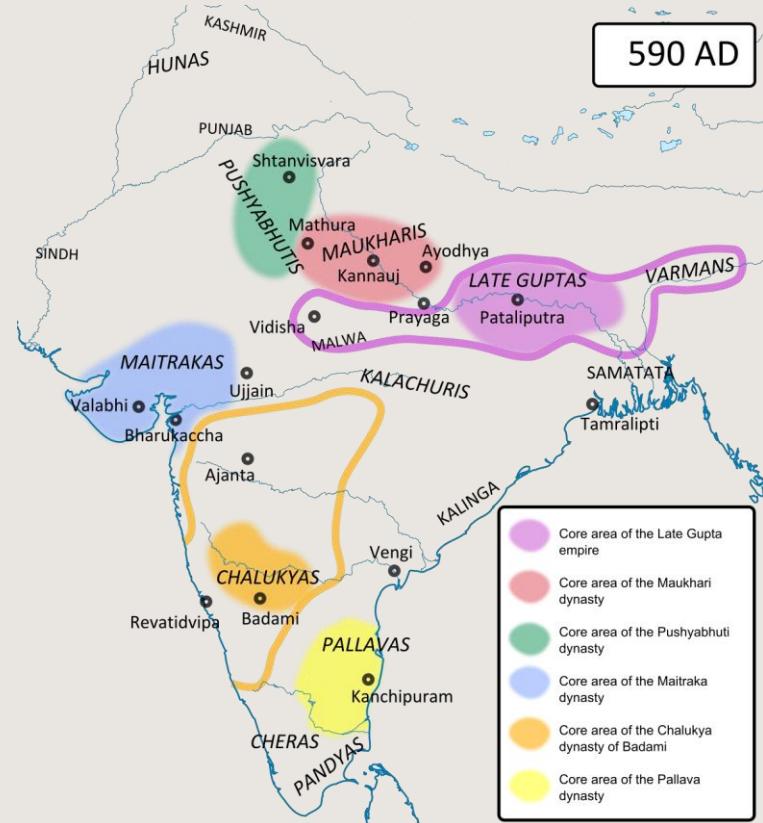
### Kirtivarman I (566–97CE)

The son and successor of Pulakesin I,  
expanded the kingdom by wars against the Kadambas of Banavasi  
and the Nalas of Bastar.

### Mangalesa (597–609CE)

Brother of Kirtivarman.

Expanded the territories of Gujarat, Khandesh and Malwa.  
Son of kirtivarman → Pulakesin II- Minor hence, he waited till  
sometime to get power  
After few years he captured power from Mangalesa



## Political History

### CHALUKYA

#### Pulakesin II (609–42)

the greatest of the Chalukya rulers  
military + diplomatic achievements.

How he came to power ?

civil war against his uncle, Mangalesa, who refused to hand over the power.

Later on → defeated and killing his uncle,

Outcome → rebellions began to appear on all sides.

the rebel feudatory, Appayika, and pardoned his confederate, Govinda, when the latter offered his submission.

suzerainty over the neighbours

- Kadambas of Banavasi,
- the Alupas of south Kanara,
- the Gangas of Mysore, and
- the Mauryas of north Konkan.
- the Latas, Malwas and Gurjaras- submitted to him (fear of Harsha)
  
- Finally → Clash with Harsha

Power humko  
dedo uncle



# CHALUKYA

Pulakesin-II

**Clash with Harsha ?**

Wanted to control Harsha's expansion in Deccan

Hence, conflict @ bank of Narmada river

Whole issue mentioned by Hieun Tsang & Ravi kirti

**Ravi kirti**→ court poet of Pulakesin-II

Composed **Aihole inscription**

Mentioned about his conflict with Harsha & his victory over Harsha

**Conquests in the eastern Deccan—**

southern Kosala, Kalinga,

→ **Timmapuram plates and Kopparam plates**

Subduing Pistapura → a land fortress and Kunala, a lake fortress→ Vishnuvardhana  
his official Viceroy (Pruthviyuvaraja) also called as Vengi

the Banas of Rayalaseema offered their submission after their defeat at the hands of  
Pulakesin.

**How did his rule came to end ?**

Harsha, tu to  
giyo



Chal aaja,  
dikhata hoon



# CHALUKYA

Pulakesin-II

Decline ?

**Conflict with the Pallavas of Kanchi**—settled his brother

Vishnuvardhan @ Vengi

1<sup>st</sup> Expedition→ defeated king Mahendravarman I annexed the northern part of the Pallava kingdom.

2<sup>nd</sup> Expedition→ ended in complete disaster

Got defeated by- Narasimhavarman I→ invaded the Chalukya kingdom, killed Pulakesin II and captured Badami.

Narasimhavarman assumed the **title of Vatapikonda**

**Hieun Tsang visited Badami-**

Talks about the socio-economic conditions prevailing during this period

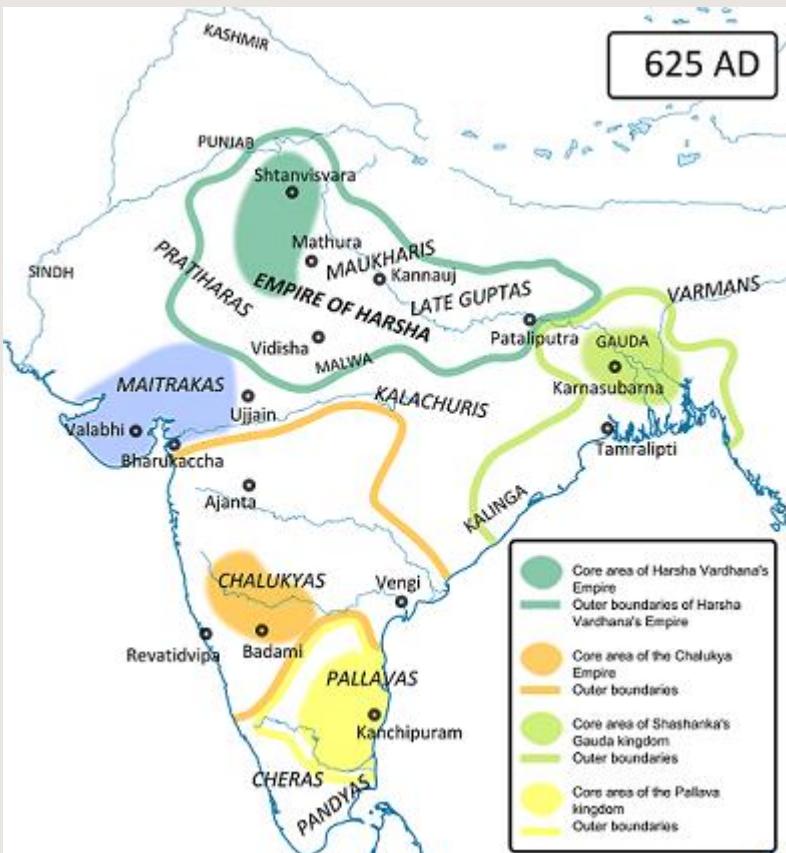
Other Achievements ?

Diplomatic achievement—he sent an embassy to the Persian king,

Khusrau II (625 CE)

received ambassador from the Persian → depicted in Ajanta Cave no-1 Paintings.

Had 4 sons→ finally among them, Vikramaditya-I came to power



# CHALUKYA

पापा का दादा का भाई  
का सबका बदला लेगा  
तेरा विक्रम....

## Vikramaditya 1 (644–81)

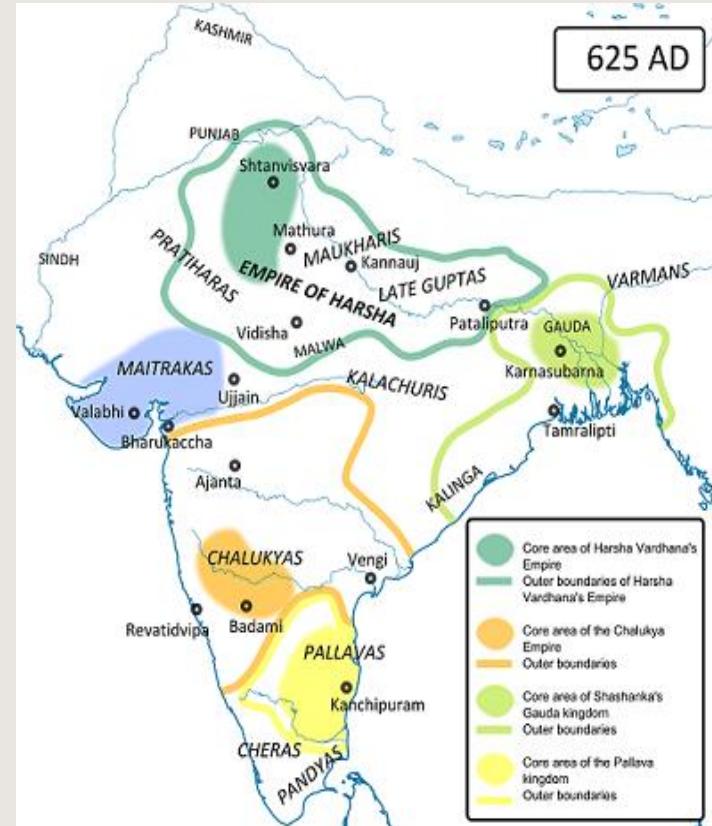
Ended the pallava domination of vatapi→ drove out the Pallava forces,  
Badla→ plundered the Pallava capital→Kanchi,  
avenging his father's defeat and death at the hands of the Pallavas.



Vinayaditya (681–93)→→peaceful and prosperous.

## Vijayaditya (693–733)→

the longest period and also the most prosperous and peaceful reign  
increase in temple building.



# CHALUKYA

## Vikramaditya II (733–44)→

revived the glory of Vatapi

Defeated the pallava→ 3 times-

Benevolence towards the people of Kanchi

Kannada inscription at Kailash temple, built a replica of same temple @

Pattadakal

Queen Lokmahadevi→ decided to build same type of temple, got sculptors from Kanchi

Later on sculptors from pattadakal taken to built Ellora

Also repelling of the Arab invasion of south Gujarat.

## Kirtivarman II (744–55) → end of dynasty

This last Chalukyan ruler

Got defeated by Dantidurga, the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty, and

thus came an end to the Chalukya dynasty of Badami.

I am the Vikram-II



Hum bhi aisa  
banayenge





**Q. Socio-Economy**

**Q. Cultural**

**Q. Administration**

# CHALUKYA

## Administration

Land → Main source of income  
direct and indirect taxes

Agrahara to Brahmins  
Ghatika- Vedic colleges set up

monarchical form of government  
hereditary principle - at times succession war  
King → powerful but also dependent on the Samanta  
Central Government → paternalistic control over the village administration,  
Palla & Chola → village autonomy.

Importance of maritime power.  
Pulakesin II → with 100 ships, attacked and captured the capital of a hostile country.

Army → small standing army,  
Mainly of feudal levies.  
Army officers seem to have been used in civil administration whenever an emergency arose.



# CHALUKYA

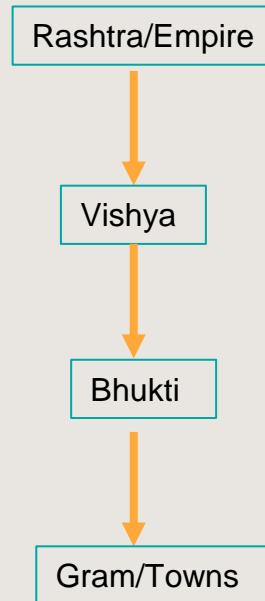
## Administration

Vish → Vishyapati

Bhukti → Bhogpati

Gram → Grambhojika/Gumanda

Towns → Narapati/Nagarpati



# CHALUKYA

## Economy

Resources of the state were limited and long-distance trade and commerce was in decaying condition

Rocky land, hence not much fertility resorted to frequent invasions and plunder of the neighboring territories

ports of western India→

***Puri, Revatidvipa, Kalyana, Mangalore, and Chaul***

trade relations with Persia, Greece, Ceylon, Cambodia, Malayan Peninsula, Siam, Burma and China

depiction of ship and sun symbol on coins

maritime trade was flourishing

**Exports**→ wood, silk, and precious and semi-precious stones

**Imports**→

- Silk from China,
- sandalwood from Malaya,
- ivory and emeralds from Africa and
- horses from Persia



# CHALUKYA

## Contribution of the Chalukyas

### Culture

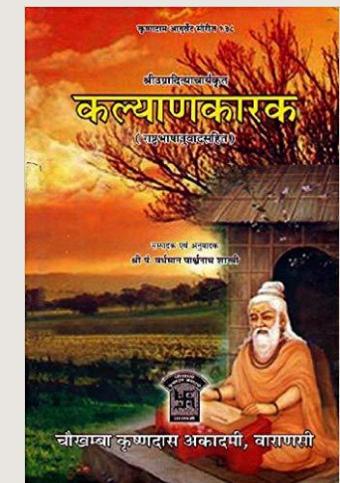
Sanskrit and Kannada received impetus

Sanskrit Scholar → Vijayanka or Vijaya Bhatarika - wife of Chandraditya (son of Pulakesin-II)

Other Scholars → Syamakundacharya and

Srivardhadeva (Tumburacharya) → wrote a commentary on Tattvardha Mahasastra with the title of Cudamani

Pujyapada → writing on medicine → **Kalyanakaraka** in Sanskrit



# CHALUKYA

## Contribution of the Chalukyas

### Art and Architecture

Started → the Deccan or Vesara style in the building of structural temples,  
Climax during → the Rashtrakutas and the Hoyasalas.

art of stone building → stones finely joined *without mortar*.

the Buddhists, Jainas and Brahmins → building cave temples.

### Paintings → Frescoes

murals theme → religious themes + secular ones.

Cave number 1 Ajanta → a painting depicting the reception given to a Persian embassy by Pulakesin II.



# CHALUKYA

## Contribution of the Chalukyas

### Art and Architecture

#### Vesara style of Architecture

Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal - places of importance

Rock cut caves at Badami- 4 caves

3 Hindu + 1 Jain

beautifully carved caves, free-standing temples & sculpture

Aihole → known as temple town

Pattadakal → 10+ temples located

Famous Virupaksha temple



# CHALUKYA

Kahan gaya  
Buddhism....

## Religion

Kings → Brahmanical Hindus.

Vedic sacrifices and rituals. In fact,  
Pulakesin I → asvamedha sacrifice.  
momentum to the building of temples in honour of Vishnu, Siva and other gods.

Hiuen Tsang → Buddhism was on the decline in western Deccan.  
Buddhism → general decline throughout India from the fifth and sixth centuries AD.  
Jainism → steadily increasing its popularity, and the decline of Buddhism, in fact, helped it.



# CHALUKYA

## Conclusion

- Over a period of time
- The chalukyan state was replaced by the Rashtrakuta dynasty
- King Dantidurga was feudal lord of the chalukyas

# Mock Question

**With reference to the ports in ancient India, Revatidvipa is related to which of the following dynasties ?**

- (a) Chalukya
- (b) Vakataka
- (c) Satvahana
- (d) None of the above



# Mock Question

Q. Consider the following statements regarding the chalukyas:

1. Pulakesin-II became the king after a war of sucession in the family.
2. He had diplomatic relations with the chinese.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only | (b) 2 only            |
| (c) 1 only       | (d) None of the above |

## Question UPSC Pre 2013

The Chinese traveller Yuan Chwang (Hiuen Tsang) who visited India recorded the general conditions and culture of India at that time. In this context, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The roads and river-routes were completely immune from robbery.
2. As regards punishment for offences, ordeals by fire, water and poison were the instruments for determining the innocence or guilt of a person.
3. The tradesmen had to pay duties at ferries and barrier stations.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 only       | (b) 2 and 3 only |
| (c) 1 and 3 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3   |

# Question UPSC Pre 2001

**Assertion (A):** Harshavardhana convened the Prayag Assembly.

**Reason (R):** He wanted to popularize only the Mahayana form of Buddhism.

- (a) Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

## Question UPSC Pre 2003

Emperor Harsha's southward march was stopped on the Narmada river by:

- (a) Pulakesin-I
- (b) Pulakesin-II
- (c) Vikramaditya-I
- (d) Vikramaditya-II

## Question UPSC Pre 2004

Consider the following statements:

1. The Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien attended the fourth Great Buddhist Council held by Kanishka.
2. The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen-Tsang met Harsha and found him to be antagonistic to Buddhism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

# Question UPSC - Prelims 1997

Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

## List-I

- A. Gupta
- B. Chandella
- C. Chalukya
- D. Pallava

## List-II

- 1. Badami
- 2. Panamalai
- 3. Khajuraho
- 4. Deogarh

## **Codes:**

- (a) A – 4; B – 3; C – 1; D – 2
- (b) A – 4; B – 2; C – 3; D – 1
- (c) A – 2; B – 3; C – 4; D – 1
- (d) A – 3; B – 4; C – 1; D – 2

## Question UPSC - Prelims 2015

With reference to the art and archaeological history of India, which one among the following was made earliest?

- (a) Lingaraja Temple at Bhubneshwar
- (b) Rock-cut Elephant at Dhauli
- (c) Rock-cut Monuments at Mahabalipuram
- (d) varaha Image at Udayagiri

# Question UPSC - Prelims 2014

With reference to the Indian history of art and culture, consider the following pairs :

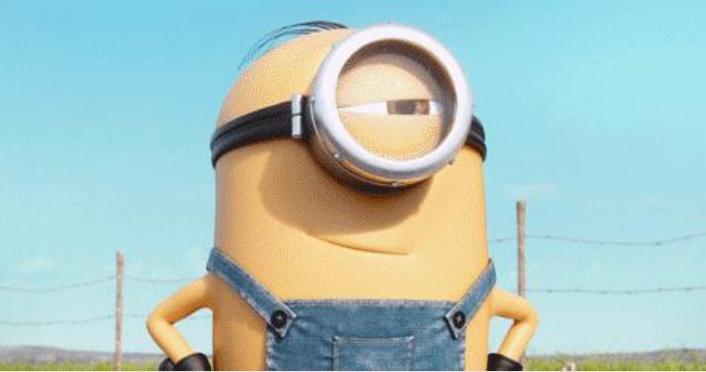
**Famous work of Sculpture**

**Site**

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. A grand image of Buddha's :<br>Mahaparinirvana with<br>numerous celestial musicians<br>above and the sorrowful<br>figures of his followers below         | Ajanta       |
| 2. A huge image of Varaha :<br>Avatar (boar incarnation)<br>of Vishnu, as he rescues<br>Goddess Earth from the deep<br>and chaotic waters, sculpted on rock | Mount Abu    |
| 3. "Arjuna's Penance" / :<br>"Descent of Ganga" sculpted<br>on the surface of huge boulders   | Mamallapuram |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3



# THANKS!

SUBSCRIBE  
SUBSCRIBE  
SUBSCRIBE



# TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE FOR KANNAUJ



Presented by - Pratik Nayak



## About Me

Seven Years Experience online & offline teaching

BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

Cleared GPSC, Worked at Govt. of Gujarat

Sources of Reading-

Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint

Running notes of the class

Comprehensive Coverage-

Prelims + Mains

Previous Years Questions

#### Rule of the Class-

**Thematic Understanding is Important**

**Analysis is Important**

**Facts needs to be read from the Reference Books**

**Make Running notes during the classes**

**Doubts will be taken after the topic is completed**

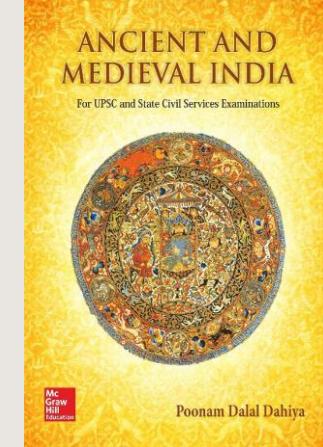
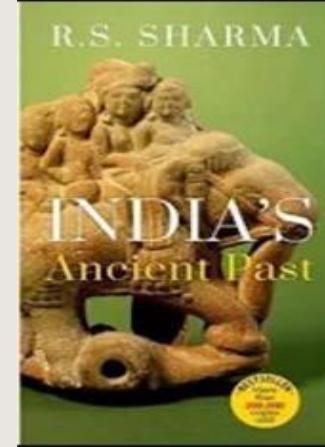
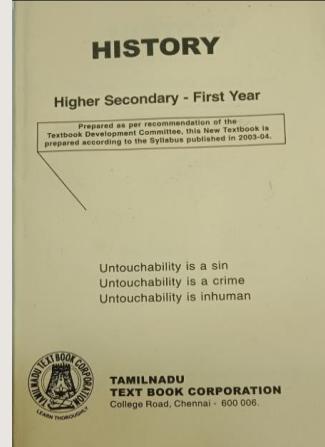
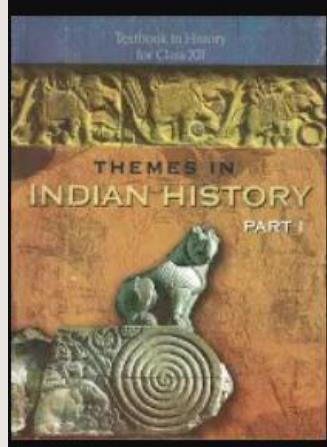
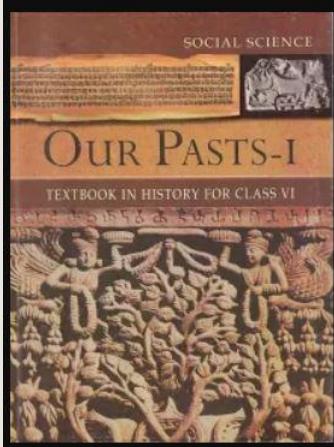
**Please don't comment unnecessarily during the live  
class- else you will be blocked**

**Get yourself a pen-paper, scribble down important facts**



- **What to read ?**
- **NEW NCERT- Std 6 & Std 12 +**
- **TN Board or RS Sharma or McGraw hill**

- **Sources of Reading-**
- **Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint**
- **Running notes of the class**



# Understanding History

Pre Historic India- Stone Age  
(Origin to 10000 BCE)

Indus Valley Civilisation – 2500  
BCE- 1600 BCE)

Aryans & Vedic Age (1500  
BCE-600 BCE)

Mahajanapda- Foreign Invasions  
Buddhism & Jainism

]} 600 BCE-350 BCE

Mauryan Age (325-185 BCE)

Post Mauryan India (200 BCE-300CE)

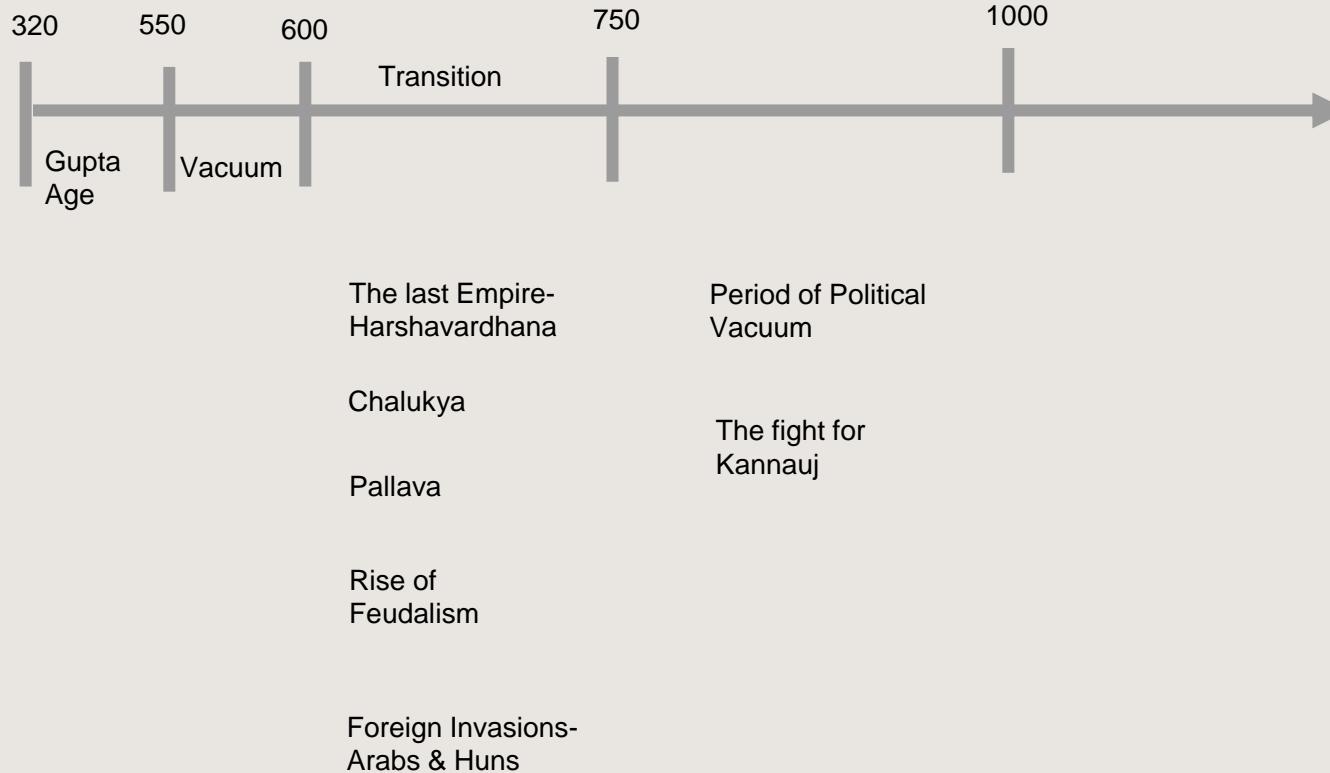
Gupta Age (320-550CE)

Post Gupta-(600-750 CE)  
Harsha, Chalukya & Pallava

Early Medieval ( 750-1000 CE, 1000-1200  
CE)

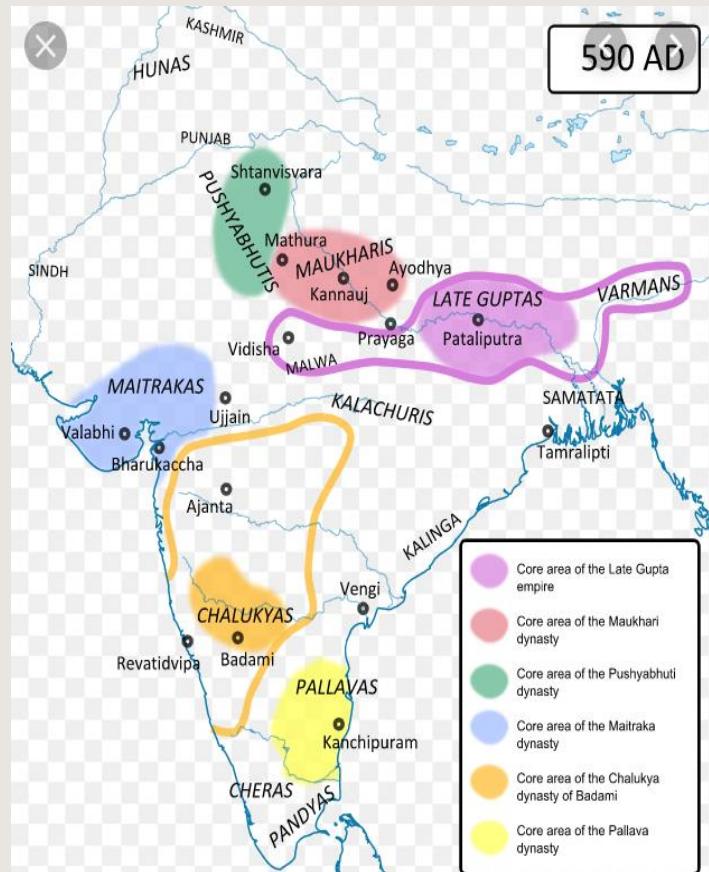


## Post Gupta Age (600-750)



# POST GUPTA (600-750 CE)

- Political Transition taking place
- Period between 550-600 CE & 600-750 CE
- Changes in the Political Structure
- Maukhari → Kannauj
- Pushyabhut → Thanesar
- Maitraka → Gujarat
- Gauda → Bengal
- Varman → Assam
- Kalachuri → Central India
- Chalukya → Deccan & KA
- Pallava → Kanchi
- Pandya → Madurai

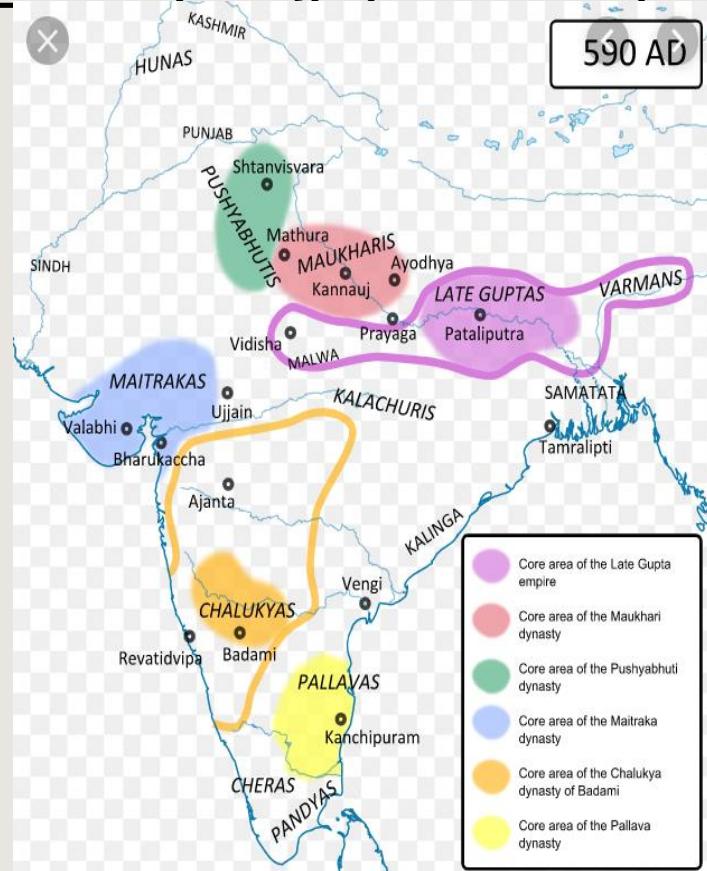


# Post Gupta Age (600-750 CE)

Foreign Invasion-  
Central Asia→ Huns

The rise of the  
Feudal Chiefs

Foreign Invasion-  
West Asia- Arabs-  
Mohammed bin  
Qasim



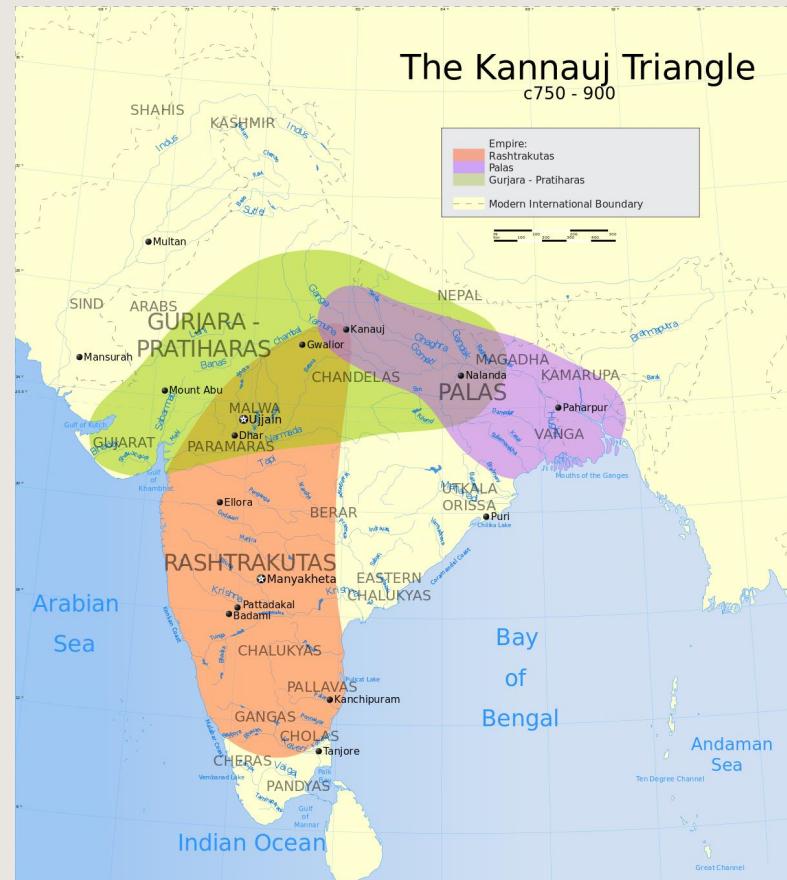
# The Fight for Kannauj (750 to 1000 CE)

Gurjar-Pratihara

Rashtrakuta-  
Deccan

Pala- Bengal

Rise of Imperialism  
in S. India- Chola  
dynasty



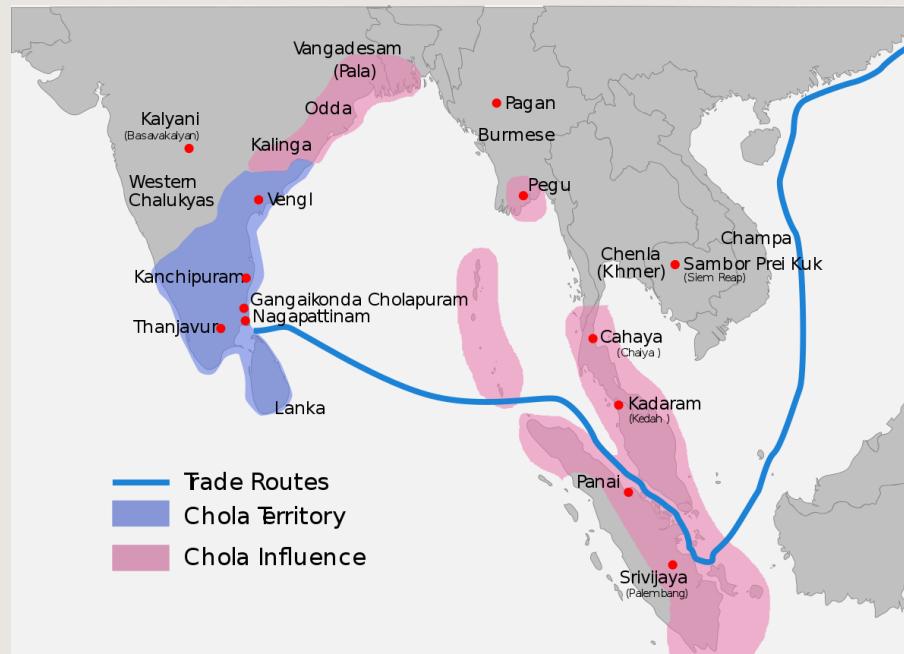
# Imperial Cholas (9<sup>th</sup> Century to 13<sup>th</sup> Century CE)

Imperial Chola

Dravida Architecture

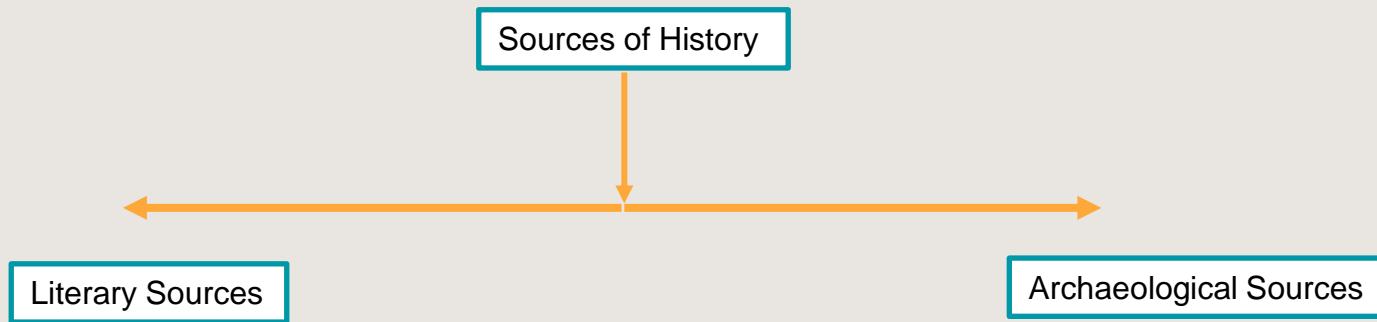
Spreading of Indian Culture in SE Asia

Naval Supremacy

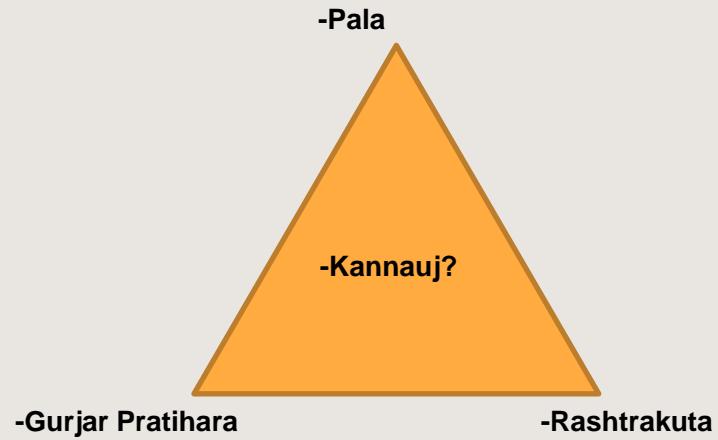


## **Tripartite Struggle for Kannauj ?**

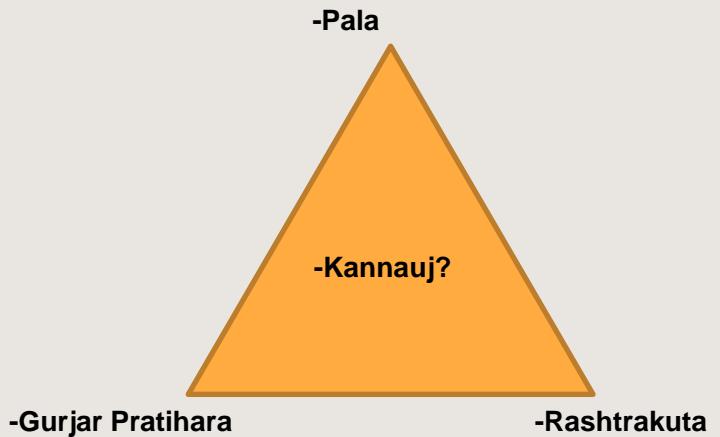
# HARSHA



# HARSHAVARDHAN



## Why Kannauj ?



### Gurjara Pratihara ?



### Pala ?



### Rashtrakuta ?



### The Kannauj Triangle c750 - 900



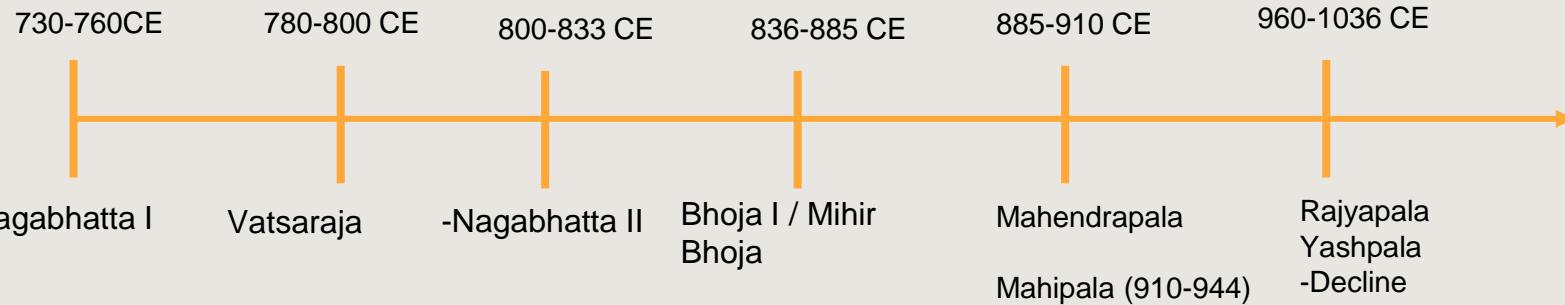
## **Gurjara Pratihara?**

## Gurjara Pratihara ?

- branch of the famous Gurjaras
  - Central Asian tribes that poured into India along with the Hunas
  - primarily pastoralists and fighters
  - Considered the **epic hero Lakshmana** as their hero, who he served as the door-keeper to his brother Rama
  - Hence they also got the title 'Door-Keeper'
  - Repelled the Arab invasion
- 
- Source→
  - Rashtrakuta author→ Pampa
  - calls **king→Mahipala 'Gurjararaja'**
  - Arab → Abu Zaid and al-Masudi
- 
- Founded by Raja Harichandra

# KANNAUJ TRIANGLE

Gurjara Pratihara ?



## Gurjara Pratihara ?

### Nagabhatta-I

- most famous and prominent Pratihara kings,
- Stopped the Arab Invasion further in India
- defeated the Arab army under Junaid and Tamin
- principality comprising Malwa and parts of Rajputana and Gujarat
- Came into conflict with the Rashtrakuta → Dhruva
- Got defeated, his Brothers couldn't rule
- Hence nephew → Vatsaraja came to power

### Vatsaraja

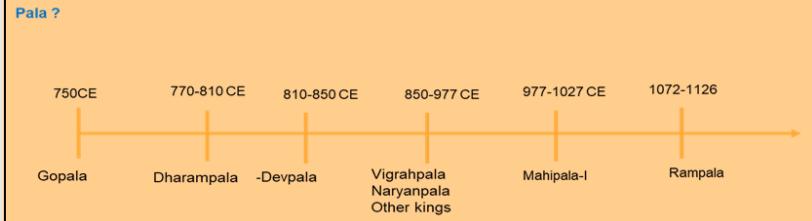
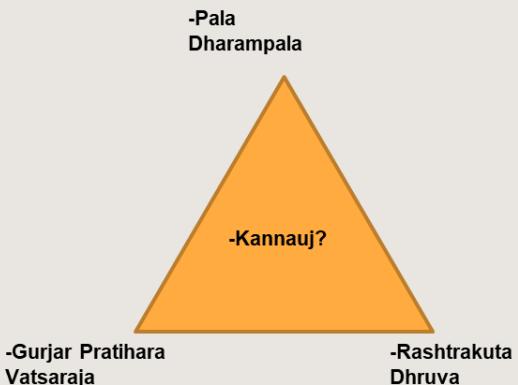
- principality comprising Malwa and parts of Rajputana and Gujarat



## Gurjara Pratihara ?

### Vatsaraja

- extended his rule over to a large part of North India and
- Capital→@ Kannauj
- Tripartite struggle started
- Vatsraja defeated Dharampala
- Later on, Vatsaraja got defeated at the hands of Dhruva



## Gurjara Pratihara ?

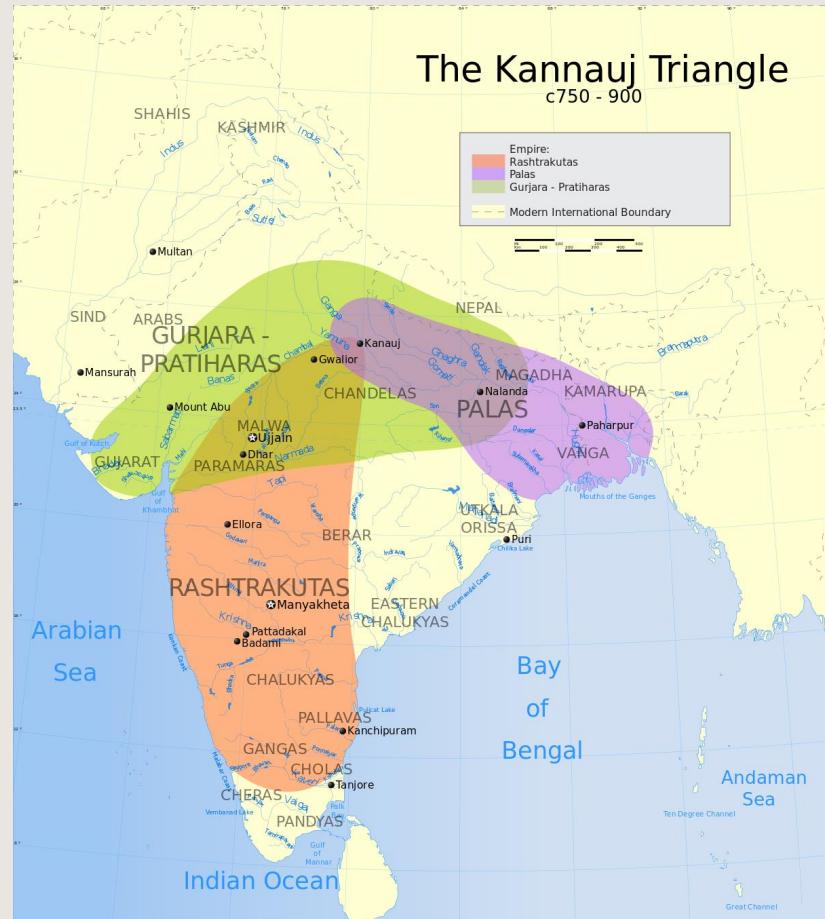
### Nagabhatta II (c. 800–833 CE)

Tried to retrieve the fallen fortunes of his family  
Got defeated at the hands of Govind-III

Defeated the Dharmapala  
-overran Kanauj,  
-deposed Chakrayudha, Dharmapala's protégé  
advanced as far as Monghyr and won a resounding victory over  
Dharmapala

-Gwalior Inscription→ Mihirbhoja  
victories over Anartta (northern Kathiawar),  
Malava or central India,  
The Matsyas or eastern Rajputana,  
the Kiratas (of the Himalaya regions),  
Turushkas (Arab settlers of western India) and the  
Vatsas in the territory of Kausambi (Kosam).  
succeeded by his son Ramabhadra→ ruled for 3 years

Finally his Grandson→ Mihirbhoja will come to power  
The palas took revenge from him under Devpala



## Gurjara Pratihara ?

### Mihirbhoja

power reached glory

**Initially set backs faced**, later on expanded the kingdom

Daulatpura Copper Plate

authority over central and eastern Rajputana

Uptill foothills of Himalayas

grant of a piece of land in the Gorakhpur district to a

Kalachuri king

Tried to move eastwards→

1. defeated by the Pala king, Devapala

Decided to move southwards→

overran southern Rajputana

and the tracts round Ujjain up to the Narmada river

Again got defeated by the Rashtrakuta ruler Dhruva II

What next→ will do a come back.....

Waiting for right opportunity to strike back



## Gurjara Pratihara ?

### Mihirbhoja

death of the powerful Pala ruler, Devapala

New king Narayana pala was a weak ruler

Hence the palas suffered invasion from the Rashtrakuta

Mihirbhoja also decided to take revenge

Defeated Narayana pala

Took the Rashtrakuta king Krishna-III

defeated him on the banks of the Narmada and occupied

Malwa.

### **capital at Kannauj, which was also called Mahodaya**

Barah copper plate inscription → military cantonment at Mahodaya

Devotee of Vishnu and adopted the title of 'Adivaraha.'

Established huge empire

Ruled for 46 years

Mentioned by the Arab travellers

Suleiman → king Juzr

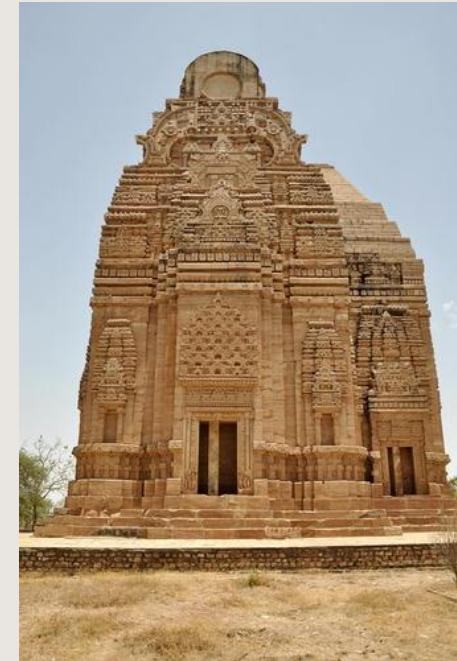
Al-Masaudi → King Baura

I am the  
Conquerer





Boar, incarnation of Vishnu, and solar symbols



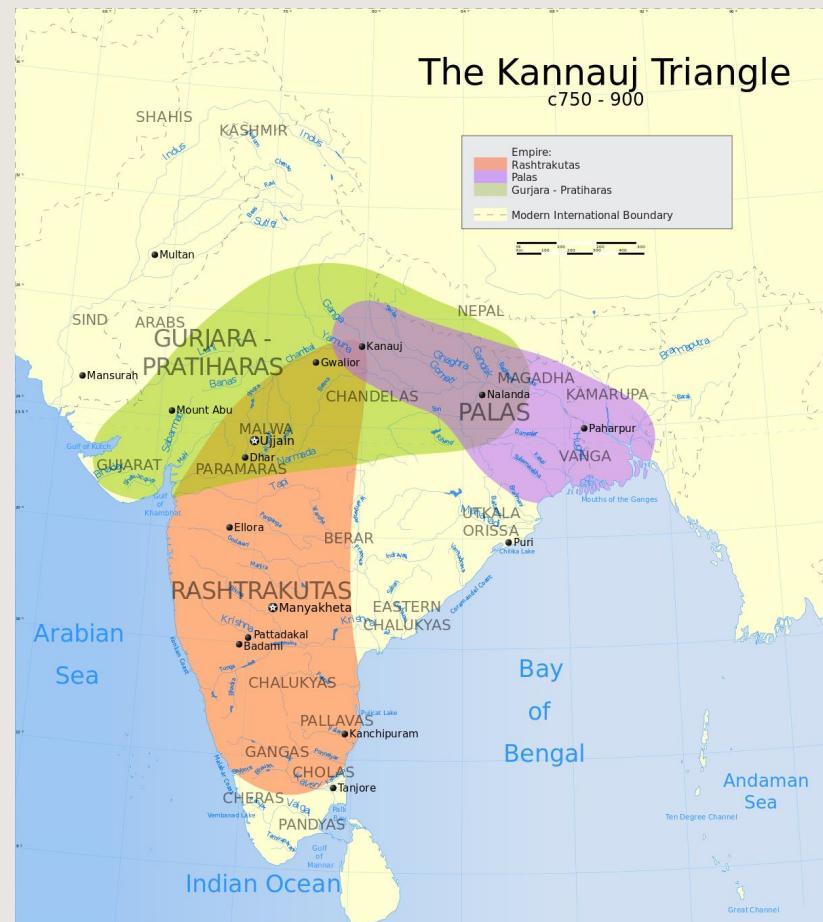
Teli ka Mandir- Gwalior by Mihirbhoja

## Gurjara Pratihara ?

Mahendrapala (c. 885–910 CE)

conquest of Magadha and northern Bengal  
territory was almost similar that of the Guptas  
reached west to the border of Sindh, east to Bengal, north to the Himalayas, and south past the Narmada  
Got defeated by the King of Kashmir

Took title *Maharajadhiraja of Aryavarta*



## Gurjara Pratihara ?

**Mahendrapala (c. 885–910 CE)**

Took title ***Maharajadhiraja of Aryavarta***

Scholars in court →

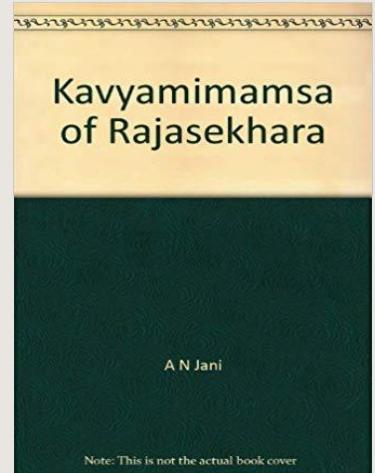
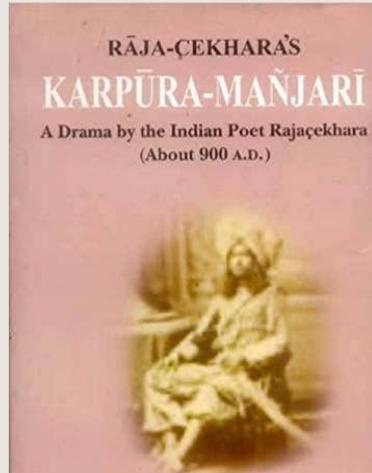
**Rajashekhar**, → eminent Sanskrit poet, dramatist and critic → writings

**Karpuramanjari** → play written in Sauraseni

Prakrit to please his wife, Avantisundari, a woman of taste and accomplishment. He is perhaps the only ancient Indian poet to acknowledge a woman for her contributions to his literary career

**Kavyamimamsa** → practical

guide for poets that explains the elements and composition of a good poem



Note: This is not the actual book cover

Other writings ?  
*Vidhasalabhanjika*  
*Bhrinjika*  
*Balarayana*  
*Prapanch Pandav*  
*Balabharata,*  
*Bhushankosh*

## **Gurjara Pratihara ?**

### **Mahipala I (c. 913–944 CE)**

Came to power after a war of succession  
Defeated by the Rashtrakuta King Indra III  
Kannauj was completely devastated

Arab traveller al-Masudi → mentions about the dynasty  
power and resources of the king of Kanauj  
struggle between the Rashtrakutas and the Pratiharas

### **Rajyapala (c. 960–1018 CE)**

Got defeated by the Rashtrakuta King → Krishna III  
**Attacked by the Ghazni** on Kannauj-1018 CE

By the last ruler

**Yashpala → 1036 CE**

The dynasty came to end

## **Significance?**

**Containing the Armies of the Arab  
Started the Maru-Gurjar Architecture**

Acient name of Rajasthan was *Marudesh* while Gujarat was called *Gurjaratra*.



**Batesvar temples site or Batesara temples site**  
dedicated to Shiva, Vishnu and Shakti  
Located near Gwalior (MP)

**Baroli Temples Complex**, also known as the **Badoli temples**  
Located in Chittorgarh



Feudal lords- Chandela made the Khajuraho Monuments

Viswaroopa form of Vishnu and  
Marriage of Siva and Parvati from Kannauj,  
the image of Laksmi-Narayana

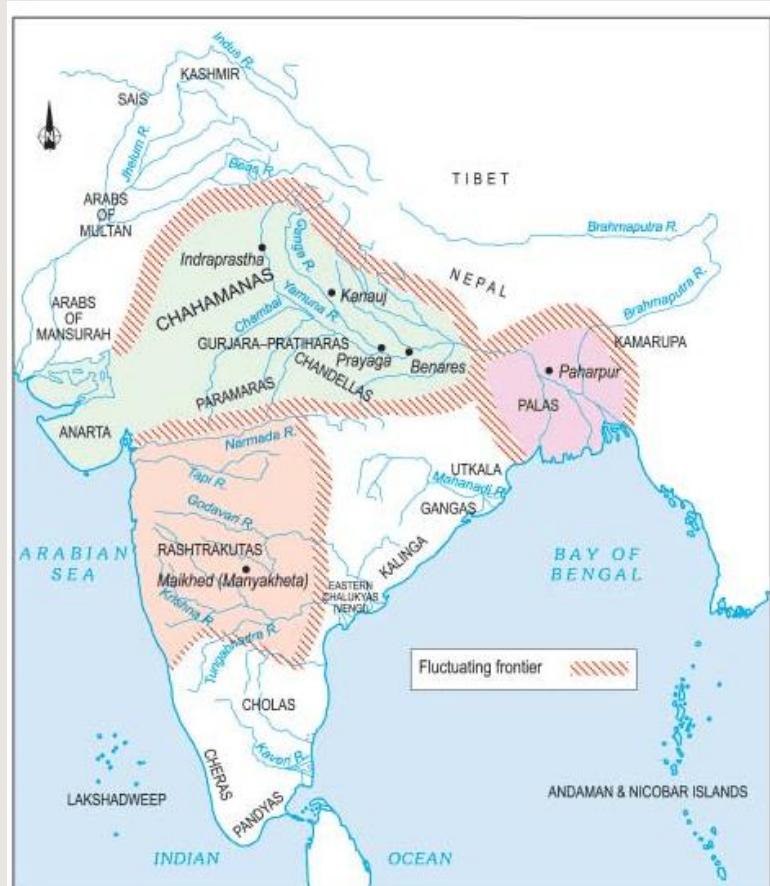
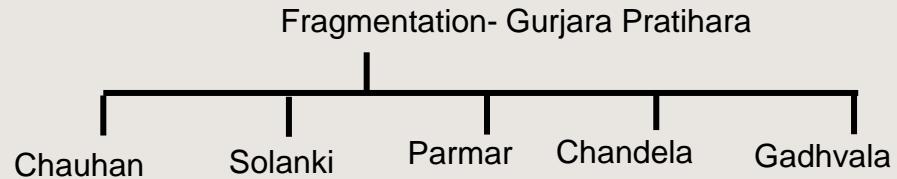
temples standing at Osian, Abhaneri and Kotah

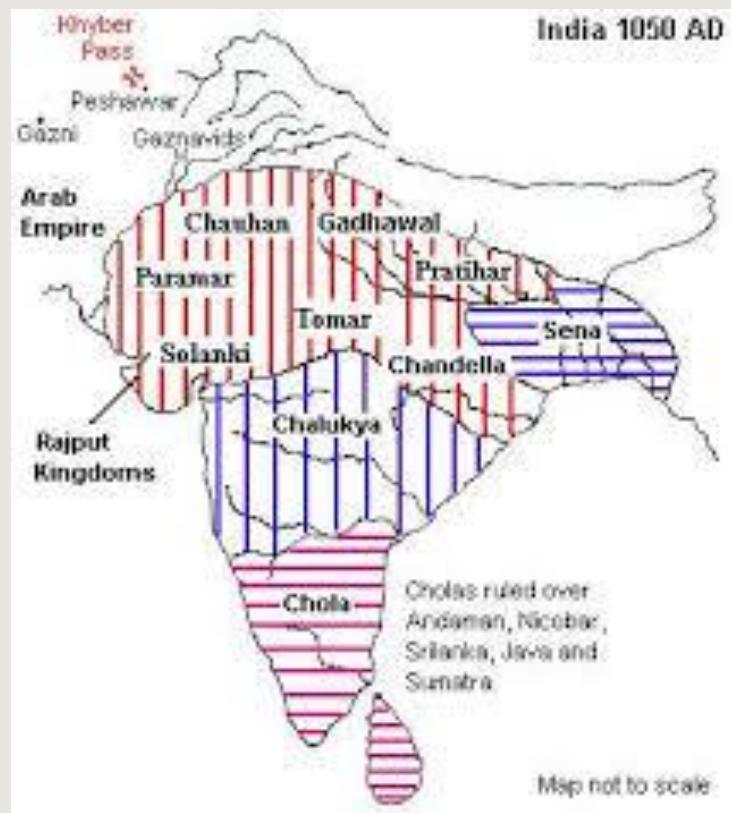


## Gurjara Pratihara ?

Finally got defeated at the hands of Ghaznavids

Fragmentation of the Rajput clans-1000 to 1200 CE





**Palas of Bengal ?**

# KANNAUJ TRIANGLE

Pala ?



# KANNAUJ TRIANGLE

Pala ?

Origin→

Bengal ruled by the **Gauda**

King Shasanka→ plundered Kannauj

Retreated when attacked by Harsha

Passed away in 637 CE

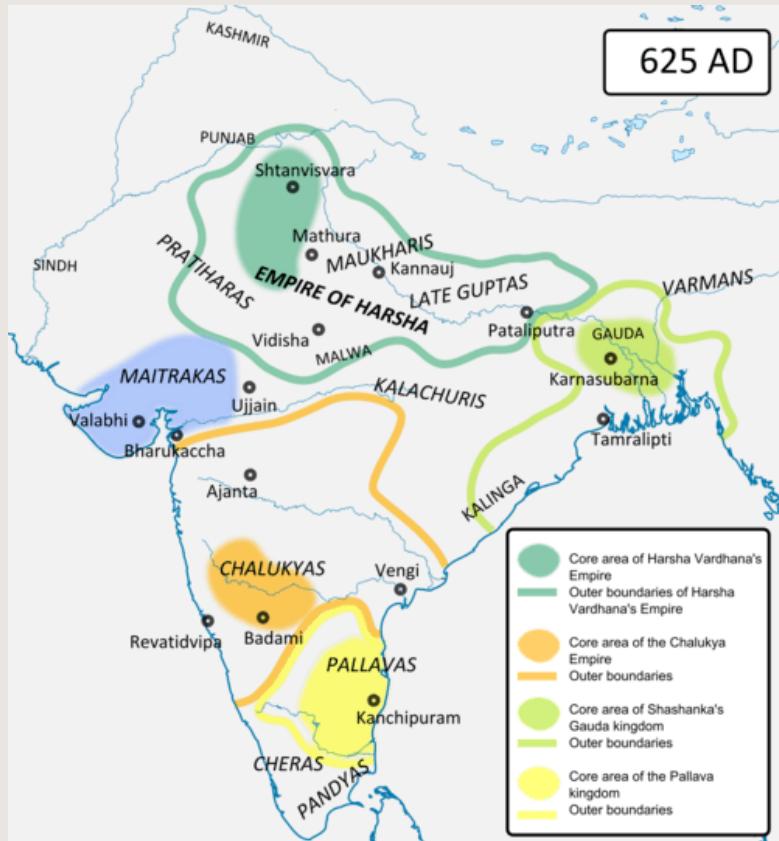
Post death→ ?

Attacks and invasion started in Bengal

Harsha also captured certain regions

Assam→ Bhaskarvarman conquered

Attack from Kashmir→ King **Lalitaditya**



# KANNAUJ TRIANGLE

Pala ?

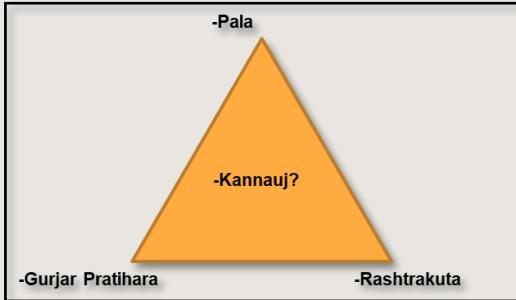
By 8<sup>th</sup> Century CE→

leading men of Bengal supposedly **elected Gopala**

'Pala' which meant "protector" in the ancient language of Prakrit kingdom

included Bengal and Bihar, which included the major cities of Pataliputra, Vikrampura, Ramvati (Varendra), Monghyr (Munger), Tamralipti and Jaggadala

Part of **tripartite struggle**



Gopal will save u



Oooopal wil  
save  
us...eoaoao..



Bengal in  
problem, what  
to do ?



Pala ?

## KANNAUJ TRIANGLE

### Gopala (750 CE)

Mentioned in the **Khalimpur copper plate inscription**

Issued by Dharampala

*rescue the people from matsya-nyaya (a period of anarchy), founded the Pala dynasty when he was elected the king by notable men*

displaced the later Guptas of Magadha

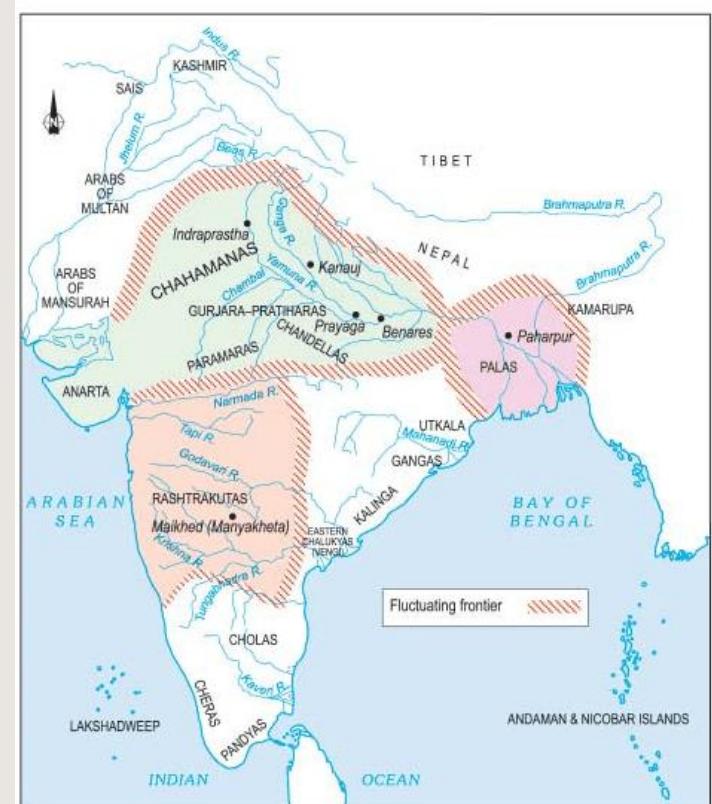
Gopal will save u



Follower of Buddhism

Mentioned by Taranatha → Tibetan scholar

Established Odantpuri monastery



# KANNAUJ TRIANGLE



# KANNAUJ TRIANGLE

Pala ?

## Dharmapala (c.770–810 CE)

Initially suffered defeats at the hands of the  
-Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas  
-Vatsaraja defeated him

Later on expanded the power

-Captured Kannauj  
**-Installed Chakrayudha** as the ruler of Kannauj

Did an durbar at Kannauj  
sovereignty was also accepted by the rulers of both west and south India

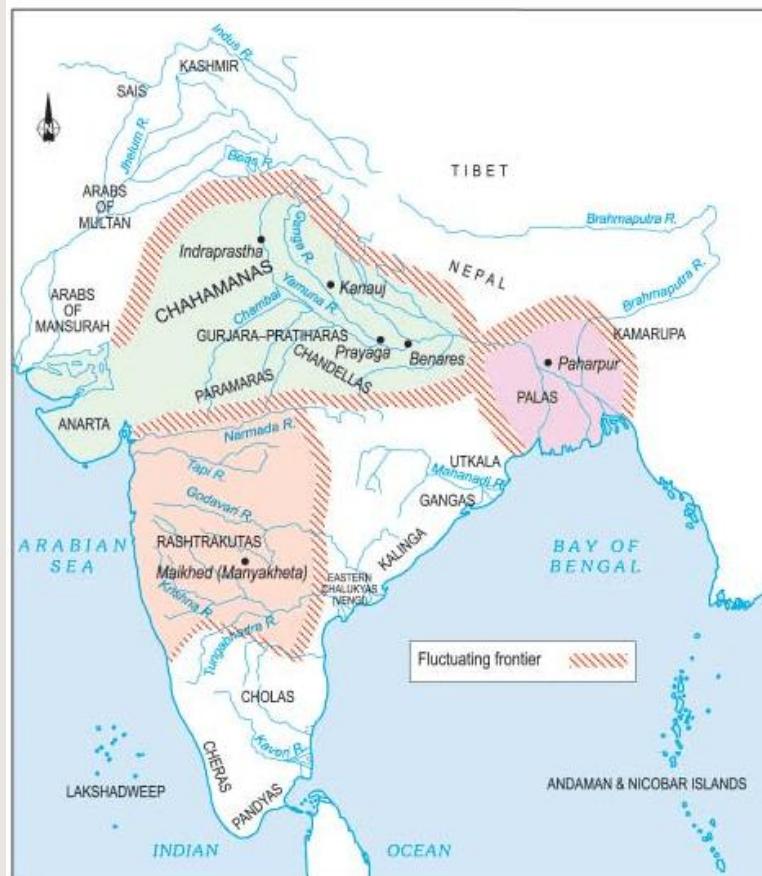
Again attacked by the Pratihara → Nagabhatta –II

But got saved by Rashtrakuta

Ruled for a period for around 30 years

Gave patronage to Buddhism

**Paharpur seals**



## Pala ?

### Dharmapala (c.770–810 CE)

Established **Vikramshila university**

Sanskrit texts

were translated into Tibetan language at this monastery

Scholars from India & Tibet

**Buddhist scholar Dipankara (Atisa) belonged to Vikramshila**

→ famous in Tibet



Taranatha → wrote about Dharmapala

Patron of the great Buddhist **author Haribhadra**

Founded the **Somapuri monastery**

Granted 200 villages to Nalanda

Buddhist scholar → **Santarakshita**

founded the philosophical school

known as **Yogacara- Svantrika-Madhyamika**

Madhyamaka tradition of Nagarjuna, the

Yogacara tradition of Asanga and the logical and

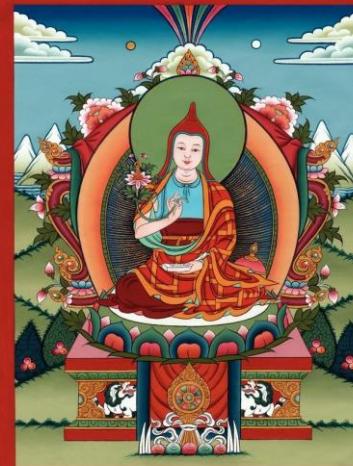
epistemological thought of Dharmakirti



Sarvastivadin sect in Tibet was introduced by Santarakshita



A Short Introduction  
to the  
Philosophy of Śāntarakṣhita



Pala ?

### Devapala (c. 810–850 CE)

Expansion of empire →

Kamrupa- Assam  
Odissa-Utkala  
Nepal

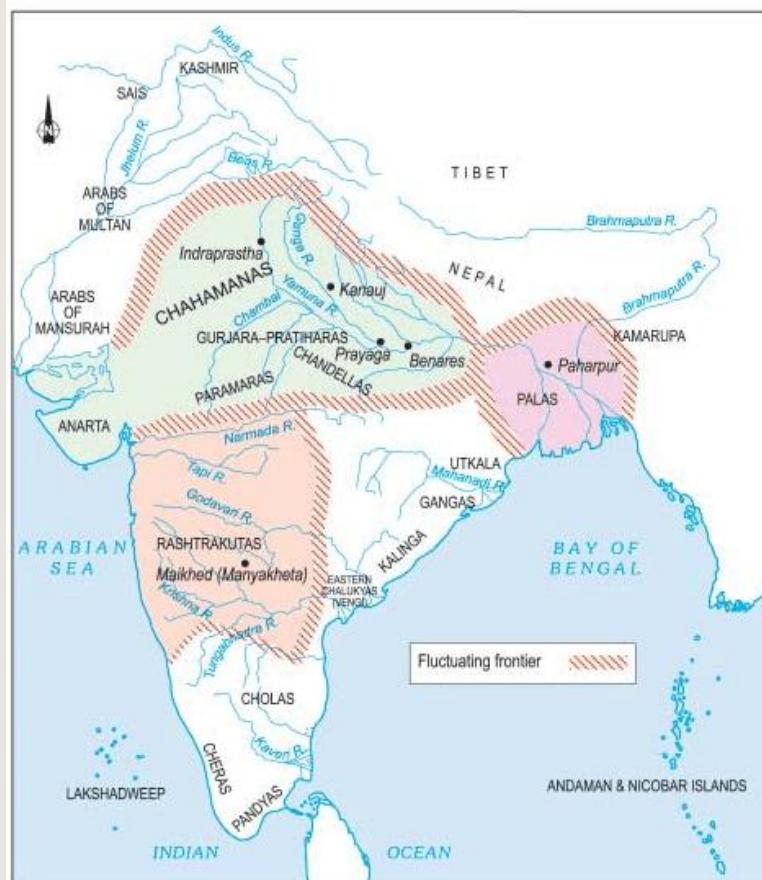
inscriptions proclaim his victory over the Hunas

Gurjara pratihara → Mihirbhoja

Focused on Monghyr

great patron of Buddhism

Diplomatic relations with the sailendra dynasty



## Pala ?

Devapala (c. 810–850 CE)

### Patron of Buddhism

Diplomatic relations with Sailendra dynasty

**Balaputradeva** (ruler of Suvarnadvipa)

requested him to grant five villages to the monastery at Nalanda

appointed Viradeva, as head of Nalanda monastery

Buddhist → Poet Vajradatta, the author of *Lokesvarasataka*.

Visited by the Arab merchant → Sulaiman

Mentioned as the king Ruhmi

Constant struggle with the pratihara & rashtrakuta

Drained resources

Later kings → weak in authority



Pala ?

Devapala → Vigrahpala → Narayanpala

Narayanpala got defeated at the hands of Rashtrakuta  
Lost majority of portions

Last few kings-

**Mahipala I (c. 977–1027 CE)**

Revived the power of pala

But got defeated at the hands of the Chola king → Rajendra Chola

**Ramapala (c. 1072–1126 CE )**

Again revived the power

Expanded till Kamrupa, odissa

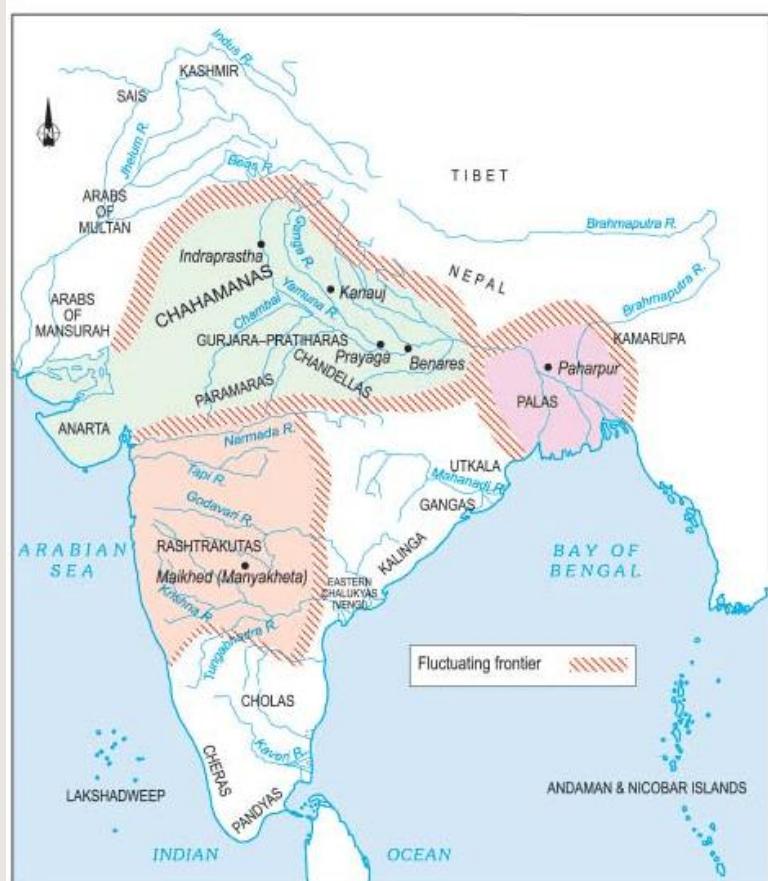
mentioned in Sandhyakar Nandi's *Ramcharita*,  
which describes *Kaivarta* peasant rebellion

Written on palm manuscript

Last king →

Later on dynasty replaced by the Sena

King Vijaysena



## Pala ?

### Significance of the Pala ?

Golden era of Bengal

Economic prosperity, Political stability

Flourishing of Buddhism

The **five Mahavihara**→

Nalanda,

Vikramshila,

Odantpuri,

Somapuri,

Jagadalla

Development of the Bengali language

first literary work, the **Charyapada**

collection of mystic Buddhist poems from the tantric tradition

Writers called as→ Mahasiddhas

### Diplomats and military conquerors

Navy→ merchant and military role→bay of Bengal

relations with the Srivijaya Empire,

the Tibetan Empire and the

Arab Abbasid Caliphate→coins found

Trade increased

Entry of Islam in Bengal

## Pala ?

The **five Mahavihara**→ Buddhism

**1. Nalanda** (covered in the previous class)

**2. Somapuri**→located in Bangaldesh, designated as a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** in 1985

**3. Odantapuri:** It is located in Bihar and was made under the patronage of Pala dynasty King Gopala I.  
It was a Buddhist mahavihara. It was destroyed by Bakhtiyar Khilji.

**4. Vikramshila:** It is located in present-day Bhagalpur district of Bihar.

It was established by King Dharampala of Pala dynasty, primarily as a Buddhist learning centre.

The scholars were invited by kings outside India to spread Buddhist teachings.

The Vajrayana sect flourished here and Tantric teachings were taught. Other subjects like logic, Vedas, astronomy, urban development, law, grammar, philosophy, etc were also taught.

**5. Jaggadala:** A centre of learning for the Vajrayana sect of Buddhism, in Bengal.

Many scholars took shelter here after Nalanda and Vikramshila declined. It was probably established by King Ramapala of Pala dynasty.

Five monasteries formed a network;

all of them were under state supervision"

existed "a system of co-ordination among them

an interlinked group of institutions

## Rashtrakuta ?



## Rashtrakuta (753 and 975 CE)

753 and 975 CE

Rashtrakuta' means the **chief of a rashtra**

Originally belonged to Latur area to Ellichpur

Title used by the king→ *lattalura-puraveshvara*

Were feudatories of the Chalukyas

Ruled from Manyakhet / Malkhed

Part of the tripartite struggle

Also fought against

the Vengi Chalukyas

The Imperial Cholas

Pandyas of Madurai

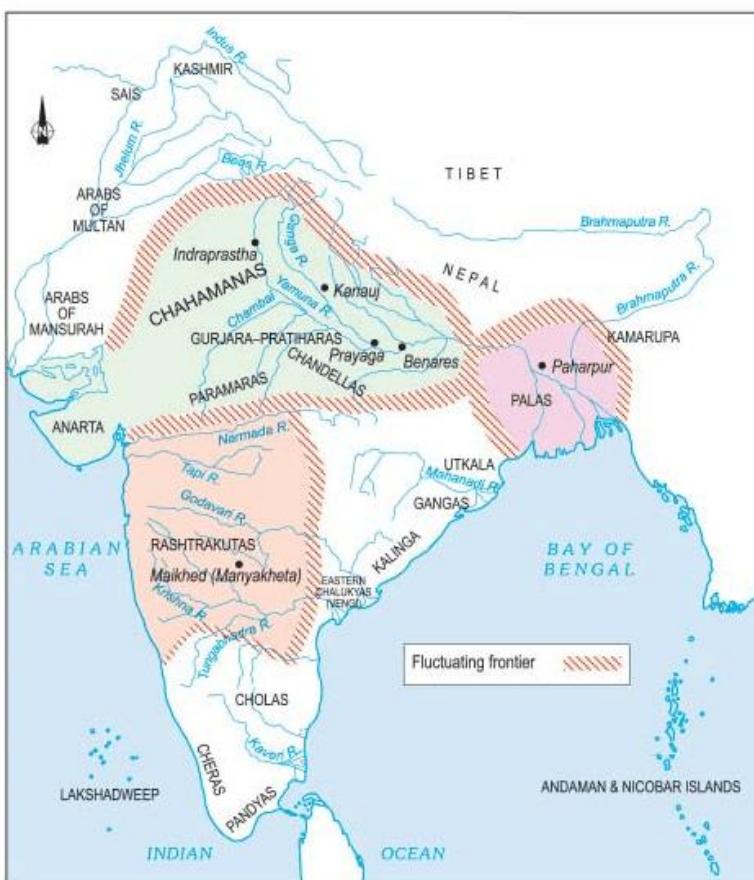
Pallavas of Kanchi

Mentioned by the Arab traders for their tolerance

Were allowed to built mosque

Dynasty established **by Dantidurga**

Kannda origin



# KANNAUJ TRIANGLE

Rashtrakuta ?



## Rashtrakuta

### Dantidurga (733–756 CE)

Originally feudatory of the Chalukyan king Kirtivarman-II

'Dantidurga' (meaning *he whose elephant is his fortress*) → military feats and accomplishments

the ***Samangad Plates*** and the  
***Dasavatara Cave*** Inscription of Ellora

How he expanded power ?

Initially towards → East

Later on towards → South & Malwa

But didn't attack the Karnataka (kirtivarman-II)

victory over Malwa by performing the ***hiranyagarbhadana***

ceremony at Ujjain

marched to Mahakosala → Chattisgarh District

Matrimonial relations with the Pallava→

helped his father-in-law, the Pallava King Nandivarmana, to regain Kanchi from the Chalukyas

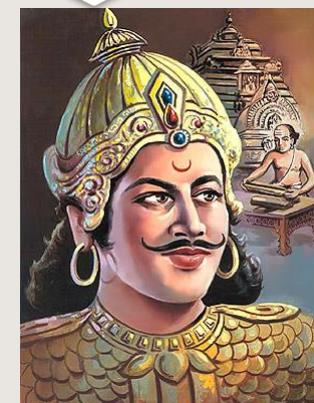
Finally→ by 753 CE

attacked and overthrew his suzerain, Kirtivarman II

But couldn't live long

Died childless, hence succeeded by his uncle→ Krishna I

अगले जन्म मोहे  
क्षत्रिय कीजियो



## Rashtrakuta

### Krishna I (c.756–774 CE)

Uncle of Dantidurga

Expansion of empire

Karnataka, kanchi-pallava

Mysore-ganga

Vengi-chalukyas (surrendered in front of his son Govind-I)

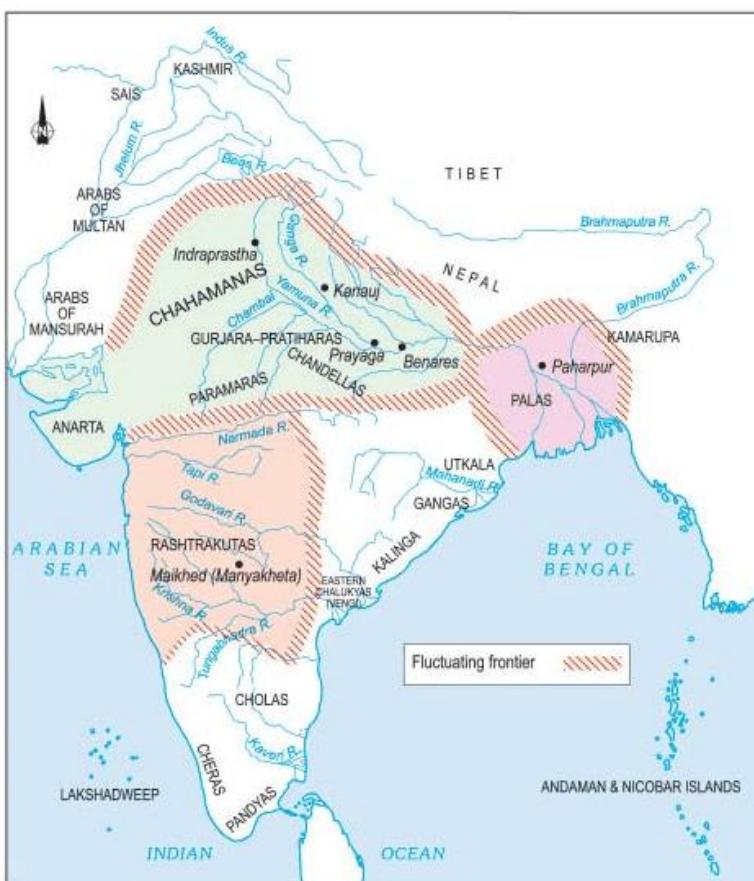
Contribution to art & culture

rock-cut monolithic temple at Ellora, known as Kailasa

Son govinda-II came to power

But younger brother captured throne from him

Hence → **Dhruva** will come to power



## Rashtrakuta

### Dhruva (c. 780–793 CE)

Expansion south of Kaveri

Central India

Kannauj- defeated the Nagabhatta-II & Dharampala

Entered till Kannauj

Came back with huge resources & money

Defeated the vengi chalukyas

Had 4 sons

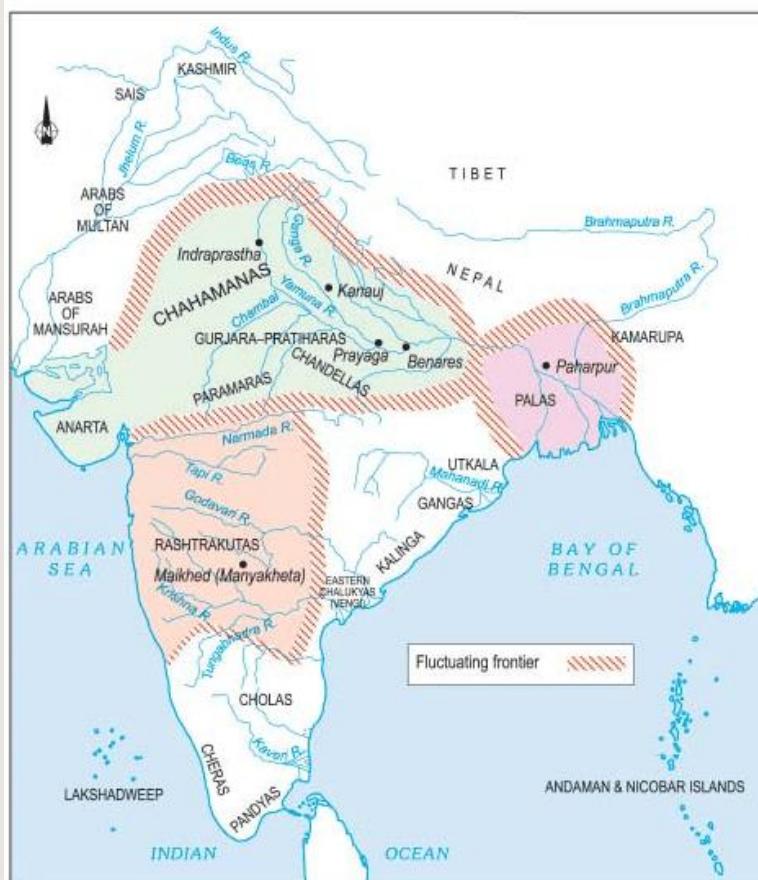
Dhruva

Karka

Stambha

Govinda  
-came to power

Indra



## Rashtrakuta

### Govind III (c.793–814 CE)

Mentioned in the *Sanjan Inscription (Amoghvarsha)*

victorious at the tripartite struggle

Defeated Nagabhatta-II and

Captured kannauj from Chakrayudha

Finally defeated → Dharampala

Vengi chalukya

Pallava kanchi

Chola

Expansion from North to South

Hence compared to Alexander & Arjuna

received two statues as an

act of submission from the king of Ceylon

Succeded by his son Sarva → succeeded by Amoghvarsha



## Rashtrakuta

### Amoghavarsha I (814-878 CE)

#### Sanjan Inscription

Amoghavarsha I sacrificing a finger from his left hand at the Lakshmi temple at Kolhapur to avert a calamity in his kingdom

Ruled for more than 64 years

Continous rebellions

Lacked brilliance and vigour

Matrimonial alliance with the Ganga-mysore and malwa region

assumed the title *Viranarayana*  
peace, religion and literature

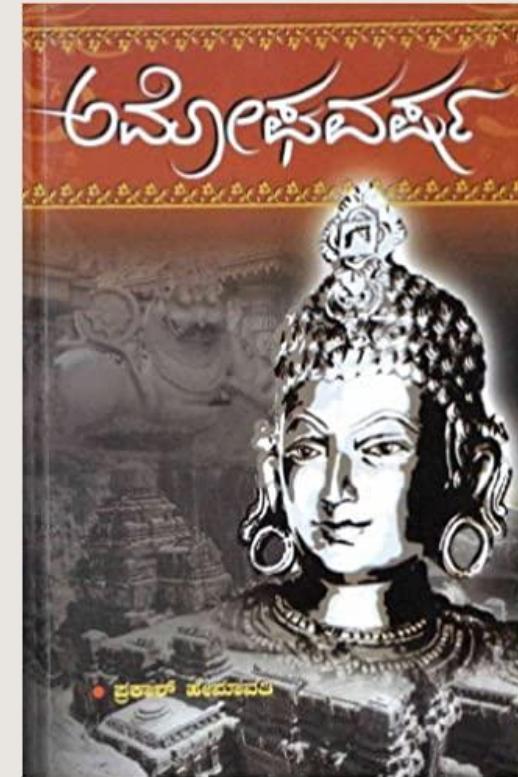
Wrote → *Kavirajamarga*, work on poetics in the Kannada  
*Prashnottara Ratnamalika* in Sanskrit

built the city of **Manyakheta**

Leanings towards Jainism and Jinasena, the author of *Adipurana*, was his chief preceptor

called “**Ashoka of the South**”

Tolerance, peace etc.



## Rashtrakuta

### Indra III (914-929 CE)

Grandson of Amoghavarsha  
defeated Pratihara Mahipala I and sacked Kannauj

Again after few years Krishna-III will come to power

### Krishna III (c.939–967 CE)

Most famous of the last rulers  
Defeated the Parmara-malwa  
Eastern Chalukya-Vengi  
Tondaimandalam-Chola  
King Parantaka-I of the cholas was defeated  
Erected a victory pillar @ Rameswaram

**By 972 CE**, the Rashtrakuta became weak  
The capital was plundered by the opponents  
Remaining kings sub served the empire of other kings



## Rashtrakuta

### Significance ?

tolerant in their religious views

**Ellora caves→**

Hindu, Jain & Buddhist sculptures



### **Elephanta Caves**

Allowed to build mosque for the arab merchants

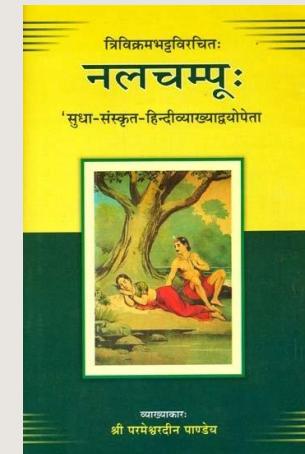
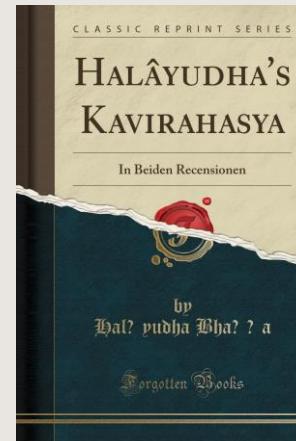
Literary works also developed

Sanskrit

Prakrit

Kannada

Trivikrama→ author of the *Nalachampu Kavirahasya* of Halayudha





## Rashtrakuta

### Significance ?

Jain literature ?

Akalanaka→ Ashtasati and

Vidyananda→Ashtasahasri,

two commentaries on the *Aptamimansa*

Field of logic

**Manikyanandin**

wrote *Parikshamukhasastra*

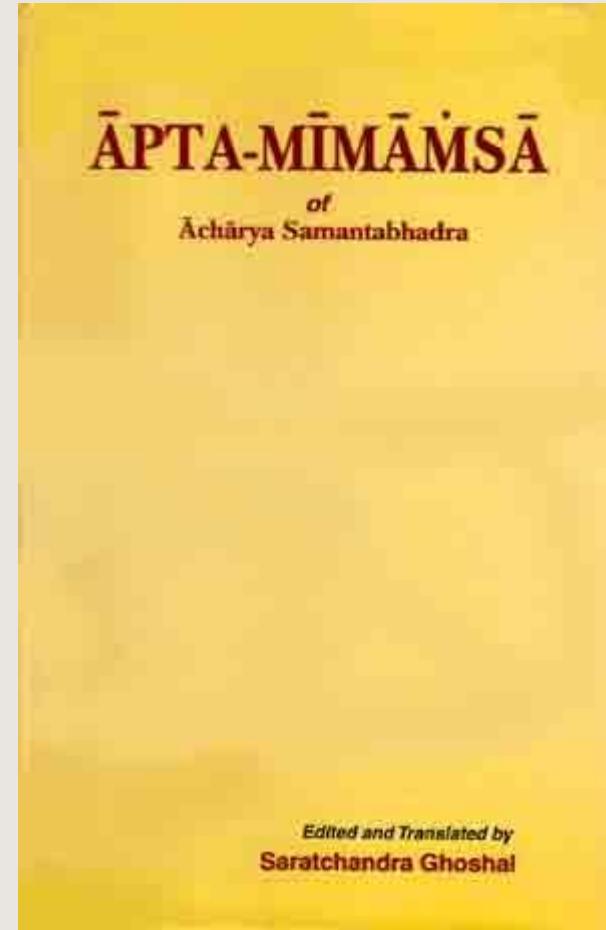
Wrote *Nyayakaumudichandrodaya*

Harisena→ wrote Harivamsa

Also started writing Adipurana→ life stories of various Jaina  
saints

Later on Adipurana completed by the Gunabhadra

Jinasena's → *Parsvabhyudaya* (on parshvanath)



## Rashtrakuta

### Significance ?

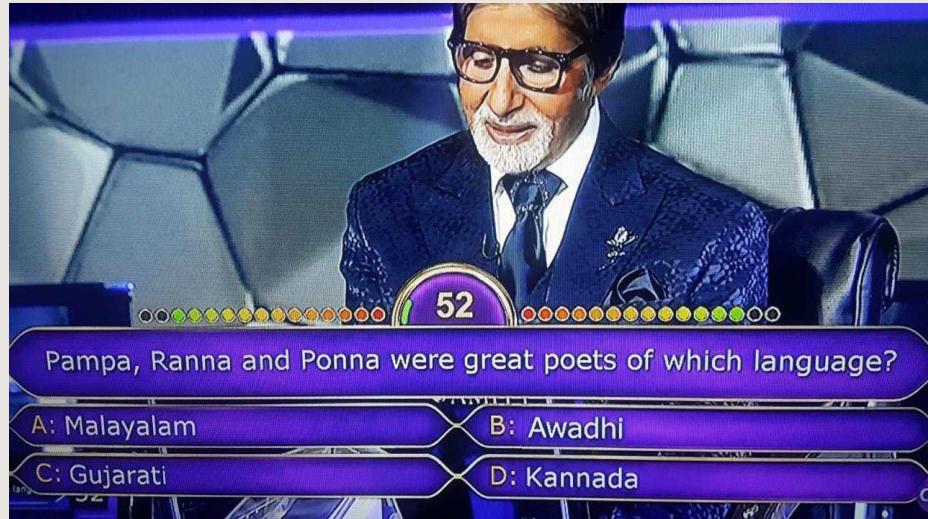
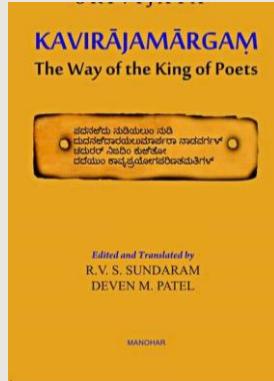
Kannada literature ?

Amoghavarsha I → Kavirajmarga

Pampa I → Adipurana and the  
Vikramarjunavijaya

Ponna → Santipurana

Ranna → Ajitnathpurana



## Overview of the Administration

Continuation of Gupta & Post Gupta Administration

Feudalism on rise

King → centre of administration

Celebrations & events part of court

No covering of faces/veil- arab writers

Prince appointed as governor

At times princess also appointed as governor

Eg. *Chandrobalabbe*

kingdom had a minister of foreign affairs,  
revenue, treasurer, senapati, chief justice and purohita  
Except Purohita, all used to serve military

Palas had the largest number of elephants,  
the Pratiharas had the finest cavalry  
Rashtrakutas had a large number of forts

Navy owned by the Pala & Rashtrakuta



## Overview of the Administration

### Administration Hierarchy ?

Rashtra- Rashtrapati

Bhukti- Uparika

Mandal (Vish) – Vishyapati

Pattala- Bhojpati

Village- Grama Mahajana /**Mahattara**

Committees established to run the village

Law & order→ Kotwal

Officials paid land grants

*nad-gavundas or desa-gramakutas*

*Later on became Deshmukh & Deshpande*



## Overview of the Administration

### Economy ?

Decline of trade & commerce

Paucity of gold coins

Indian trade with West Asia & Europe  
decreased

Overland trade → went down

South East Asia → Trade increased

a ban was imposed on travel beyond the  
areas *where the munja grass does not grow or  
where the black gazelle does not roam (outside  
India)*

*Crossing of seas → polluting*  
ban was meant to discourage  
Indians from going to areas dominated by the  
Islam in the west and  
Buddhism in the east

*Later on, trade with West Asia increased*

सात समन्दर पार  
में तेरे पौछे पीछे  
नहीं आउंगी



**2. Pala period is the most significant phase in the history of Buddhism in India. Enumerate.**

(भारत में बौद्ध धर्म के इतिहास में पाल काल अति महत्वपूर्ण चरण है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।) 10m, 150words



#### **Q. Introduction**

*The pala period belongs to the early medieval India- 750 to 1000 CE*

*This period is known for the tri-partite struggle between the palas, partiharas & the rashtrakuta for the control of kannauj*

*Simultaneously, the palas are known as the most important rulers for reviving & protecting Buddhism in India*

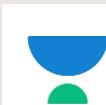
**Q. Introduction**

**Body Part-**

**Conclusion**

## **2. Pala period is the most significant phase in the history of Buddhism in India. Enumerate.**

(भारत में बौद्ध धर्म के इतिहास में पाल काल अति महत्वपूर्ण चरण है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।) 10m, 150words



### **Q. Body – why Pala period is most significant in history of Buddhism in India**

**Buddhism evolved in the sixth century BCE and it started spreading as a philosophy by the sangha- ultimately culminating into a religion**

**It was given patronage by Kings like Asoka, Kaniskha who got converted into Buddhism, built monuments, appointed missionaries.**

**By 5th-6th Century CE- Buddhism was descending phase as Vaishnavism got popular & got state patronage by the Guptas**

**Lastly Harshavardhana in the 7th Century CE gave patronage Buddhism but post this period due to foreign invasions & prosecution by the Hunas- Buddhism was under threat.**

**Hence we by 8th Century CE when Palas came to power- they revived Buddhism in the following way-**

**Q. Introduction**

**Body Part-**

**Conclusion**

**2. Pala period is the most significant phase in the history of Buddhism in India. Enumerate.**

(भारत में बौद्ध धर्म के इतिहास में पाल काल अति महत्वपूर्ण चरण है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।) 10m, 150words

**Q. Body – why Pala period is most significant in history of Buddhism in India**

Hence we by 8th Century CE when Palas came to power- they revived Buddhism in the following way-

giving stability to Bengal- hence economic development  
patronage to Buddhism- role of King Dharampala, Devapala

**Building of Institutions- 5 vihara**

**Odantpuri monastery- by founder Devapala**

**Vikramshila & Somapuri monastery- by king Dharampala**

**Other monasteries like Jagdalla was established**

**Nalanda university of revived**

**Panch mahavihara significance ?**

**Q. Introduction**

**Body Part-**

**Conclusion**

**2. Pala period is the most significant phase in the history of Buddhism in India. Enumerate.**

(भारत में बौद्ध धर्म के इतिहास में पाल काल अति महत्वपूर्ण चरण है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।) 10m, 150words

**Q. Body – why Pala period is most significant in history of Buddhism in India**

**Panch mahavihara significance ?**

**Centre of learning**

**Translation of texts in different languages**

**Visit by the foreign scholars**

**Continuation of tradition**

**Five monasteries formed a network;**

**all of them were under state supervision"**

**existed "a system of co-ordination among them**

**an interlinked group of institutions"**

**We also get evidences- where- Palas had diplomatic relations with the**

**Sailendra dynasty – SE Asia**

**King devapala- Patron of Buddhism**

**Balaputradeva (ruler of Suvarnadvipa)**

**requested him to grant five villages to the monastery at Nalanda**

**Q. Introduction**

**Body Part-**

**Conclusion**

**2. Pala period is the most significant phase in the history of Buddhism in India. Enumerate.**

(भारत में बौद्ध धर्म के इतिहास में पाल काल अति महत्वपूर्ण चरण है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।) 10m, 150words

**Q. Body – why Pala period is most significant in history of Buddhism in India**

**Manuscripts were compiled –**

**Panchasastrika prajnamparita**

**Book illustrations – palm leaf**

Development of the Bengali language

first literary work, the *Charyapada*

collection of mystic Buddhist poems from the tantric tradition

Writers called as → Mahasiddhas

**Q. Introduction**

**Body Part-**

**Conclusion**



**2. Pala period is the most significant phase in the history of Buddhism in India. Enumerate.**

(भारत में बौद्ध धर्म के इतिहास में पाल काल अति महत्वपूर्ण चरण है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।) 10m, 150words

**Q. Conclusion**

*Overall, golden period for Buddhism-*

*Buddhism survived, flourished & spread in the different regions*

*Particularly SE Asia due to the pala efforts*

*By 12th Century CE- Buddhist centres were attacked by the Turkish invaders resulting into the decline of Buddhism in India*

**Q. Introduction**

**Body Part-**

**Conclusion**



# UPSC CSE- Prelims 2020

((Pre'20-SetB) Q.44. Consider the following events in the history of India:

1. Rise of Pratiharas under King Bhoja
2. Establishment of Pallava power under Mahendravarman – I
3. Establishment of Chola Parantaka – I
4. Pala dynasty founded by Gopala

**What is the correct chronological order of the above events, starting from the earliest time ?**

[a) 2-1-4-3

[b) 3-1-4-2

[c) 2 -4-1-3

[d) 3-4-1-2

# Question UPSC - Prelims 2006

Who among the following laid the foundation of Rashtrakuta Empire?

- (a) Amostghavarsha I
- (b) Dantidurga
- (c) Dhruva
- (d) Krishna I

# Question UPSC - Prelims 2006

Consider the following statements:

1. The Ikshvaku rulers of Southern India were antagonistic towards Buddhism.
2. The Pala rulers of Eastern India were patrons of Buddhism.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

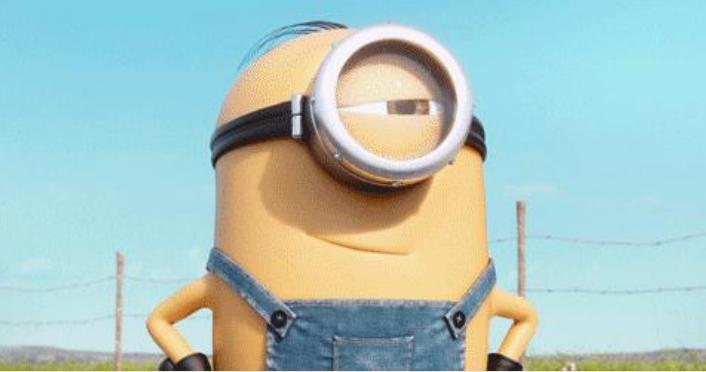
## Question UPSC - Prelims 2013

With reference to the history of Indian rock-cut architecture, consider the following statements:

1. The caves at Badami are the oldest surviving rock-cut caves in India.
2. The Barabar rock-cut caves were originally made for Ajivikas by Emperor Chandragupta Maurya.
3. At Ellora, caves were made for different faiths.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3



# THANKS!

SUBSCRIBE  
SUBSCRIBE  
SUBSCRIBE



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS



Presented by - Pratik Nayak



## About Me

Seven Years Experience online & offline teaching

BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

Cleared GPSC, Worked at Govt. of Gujarat



## About Me

Seven Years Experience online & offline teaching

BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

Cleared GPSC, Worked at Govt. of Gujarat

Sources of Reading-

Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint

Running notes of the class

Comprehensive Coverage-

Prelims + Mains

Previous Years Questions

#### Rule of the Class-

**Thematic Understanding is Important**

**Analysis is Important**

**Facts needs to be read from the Reference Books**

**Make Running notes during the classes**

**Doubts will be taken after the topic is completed**

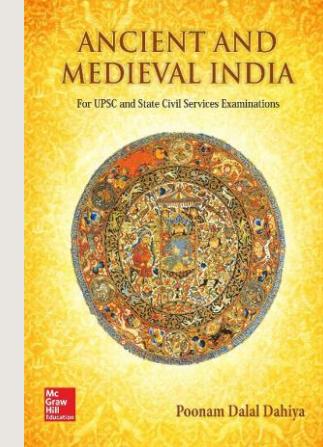
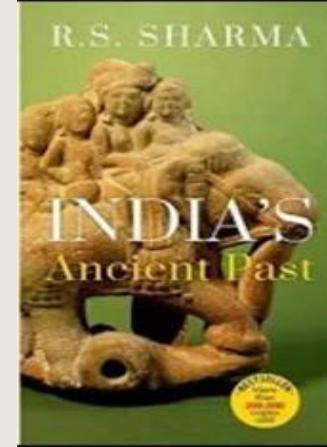
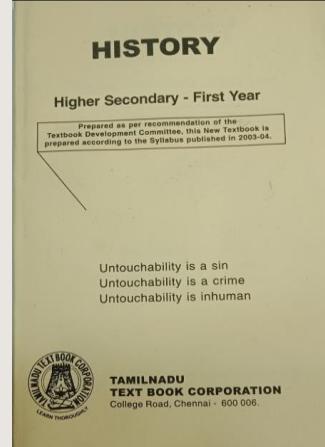
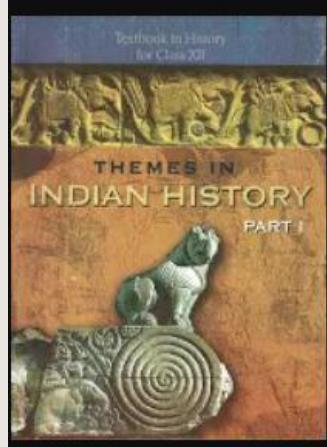
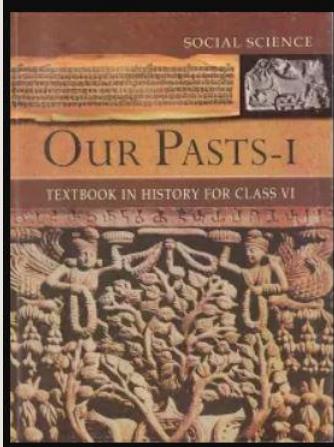
**Please don't comment unnecessarily during the live  
class- else you will be blocked**

**Get yourself a pen-paper, scribble down important facts**



- **What to read ?**
- **NEW NCERT- Std 6 & Std 12 +**
- **TN Board or RS Sharma or McGraw hill**

- **Sources of Reading-**
- **Pratik Nayak- Lecture PowerPoint**
- **Running notes of the class**



# Understanding History

Pre Historic India- Stone Age  
(Origin to 10000 BCE)

Indus Valley Civilisation – 2500  
BCE- 1600 BCE)

Aryans & Vedic Age (1500  
BCE-600 BCE)

Mahajanapda- Foreign Invasions  
Buddhism & Jainism

]} 600 BCE-350 BCE

Mauryan Age (325-185 BCE)

Post Mauryan India (200 BCE-300CE)

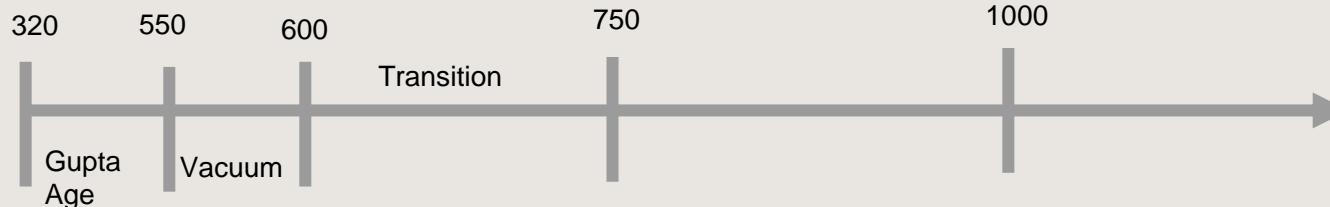
Gupta Age (320-550CE)

Post Gupta-(600-750 CE)  
Harsha, Chalukya & Pallava

Early Medieval ( 750-1000 CE, 1000-1200  
CE)



## Post Gupta Age (600-750)



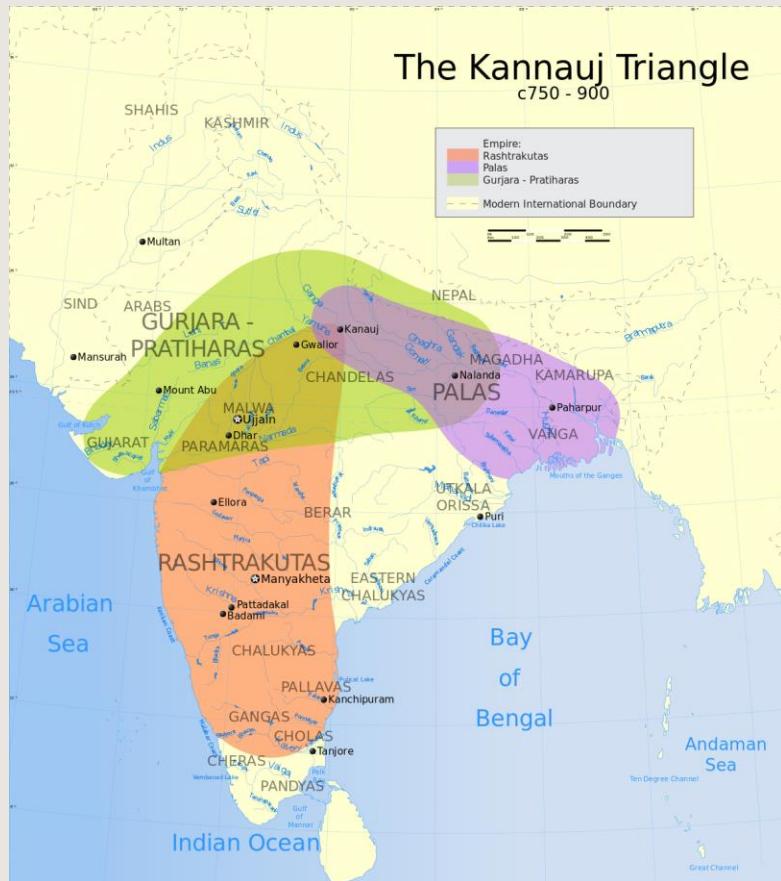
# The Fight for Kannauj (750 to 1000 CE)

Gurjar-Pratihara

Rashtrakuta-  
Deccan

Pala- Bengal

Rise of Imperialism  
in S. India- Chola  
dynasty



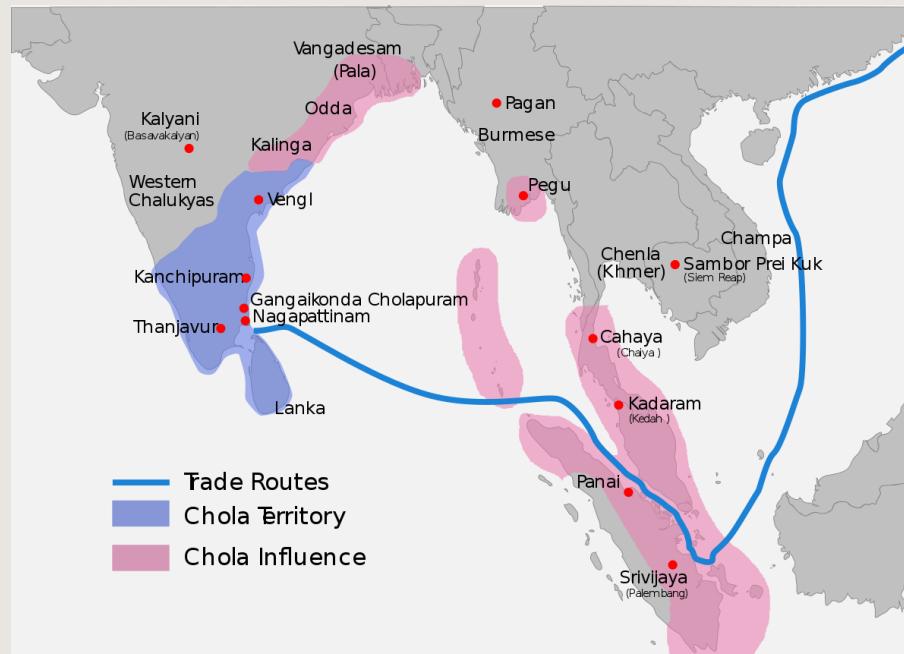
# Imperial Cholas (9<sup>th</sup> Century to 13<sup>th</sup> Century CE)

Imperial Chola

Dravida Architecture

Spreading of Indian Culture in SE Asia

Naval Supremacy



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

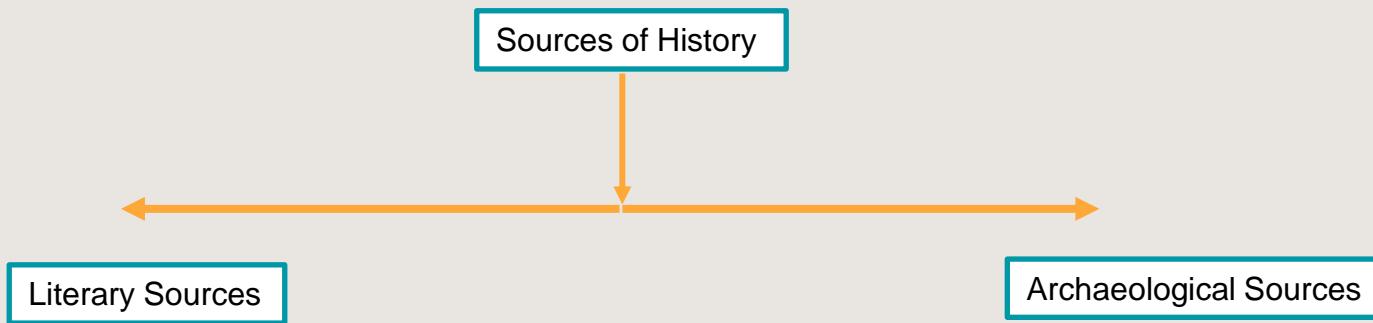
**CHOLA EMPIRE ?**

**Political History**

**Administration**

**Cultural Significance**

# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS



## THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

### Cholas (850-1200 CE)

Who were the Cholas?

Part of the Sangam Age-

Capital @ Puhar (kaveripatnam)

Went into oblivion by 3<sup>rd</sup> Century CE

Again revived as a small kingdom

By 8<sup>th</sup> Century CE- worked as feudal lord of the pallavas

Last Pallava king→ Aparajita

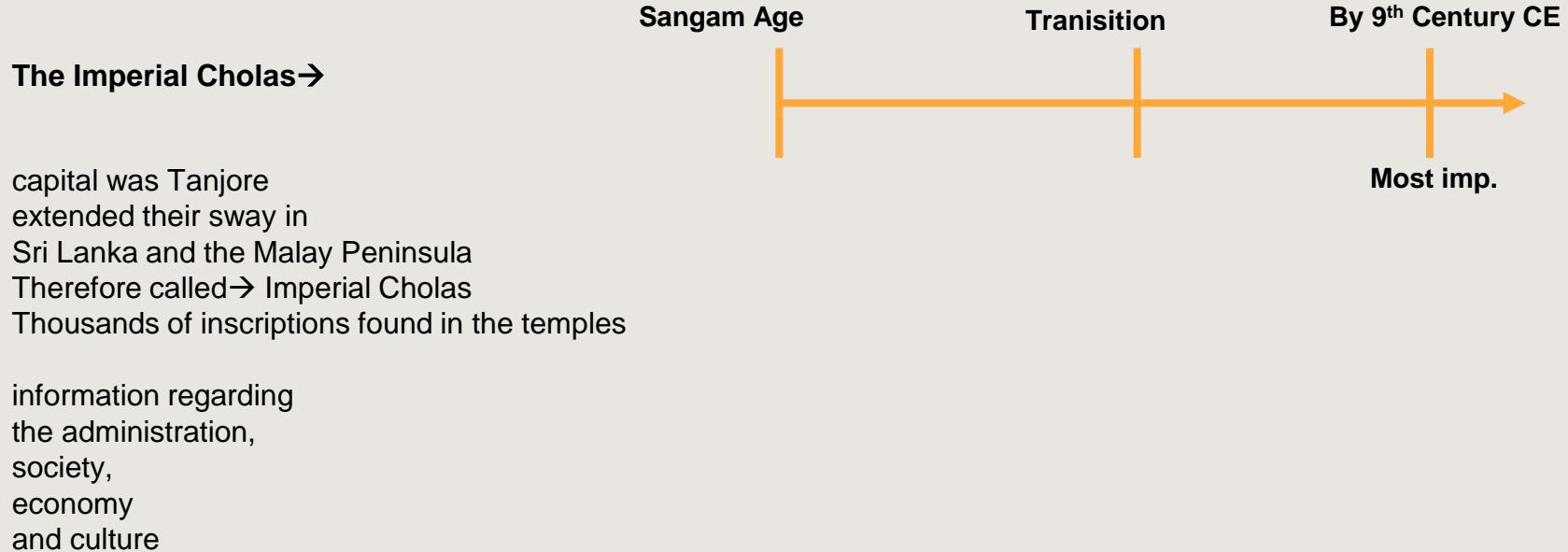
Had alliance with the chola feudal lord- Aditya

Both defeated a confederacy of the kings in southern country

Later on, Aditya overthrew his own political boss→ establishing of the Chola dynasty

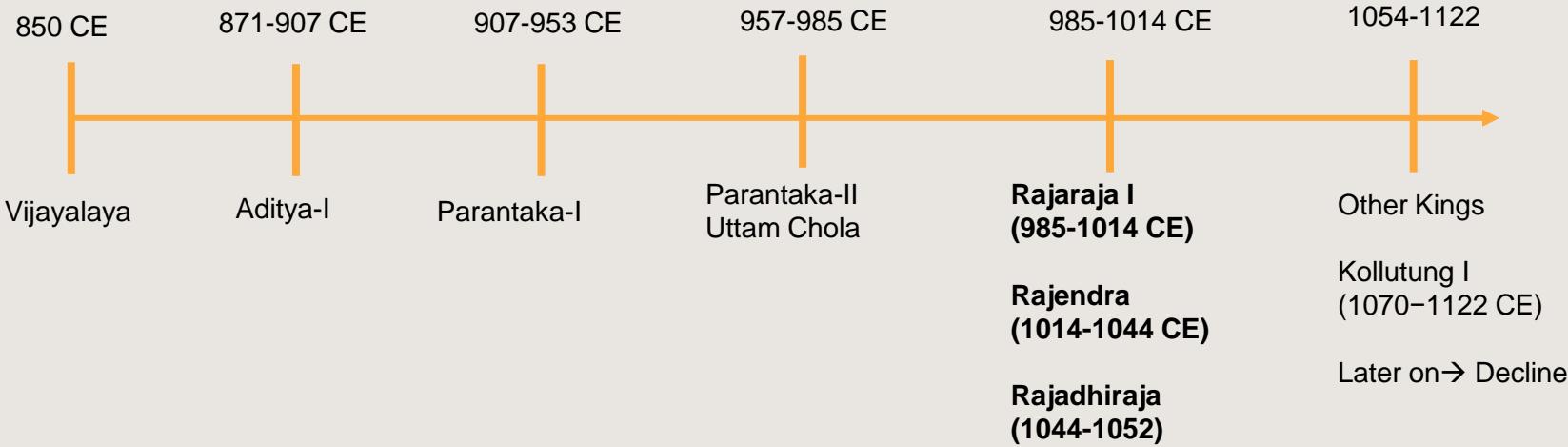


# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Pallavas (560–903CE)

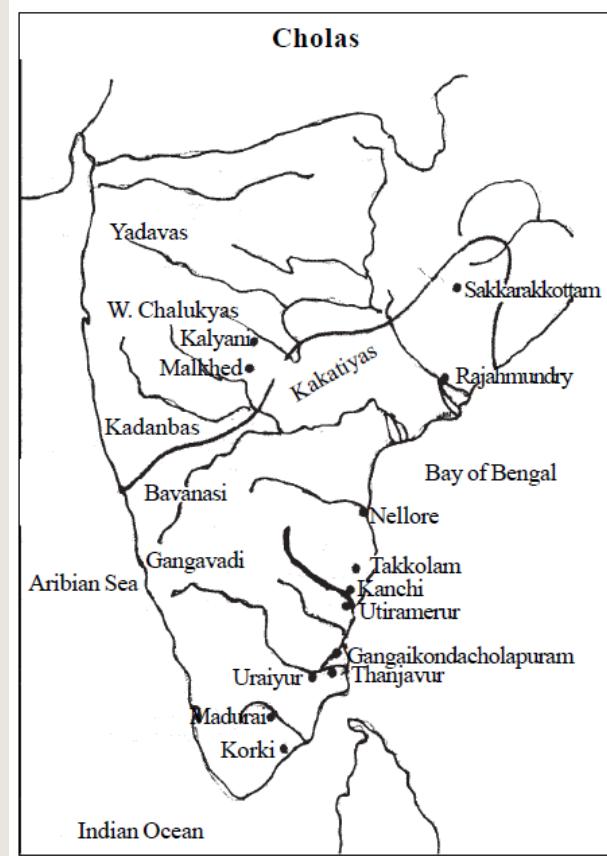


# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Political History

### Vijayalaya (around c. 850 CE)

- captured Tanjore from Muttaraiyars in 815 CE
- Built a Durga temple  
Nishumbhasudini
- Became a feudatory of the Pallavas
- extended his kingdom along the lower Kaveri



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

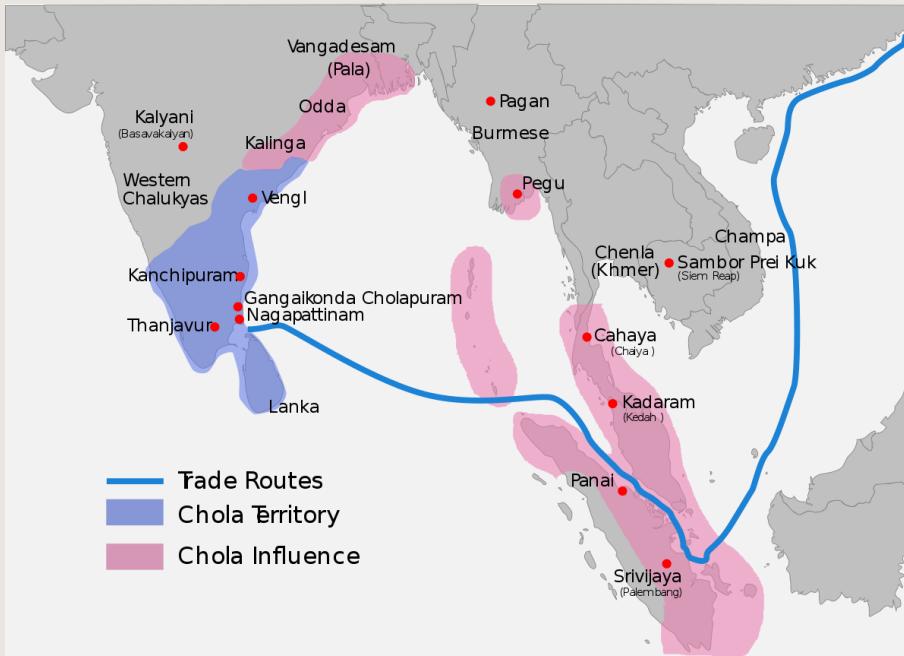
## Political History

### Aditya I (c.871–907 CE)

- allied with the Pallavas
- defeated Pandyas and as a recompense received some territories in the Tanjore area
- battle of Shripurambyam
  - By 893 CE, killed his Pallava overlord Aparajita
  - Later on matrimonial alliance with the Pallava
- *Directly controlled* → Tondaimandalam (southern Tamil country)
- allied with the Cheras and conquered Kongudesha (coimbature)
- also conquered Talked (Mysore-Ganga)

ये दवा है, रोग तो कुछ और ही है....





# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Political History

### Parantaka I (c. 907–953 CE)

-invaded the Pandya territory and assumed the **title of 'Maduraikonda'** (Conqueror of Madurai).

Known for Rashtrakuta Vs. Chola conflict

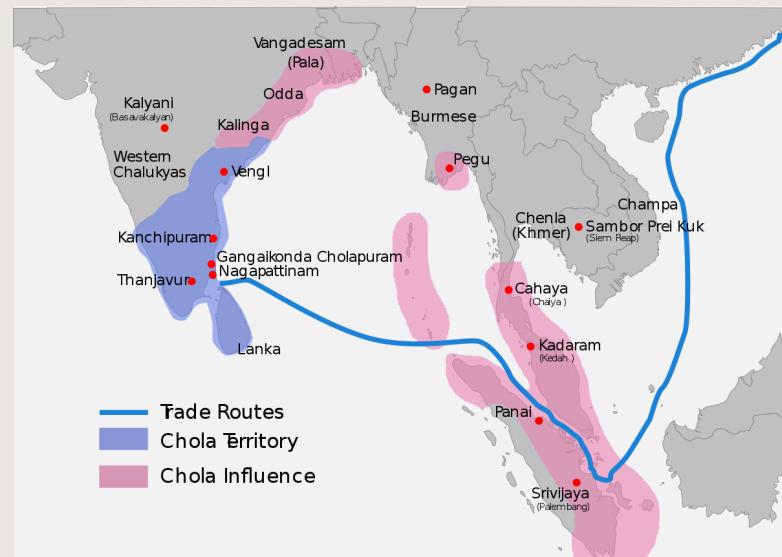
- invaded in 916 by the Rashtrakuta Krishna II
- Defeated Krishna II
- Later on Krishna-III → defeated Parantaka in the famous battle of Takkolam (near Arkonam) in 949
- confusion and disorder for about 30 years.

Importance→ provided the *vimana* of the famous Nataraja temple at Chidambaram with a golden roof

Uttiramerur inscriptions→ administration

successors were- Ganaraditya→ Arinjaya→ Parantaka II→ Uttama Chola

Yes, I defeated the cholas



## THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Political History

### Parantaka II/Sundara Chola(957–73 CE)

- tried to recover lost territories from Rashtrakuta
- Defeated the combined army of Pandya & Srilanka
- Invaded Srilanka also

### Uttama Chola(973–985 CE)

Ruled for a brief period

By 985 CE → most Important king came to power-

### Arumolivarman/Rajaraja I (985–1014 CE)



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

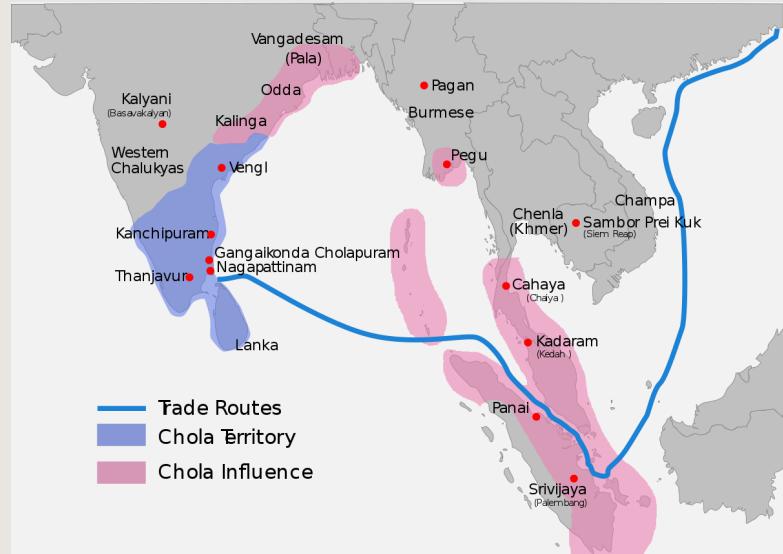
## Political History

### Arumolivarman/Rajaraja I (985–1014 CE)

- Expansion of chola empire
- real greatness of the Cholas
- Son of parantaka-II
- defeated a confederation of the three kingdoms of Pandya, Kerala and Ceylon



- Defeated Mahinda V- Ceylon
- Destruction of Anuradhapura
- the establishment of a Chola province in north Ceylon with Polonnaruva as its capital
- Shiva temple was built
- destroyed the chera navy at Trivandrum
- naval battle of Kandalursalai
- **Captured Madurai**
- parts of modern Mysore (Gangas)
- Chalukyas of Vengi** → retreat from Vengi
- annexed the Maldives - for securing the trade routes→ Indian ocean



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Political History

### Arumolivarman/Rajaraja I (985–1014 CE)

- assumed a number of titles like Mummidī Chola, Jayankonda and Sivapadasekara
- devout follower of Saivism
- construction of the famous Rajarajeswara temple or Brihadeeswara temple at Tanjore in 1010 CE

- Diplomatic relations with Sri-Vijaya
- construction of a Buddhist monastery at Nagapattinam
- encouraged by Sri Mara Vijayottungavarman, the Sailendra ruler of Sri Vijaya (South-East Asia)
  - vihara was called 'Chudamani vihara'
  - initiated the system of prefacing the stone inscriptions of the reign

### Title → *Ulakalanada Perumal*

- developed and re-organised an excellent revenue system
- land was surveyed and then revenue was assessed

I am the lord of the whole world...



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Political History

### Rajendra I (1014–1044 CE)

- raised the Chola empire
- invaded and completed the conquest of Ceylon
  - King Mahinda V → imprisoned
  - Chola control over Ceylon for next 50 years

महिंदा तू तो  
गियो



भागो, चोल आ  
गए

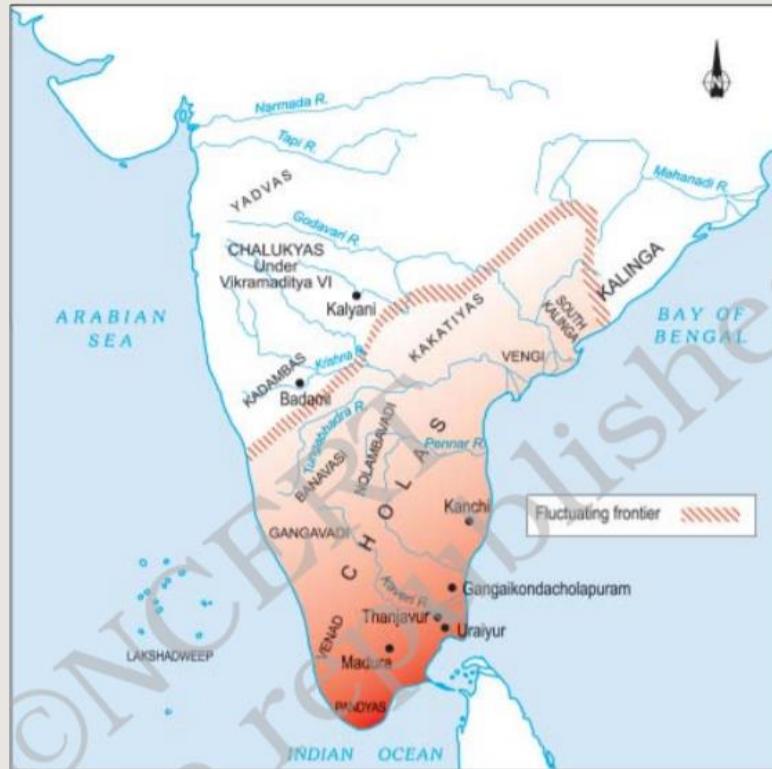


# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Political History

### Rajendra I (1014–1044 CE)

- defeated the Western Chalukyas
  - punished Madhukamarnava, the Eastern Ganga ruler who was supporting the western chalukyas
  - Installed nephew- Rajaraja as the ruler of Vengi
  - his daughter Ammangadevi to the Vengi Chalukya prince and
  - By 1022 CE, he led an expedition to the north
  - Crossed the Ganga
  - defeated the Pala ruler, Mahipal I
- title of **Gangaikondachola** (meaning ‘the Chola conqueror of Ganga’)



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

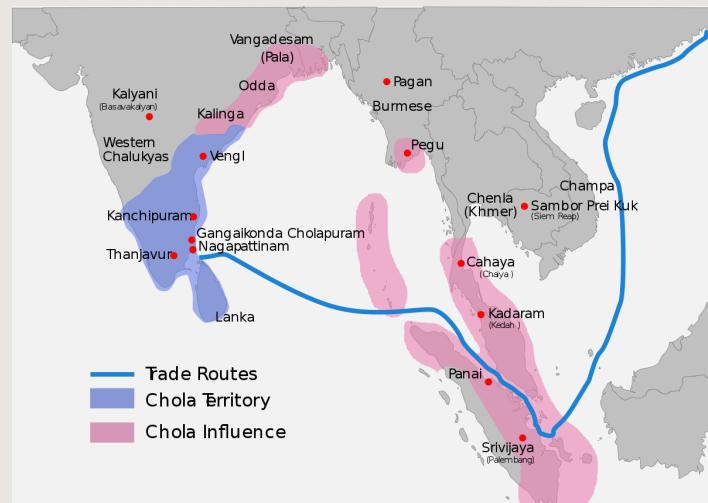
गंगाइकोङ्डा

## Political History

### Rajendra I (1014–1044 CE)

-Gangaikonda?

- capital named **Gangaikondacholapuram** (meaning '*the city of the Chola conqueror of the Ganga*')
  - located at river Kaveri
  - Construction of Shiva temple
  - Also irrigation tanks→ Cholagangam on the western side
- Naval expedition to Sri Vijaya (**Kadaram**)
  - Initially good relations with the Sri Vijaya empire but later on the local rulers were obstructing the trade & commerce
  - Hence Naval expedition was sent
  - title Kadaramkondan
  - kingdom was restored back to its ruler, Sangrama Vijayottunga
- Chola navy was strongest in the area
- The Bay of Bengal was converted into a 'Chola lake'.
- two diplomatic missions to China for



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Political History

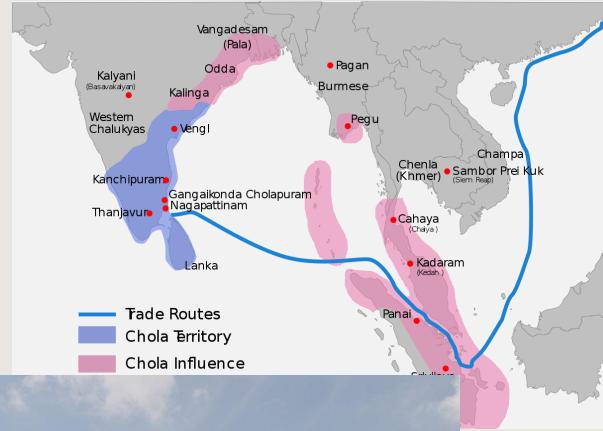
### Rajendra I (1014–1044 CE)

- assumed a **number of titles**,  
Mudikondan,  
Gangaikondan,  
Kadaram Kondan  
and Pandita Cholan

liberal endowments to the temples @

- Gangaikondacholapuram
- Nataraj temple @ Chidambaram

-tolerant towards the Vaishnava and Buddhist sects.



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Political History

### Rajadhiraja (1044–1052 CE)

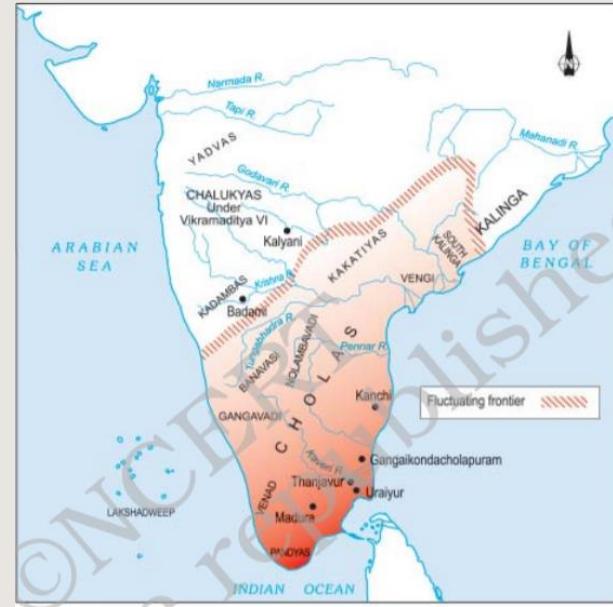
rebellions in Pandya, Kerala and Ceylon kingdoms.  
Hence suppressed them ruthlessly  
title of **Jayamkonda Chola** (*the victorious Chola King*).  
known as **Vijaya Rajendra Chola**

adopted a very harsh attitude towards both  
-the king and  
- general population

Sacking of the places  
plundered and massacred the people  
including Brahmanas and children  
Eg. Anuradhapuram  
Maudrai

Finally passed away in a battle against the western chalukyas- king somashwar  
*Yanai-mel-thunjina Devar* (the king who died on  
the back of an elephant).

Son Rajendra-II crowned as prince in the battlefield



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Political History

After Rajadhiraja not much strong kings will come to power

### Rajendra II (1054–1063 CE)

Crowned in the battlefield.

Revenge of his father's death- Defeated Someshwar  
expansion till Deccan→ planted a Jaystambha at Kolhapur.

### Virarajendra (1063–1067 CE)

Defeated Someshwar II

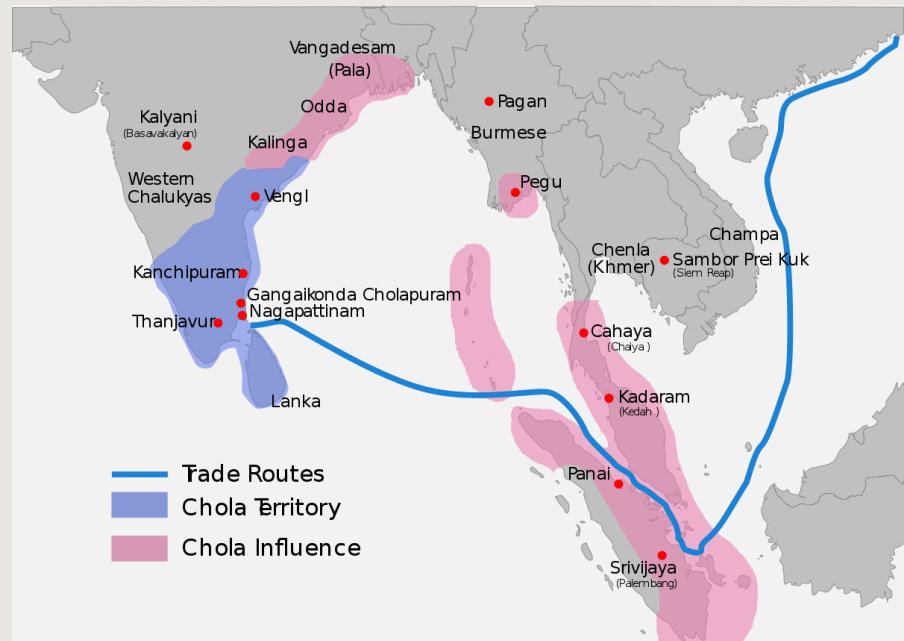
Vedic college of learning.

### Athirajendra (1067–1070 CE)

### Kollutung I (1070–1122 CE)

-grandson of Rajendra I

Tried to Revive the empire



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Political History

### Kollutung I (1070–1122 CE)

-grandson of Rajendra I  
son of Rajaraja Narendra of Vengi and Chola princess Ammangadevi

united the Vengi kingdom with the Chola empire

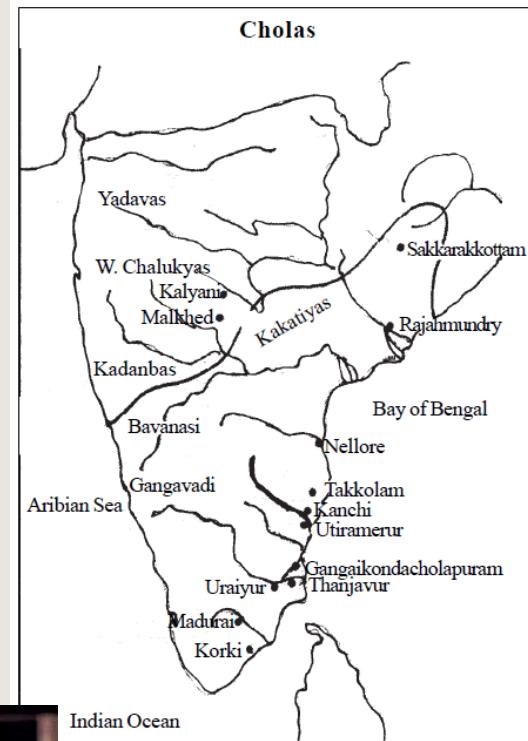
-title of *Shungamtvirtra* (abolisher of tolls)

-embassy of 70 merchants were dispatched to China

-**diplomatic relations with the sri Vijaya**

- the loss of Ceylon
- **Also lost the regions of vengi & mysore**
  
- **Later on Weak kings**
- Kulottunga II, Rajaraja II and Kulothunga III
- **Hence the decline of the chola empire**

Dil dariya baki  
sab samandar



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Political History

### Q. Decline of the chola empire ?

Kulottunga II, Rajaraja II and Kulothunga III → later chola kings

-weak authority

-rise of feudalism

- Some regions taken over by the Pandyas
- Hoysalas in the south
- Kakatiyas in the northern areas

# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## ***Administration***

- *autonomous village*
- *town administration*
- *Central administration*
- *provincial administration*
- *Revenue administration*
- *Military Administration*

# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

I am the  
boss



## Central Administration

- emperor or king was at the top of the administration
- Extent and resources of the Chola Empire increased the power and prestige of monarchy
- *Udankuttam*, immediate attendants,
- a group of ministers representing all the chief departments of administration
- Bureaucracy → separate class
- organised in two ranks
  - upper *perundanam* and
  - lower *sirudanam*
- remunerated by assignments of land (*jivitas*)

We were the  
Preundanam



## **Central Administration**

**King→**

- Worship of deceased rulers, and construction of temples as tributes to dead kings was a special feature of the Chola period.
- *Ulakalanada Perumal* → *Rajendra I*
- king as *ko*, *perumal*, *perumal adikal* (the great one), *raja-rajadhiraja* and *ko-konmai kondan* (king of kings).

King→ protected by bodyguards who were sworn to defend the kings even at the cost of their own lives

Bodyguards selected by Hereditary process & given land grants

Marcopolo→ death of the monarch, all his body guards burnt themselves in the funeral pyre

**King→**

undertook royal tours to increase the efficiency of the administration.

Tanjore and Gangaikondacholapuram, the large royal courts

extensive grants to the temples

## **THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS**

**Z+ Security...**



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## ***Provincial Administration***

empire was divided into principalities

divided into eight *mandalams* (*provinces*) each governed by a governor/Viceroy

-some areas kept under the vassals

-

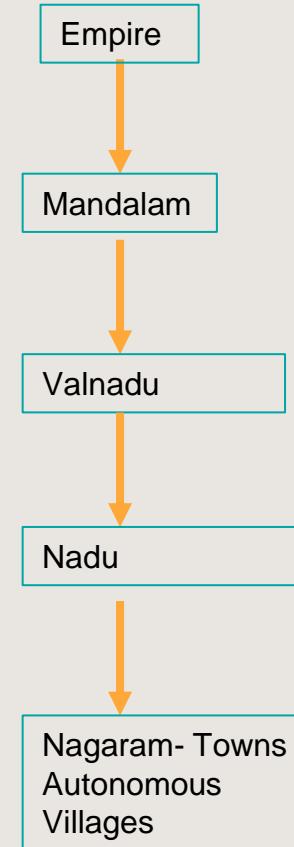
*valanadu* was under *periyattar*

*nadu* under *nattar*

town → known as *nagaram*

administration of a council → *nagarattar*

*Autonomous Villages- Ur & Sabha*



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## *Military Administration*

regular standing army

elephants, cavalry, infantry and navy

personal troop to defend the king known as *Velaikkaran*

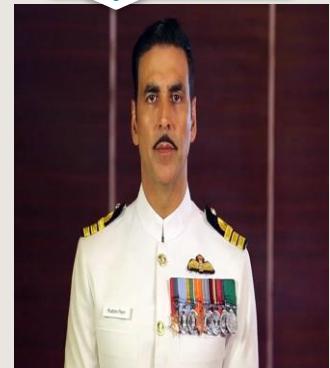
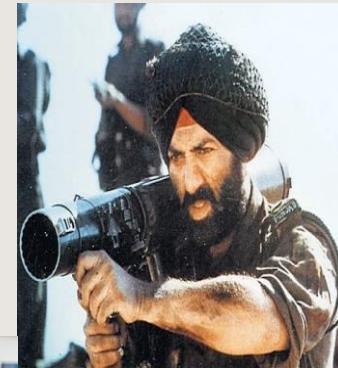
military cantonments called *kadagams*

controlled the Malabar and Coromandal coasts → navy  
Bay of Bengal → Lake

Expansion upto →  
South East Asia  
Maldives  
Ceylon

Oye...

We  
commanded  
the Navy



Z+ Security...



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Revenue

Main source of Income → Land Revenue

Rate → **1/6<sup>th</sup> average produce**

well-organised department of land revenue

three broad classes of tenure → land revenue

peasant proprietorship (*vellangavalai*) →

service tenure → and

tenure resulting from charitable gifts

land was carefully surveyed and classified into tax-paying and nontaxable lands

the residential part of the village (*urnattam*), temples, tanks, channels passing through the village, the outcastes' hamlet (*parachcheri*), artisans' quarters (*kummanachcheri*) and the burning ground (*sudugadu*) were exempt from all taxes



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Revenue

Other sources of Revenue ?

tolls on goods in transit,  
taxes on professions and houses,  
dues levied on ceremonial occasions

like marriages, and judicial fines

hard times, there were remission of taxes

Kulottunga I → abolishing tolls and earned the title – **Sungam Tavirtta Cholan**

expenditure were the king and his court, army and navy, roads, irrigation tanks and canals.

Paisa kahan se  
lane ka.....



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## The administration of the empire

- Where to get the revenue ?
- Types of Taxes ?
- From Land and other Sources
- Types of Land

### Four hundred taxes!

The inscriptions of the Cholas who ruled in Tamil Nadu refer to more than 400 terms for different kinds of taxes. The most frequently mentioned tax is *vetti*, taken not in cash but in the form of forced labour, and *kadamai*, or land revenue. There were also taxes on thatching the house, the use of a ladder to climb palm trees, a cess on succession to family property, etc.



Are any such taxes collected today?



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Village Assemblies

Given →

degree of autonomy

Participation of royal officials in village affairs was more as advisors and observers

Different types of Villages- ?

village with an intercaste population  
paying taxes to the king in the form of land revenue

Brahmadeya → granted to Brahmins and inhabited entirely by them  
exemption from tax

Devadana → villages granted to the temples  
Exempted from paying tax  
Local revenue collected by the temple authorities



How to run the village ?

Different types of **Village Assemblies** were set up

1. **ur**, consisted of the paying residents of an ordinary village

2. **sabha**, membership was restricted to the Brahmins villages (Brahmdeya)

Some villages → ur and the sabha were found together

Some villages → two ur were found

3. **nagaram** → found in trade centres & towns

## ***Village Assemblies***

***How to set up the Assembly ?***



# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Village Assemblies

### How to set up the Assembly ?

Parantaka I found at **Uttiramerur Inscription**→

Village divided into 30 wards and

Ward→ nominate its members to the village council

Qualifications

Disqualifications prescribed

Once the names were nominated

Elections will take place

How the elections→ village assemblies?

Multiple names from each ward→ but out of that one was to be chosen for each ward

**qualifications** to become a ward member were:

- a. Ownership of at least one fourth *veli* of land.
- b. Own residence.
- c. Above thirty years and below seventy years of age.
- d. Knowledge of Vedas.

### ***Disqualifications***

- a. Those who had been members of the committees for the past three years.
- b. Those who had failed to submit accounts as committee members.
- c. Those who had committed sins.
- d. Those who had stolen the property of others.

**How to set up the Assembly ?**

names of eligible persons were written on palm-leaves and put into a pot

boy or girl would take out thirty names each for one ward

All the 30 elected members will be allotted different functions- six committee members

usually met in the temple or under a tree and passed resolutions  
villages headed by women

number of committees and ward members varied from village to village  
law and order, justice, tank committee  
known as *erivariya* (which looked after the distribution of water to the fields)

members had to retire every three years  
Chola village assembly was the absolute proprietor of the village lands and also of the newly acquired lands

land transfers via sale or gift, involving the transfer of *kani* rights → possession

close links between some of the *Brahmana Sabhas* and the Chola court

*resolution of the Sabha was made in the presence of an official*

## Socio-Economic Conditions ?

### - Economic Conditions ?

Land grants to temples  
expansion in the agrarian economy

### Types of land

Chola inscriptions mention several categories of land.

*vellanvagai*

land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors

*brahmadeya*

land gifted to Brahmanas

*shalabhoga*

land for the maintenance of a school

*devadana, tirunamattukkani*

land gifted to temples

*pallichchhandam*

land donated to Jaina institutions

## THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

### What was given with the land

This is part of the Tamil section of a land grant given by the Cholas:

*We have demarcated the boundaries of the land by making earthen embankments, as well as by planting thorny bushes. This is what the land contains: fruit-bearing trees, water, land, gardens and orchards, trees, wells, open spaces, pasture-land, a village, anthills, platforms, canals, ditches, rivers, silt-laden land, tanks, granaries, fish ponds, bee hives, and deep lakes.*

*He who receives the land can collect taxes from it. He can collect the taxes imposed by judicial officers as fines, the tax on betel-leaves, that on woven cloth, as well as on vehicles. He can build large rooms, with upper stories made of baked bricks, he can get large and small wells dug, he can plant trees and thorny bushes, if necessary, he can get canals constructed for irrigation. He should ensure that water is not wasted, and that embankments are built.*

?

List all the possible sources of irrigation mentioned in the inscription, and discuss how these might have been used.

## Inscriptions and texts

The working of a sabha according to the Uttaramerur inscription:

*All those who wish to become members of the sabha should be owners of land from which land revenue is collected.*

*They should have their own homes.*

*They should be between 35 and 70 years of age.*

*They should have knowledge of the Vedas.*

*They should be well-versed in administrative matters and honest.*

*If anyone has been a member of any committee in the last three years, he cannot become a member of another committee. Anyone who has not submitted his accounts, as well as those of his relatives, cannot contest the elections.*

While inscriptions tell us about kings and powerful men, here is an excerpt from the *Periyapuram*, a twelfth-century Tamil work, which informs us about the lives of ordinary men and women.

*On the outskirts of Adanur was a small hamlet of Pulaiyas (a name used for a social group considered "outcastes" by Brahmanas and Vellalas), studded with small huts under old thatches and inhabited by agrarian labourers engaged in menial occupations. In the thresholds of the huts covered with strips of leather, little chickens moved about in groups; dark children who wore bracelets of black iron were prancing about, carrying little puppies ... In the shade of the marudu (arjuna) trees, a female labourer put her baby to sleep on a sheet of leather; there were mango trees from whose branches drums were hanging; and under the coconut palms, in little hollows on the ground, tiny-headed bitches lay after whelping. The red-crested cocks crowed before dawn calling the brawny Pulaiyar (plural) to their day's work; and by day, under the shade of the kanji tree spread the voice of the wavy-haired Pulaiya women singing as they were husking paddy ...*

## Chola @ Agriculture and Irrigation

How Chola Empire Became big ?

Many of the achievements of the Cholas were made possible through ***new developments in agriculture.***

the river Kaveri branches off into several small channels before emptying into the Bay of Bengal.  
These channels overflow frequently, depositing fertile soil on their banks.

Water from the channels also provides the necessary moisture for agriculture,  
particularly the cultivation of rice.

Although agriculture had developed earlier in other parts of Tamil Nadu,  
it was only from the fifth or sixth century that this area was opened up for large-scale cultivation.



# NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

## Chola @ Agriculture and Irrigation

How Chola Empire Became big ?

In the delta region embankments had to be built

Q. Significance ?

- To prevent flooding and canals had to be constructed to carry water to the fields.
- In many areas **two crops** were grown in a year.

Irrigation ?

- In many cases it was necessary to water crops artificially.

How Irrigation?

- A variety of methods were used for irrigation. In some areas wells were dug.



## NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

Agriculture and Irrigation ?

In other places huge tanks were constructed to collect rainwater.

Significance of Irrigation?

- require planning –
- organising labour and resources,
- maintaining these works and
- deciding on how water is to be shared.

Who Started these activities?

- Most of the new rulers,
- as well as people living in villages,  
took an active interest in these activities.



## Socio-Economic Conditions ?

## THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

Caste system was widely prevalent

status of the *Paraiyar* → *untouchables*

*Vellallas* (farming groups) → identified as Shudra

But agriculture made them prosperous

Further division →

1. *Valangai* → left hand

artisanal and trading groups

2. *Idangai* castes → right hand

agricultural groups

position of women did not improve

practice of 'sati'

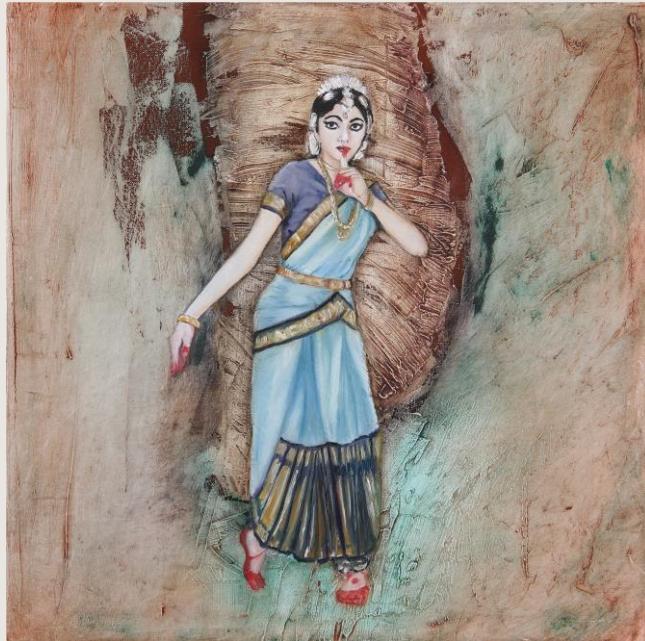
*devadasi* system or dancing girls attached to temples

Saivism and Vaishnavism continued to flourish

temples were built with the patronage

remained centres of economic activity

Development of Math



## *Socio-Economic Conditions ?*

### **- Economic Conditions ?**

#### **Land grants to temples**

expansion in the agrarian economy

Irrigation → canals, wells, tanks

#### **Persian wheel → Araghatta**

Reclamation of forest lands and the construction and maintenance of irrigation tanks led to agricultural prosperity

#### **weaving industry → Kanchipuram silk**

metal works developed → **bronze statues**

demand of images for temples and utensils

#### **Development of Guilds → Manigramma**

Gold, silver and copper coins → shows development of trade & commerce

China, Sumatra, Java and Arabia

Arabian Horses used in Army

## **THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS**



## *Education & Literature ?*

Development of the Temple took place

Math also developed

Colleges established @ -Ennayiram, Thirumukkudal and  
**Thirubhuvanai**

Land grants given to these institutions

Vedas and Epics, mathematics and medicine taught

development of Tamil literature→

*Sivakasintamani* written by Thiruthakkadevar

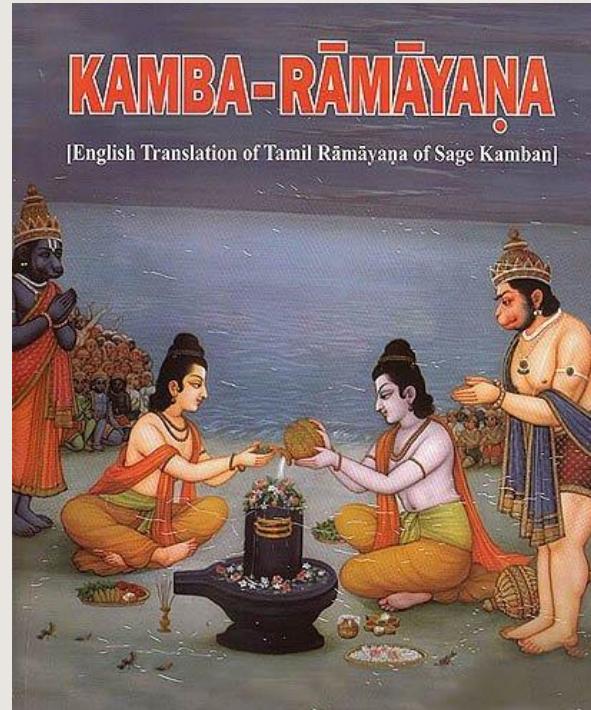
Ramayana by Pamban

*Periyapuranam* or *Tirutondarpuranam* by Sekkilar

*Yapperungalam* by Amirthasagarar, a Jain

*Virasoliyam* by Buddhamitra

## THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS



## Art and Architecture ?

## THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

Dravidian style

Tanjore to Trichy → maximum temples

Vimana

Temple at Tanjore built by Rajaraja I

Brihadeswar Temple

*Vimana,  
ardhamandapa,  
mahamandapa and  
large pavilion in the front → the Nandimandapa*

*Gopuram → entry gate*



## THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

### Art and Architecture ?

Dravidian style

Tanjore to Trichy → maximum temples

Siva temple at Gangaikondacholapuram built by Rajendra I

Airavathesvara temple at Darasuram in Tanjore District and

The Kampaharesvara temple at Tribhuvanam



# **Splendid temples and bronze sculpture**

## **Q. The Temples**

Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram, built by Rajaraja and Rajendra, are architectural and sculptural marvels.

Significance of Temples?

- Chola temples → became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them.
- These were centres of craft production.
- Temples were also endowed **with land** by rulers as well as by others.

How to run these Temples?

- Revenue from the produce of this land
- went to maintain all the specialists who worked at the temple and very often lived near it
  - priests, garland makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians, dancers, etc.
- temples were not only places of worship;
- they were the hub of economic, social and cultural life as well.
- crafts associated with temples,

# THE IMPERIAL CHOLAS

## Art and Architecture ?

art of sculpture

- Walls of temple
- Bronze images

- paintings were found on the walls of Narthamalai and Tanjore temples

the crafts associated with temples, the making of bronze images was the most distinctive.

Chola bronze images are considered amongst the finest in the world.

most images were of deities, images were made of devotees as well.



Fig. 4  
A Chola Bronze  
Notice how can  
The Royal and Peo

# Question UPSC - Prelims 2001

Which one of the Chola kings conquered Ceylon?

- (a) Aditya-I
- (b) Rajaraja-I
- (c) Rajendra
- (d) Vijayalaya

## Question UPSC - Prelims 2003

Consider the following statements:

1. The Cholas defeated Pandya and Chera rulers and established their domination over peninsular India in the early medieval times.
2. The Cholas sent an expedition against Sailendra empire of South-East Asia and conquered some of the areas.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

## Question UPSC - Prelims 2011

India maintained its early cultural contacts and trade links with Southeast Asia across the Bay of Bengal. For this pre-eminence of early maritime history of Bay of Bengal, which of the following could be the most convincing explanation/explanations ?

- (a) As compared to other countries, India had a better ship-building technology in ancient and medieval times
- (b) The rulers of southern India always partronized traders, Brahmin priests and Buddhist monks in this context.
- (c) Monsoon winds across the Bay of Bengal facilitated sea voyages
- (d) Both (a) and (b) are convincing explanations in this context

# Question UPSC - Prelims 1995/2012

The Nagara, the Dravida and the Vesara are the

- (a) three main racial groups of the Indian subcontinent
- (b) three main linguistic divisions into which the languages of India can be classified
- (c) three main styles of Indian temple architecture
- (d) three main musical Gharanas prevalent in India

# Question UPSC - Prelims 2016

In the context of the history of India, consider the following pairs:

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
(1) Eripatti	→ Land, revenue from which was set apart for the maintenance of the village tank
(2) Taniyurs	→ Villages donated to a single Brahmin or a group of Brahmins
(3) Ghatikas	→ Colleges generally attached to the temples

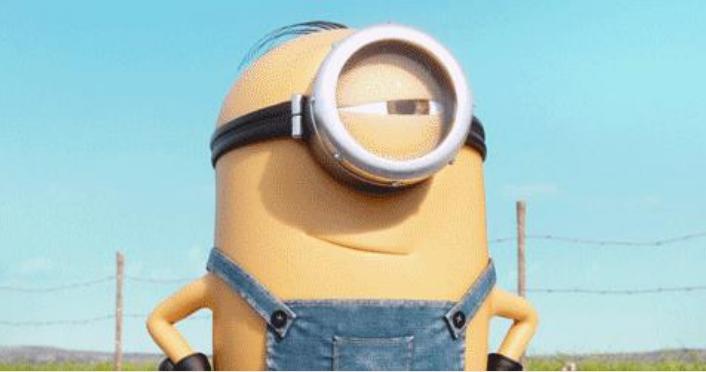
Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1 and 3

## Question UPSC - Prelims 1995

Bronze icons of Nataraja cast during the Chola period invariably show the deity with:

- (a) eight hands
- (b) six hands
- (c) four hands
- (d) two hands



# THANKS!

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