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Ancient History (english medium)

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Indian tradition of Historiography

It is often accused by Indian historians that they have no understanding of historiography. But this is not true. In ancient India, the knowledge of history is considered as sacred as the Vedas. In the Arthaveda, Brahmanas Upanishads, History is included as a branch of Purana. Historians like F.E. Pargiter, and H.C. Roy Chowdhury have tried to write history by taking the genealogy of various dynasties mentioned in these Puranas as a base. Although Kalhana's Rajatargani is considered to be the first real historical book, which describes the political history of northern India up to the 12th century.

Early Foreign Historians:-

The earliest attempts to write the history of ancient India were made by Greek writers, among which Herodotus, Megasthenes, Plutarch, Strabo, Nearchus, Arion, Ptolemy and Pliny are prominent. But of all these, the history of Megasthenes is the most comprehensive. Although Megasthenes' Indica is not

available to us, parts of it are found in the examples of Diodorus, Strabo and Arion. The second phase of historiography begins with Arabic writers, especially Alberuni. His book 'Tahkike-e-Hind (Kitab-ul-Hind)' has a special place in history understanding.

Understanding the history of Christian missionaries:-

Christian evangelists and many European writers who wrote about Indian history were so influenced by Hindu texts that a historian like Hallwell writes that "the Hindu texts has revealed the truth far better than the truth that has been revealed in Christian texts". Hallwell even wrote that " the myths and epistemology of the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans are borrowed from Brahmanical texts." The French traveler 'Pier de Sonneret ' believed that all knowledge came from India.

Imperialist Historiography:-

It begins with the establishment of the Asiatic Society of Bengal by William

Jones in 1784. In which, William Jones , Max Muller , JS Mill , W. Heigl , etc were included, they started writing Indian history in an imperialistic manner. Their historical texts praised the imperialist countries and glorified their religion. The most famous of these was Vicente Arthur Smith, who prepared the first well-planned history of ancient India under the name ' Early History of India '. Max Muller , a staunch follower of Christianity , translated the Vedas as 'Sacred Books of the East'.

The work of writing nationalist historiography begins from the 19th century, in which Dr. Bhandarkar , Rajendra Lal Mitra , KP Jaiswal , HC Roy Chowdhury were prominent.

Some prominent nationalists and their book

<u>Book</u>	<u>Author</u>
History and the Culture of Indian People	R C Majumdar
Hindu Civilization , Fundamental Unity of India	RK Mukherjee
Political History of Ancient India	HC Rai Chowdhary
Hindu Polity	KP Jaiswal
History of South India	Nilaknath Shastri

Subaltern Historiography:-

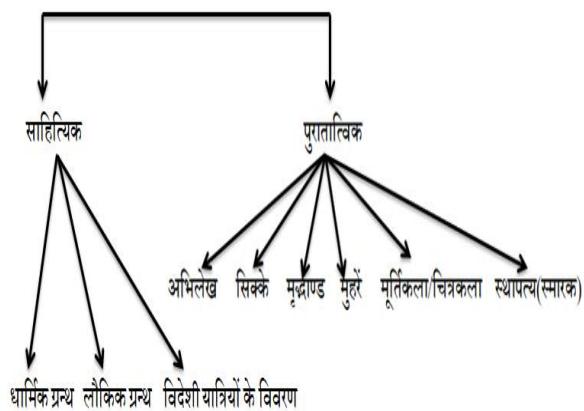
It was started in 1980 by Ranjit Guha and Gyan Prakash. It believes in showing history from below by focusing on farmers , tribals.

Nationalist Historiography:-

Different names of India and their sources

- ⇒ Some foreigners first came in contact with the people of the Indus coast, that is why they confusedly called the whole country by the name Sindhu or Indus.
- ⇒ Some historian approves name India to an old Ancient dynasty Bharat, his kingdom was between Saraswati And Yamuna rivers.
- ⇒ According to the Jain Religion, the country was named after Emperor Bharata, son of the first Tirthankara Rishabhadeva.
- ⇒ In Puranas and in Ashoka's inscriptions, our country was names Jambudweep. In India, Jambudweep tree was found in abundance and hence it is called so.
- ⇒ Greeks have called this country 'India'. The word India was first used by Herodotus, the father of history, in the fifth century BC, after that the word India was used by Megasthenes.
- ⇒ Chinese has called India, Yin-tu.
- ⇒ The name Bharat (Bharadvavash) was first mentioned in the Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela.
- ⇒ India as one kingdom was first described in Panini's Ashtadhyay.
- ⇒ India's name as Hindustan was first found in 262 AD in 'Naksha Rustam' inscription of Iran's Sasani ruler Shahpur I.
- ⇒ Isami has addressed India in his writings by calling it Hindustan, while Amir Khusro calls India as Hind.
- ⇒ Greater India is first found in the Matsya Purana, which included eight islands including Tamraparni (Sri Lanka), Sumatra, Java, Cambodia, along with Bharat Varsha.
- ⇒ Saptasaindhava - area irrigated by these seven rivers - Saraswati, Vipasha, Parushni, Vitasta, Askini and Indus were called Saptasindhav by the Aryans. It is noteworthy that Afghanistan Sindhu Punjab was also included in Saptasindhav.
- ⇒ In Manusmiti, the area between Saraswati and Drishadvati was described as Brahmavarta and area between Ganga Yamuna doab was described as Brahmarshi.

Sources of Ancient Indian History



Religious texts

⇒ There are three main divisions in religious texts

1- Brahman Literature

2- Buddhist literature

3- Jain Literature

(Note- The following sources have been kept for information as a source of knowing Indian history, detailed description of them will be found in their respective chapter.)

1. Brahmanical literature

Veda

⇒ The Vedas are considered to be created by God and Shruti (heard), the word Veda is derived from the word vid which means to know, in general it means knowledge.

⇒ The compiler of the Vedas was Krishna Dvaipayana Veda Vyasa.

⇒ Vedas are four, Rigveda, Samveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda, these four Vedas are also called Samhita.

⇒ Vedas are written in Sanskrit language verse, as an exception, Yajurveda is in both prose and verse .

Brahmin

⇒ The one who explains the sacrifice is the Brahmin, the Brahmin texts are considered to be the appendices of the Vedas, in which the Vedas have been explained in prose. In Brahmin texts, information about

the incidents after King Parikshit and prior to Bimbisara is found.

⇒ Each Veda has one or more Brahmana texts.

Aranyaka

⇒ Aranyaka is the prose section of the Vedas, the holiest and highest text of Hinduism. This is the third part of the Vedic Vangmaya and the second level of the commentary on the Vedic Samhitas.

⇒ Things related to philosophy and knowledge are written, they are silent about rituals. Their language is Vedic Sanskrit.

⇒ They are also called mystery texts.

Upanishads

⇒ The literal meaning of the Upanishad is the knowledge that the disciple attains by sitting near the guru.

⇒ Upanishads are the last part of Vedic literature, hence Upanishads are also called Vedanta.

⇒ The main theme of the Upanishads is self-knowledge.

⇒ The Upanishads were composed in the Ganges river valley.

Literature for praising someone (Narashansi Literature)

⇒ It contains songs praising kings and sages.

⇒ It is known from Narashansi literature that the tradition of writing history existed in the Vedic period.

Vedanga

⇒ Six Vedangas were composed to understand the Vedas, they are not considered a part of Vedic literature.

⇒ The main Vedangas are as follows-

⇒ Grammar (mouth)

⇒ Astrology (eye)

- ⇒ Etymology (ear)
- ⇒ Phonetics (Nose)
- ⇒ Ritual (hand)
- ⇒ Metre (foot)

Ramayana

⇒ Ramayana is a poem written by Valmiki, it has seven Kandas (chapters), originally it had 6000 verses which increased to 24000, hence the name of this book was "Chaturnavishti Sahastri Samhita".

⇒ The earliest mention of its story is found in the Buddhist text Dasharatha Jataka and the Jain text Paumchariya is the Jain version of the Ramayana.

⇒ Ramaswamy Periyar also wrote the true Ramayana in the 1930s.

⇒ In the 12th century, Kamban translated Ramayana into Tamil under the name "Iramavatharam".

⇒ During the Mughal period, the persian translation of Ramayana was

done by Abdul Qadir Badayuni during the time of Akbar and by Ibn-har-karan during the time of Shah Jahan.

⇒ The translation of Ramayana in Bengal was done by Kritibas and it is called the Bible of Bengal.

Mahabharata

⇒ According to tradition, the scribe of this book was Lord Ganesha, but in literature it is considered the work of Ved Vyas.

⇒ It has total 18 (chapters).

⇒ Bhagavad Gita is part of its Bhishma Parva; Shanti Parva is the biggest chapter of Mahabharata.

⇒ The ancient name of Mahabharata was Jai, hence it is also called "Jaisamhita".

⇒ It is also said about Mahabharata that it should never be read completely in

one go because diseases and ailments come while reading it.

Translation- In Tamil, Perunadevanar translated the Mahabharata under the name Bharatabedva, the translation of the Mahabharata into Telugu was started by Nanaiah and completed by Tikanna. Nanaiah had gone mad while translating the Mahabharata.

⇒ Madhav Kadali translated Mahabharata into Assamese

⇒ Mal Dhar Vasu translated the Bhagavad Gita into Bengali under the name Shri Krishna Vijay.

⇒ Abdul kadri Badauni translated Mahabharata into persian under the name Raznama during the time of Akbar.

⇒ Lomaharshak and his son Ugrashrava, are believed to be the creators of the Puranas.

⇒ Puranas are written in futuristic style

⇒ It gives information about the history from Shishunaga dynasty to Gupta dynasty.

⇒ In the Puranas itself, four eras have been mentioned namely Krita , Treta , Dwapar and Kaliyuga, Shri Ram was related to Treta and Krishna was related to Dwapar.

⇒ Matsya Purana is the oldest Purana.

⇒ Mahatma Jyotiba Phule in 1876 wrote a book called Dharmatritiyaratna (Puranas busted) while Ramaswami Nayakar called the Puranas fairy tales

⇒ Vedatrayi :- Rigveda, Samaveda and Yajurveda are called vedatrayi.

Puranas

⇒ Prasthanatarai - Upanishads, the Brahmasutras and the Gita are called Prasthantrai.

⇒ Apastamba has described a ten-year-old Brahmin as greater than a 100-year-old Kshatriya.

Dharma Sutra

- ⇒ In the Dharmasutras, Varnashrama - Dharma , personal conduct, duty of the king and subjects etc. are mentioned.
- ⇒ Its creation happened between 600 BC. to 300 BC.
- ⇒ Major Dharmasutras:- Apastamba Dharmasutra (composed in South India), Gautam Dharmasutra, Vashishtha Dharmasutra and Vishnu Dharmasutra.
- ⇒ A clear description of the varna system, caste hybrid and mixed caste is found in the sutra literature itself.
- ⇒ The word untouchable is first used in Vishnu Dharmasutra itself.

Buddhist literature

- ⇒ Buddhist texts are also a major source of knowledge of the history of ancient India. Early Buddhist texts were written in the middle Ganges river valley i.e. Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh. The oldest Buddhist texts were written in Pali language, the main one being Tripitaka.
- ⇒ Some Buddhist literature was also written in Sanskrit, in which the works of Vasumitra Ashvaghosha and Nagarjuna are prominent, books like Avadanshatak, Divyavadan, Lalit Vistara etc. are in Sanskrit only. The Vibhasha Shastra of Vasumitra is

called the Bible of Buddhism, it is also written in Sanskrit language.

⇒ **Dhammapada** - It is called the Gita of Buddhism

⇒ Panini, Katyayana and Patanjali are called 'Munitraya'.

4 - Tolkappiyam - is the only remaining text of 'Second Sangam'. This book was written by Tolkappiyar, one of the twelve worthy disciples of Sage Agastya. This text, composed in the Sutra style, is the oldest grammar text of the Tamil language.

Jain literature

⇒ Jain literature is called Agama, which was written in the second Jain council itself.

⇒ The oldest works of Jains are in Ardhamagadhi, Bhagwati Sutra, Bhadrabahu Charitra, Parishishtparvan, Kalpasutra Kuvalayamala etc. are the main Jain texts from which detailed information about Indian history is also available.

Medical Books:-

⇒ Ras Ratnakar - Nagarjuna
 ⇒ Charaka Samhita - Charaka
 ⇒ Ashtanga Hridya Vagbhat
 ⇒ Ayurveda Deepika Chakrapani Dutt (This is a commentary on Charak Samhita)
 ⇒ Shalihotra - Parmar Raja

Bhoj

Other literature

Grammar texts:-

1-Ashtadhyai-Panini

Books on political science

2-Mahabhashya-Patanjali

⇒ Arthashastra: - This book of Kautilya was received in 1905 by Professor

3-Vartika-katyayan

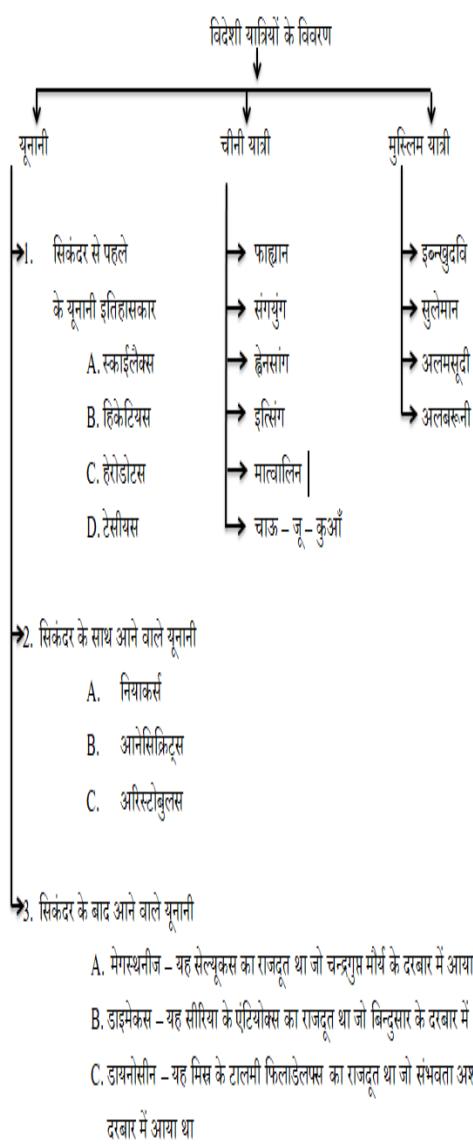
Samshastri from Mysore Museum and
translated and published in 1909 AD.

- ⇒ Panchatantra :- Vishnu Sharma
- ⇒ Kritykalpataru:- Laxmidhar (Minister of Govind Chand Gahadwal)
- ⇒ Yuktikkalpataru :- Bhoj
- ⇒ Shukr Niti :- Shukracharya



For Notes

details of foreign travelers



orders engraved in such a way that people could see them, read them and follow them.

The study of inscriptions is called epigraphy, while the study of ancient scripts is called "paleography". In South India, Chola's inscriptions were found on the temple walls. In India, the oldest inscriptions belong to Ashoka, which were first deciphered by James Princep. Inscriptions are accepted as more authentic evidence than coins because they are the declaration of kings.

Coin

Coins i.e. currency is also the main source of knowing Indian history. It not only provides information about the financial condition of contemporary kings but also provides information on metals and political conditions.

- ⇒ Father of Indian currency - James Prinsep
- ⇒ The study of coins - Numasmatics.
- ⇒ Monetary Council of India - Established in 1910 in Allahabad.
- ⇒ The earliest coins of the Indian subcontinent are hammered coins.

Archaeological sources

Inscriptions

Inscriptions are called reading material engraved on relatively hard surfaces like stone or metal. It is being used since ancient times. The rulers used to get their

- ⇒ For the first time, the work of writing articles on coins was done by the Hind Greek rulers.
- ⇒ **Gold Coin :** - The first Indo-Greek rulers issued a gold coin. The first Indo-Greek ruler was Menander, who issued gold coin. In Kushan rulers, Vima Kadphises was the first to issue gold coin in India. Most of the historians gives the credit to Vima Kadphises for issuing gold coin. While the gold coin of Minander has been discovered from Kaushambi.

Note- Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission gives credit to Vim Kadfishes for the first gold coin coinage in India.

Chandragupta I is credited with coining the first gold coin among the Gupta rulers.

Samvat

It is a system of counting the year , period through which specific information of history is obtained.

Major Samvat prevalent in India-

Vikram era - Its time is considered to be 57 BC. It is known from sources that in 57 BC, the ruler of Malwa,

Vikramaditya, started this era by defeating the Shakas.

Saka era - This era was started by the Kushan ruler Kanishka in 78 AD, this is the national era of India today.

Ballavi Samvat - This era has been described by Alberuni, according to him a king named Ballabh started this era, its date is 319 AD, this date is also of Gupta era, so some historians consider both the eras to be the same.

Kalchuri Chedi Samvat - It was established around 248-249 AD by the Abhir ruler of western India, Ishwarsen, later the Churis gave it their name.

Harsha Samvat - Its time is the date of ascension of Harsha i.e. 606 AD.

Prehistoric Period

- ⇒ The history of this period is based on archaeological evidence as no written history of this period exists.
- ⇒ The tools and weapons received from the prehistoric period are of stone, hence, the name Stone Age has been given to the early period of human history,
this early period of human civilization is divided into three parts-
 - 1. Palaeolithic** (Low Palaeolithic, Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic)
 - 2. Mesolithic**
 - 3. Neolithic**

1. Palaeolithic Age:-

In this period man was completely dependent on hunting, man had knowledge of fire but was unaware of the use of fire.

Major places:-

- ⇒ Bhimvetka (MP) cave paintings and rock paintings were discovered.
- ⇒ Belan Valley (UP) — Allahabad, Mirzapur

1. (a) Lower Palaeolithic Period:-

In the Lower Palaeolithic period, mainly 2 types of stone types were found, which was called culture and it was associated with the Stone Age.

- 1. Chopper — Chapping Pebble Culture**
- 2. Hand - Axe Culture**
- 1. Chopper — Chapping Pebble Culture:-**

The tools of this period were obtained from the Sohan river valley of Punjab, hence it is also called Sohan culture.

2. Hand Axe Culture:-

⇒ For the first time, Robert Bruce Foote obtained the first hand axe at Pallavaram near Madras in 1863 AD, he was considered the father of Indian prehistoric archaeology.

- ⇒ The instruments of hand axe culture were obtained from Madras after Madurai and Athirampakkam.

1. (b) Mesolithic Period:-

It is also called flake culture, flake means a tool made by breaking stones.

1. (C) Upper Palaeolithic Period:-

- ⇒ Man used sharp stones like blades during this period.
- ⇒ The development of modern human Homo sapiens took place during this period.

2. Mesolithic Age :-

- ⇒ The stones used in this period were very small, hence it is called 'Microlith'.
- ⇒ Human skeletons i.e. human remains started to be found from the Mesolithic period.

Major places:-

- ⇒ **Bagore** – Bhilwara (Rajasthan)
India's largest Mesolithic settlement
- ⇒ **Sarah Nahar Rai** – Uttar Pradesh
- ⇒ **Mahdaha** - Pratapgarh (U.P.) Bone and horn tools were found.
- ⇒ **Adamgarh** – earliest evidence of animal husbandry were discovered from Hoshgambad (M.P.).
- ⇒ **Langhnaj** – Gujarat
- ⇒ **Virbhanpur** – West Bengal

3. Neolithic Age:-

- ⇒ The credit of discovering the sites of the Neolithic period in India goes to Dr. Primrose.
- ⇒ In addition to the sites, the first discovery of tools in this period was discovered by Le Mesurier from the Tons river valley of Uttar Pradesh in 1860.
- ⇒ Evidence of agriculture was found from the Neolithic site 'Mehargarh' (Bluchistan).
- ⇒ Whereas the oldest evidence of agriculture is found from Lahuradeva.

Major places:-

- ⇒ **Chirand** – Situated in Chhapra district of Bihar. Abundant bone tools were obtained from here.
- ⇒ Dogs buried with the owner from graves discovered from **Burzahom** – **Srinagar**.
- ⇒ **Koldihwa** - Allahabad (U.P.), the earliest evidence of rice (6000 BC) was obtained from here.
- ⇒ **Chaupani Mando** - Allahabad, hand made pottery (earthen pots) was found.

Chalcolithic Age:-

- ⇒ The first metal used by man was copper.
- ⇒ This period was also named after this metal.
- ⇒ The Copper Stone Age is just before the Bronze Age culture of Harappa. So, copper was used first and then bronze was used. But in chronological order, many copper cultures also come after Harappa, the Bronze Age civilization.

Some Copperstone Cultures:

- ⇒ **AharAhar Culture** — 2800-1500 BC Udaipur
- ⇒ **Kayatha Culture** – 2400-1700 BC Chambal River
- ⇒ **Malwa culture** - 1900-1400 BC Narmada region
- ⇒ **Rangpur Culture** – 1700-1400 BC Gujarat
- ⇒ **Jorwe culture** - 1500-900 BC Maharashtra (Daimabad and Inamgaon)

Indus Valley Civilization

- ⇒ The Harappan civilization is one of the oldest civilizations in the world , this civilization was developed in the regions of the Indus river and its tributaries. Some scholars say that it dates back to 1000 BC. Some scholars date it to 2500 BC.
- ⇒ Dr. Rajbali Pandey dated this civilization to 5000 BC. Dr. CL Frebie dated this civilization from 2800 to 2500 BC. Dr. Frankfurt has considered its period to be 2800 BC and Dr. Dharmapal Agrawal has given the time of this civilization from 2300 BC to 1750 BC on the basis of radiocarbon-14 test system.
- ⇒ Although there are differences among scholars regarding the rise of the Indus Civilization, there is no doubt that it is one of the oldest civilizations in the world.
- ⇒ There are 3 popular names of this period and the meaning of all three is the same.

- 1. Indus Valley Civilization**
- 2. Harappan Civilization**
- 3. Bronze Age Civilization**

- ⇒ Since the Harappan site was first discovered near western Punjab, it is called the Indus Valley Civilization.
- ⇒ The early sites of Harappan civilization were centered around the Indus river, hence it is called Indus river valley or Indus civilization.
- ⇒ The inhabitants of Indus used bronze metal for the first time, hence it is also called Bronze Age civilization.
- ⇒ The rise of the Harappan civilization is also called the first urban revolution.

Builder of Indus Civilization

- ⇒ Mainly the remains of four species were found. ,

1. Protoaustraloid:- It was the first species to come to the Indus region. According to historians, it is presently present in the form of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Central India.

2. Mediterranean:- This species is considered to be the main builder of

the Indus civilization. It is currently settled in South India.

3. Alpine:- This species is found in Gujarat , Maharashtra , Indus region and Gangetic plains.

4. Mongoloid:- This species is found in the Himalayan region and eastern India.

How the Indus civilization came to light: -

- ⇒ Charles Mason was the first to mention a Harappan mound in the Sahiwal district in 1826 , but no one paid any heed to it.
- ⇒ In 1853, Cunningham found a seal in the shape of a Taurus from Harappa, which Cunningham mistakenly assumed to be a foreign seal.
- ⇒ In the year 1921, under the direction of Sir John Marshall, Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India, Rai Bahadur Dayaram Sahni discovered Harappa on the banks of the Ravi river in Montgomery district of western Punjab (present-day

Pakistan), hence the credit for the discovery of Harappa goes to him.

- ⇒ John Marshall first named it the Indus Civilization.
- ⇒ After that large-scale excavation works were started and a whole urban civilization appeared in front of the world.

Pre-Harappan Culture:-

- ⇒ The settlements that existed after the Neolithic period and before the developed Harappan are called Pre-Harappan culture. It is also called the Early Harappan culture.
- ⇒ Major Pre-Harappan culture sites located in India :-

1.Haryana:- Banawali, Rakhigarhi, Siswal, Mitathal, Balu

2. Rajasthan:- Sothi, Kalibanga

⇒ Pre-Harappan sites outside India:-

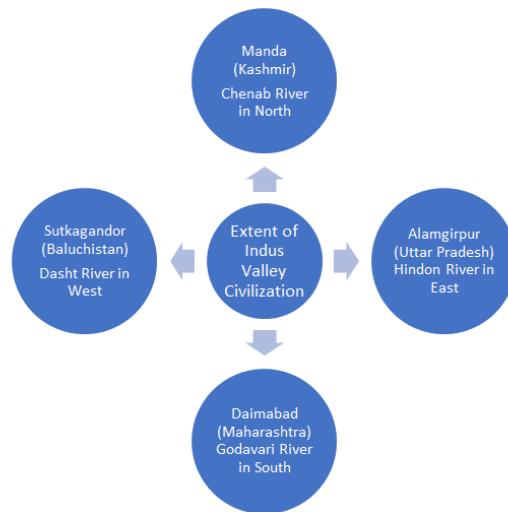
- 1. Sindh :-** Kotdiji and Amri
- 2.Balochistan:-** Quetta, Kulli, Kilgulmohammed, Mehrgarh, Anjira, Jhamb.

- ⇒ Amri was discovered by A.G. Mazumdar. Evidence of reindeer and rhinoceros bones is found from here.
- ⇒ Kotdiji place ended with two terrible fires.
- ⇒ Mehrgarh is the oldest site of Pre-Harappan.
- ⇒ An eagle-shaped seal has been found from ' Nal ', this Garuda (eagle) is holding the snake in his paw.

Civilization Expansion:-

- ⇒ The main expansion of this civilization was in the countries of India and Pakistan, but in a lesser form, the Indus civilization was also expanded in Afghanistan. Because Shortugai and Mundigak sites have been discovered from Afghanistan.

Indus Civilization Expansion: (last site)



Note:- The shape of the Indus civilization is triangular.

sites	excavat ors	Current location
Harappa	Dayaram Sahni	Punjab (Pakistan)
mohenjodaro	R D Banerjee	Sindh (Pakistan)
sutkagen dor	earlstein	Balochistan (Pakistan)
Chanhudaro	MacKay	Sindh Pakistan
Ropar _	yagyadutt Sharma	Punjab (India)

Kalibanga	BB Lal	Ganganagar (Rajasthan)
Alamgirpur	Yagyadutt Sharma	Meerut (U.P.)
dholavira	RS. Bisht	Rann of Kutch
Lothal	SR Rao	Ahmedabad(Kathiawad)

Indus sites located in present-day India on the basis of state:-

1 . Jammu and Kashmir :- Manda

2. Punjab:- Ropar (Rupnagar), Sanghol, Dhir- Majra, Sanghol, Bada, Chak 86, Kotlanihangkhan.

3. Haryana:- Rakhigarhi Kunal, Mitathal, Banawali, Balu, Siswal

4. Rajasthan:- Kalibanga, Balathal and Tarkhanwaladera.

5. Uttar Pradesh:- Alamgirpur (Meerut), Ambakheri, Bargaon, Hulas (Saharanpur), Mandi (Muzaffarnagar) Sanauli (Baghpat).

- ⇒ More than 100 graves containing 3 dead bodies have been found from Sanauli (Bagpat), this is a North Harappan site.
- ⇒ Evidence of mint house has been found from Mandi (Muzaffarnagar).

6. Gujarat:- Most of the Sandhav sites have been discovered from here.

(A) Rann of Kutch :- Surkotada, Dholavira, Desalpur

(B) Gulf of Khambhat:- Lothal, Rangpur, Kunutasi, Rojadi, Prabhaspatan, Nageshwar, Shikarpur, Telod, Bhognar.

⇒ Rojadi and Rangpur are post-Harappan sites (post-Harappan civilization).

7. Maharashtra:- Daimabad

⇒ Sites which represent the three periods Pre - Harappan, Harappan and Post -Harappan- Surkotda, Dholavira, Rakhigarhi And Manda.

Important facts about major sites

Harappa:-

Discoverer:- Dayaram Sahni (1921)

Excavations:- Dayaram Sahni, Madhavaswarup Vats, Sir Martin Wheeler.

Features:-

- ⇒ The 12-room granary is the specialty here.
- ⇒ To the south of the Harappan habitation lies a graveyard named R-37 Samadhi.
- ⇒ It is also called the semi-industrial city of the Indus civilization.
- ⇒ A plant is shown growing out of a woman's womb, which is a symbol of fertility.
- ⇒ Two mounds have been found here, one of which is Mound- AB and other is Mound-F.
- ⇒ Harappa is called the city of archways.
- ⇒ Although the distance between Harappa and Mohenjodaro is 642 kms, yet Pigott has called Harappa and Mohenjodaro the twin capitals of the Indus Civilization.

Mohenjodaro :-

Discoverer:- Rakhal Das Banerjee (1922)

Excavation:- Initially by Rakhal Das Banerjee , Marshall and his companions and later by J.H. MacKay and in independent India by J. F. Dales.

Features:-

- other names:-** City of Stupas , Garden of the Desert , Mound of the Dead , Garden of Sindh
- ⇒ Mohenjodaro's most famous name is the mound of the dead, which is a Sindhi word.
- ⇒ Mohenjodaro was ruined and settled seven times due to floods, this was confirmed by Marshall during the excavation of seven layers.
- ⇒ Its most important place is the great bath, Marshall has called it a wonderful construction of the then world. The huge granary is the biggest building here.
- ⇒ Mohenjodaro is the largest city in terms of area.
- ⇒ The earliest evidence of malaria disease has been discovered from here.

- ⇒ The earliest evidence of woven cloth has been found from Mohenjodaro.
- ⇒ No cemetery has been found from this site.
- ⇒ Its city was built on a platform of raw bricks.
- ⇒ bronze female idol (completely naked), cotton cloth, Pashupati Nath's seal inscribed on currency, idol of priest etc. were discovered from Mohenjodaro.
- ⇒ A seal found at Mohenjodaro bears the marking of a Sumerian boat.
- ⇒ The earliest evidence of silver in the form of a silver urn has been discovered from here.
- ⇒

Kalibanga :-

- ⇒ Discoverer:- Amalanand Ghosh
- ⇒ Excavation :- B.B.Lal and Thapar
- ⇒ literal meaning - bangles of black color
- ⇒ Features:-
- ⇒ Evidence of a pair of cremation has been found from here and from here three methods of cremation of dead bodies are known .

- ⇒ Evidence of plowing fields discovered
- ⇒ Camel bones have been found from Kalibanga .
- ⇒ Evidence of fire pit, ivory comb, bronze mirror, ornate brick, six holes in the skull of the child (possibly evidence of surgery) have been found.
- ⇒ Kalibanga reveals five levels of Harappan cultural age.
- ⇒ Some scholars consider it to be the third capital of the Indus civilization.

Lothal :-

- ⇒ Discoverer:- S.R.Rao 1954-55
- ⇒ Excavation : - S.R.Rao
- ⇒ Other names :- Small Harappa , Small Mohenjodaro
- ⇒ Features:-
- ⇒ India's main port of trade with West Asia.
- ⇒ The dockyard of the ships was discovered.
- ⇒ The seal of Persia, the statue of a horse, three burials of couple were discovered.

- ⇒ The entire settlement of Lothal was surrounded by a single defense rampart.
- ⇒ Here too, like Kalibanga, the skull of a child with a hole has been found, which can be the evidence of surgery.
- ⇒ From here the circular and quadrangular firepit has been found.
- ⇒ A scale made of ivory has also been found from Lothal.

Chanhudaro :-

- ⇒ Discoverer:- N.G. Majumdar 1931
- ⇒ Excavator : - Mackay
- ⇒ Other names : - Industrial City of Indus Civilization
- ⇒ Features: -
- ⇒ Remains of the Pre -Harappan culture, other than the Harappan culture, which is called Jhukar culture and Jhangar culture , have been discovered.
- ⇒ Evidence of any fort has not been discovered from Chanhudaro.
- ⇒ Curved bricks have been obtained from Chanhudadas .
- ⇒ It was the center of bead and pearls production.

- ⇒ From here, women's cosmetics like lipstick, powder, etc. have been found.
- ⇒ Chanhudado is the only site where paved earthen piped drains have been used.

Dholavira –

- ⇒ Discoverer:- J.P.Joshi
- ⇒ Excavator:- RSVish 1967
- ⇒ Other name : - white well
- ⇒ Features: -
- ⇒ Located in Kutch, Gujarat
- ⇒ One of the two huge cities discovered in India - 1. Dholavira , 2. Rakhigarhi
- ⇒ The cities of other Harappan culture were divided into two parts (1-fort , 2-lower city) but apart from these Dholavira was divided into three major parts.
- ⇒ from here , mongoose stone Statue has been discovered.
- ⇒ water conservation techniques of Dholavira were very specific , they built dams and stored water in reservoirs.
- ⇒ signboard with ten grooves has been discovered from here.

Banawali -

- ⇒ **Excavator:** RS Vishth
- ⇒ **Features:-**
- ⇒ earthen plough, kitchen fire pit has been discovered from here.
- ⇒ Banawali represents all the three culture (Pre, developed and later).

Ropar :-

- ⇒ **Discoverer :** BB Lal 1950
- ⇒ **Excavator:** Yagyadutt Sharma
- ⇒ **Features:-**
- ⇒ Evidence of burying the dog with the owner has been discovered from here.
- ⇒ After independence, this was the first site to be excavated.

Town Planning:-

- ⇒ The most impressive feature of the Harappan civilization is its town planning and drainage system.
- ⇒ There are two mounds in the east and west direction from the remains of the cities discovered. Evidence of city or housing area is found on the mound located in the east direction. Evidence

of a fort has been found on the west mound.

- ⇒ Both the fort and the city area of Lothal and Surkotta are surrounded by the same defense wall.
- ⇒ The remains of any temple have not been found from any site of the Harappan civilization, only Mohenjodaro is the only place from where the remains of a stupa have been found. Although it is considered to be the Kushan period.
- ⇒ **Roads :** Roads, lanes have been constructed according to a prescribed plan. The main roads run from north to south and the roads looked like a net intersecting each other at right angles.
- ⇒ **Drains :-** Drainage system was a unique feature of Indus civilization which we do not get in any other contemporary civilization.
- ⇒ Many houses in Kalibanga had their own wells.
- ⇒ **Bricks :-** Harappa , Mohenjodaro and other major cities were built entirely of baked bricks, while the cities of Kalibanga and Rangpur were made of raw bricks.

⇒ All types of bricks had one feature. They were made in a fixed proportion and were mostly rectangular , whose length was twice their width and the height or thickness was half of the width. That is, the ratio of length, breadth and thickness was 4:2:1 .

Social System:-

- ⇒ The unit of society was traditionally the family. It is reflected from the worship of the mother goddess and the pictures inscribed on the seals, the Harappan society was probably matriarchal.
- ⇒ From the town planning , the size and shape of the houses and the manner of burial of dead bodies, it appears that the Indus society must have been divided into several classes like priests , traders , officers , craftsmen , weavers and workers.
- ⇒ The inhabitants of the Indus civilization were both vegetarian and non-vegetarian. The main food items were wheat , barley , peas , sesame , mustard , dates , watermelon , cow meat , pig meat , goat meat , meat of fish , alligator , tortoise etc.

⇒ Evidence of three types of funerals has been found in the funeral rites of dead bodies-

1. Complete Samadhikarana - In this, the entire dead body was buried in the ground.
2. Partial Samadhikaran - In this, the remaining part was buried in the ground after the animals and birds had eaten the corpse.

Religious Life

- ⇒ It was mainly nature worship.
- ⇒ From clay idols, small stone idols, seals, stone-made lingas and yonis, signs painted on pottery, it is reflected that mother goddess, Purushdevata (Pashupatinath), linga-yoni, tree symbol, animal water etc. was worshipped.
- ⇒ A three-faced man is sitting in a meditative posture on a seal obtained from Mohenjodaro. He has three horns on his head, a rhinoceros and a buffalo on his left and an elephant, a tiger and a deer on the right. It is believed to be a form of Pashupati Shiva. Marshall called him 'Adishiva'.

- ⇒ There is also evidence of swastikas, chakras and crosses from the Harappan civilization. The swastika and chakra were symbols of sun worship.
- ⇒ Idolatry probably dates back to the Indus civilization.

Economic Life:-

- ⇒ No shovel or plough has been found in the Indus civilization, but in the pre-Harappan stage in Kalibanga, it is known from the plough line that ploughs were used in the fields of Rajasthan during the Harappan period.
- ⇒ Nine types of crops have been identified – Rice (Gujarat and Rajasthan) Wheat , barley , dates , watermelon , peas , rye , sesame etc. But the main food grains of the Indus civilization were wheat and barley.
- ⇒ Rice remains have been found in Lothal.
- ⇒ The people of Indus civilization were credited for producing the first cotton.

Animal Husbandry : - The Harappans used to keep bulls , sheep , goats , pigs etc.

- ⇒ No such idol is found on which the figure of a cow is engraved. The humpback bull holds special significance in this culture.
- ⇒ The residents of Gujarat used to keep elephants.

Crafts and Techniques :- The Indus people used many types of stone tools, bronze was prepared by mixing tin with copper, but bronze tools are not found in abundance in Harappa.

- ⇒ The community of 'Kaseras' had an important place among the craftsmen of the Harappan society.

Script :-

- ⇒ Harappan script is pictographical and it was written from right to left.
- ⇒ The Indus script is native in origin and has no relation with the scripts of West Asia.
- ⇒ Seals : - The best artifacts of Harappan culture are its seals. So far about 2000 seals have been received. Most of these seals have been found from Mohenjodaro (approx. 500).

- ⇒ Most of the seals have been carved with miniature inscriptions as well as figures of a horned bull, buffalo, tiger, goat and elephant.
- ⇒ Steatite has been used the most in the making of seals.

Miniature Idols :-

- ⇒ A large number of sculptures (figurines) made of fire-cooked clay (which is called terracotta) have been found in Sindh. These were used either as toys or as revered images. Replicas of dogs, sheep, cows, bulls and monkeys are found in these.
- ⇒ Although statues of both male and female have been found, yet there are more numbers of female figurines.
- ⇒ The Harappan culture was backward in stone crafts.

Business :-

- ⇒ Trade was of great importance in the life of the people of Indus civilization. This is corroborated by the existence of large grain storages and numerous seals (terracotta) at Harappa, Mohenjodaro and Lothal, a form script and standardized scales.

⇒ The Harappans did not use metal coins in trade, all exchanges were done by barter.

⇒ It is known from the Sumerian writings that the merchants of those cities used to exchange barter with the merchants of 'Meluha'.

⇒ The Persian seals from Lothal and the cylindrical seals from Kalibanga also provide evidence of the trade of the Indus civilization.

Imported items	site (region)
tin	Iran (Central Asia) Afghanistan
copper	Khetri (Rajasthan) Balochistan
silver	Iran , Afghanistan
Gold	Afghanistan, Persia, South India (Karnataka)
Lapis Lazuli	Badakhshan (Afghanistan), Mesopotamia
lead	Iran, Rajasthan, Afghanistan, South India Himalayan region

steatite	Balochistan, Rajasthan, Gujarat
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Marshall	
KUR Kennedy	natural calamity
M.Dmitriev (Russian historian)	physicochemical explosion
W.F. Albright	Collapse due to reduction in foreign trade

Downfall:-

- ⇒ In its later phase, sometime between 2000 and 1700 BC, the independent existence of the Harappan civilization gradually disappeared.
- ⇒ There are many reasons for the decline and eventual extinction of this civilization, which are as follows-

Scholar	Reason for fall of IVC
Garden Child and Wheeler	External and Aryan invasions
John Marshall, MacKay and S.R. Rao	Flooding
R.L. Stine, A.N. Ghosh	Climate change
M.R. Sawhney	geological changes
John	administrative laxity

Memorable facts:-

- ⇒ Most of the Harappan seals have been found from Mohenjodaro.
- ⇒ Most of the Indus archaeological sites have been excavated from Gujarat.
- ⇒ In the Harappan civilization each city was divided into two parts, while Dholavira was divided into three parts.
- ⇒ Swastik symbol is probably a product of the Harappan civilization. Sun worship is estimated from this sign.
- ⇒ Fire pits have been obtained from Lothal and Kalibanga.
- ⇒ Kalibanga and Banawali saw two cultural phases - the Pre Harappa and the Harappan period.

- ⇒ Information about the horse has been obtained from Mohenjodaro , Lothal and Surkotda .
- ⇒ The worship of Mother Goddess was most prevalent in the Harappan civilization.
- ⇒ The first evidence of rice has been obtained from Lothal .
- ⇒ seals were mostly of Steatite .
- ⇒ Paddy husk has been obtained from Lothal and Rangpur.
- ⇒ The most important of the metal sculptures is the bronze sculpture of a dancer found from Mohenjodaro.
- ⇒ Two silver crowns have been found from Kunal, a Pre -Harappan site on the banks of the Saraswati river in Hisar district of Haryana .
- ⇒ Bead making factories from Lothal and Chanhudaro
- ⇒ Couple burials have been found from Lothal and Kalibanga.

	by Yagyadutt Sharma)
Ambkhedi	Saharanpur (Excavation Made by Madhusudan Narhardeshpandeya)
Bargaon	Saharanpur (Excavated by Madhusudan Narhar Deshpandey)
Hulas	Saharanpur
Mandi	Muzaffarnagar
Sanauli	Baghpat

No site of Indus civilization has been found in Bihar because Alamgirpur (Meerut) was the easternmost border .

Note – Indus sites related to Uttar Pradesh -

special reference to UPPCS

Alamgirpur	Meerut (Excavation
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Vedic Period

- ⇒ The information about the Vedic period comes from the Vedas. The Vedas are the oldest among the Brahmanas, the literal meaning of Vedas is to know, the founders of Vedic culture were Aryans. The word Arya is derived from the Sanskrit language, which along with being synonymous with linguistic group , denotes superior, elite and independent status.
- ⇒ Vedic culture was rural culture, due to lack of knowledge of script to Aryans, Vedas were passed on from generation to generation by Shravan tradition, hence Vedas are also called 'Shruti'.
- ⇒ The entire Vedic literature is divided into two parts-
 - 1. Shruti literature**
 - 2. Compiled Literature**

1. Shruti literature :-

In Shruti literature , apart from the Vedas, Brahmanas , Aranyakas and Upanishads come , they continued

through the Shravan tradition for a long time and were later compiled.

- ⇒ The compilation of the Vedas was done by Krishna Dvaipayana Vyasa, hence he was called Veda Vyasa.

2. Compiled Literature :-

It is written by humans. It includes Vedangas, Sutras and texts.

Vedas :-

- ⇒ The language of the Vedas is Sanskrit and the script is Brahmi.
- ⇒ Its number is four-

- 1. Rigveda**
- 2. Samaveda**
- 3. Yajurveda**
- 4. Atharvaveda**

1. Rigveda

- ⇒ Rigveda was composed on the banks of Saraswati river in Saptendhav region, there is a difference in opinions of scholars regarding its date

of composition , yet in general, Rigveda is dated 1500 BC to 1000 BC and after this the beginning of the later Vedic period is considered.

- ⇒ The Rigveda bears great resemblance to the Iranian texts Avesta, the two ancient texts of the Indo-European languages , but the Rigveda is the oldest in the entire Indo-European language family.

- ⇒ There are total 10 Mandalas (11 including Balkhilya) and 1028 Suktas in Rigveda. It has 10,580 mantras in which 118 are repeated. So there are total 10,462 mantras.

Mandalas of Rigveda:-

First Mandal:- Many hymns of this Mandal were written together by many sages, the sages of this Mandal are called Shatchinah, there is a mention of the war of 20 kings.

Genealogy:- from the second mandala to the seventh mandala, it is called the Vansh Mandala, the group of these sages is called Pragatha.

Mandal	concerned sage
Second	Grihatsmad
Third	Vishwamitra
Fourth	Vamadeva
Fifth	Atri
Sixth	Bhardwaj
Seventh	Vashishtha
Eighth	Kanva
Ninth	Angira

⇒ Tenth Mandala:- The sages of this Mandala are collectively called Mahasukta. Surya Sukta, Purusha Sukta and Nasdiya Sukta are part of the tenth mandala.

⇒ 1. Purusha Sukta: - In this, the oldest information about the caste system is found, the word Shudra has been described for the first time in Purusha Sukta itself. It is mentioned that Brahmin originated from the mouth of the Adi Purush, Kshatriya from the arms, Vaishya from the stomach/thigh and the Shudra varna has originated from the foot. Pururava-Urvashi dialogue is in the Purusha Sukta of the tenth mandala itself .

Nasadiya Sukta:- In this for the first time Nirguna Brahma (monotheism) is mentioned.

- ⇒ Information related to agriculture is obtained from the fourth mandala.
- ⇒ The Gayatri Mantra (which was composed by Vishwamitra) is mentioned in the third mandala.
- ⇒ The seventh mandala is dedicated to Varuna and the ninth mandala contains the description of Soma in 144 hymns.
- ⇒ women:- Lopamudra, Sikta, Apala, Ghosha etc. composed some hymns.
- ⇒ In Rigveda, these women are called Brahavadini.
- ⇒ Yamuna is mentioned three times in Rigveda and Ganga is mentioned once.
- ⇒ In this Veda, Somaras is mentioned most often and Indra is said to be Purandar (fortress breaker).
- ⇒ In the Rigveda, the male deities are predominant. Indra is mentioned at most 250 times and Agni is mentioned 200 times.

Brahmanical texts of Rigveda :-

1. Aitareya Brahmin

2. Kaushitaki

(1) Aitareya Brahmin :-

- ⇒ In this, the root cause of the conflict has been described as Jar (wealth) – joru (wife) – jameen (land).
- ⇒ In this, the theory of the origin of the state and kings has been given.
- ⇒ The mention of Janapada and Rajasuya Yagya is found in Aitareya Brahmana.

(2) Kaushitaki Brahmin :-

- ⇒ Its other name is Shankhayan Brahmana, in which various sacrifices are described.
- ⇒ The compiler of Kaushitaki Brahman is Sage Kushitaka.
- ⇒ Ayurveda, is a sub-Vedas of the Rigveda.

Upanishads of Rig Veda:-

1. Aitareya
2. Kaushitki

Aranyakas of Rig Veda:-

1. Aitareya
2. Kaushitki

What are Aranyakas ?

The meaning of the word Aranyaka is ‘written in the forest’ and they are called forest books. It was mainly written for the sannyasis and students living in the forests. These are the epigraphic portions of the Brahmanas , in which philosophy and mysticism are described. Their number is seven.

- ⇒ Samaveda is dedicated to the Sun God.
- ⇒ The first information about the seven notes (swaras) are obtained from the Samaveda itself. Hence it is considered as the father of Indian music.
- ⇒ Gandharvaveda is the sub-veda of Samaveda.
- ⇒ The total number of mantras in Samaveda is 1549 . Apart from 75 of these mantras , the rest are taken from the Rigveda.

Brahmins of Samaveda :-

- 1 . Tandya
2. Jammiya

Tandya:- It is very big in size, that's why it is also called Mahabrahman , it has a total of 25 chapters, that's why it is also called Panchvish , its other name is Adbhut Brahmin.

Upanishads of Samaveda :-

- ⇒ The Samaveda is a compilation of chants and melodies, whose priest was called Udgata.
- ⇒ This veda is in Poerty.
- ⇒ The first creator of Samaveda is considered to be Jaiminya , later sage Sukarma expanded it further.
- ⇒ In the Gita, Shri Krishna has called himself Samaveda in the Vedas.

1. Chandogya Upanishad:-
2. Ken Upanishad
3. Jaimaniya Upanishad

(1) Chandogya Upanishad:- Chandogya

Upanishad is the oldest Upanishad. Although the first mention of Krishna is found in the Rigveda, Devkinandan Krishna is mentioned for the first time only in the Chandogya Upanishad. In this there is a mention of a dialogue between Uddalaka Aruni and his son Shwetketu.

(2) Ken Upanishad:- It has a teacher-disciple dialogue in question-answer style to explain the nature of Brahma.**3. Yajurveda:-**

- ⇒ Yajurveda contains a compilation of rituals , rituals and hymns related to Yagya (sacrifice). Its priest was called Adhwaryu.
- ⇒ It is composed in both prose and verse and has two sub -sections -
 1. **Krishna Yujurveda (Prose)**
 2. **Shukla Yajurveda (verse)**
- ⇒ Shukla Yajurveda also has two parts -
 1. Kanya
 2. Madhyandini
- ⇒ Krishna Yajurveda has four parts-

1. Maitreya

2. Taittiriya

3. Katha

4. Kapishtthal

⇒ **Brahmanical texts of Yajurveda :-**

1. Shatapatha Brahmana (Shukla Yajurveda)
2. Taittiriya Brahmana (Krishna Yajurveda)

(1) Shatapath Brahmana :-

- ⇒ It is considered to be the oldest and largest Brahmana.
- ⇒ Its author is Rishi Yajnavalakya.
- ⇒ In this Brahmana, the story of Rama , the description of the water-splashing Purushmegh, the description of the Upanayana ceremony, the story of Videha Madhava, etc.
- ⇒ In the Shatapatha Brahmana, a woman is called Ardhangini.
- ⇒ Taittiriya Brahmana is the brahamana text of Krishna Yajurveda and the Brahmana text of the Shukla Yajurveda is the Shatapatha Brahmana.
- ⇒ The subveda of Yajurveda is Dhanurveda.

⇒ The mention of agriculture and irrigation is found in the Shatapatha Brahmana.

name.

⇒ The famous Yajnavalkya-Gargi dialogue is a part of Brihadaranyaka.

Upanishads of Yarjuveda :-

1. Vrihadaranyaka
2. Kathopanishad
3. Ishopanishad
4. Swetaswar
5. Maitreya Upanishad
6. Taitriya Upanishads

(2) Kathopanishad :-

⇒ It has a dialogue from Yama Nachiketa.

(3) Shveteshwar Upanishad :-

It has the concept of salvation and Navadha Bhakti, in this Upanishad emphasis has been laid on yoga and yogic actions for the attainment of Brahma.

(5) Maitrayani Upanishad:-

⇒ In this, the woman has been compared to gambling and alcohol.

(1) Vrihadaranyaka Upanishad:-

⇒ It is called both Aranyaka and Upanishad , as is evident from its

The Vedas	priest	Upavedas	Brahmanas	Upanishads
Rigveda	Hotri	Ayurveda	Aitareya , Kaushitiki	Aitareya , Kaushitiki
Samaveda	Udgata	Gandharvaveda	Jaiminiya , Tandyā	Chhandogya Upanishad, Jaimini , Upanishads
Yajurveda	Adhvarya	Dhanurveda	Shatapatha, Taitriya	Kathopanishad , Vrihadaranyaka , Ishopanishad , Swetasvara
Atharva Veda	Brahma	Atharva Veda <small>For Notes</small>	Gopath	Mundaka Upanishad , Prashno Upanishad Mandukyo Upanishad

⇒ Trimurti is mentioned in this.

⇒ Magadha, Anga and Ayodhya are mentioned in the Atharvaveda, in the Atharvaveda the people of Magadha are called 'bratyas'.

(6) Taittiriya Upanishad :-

⇒ ' Atithi Devo Bhava (guest is god) , grow plenty of food , always speak the truth, etc. The statements have been taken from here.

⇒ 'The land is the mother , and I am her son' is mentioned in the Prithvi Sukta of Atharvaveda .

4. Atharvaveda:-

⇒ Atharva Veda is the fourth and last Veda , which was composed by sage Atharva.

⇒ Atharvaveda's mantras are related to disease-destroyer, witchcraft, marriage songs etc.

⇒ Its Upveda is the Atharva Veda.

⇒ There is no Aranyaka text of Atharvaveda.

⇒ The word Gotra is mentioned for the first time in Atharvaveda itself .

⇒ The priest of Atharvaveda was called Brahma.

⇒ In this Veda, Sabha and Samiti are said to be the two daughters of Prajapati.

⇒ The first mention of silver and sugarcane is found in the Atharvaveda itself.

Brahmanical text of Atharvaveda:-

1. Gopath Brahmin

Upanishads of Atharvaveda:-

(1) Mandukyopanishad :- the smallest Upanishad

(2) Mundakopanishad :- ' Satyamev Jayate ' is taken from here.

3. Prasnopanishad

Upanishads:-

- ⇒ The Upanishads are the last part of the Vedas, hence they are also called Vedanta.
- ⇒ In the Upanishads we find philosophical thoughts.
- ⇒ The total number of Upanishads is 108, out of which 11 are important.
- ⇒ The first description of the Nishkama Karma of the Gita is found in the Isopanishad.
- ⇒ The dialogue of Nachiketa-Yama is in the Kathopanishad.
- ⇒ Aham-Brahmasmi (I am Brahman) is mentioned in the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad.
- ⇒ The Vrihadaranyaka Upanishad describes the doctrine of rebirth and the dialogue between Yajnavalkya and Gargi.
- ⇒ The word bhakti is first mentioned in the Shvetaswara Upanishad.

Post- Vedic Literature

- ⇒ In post-Vedic literature, mainly the Vedangas, the Up Vedas and memorial books are kept

Vedangas-

⇒ In order to understand the meaning of the Vedic text, the Vedangas, that is, the integral scriptures of the Vedas, were created.

⇒ Vedangas are written in prose language.

These are Vedangas –

- ⇒ Education (Pronunciation Method)
- ⇒ Kalpa (ceremonial)
- ⇒ Grammer
- ⇒ Nirukta (Linguistics)
- ⇒ Verse
- ⇒ Astrology

Kalpa means rituals, such rules of law which are written in sutras are called Kalpasutras. It has three parts-

1. Sacrificial Rituals (Shrauta

Sutra):- A part of this is Shulva Sutra , in which geometry is mentioned for measuring Yagyavedis (sacrificial altar).

2. Domestic Rituals (Griha Sutra) :-

Its author is considered to be Aashvalyan.

3. Dharma Sutra:- In this Varnashrama, Purushartha (human pursuit), political, social and religious duties are found, its author is considered to be Apastamba.

- ⇒ Manu condemned the practice of Niyoga but Yagyavalkya did not.
- ⇒ Yajnavalkya gave the widow the first place among all the successors.
- ⇒ It was this smriti that first gave women the right to property.

Compiled Books:-

- ⇒ Dharmashastra and Puranas come under it.
- ⇒ These are also called the legal texts of Hinduism.

Manusmriti (BC 200) :-

- ⇒ These are the oldest memory texts. Meghatithi, Govindaraja, Bharuchi and Kalluk Bhatt are scholars who wrote commentaries on Manusmriti.
- ⇒ The original composition of this memory took place in the Sunga period in the post-Maurya era.
- ⇒ The four regions of Aryan culture in Manusmriti are mentioned as Brahmaparta, Brahmashasti, Madhyadesha and Aryavarta.

Yajnavalkya Smriti (BC 100) :-

- ⇒ Its commentators are Vigyaneshwar, Aparaka and Vishwaroop.

Narada Smriti :-

- ⇒ This smriti belongs to Gupta period.
- ⇒ The rule of emancipation of slaves is first found in this.
- ⇒ In this, the practice of Niyoga and remarriage of women has been allowed.

Vishnu Smriti:-

- ⇒ This is also considered to be belonged to gupta period.
- ⇒ In this, mainly the description of currencies has been given.

Deval Smriti:-

- ⇒ This memory belongs to the pre-medieval period.
- ⇒ It mentions the rule to include those Hindus again in Hinduism, who had

converted to Muslim religion in the past.

Puranas:-

- ⇒ The number of Puranas is 18.
- ⇒ These were compiled in the Gupta period and historical genealogies are mentioned in these.
- ⇒ Matsya, Vayu, Vishnu, Shiva, Brahmana, Bhagavata are some of the important Puranas.
- ⇒ The description of ten incarnations of Vishnu is mentioned in Matsya Purana, which is the oldest Purana.

⇒ The region between the Saraswati and Drishadvati rivers is considered very sacred. Which is called Brahmavarta.

⇒ Rigvedic Rivers

River	ancient name
Sutlej	Shatudri
Ravi	Parushni
Chenab	Askini
Jhelum	Vitsta
Vyas	Vipasha
Kabul	Kubha
Gandak	Sadanira

Political system:-

Geographical Expansion:-

- ⇒ The main source of information on the early history of the Aryans is the Rigveda.
- ⇒ The second most sacred river of the Rigvedic period was Saraswati. In the Rigveda, Saraswati is referred to as "Naditama" (the chief of the rivers).
- ⇒ The word 'Sapta Sandhav' has been used everywhere in the Rigveda.

⇒ The patriarchal family was the basic unit of the Aryan tribal society.

⇒ In the Rigveda, because of the five tribes of the Aryans, they have been called Panchjanya. These were:- Anu, Druhaya, Puru, Turvas and Yuddha.

⇒ Gram, Vish and Jana were the higher units. A village was probably a group of several families. 'Gramani' was the head of the village.

⇒ The Vish was a group of many villages, its head was called 'Vishpati'. The group of many Vish is called Jana. The head of Jana was

called Janapati or Raja. The word nation has come for country or state.

- ⇒ Rigveda mentions many tribal councils like Sabha, Samiti, Vidatha and Gana. These organizations (parishads) looked after ideological, military and religious work.
- ⇒ In the Rigvedic period, women also participated in the sabha and vidatha.
- ⇒ In the Rigveda, 'Indra' is called 'Purandara'.
- ⇒ Ratni:- There were other officials like, Suta, Rathkar and Karmar who were also called Ratni. There were a total of twelve Ratnis including the king, they were present on the occasion of the coronation.
- ⇒ Purap was a durgapati (keeper of fort) and also used to do military work.

Dasharajya War (War of Ten Kings)

- ⇒ This battle is described in the seventh mandala of the Rigveda.
- ⇒ There was a war of Dasharajya with King Sudas of Bharat dynasty and ten other kings in which five were the heads of Aryans and non-Aryans. This Dasharajya war (fight with ten

kings) took place on the banks of river Parushni.

- ⇒ The confederation of ten kings included Anu, Drahū, Yadu, Turvas, Puru, Anil, Pakka, Bhalanas, Vishanini and Shiva, the chief of whom was Vishvamitra.
- ⇒ Sudas was victorious in the battle of Dasarajya. The foremost among the defeated people was Puru. In course of time, there was friendship between the Bharatas and the Purus and a new clan was formed by the name of Kuru.

Vidhata :-

- ⇒ This was the oldest institution of the Aryans. It was also called public meeting.
- ⇒ It is mentioned 122 times in Rigveda.
- ⇒ The details of the produce were in the Vidhata.

Sabha:-

- ⇒ It was an institution of old (superior) and aristocrat (elite) people. The remarkable thing about the Sabha is that it originated in the later period of Rigveda.

- ⇒ It was like the Rajya Sabha of the present Parliament.
- ⇒ Women used to participate in this, and they were called sabhavati , in the later Vedic period women's participation in it was stopped.
- ⇒ It is mentioned eight times in the Rigveda.
- ⇒ The first and 10th mandalas of Rigveda were added last.
- ⇒ Niyoga system was prevalent in the society , in which a widow woman could marry her brother-in-law or other man.
- ⇒ In the Rigvedic assembly, women were not allowed to participate in politics and property related rights.

Samiti:-

- ⇒ It was the central political body (representative assembly of the general public) , the committee used to appoint , remove and control the king.
- ⇒ It is mentioned 9 times in Rigveda.
- ⇒ It is compared with the Lok Sabha of the present Parliament.
- ⇒ The chairman of the committee was called Ishaan.

Social System:-

- ⇒ Family was the basic unit of society. The head of the family was called Kulap or Grihapati.
- ⇒ Signs of the Varna system appear in the Rigvedic period.

education:-

- ⇒ The doors of education were open to women , the girls were given Vedic education.
- ⇒ The 'Upanayana Sanskar' was performed for the daughter , women had the right to perform Yajna.
- ⇒ In the Rigveda, there is a mention of learned women like Lopamudra , Ghosha, Sikta, Apala and Vishwara , these wise women have been called sages.
- ⇒ The cow was considered 'aghanya' (non-killable).

Marriage Arrangement :-

- ⇒ In the Rigveda period, in addition to the normal marriage, there were two types of inter-caste marriages-

(1) Anulom marriage :- When the man is of higher caste and the girl is of lower caste.

(2) Pratiloma marriage: - In this, the male was of lower varna and the girl was of higher varna.

Economic life

- ⇒ The cultivable land was called 'Urvara' or Kshetra.
- ⇒ In fact, the basis of the economic condition of the Aryans was considered as livestock 'cow' currency. Most of the battles were fought for the cows, the ' cow ' is mentioned 176 times in the Rigveda .
- ⇒ The second major animal after the cow was the horse as the horse was used in chariots.
- ⇒ 'Nishk' is also mentioned as a medium of exchange.
- ⇒ The usury were the lenders who charged exorbitant interest.
- ⇒ Gavishti i.e. 'gaveshna' of cows was considered synonymous with war. Similarly , all words like Gaveshan , Goshu , Gavya , Gamyā etc. were used for war.

- ⇒ In Rigveda only one grain i.e. Yava is mentioned.

Rig-Veda Religion:-

- ⇒ The universal being that the Rig Vedic people believed in was monotheism. The Rig Veda believes in the existence of many gods. This shows that they became pluralistic even though they believed in one universal being.
- ⇒ Primarily in the Rigveda, there was negligible worship of goddesses , all the gods were symbols of natural forces.
- ⇒ In the Rigveda, the most important deity Indra has been called 'Purandara', he is also considered the god of rain, there are 250 hymns in the praise of Indra in the Rigveda.
- ⇒ second important deity is Agni , in the Vedic period Agni was the mediator between the gods and humans, through which the sacrifices to the gods were given.
- ⇒ 200 hymns in the Rigveda in praise of Agni.
- ⇒ The third major deity was Varuna who represents water.

- ⇒ Varuna has been called Ritsya Gopa, that is, he was considered to be the organizer of the natural sequence of events, he has also been called asura.
- ⇒ Soma is considered to be a drinking deity , the ninth mandala of Rigveda praises Soma.
- ⇒ Marut:- He is the god of storms.
- ⇒ Parjanya: The god of rain.
- ⇒ Aranyani : - was the goddess of the forest in the Rigvedic period.
- ⇒ Rudra:- This was a deity symbolizing anger. He is said to be the protector and doctor of medicines.

LATER VEDIC PERIOD

- ⇒ In Indian history, the period in which Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda and Brahmanical texts, Aranyakas and Upanishads were composed is called the later Vedic period.
- ⇒ It is told in the Shatapatha Brahmana that Madhava lived with his priest Gautam Rahugan on the banks of the Saraswati river, Madhava took the Vaishvanara fire in his mouth, then that fire came out of Madhava and fell on the earth, and burnt everything. It moved further towards east, but the fire could not burn the Sadanira river (Gandak river), this is where the state of Mithila was located, so the spread of Aryan civilization remained till Mithila in the east.
- ⇒ The center of civilization of this era had moved from Punjab to Kurukshetra (Delhi and north part of Ganga-Yamuna Doab).
- ⇒ The central country was the main center of this culture.
- ⇒ Puru and Bharata together are called Kuru and Turvash and Krivi together are called Panchalas.
- ⇒ Magadha and Anga were outside the Aryan region.

Political system:-

- ⇒ In later vedic period, there were many kings who were associated with Brahma knowledge and spiritual contemplation. The main ones were:-
- ⇒ Father of Videha, Asvapati of Kaikeya , Ajatashatru of Kashi and Pravahana Jabali of Panchala.
- ⇒ Panchala was the most developed state in the later Vedic period, in the Shatapatha Brahmana it has been called the best representative of the Vedic civilization.
- ⇒ During later Vedic period, monarchy was the basis of governance, but at some places, examples of republics are also found.
- ⇒ In the later Vedic period, regular taxes were established.

Social Organization:-

For Notes

- ⇒ The society of the later Vedic period was divided into four varnas:- Brahmins, Rajnyas or Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.
- ⇒ During this period the rituals of yagya had increased tremendously, due to which the power of the brahmins increased immensely.
- ⇒ During this period, the basis of the varna system was not based on karma but based on caste and rigidity.
- ⇒ Many religious categories emerged in the society which hardened and started changing into different castes. Occupation began to be genetic.
- ⇒ The description of the duties of the four varnas is found in the Aitareya Brahmana.
- ⇒ Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas were called Dwijas, they were entitled to the Upanayana ceremony.
- ⇒ The fourth varna (Shudra) was not entitled to the Upanayana ceremony and from here the process of treating Shudras as ineligible or baseless began.
- ⇒ In the later Vedic period, the Gotra system was established, then the practice of Gotra and marriage outside gotra started.
- ⇒ First of all, the description of the four ashrams is found in the Jabalopanishad.
- ⇒ Upanayana ceremony was banned for women during this period.
- ⇒ In the Shatapatha Brahmana, there are mentions of many learned girls , these are:- Gargi, Gandharva, Grihita, Maitreyi etc.

Economic life

- ⇒ Agriculture was the main occupation of the Aryans during this period. The four activities of agriculture are mentioned in the Shatapatha Brahmana:- plowing, sowing, harvesting and threshing.
- ⇒ The Kathak Samhita mentions the plows drawn by 24 bullocks.
- ⇒ The Rigvedic people used to grow barley (yava) , but during this period their main crops became paddy and wheat.
- ⇒ The people of the later Vedic period were familiar with four types of pots (pottery):-
 1. Black and Red Pottery

2. Black colored Pottery
3. Painted gray pot and
4. Red Pottery.

- ⇒ Red pottery was most prevalent among the people of the later Vedic period. Whereas Painted Gray Ware (PGW) was the specialty of this era.
- ⇒ Among the metals used by the people of the Vedic period, copper must have been the first. Copper objects have been found in painted gray pottery sites.

Industry:-

- ⇒ Apart from agriculture, the emergence of different types of crafts was also another feature of the economy of the later Vedic period.
- ⇒ Shreni is also mentioned in Brahmin texts. The chief of the shreni was the merchant.
- ⇒ Apart from gold and iron, the Aryans in this era had become familiar with metals like tin, copper, silver, lead etc.
- ⇒ In the Taittiriya Samhita the word ‘kusid’ for debt is found.

Business:-

- ⇒ In the later Vedic period, currency was in vogue. But normal transactions or trade takes place only by barter.
- ⇒ There were different units of measurement like Nishka, Shataman, Pada, Krishnal etc. The Nishka, which was an ornament in the Rigvedic period, now came to be regarded as a currency.
- ⇒ Shataman was probably a silver coin. It is described as Dakshina in the Shatapatha Brahmanas, there is a mention of silver in the Atharvaveda.

Religious life

- ⇒ In the later Vedic period, North Doab became the center of Aryan culture under the influence of Brahmins.
- ⇒ Yagya was the core of this culture and along with the yajna, many rituals and rituals became prevalent.
- ⇒ Rudra, the god of animals, became an important deity during this period. In the later Vedic period, he was worshiped in the form of Shiva.
- ⇒ Vishnu was worshiped as the protector of all.

⇒ Pushan was popular as the god of the Shudras, in the Rigvedic period he was the god of animals .

There are three types of loans mentioned in the post Vedic period-

(1) Dev loan:- Human birth has been given by the grace of the gods, so this debt can be repaid by performing yajna.

(2) Rishi loan: - By studying the Vedas, the knowledge that has been received from the Guru can be repaid by teaching.

(3) Pitru loan:- This debt can be repaid by giving birth to children after marrying according to religion.

There were four classes of brahmins who performed the yajna-

1. Hotri (Hota):- He was a knower of the Rig Veda , he invited the gods by inviting fire in the sacrifice.

2. Udgata:- He was a knower of the Samaveda, and sang the Soma in the sacrifice.

3. Adhvaryu (Yajnik):- He was a knower of the Yajurveda, who performed the rituals of the sacrifice.

4. Brahma: - He was the knower of all the Vedas, in the Yagya, his role was of the observer (supervision).

Types of Yagya:-

Shoolagava Yagya:- It was performed to please Rudra (Shiva), but Nandi was sacrificed in it. This yagya was started by Ashwatthama.

Purushmegh Yagya:- In this, 25 yugas were made in which 11 men were sacrificed, it is mentioned in Shatpath Brahman.

Somayajna:- This was the most important yajna of the Rigvedic Aryans , this yagya sometimes lasted for 1000 years. Soma was sacrificed in this.

Rajasuya Yagya:- This yajna was performed at the time of coronation, the king used to participate in games like Chausar and gaming. The

Ratnahabasi rite is related to this yajna. In which the king first went to the general's house.

Agnishtom Yagya:- This yagya is related to nature worship, which lasted for five days.

Ashwamedha Yagya:- This yagya was a symbol of the fact that the area through which the horse of the concerned king has passed, you are subject to it. The sacrificer used to donate everything in this.

Vratyastom Yagya: - By this the non-Aryan people were included in the Aryan community, there is a mention of this yajna in the Panchavishta Brahmana.

Sita Yagya:- Yagya performed before ploughing while starting agriculture.

Panchamahayagya:- In this Brahma Yagya, Pitra Yagya, Dev Yagya, Bhoot Yagya and the atithi yagya (human being) is included.

Major Philosophy and Author :-

philosophy	author/promoter
Charvak	materialist charvaka
Sankhya	Kapil
Yoga	Patanjali (Yoga Sutra)
Nyay	Gautam (nyay sutra)
Purva Mimansa	Jaimini
Uttar Mimamsa	Badrayana (Brahma Sutra)
Vaishiki	Kanad or Uluk

memorable facts

- ⇒ The monetary system did not appear during this period. Therefore, the sacrifices, fees, parts etc. which were given to the king would be in the form of things.
- ⇒ The doctrine of reincarnation first appears in the Shatapatha Brahmana.
- ⇒ The first description of the three ashrams is found in the Chandogya Upanishad and the description of the four ashrams in the Jabalopanishad.

- ⇒ Ashwamedha, Vajpeya, Rajasuya etc. shows that originally their aim was to increase agricultural production.
- ⇒ The largest iron mass has been found from Antarjikheda.
- ⇒ The Gotra system was established during this period.
- ⇒ Idol worship started in the later Vedic period.
- ⇒ There were different units of measurement like nishka (gold coin), shatman (silver coin), pada, krishnal etc.
- ⇒ The story of Yama and Nachiketa and getting three boons between them is described in the Kathopanishad.
- ⇒ The dialogue between Aruni Uddalaka and Shvetaketu is found in the Chandogya Upanishad.
- ⇒ 'Yajna is a boat that cannot be trusted' Mundakopanishad.
- ⇒ In the Kathopanishad, Nachiketa was taught Brahma Vidya by Acharya Yama.
- ⇒ Thirteen-chambered buildings made of burnt bricks have come to light from the site Bhagwanpura (Haryana), a post-Vedic period.
- ⇒ It is mentioned in the Vedas that a sage named Galav helped the Panchala king Divodas in the Dasarajya war by giving him iron swords.

Sangam Period

The Sangam Age refers to the period in the early history of South India , when a large number of Tamil poems were composed by Tamil poets .

- ⇒ The word Sangam refers to the meeting of poets, that is, the place to come together.
- ⇒ Traditionally 3 Sangams were organized one after the other.
- ⇒ The three Sangams were held at different places under the patronage of the Padya rulers of Mudrai .
- ⇒ The poems of Sangam literature were based on two themes (love and war), the specialty of this literature was the description of the reconciliation of the then Tamil society with the later civilization (Aryan).

First sangam

- ⇒ Venue: Madurai
- ⇒ President: Rishi Agastya
- ⇒ This sangam lasted the longest, this sangam lasted for a total of 4400 years.
- ⇒ No texts of the first Sangam are available.

Second sangam

- ⇒ Venue : Kapatpuram / Alvai
- ⇒ President: Agastya (later Tolkappier became the President)
- ⇒ This confluence lasted for 3700 years.
- ⇒ The only available book of this sangam is Tamil grammar book 'Tolkappiyam'.

third sangam

- ⇒ Venue: North Madurai
- ⇒ President: Nakkirr
- ⇒ The specialty of the third Sangam is that the collected poems of this time are available even today.

Sangam literature

The Sangam literature was originally written in Tamil language.

The main Sangam texts are as follows-

- Tolkappiyam:-** This is a grammar book.
- ⇒ Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha have been explained in this book.
 - ⇒ It is composed by Tolkappiyar.

Ettuttokai: It is a collection of 8 texts, hence it is also called Ashta Sangrah.

- ⇒ The main text of this eight collection is the Paripadal, which is the first collection of music in the Tamil collection.
- ⇒ The second major text of this Ashta Sangam is Ahnaru which was written by Rudrasharman, a resident of Madurai.

Pattupattu:

- ⇒ It is also called ten songs.
- ⇒ This is the text of the third Sangam.
- ⇒ This is the story of the Chera kings.
- ⇒ The main part of this book is Pattinappalai, which was composed by Rudrankannanar, influenced by this work, the Chola ruler Karikala gave the author 16 Lakhs of gold coins as the prize.

Kural:

- ⇒ It is one of the 18 parts of Padinakilkanakku, the main text of the third Sangam, authored by Thiruvalluvar.

⇒ The Kural is considered to be the base text of Tamil literature, it has been counted in the literary triad.

⇒ It is also considered the Bible of Tamil literature and the Panchamveda.

epics of the Sangam period

- ⇒ There are a total of 5 epics in the Sangam age -
- ⇒ 1. Shilpadikaram
- ⇒ 2. Manimekhla
- ⇒ 3. Jeevakchintamani
- ⇒ 4. Valayapati
- ⇒ 5. Kundalkeshi
- ⇒ Of these, only the first three are available , although this literature does not come under the Sangam literature, but it is the epic of the Sangam age.

shilpadikaram

- ⇒ Author: Illango Adigal
- ⇒ He was the brother of Chera ruler Shenguttavan.
- ⇒ Story:- The hero of this book is Kovalam and his wife Kannangi, Kovalan was hanged by the Pandya ruler Nedugeliyan, due to which

Kannagi burnt Madurai in anger and went to Chera kingdom, and in Chera state Kannagi was worshipped as the goddess of Sati. The Shilpadikaram mentions Kannagi worship.

- ⇒ This is a Jain story.
- ⇒ Shilpadikaram talks about 32 types of cotton fabrics.
- ⇒ It mentions the appointment of the Yavanas by the Tamil kings as the gatekeepers of their forts.
- ⇒ This book is considered to be the Iliad of Tamil literature.
- ⇒ Reason for comparing any literature with Iliad-

Iliad

The Iliad is an ancient Greek classical epic, believed to be the creation of Homer, the early European poet. It is named after the description of the battle of the Illyrian city (Troy). The overall composition is divided into 24 books; the Iliad describes the Greek Longo's war with the kingdom of Troy. The epic consists of the story of the conquest and destruction of Troy and the heroic tales of the Greek hero Eklis.

Therefore, whenever a book has to be

told its greatness, then we compare it with Iliad of the West, in the same way as VA Smith calls Samudragupta the Napoleon of India, that is, he is compared with Napoleon.

manimekhla

- ⇒ Author: Chithalai Sattanar (Buddhist food merchant)
- ⇒ It is considered a Buddhist book.
- ⇒ This is called the second part of the Shilpadikaram.
- ⇒ Story:- The story begins from where the Shilpadikaram ends, the heroine of this epic is Manimekhalai who is the daughter of Kovalam and his second lover, Madhavi (prostitute), Manimekhalai later becomes a Buddhist nun.
- ⇒ This book is called the Odissi of Tamil literature.
- ⇒ This epic describes the famine in Kanchi.

Jeevak Chintamani

- ⇒ Author : Tirutakkatevar
- ⇒ This was a Jain ascetic who was probably a Chola prince.

- ⇒ **Story:** The protagonist of this story lived a comfortable life by marrying 8 queens, who later become a Jain monk.
- ⇒ Valayapati and Kundalakeshi epic is not available.
- ⇒ was famous for That it used beautiful chariots in war.

Political History of the Sangam

Age

- ⇒ From the Sangam literature we get the political history of the three major kingdoms of the south, the Cholas , the Cheras and the Pandyas.

Chola kingdom:-

- ⇒ **Capital:** Puhar or Kaveripatnam
- ⇒ **Early Capital:** Northern Manalur and Uraiur
- ⇒ **Regalia:** tiger or cheetah
- ⇒ The Cholas emerged for the first time in the three major kingdoms of the Sangam period.

Urvappahreilanjetichenney:-

- ⇒ He was the first historical ruler of the Cholas,
- ⇒ This made Uraiur the capital.

- ⇒ was famous for That it used beautiful chariots in war.

Elara :-

- ⇒ He was the first ruler of the Chola kingdom, who conquered Sri Lanka and ruled there for about 50 years.

Karikaal

- ⇒ its name meant Foot burnt person i.e. one who has burnt legs , he was the most important ruler of the Cholas.
- ⇒ It gained fame from its two famous battles-
 - ⇒ 1. Battle of Veni
 - ⇒ 2. Vahaiparandalai
- ⇒ He shifted his capital from Uraiur to Kaveripatnam.

Shengnan :-

- ⇒ It was popular about him that he was a spider in the previous birth.
- ⇒ The Chola rulers of the Sangam age ruled till the fourth century , after which the Chola rule becomes weak, then later in 850 AD, the Chola power was revived under the leadership of Vijayalaya.

Chera State

- ⇒ Capital: Vanji or Karuyur
- ⇒ Second Capital: Tondi
- ⇒ Sign: bow
- ⇒ Most of the information found in the Sangam literature is about the Chera kingdom.

- ⇒ He started Wife Worship i.e. Kannagi Puja in the Chera kingdom.
- ⇒ He took the title of 'retractor of the sea'.
- ⇒ Perungalan :- Started the cultivation of sugarcane in the south.

UdiyanJeral :-

- ⇒ He is the founder of the Chera dynasty.
- ⇒ It is said about him that he fed all the warriors who participated in the war of Mahabharata.

pandy kingdom

- ⇒ Capital: Madurai
- ⇒ Early Capital: Korkai
- ⇒ Emblem: Fish

Nadion :-

- ⇒ He was the first ruler of the Pandya dynasty.
- ⇒ He started the worship of the ocean.

Nedujeraladan :-

- ⇒ He conquered as far as the Himalayas, and there he inscribed Chera emblem bow.
- ⇒ He had taken the Yavana traders captive on the Malabar Coast.

Palshalai Mudukudumi :-

- ⇒ He is considered to be the first historical ruler of the Pandya dynasty.
- ⇒ Its name means " builder of many sacrifices ".

shenguttuvan

- ⇒ He was the most illustrious king of the Chera dynasty.
- ⇒ He was also called Lal Chera and Bhala Chera.

Nandujelian :-

- ⇒ He was the most famous Pandya ruler.
- ⇒ His fame is due to winning the battle of Talaiyalanganam, which took place

in 290 AD, in which he defeated the factions of Cholas, Cheras and five Samatas.

⇒ The famous poet Nakkikar was in his court.

⇒ According to historians, the Kallabhras later conquered the three Tamil kings (Cholas, Cheras and **Pandya**), the Kalabhras were called evil rulers. Later they were suppressed at the hands of Pandya, Pallavas and Chalukyas.

Social order during Sangam Age

The society was divided into four classes:

1. Shuddam class (brahmin and intellectual class)
2. Arsar class (ruler and warrior class)
3. Benigner Class (business Class)
4. Vellala class (peasant class)

- ⇒ Paradvar: Fisherman
- ⇒ Pullain: Rope cot maker
- ⇒ Cadasier: Farmer Labourer
- ⇒ Vellalar: Prosperous farmer

Marriage

⇒ Tolkappiyam mentions eight types of marriages .

1 . Panchatinai: It is also called love marriage or Gandharva marriage.

⇒ **2. Kaikkinai:** It is one sided love in which Asuras, Rakshasas and there were paisach marriages.

⇒ **3. Perundinai:** A kind of ' arranged marriage ' ie The remaining four marriages including Prajapatya were involved in this.

⇒ Widow marriage and remarriage were prevalent in the society.

⇒ There was an absence of slavery.

Ports of Sangam War:

port of chola

- ⇒ 1. Puhar
- ⇒ 2. Arikamedu (Pondicherry)
- ⇒ 3. Uraiyyur

Puhar (Kaveripatnam):

- ⇒ It was the main port of the Cholas.
- ⇒ Ptolemy refers to Kaveripatnam as 'Khaberis'.

Arikamed (Pondicherry) :

For Notes

- ⇒ It was the second major port of the Cholas.
- ⇒ It was the main center of trade between India and Rome.
- ⇒ Its name in the Periplus is 'Pedok'.
- ⇒ Evidence of huge Roman settlement has been found from here.
- ⇒ 2. Shaliyur (East Coast)
- ⇒ 3. Nelcinda (West Coast)
- ⇒ The port of Korkai was the most important port of the Pandyas.
- ⇒ It was the largest port for pearl discovery, which is mentioned by Pliny and the author of Periplus.

uraiyur

- ⇒ It was the largest center of the cotton textile industry, which was the main reason for the prosperity of the Cholas.

Cher port

1. Mushari (Mujris)
 2. Karora
 3. Vanji
 4. Bandar
 5. Todi
- ⇒ All these were the ports of the Cheras located on the west coast.
 - ⇒ Yavanas used to bring gold to the port, and used to carry black peppers from India, from here the Augustus temple has also been found,

pandya port

- ⇒ 1 Korkai (East Coast)

Religious Reform Movement

In 6th century BC many religious sects emerged in the Gangetic plains , at the same time there is evidence of intellectual movement in many countries of the world like Zarathustra in Iran , Confucius in China etc.

Cause of Origin:-

- (1) The religious reform movement started in opposition to the Vedic religion rituals and the constantly strengthening Varna system.
- (2) Due to the invention of iron, there was a revolution in agriculture , animals were most needed in agriculture , on the contrary, animals were killed in Vedic rituals , so Vedic rituals proved to be a hindrance in the progress of agriculture , that is why people supported these non-violent movements.
- (3) The rise of Kshatriyas against the superiority of Brahmins also became a major reason for religious reform movements.

⇒ Overall, at that time the society was going through a transitional period and Jainism and Buddhism emerged from the womb of this transition period.

Apart from Jainism and Buddhism,, Other important sects of 6th century BC :-

(1) Pooran Kashyap :-

Philosophy:- grossly apathetic or non-actionist

- ⇒ They believed that karma has no effect on a person because there is neither karma nor rebirth.
- ⇒ He took water samadhi at Sravasti.

(2) Makkhligoshal :-

- ⇒ Philosophy : Fatalist
- ⇒ Founder:- Ajivaka Sect
- ⇒ These people were fatalists, so they did not believe in karma.

⇒ He met Mahavir Swami in Nalanda and did penance with him for six consecutive years , but due to a dispute with him, he left his side , and started the Ajivak sect. Makkaligoshal was Buddha's disciple before Mahavira attained enlightenment , but Later there were many conflicts between these two, which are confirmed by many Buddhist and Jain texts , Jain texts even write that he died due to the mantra power of Mahavir Swami.

⇒ Makkaligoshal had declared himself a Tirthankara.

⇒ King Prasenjit of Kaushal was the patron of the Ajivaka sect, Ashoka and Dasharatha donated the caves to the Ajivakas.

⇒ Gautam Buddha considered Makkaligoshal as his biggest enemy.

⇒ Ajivaks used to eat once a day, that too only on the palm.

⇒ The Ajivakas emphasized non-violence, but did not specifically prohibit animal-killing, as they also consumed non-vegetarian food.

(3) Ajitka KesaKambali :-

⇒ Philosophy:- materialistic
 ⇒ According to them, sin, virtue, truth, untruth are all lies, because nothing happens after death , so whatever you want should be done for your pleasure.
 ⇒ In this way his view is very close to Lokayata or Charvaka philosophy.

(4) Pakudhakachayan :-

⇒ Philosophy: fatalistic
 ⇒ This view was also materialistic , they said that no one kills anyone in the world , and no one is killed.

(5) Sanjayvelathiputta :-

⇒ Philosophy:- Skeptics (Uncertainists)
 ⇒ Sariputra and Mahamogalan were his disciples before joining the Buddhist Sangha.

(6) Lokayat :-

⇒ The founder of this sect was Brahaspati, but the main exponent of this school was Charvaka, who was also the main promoter of materialistic philosophy.
 ⇒ It is opposed to salvation, Brahma, Ishvara, etc., it accepts only those

which can be experienced by the human senses.

Jainism

word Jain is derived from the Sanskrit word ' Jin ' which means ' conqueror '. Before Mahavira, Jainism was called Nirgranth Sect. In the inscriptions of Ashoka also, the word Nirgranth was used for Jainism.

Other names of Jainism :-

- ⇒ yapinya
- ⇒ kuruchak
- ⇒ shwetapati
- ⇒ nirgranth

Tirthankaras:-

- ⇒ Tirtha literally means the rules and by-laws that take man cross this ocean of death , while kar means the one who makes.
- ⇒ The first Tirthankar of Jainism was Rishabhadeva/ Adi Nath. They are credited with the establishment of Jainism.
- ⇒ Rishabhadeva and Arishtanemi are mentioned in the Rig Veda.

⇒ There were a total of 24 Tirthankaras in Jainism, out of which the historicity of the first 22 Tirthankaras is doubtful. The 23rd Tirthankara was Parshvanath and the 24th Tirthankara was Mahavir Swami.

⇒ The 24th Tirthankara Mahavir Swami is credited with organizing, developing Jainism and the originator of the Jain movement.

Rishabhdev/Adinath

- ⇒ He was the originator of Jainism and the first Tirthankara.
- ⇒ He is mentioned in the Rigveda as the ruler of Ayodhya. In the Yajurveda, Rishabhdev is said to be the best among the promoters of religion.
- ⇒ In the Bhagavad Gita, Rishabhdev has been said to teach the lessons of civilization to the people of India.
- ⇒ Bharata and Bahubali (Gomateshwar/Gommat) are said to be their sons.
- ⇒ He is also known as Keshriyanath.
- ⇒ In the Bhagavata Purana, Rishabhdev is considered to be an incarnation of Narayana Vishnu.

- ⇒ In Atharvaveda and Gopatha Brahmana, Bhukashyap himself is identified with Rishabhdev.
- ⇒ He was born in Ayodhya and the place of death is said to be Mount Kailash.

Ajitantha

- ⇒ the second Tirthankara of Jainism , said to have been born in Ayodhya.
- ⇒ He was mentioned in the Yajurveda.

Nemi / Arishtanemi

- ⇒ He was the 22nd Tirthankara of Jainism. He was mentioned in the Mahabharata.
- ⇒ According to the Mahabharata , this Yadu vansi Vasudev was the cousin of Shri Krishna. (Was a contemporary of Krishna.)

Parshwanath

- ⇒ He was the 19th Tirthankara of Jainism. His symbol was the urn (kalash).
- ⇒ The Shvetambaras believe that Mallinath was a female Parivrajika , while the Digambaras believed that women could not be Tirthankaras, so they were men.

- ⇒ Titles- Purushadaniyam (Great Man), Nirgrantha , Kotisadaaniya
- ⇒ He was the son of Ashwasena, the king of Banaras. His mother's name was Vama , his wife Prabhavati was the princess of Kusasthala of Ayodhya region.
- ⇒ He was the 23rd Tirthankara of Jainism. His symbol was the snake.
- ⇒ Jacobi considers Parshvanath to be the real founder of Jainism.
- ⇒ He did hard penance for 83 days on the summit of Sammed, he attained knowledge on the 84th day. After attaining knowledge, he was called

neminath

- ⇒ He was the 21st Tirthankara of Jainism. He is said to be the ancestor of King Janak of Mithila.

Nirgranthas, the summit of Sammed is now known as Parasnath Parvat.

- ⇒ His first follower was his mother Vama and his second follower was his wife Prabhavati, after this his followers were Gangeya, Kalasvesiya and Pushpachula.
- ⇒ Pushpachula was the president of Parshwanath's bhikkhuni sangha.
- ⇒ His best follower was Aryadatta, Mahavir Swami's parents were also followers of Parshvanath.
- ⇒ Parshvanath attained nirvana on the summit of Sammed mountain, Parshvanath attained nirvana along with 73 disciples.

Chaturyam principle of Parshvanath –

In the Chaturyam Siddhanta of Parshvanath -

1. Aparigraha (non-collection of property)
2. non- violence
3. Satya (always telling the truth) / amrisha (not lying)
4. Asteya (non-stealing) is included.

- ⇒ Mahavir Swami added Brahmacharya, the fifth principle of

Jainism. After the fifth principle, it was called Panchasikhin.

Mahavir Swami

- ⇒ Born - 540 BC in Kundagram near Vaishali
- ⇒ Mahavir Swami's clan was known Jatrak, gotra Kashyap, lineage Ikshvaku and symbol was lion.
- ⇒ Father- Siddhartha (Other name – Shreyans)
- ⇒ Mahavir Swami's father was the head of the Kshatriya clan, Jnatri, a republic included in the 8 republics of the Vajji union.
- ⇒ Mother - Trishala (other names - Priyakarini and Videhadatta)
- ⇒ Mahavir Swami's mother was the sister of Lichchivi King Chetak.
- ⇒ Wife - Yashoda (Kundinaya gotra)
- ⇒ Brother - Nandivardhan
- ⇒ sister - sudarshana
- ⇒ Daughter - Priyadarshana or Anaujja (He was married to Jamali.)
- ⇒ Mahavir Swami's childhood name was Vardhaman.
- ⇒ At the age of 30, Mahavir Swami had taken permission from his elder

brother Nandivardhana to give up his house.

- ⇒ Mahavir Swami had become a monk by taking off all his ornaments under the Ashoka tree in the garden named Shadavan.
- ⇒ Mahavir Swami renounced his clothes on the banks of the river Swarnabaluka in the 13th month of home renunciation.
- ⇒ In Nalanda, Mahavir Swami met Makkhaliputtagosala. Initially he had become a disciple of Mahavir Swami, but after 6 years he left the company of Mahavir Swami and established a sect called Ajivak .
- ⇒ The description of his severe penance is found in the Jain text Acharanga Sutra.
- ⇒ Mahavir Swami attained knowledge at the age of 42 under a sal tree in the barn of the Samga householder on the banks of the Rijupalika river (Barabar river) near the village of Jambhik.

After attaining enlightenment, Mahavir Swami was also called by the following names:-

1. Kevalin :- Because of getting supreme knowledge

2. Jin :- Because of conquering the senses

3. Mahavira :- Due to hard penance

4. Arhat :- Being worshiped

5. Nirgrantha : - Being free from bondage

6. Great warrior (mahan shoor):-

Due to victory over happiness and sorrow through knowledge.

⇒ Mahavir Swami gave the first sermon in Rajgriha on the banks of the river Barakar on the Vitulachal/Vipulachal hill. This event is known as Veer Shayan Uday.

⇒ Mahavir Swami gave his sermons in Ardh-Magadhi language , Mahavir Swami preached Jainism for 30 years.

⇒ The first disciple of Mahavir Swami was his nephew and son-in-law Jamali , Jamali was the son of Mahavir Swami's sister Sudarshana

- and the husband of Mahavir Swami's a Priyadarshana (Anaujja) .
- ⇒ The first opponent of Mahavir Swami was also Jamali and the second opponent was Tisagupta.
- ⇒ The first rain shelter (varshavaas) of Mahavir Swami took place in Astikagram. The first disciple of Mahavir Swami was Jamali and the first Ganadhar was Indrabhuti Gautam Swami.
- ⇒ The last rain shelter (Varshavas) of Mahavir Swami took place in Pavapuri.
- ⇒ The first female disciple of Mahavir Swami was Chandana , daughter of Champa King Dadhivahan , who was the head of Mahavir Swami's bhikkhuni Sangha.
- ⇒ Death :- Mahavir Swami died at the age of 72 due to self-fasting at the royal palace of Sasti Pal, the ruler of Malla kingdom in Pavapuri, on the day of Diwali.
- ⇒ non-collection of property
 ⇒ asteya (don't steal)
 ⇒ celibacy (not being in contact with a woman) (Added by Mahavir Swami)

The Triratna of Jainism-

1. Right Knowledge
2. Right Philosophy
3. Right Character

(1) Right Knowledge:-

- There are five types of this Triratna-
- (A) Sensory knowledge :- Acquired by the senses
 - (B) Scriptural knowledge :- Obtained by listening.
 - (C) Telepathy :- To know the mind of another
 - (D) Clairvoyance :- divine or supernatural knowledge
 - (E) Omniscience :- The highest and perfect knowledge which will be attained only by Tirthankara.

(2) Samyak Darshan :-

- there are seven types
- (1) Jiva- According to Jainism, Jiva is conscious and knowledgeable , but Jiva has no form of its own. The soul in the

being is naturally omnipotent and omniscient.

(2) Ajiva - It is inert and without knowledge, it has five distinctions – Pudgal (matter), Dharma, Adharma, Akash (space), Kaal (time). Here pudgal means an element that can be divided, it is a kind of material substance.

(3) Asrava - due to ignorance, karma begin to get attracted towards the being. This condition is called asrava.

(4) Bandhan - The union of karma with the soul is called bondage, when karma gets mixed in the soul, then the soul produces a kind of color, this color is called leshya. Leshya is of 6 colours, Black, Blue, Gray – Indicator of bad character, Yellow, Red, White – Indicator of good character

(5) Samvara - The flow of actions (karma) towards the soul is stopped by following three jewels (right knowledge, right philosophy and right character). This is called samvara.

(6) Nirjara - By following the Triratna, the flow of karma towards the soul stops.

Due to which there is no accumulation of new karma and the previous karma starts getting destroyed. This condition is called Nirjara.

(7) Moksha/Nirvana-

When the remnants of the karma of the living entity are completely exhausted. Then he attains salvation. Thus, in Jainism, the separation of karma from the soul is called moksha. After moksha, the soul becomes free from the cycle of rebirth and attains Anant Chatushtaya (infinite knowledge, infinite vision, infinite happiness of infinite energy).

(3) Right character:-

The most emphasis is on right character among the three jewels.

Four vows of Jainism for householders4:

⇒ Required for householders :-

(1) Deshvriti - Do not go beyond the border of any country / territory

(2) Occasional fasting - meditating thrice a day.

(3) Propadyopavas- fasting

(4) Vaiya Vrat – Donating and worshiping

Kaya-kalesha:-

- ⇒ Under this there is a law of suicide by fasting.
- ⇒ This method is also called Sankhelna method or prohibition.
- ⇒ According to Jain texts, Chandragupta Maurya died by this method at Shravanabelagola (Mysore).
- ⇒ King Nitimarga (870 AD) of the Western Ganga dynasty also gave up his life by this method.

Beliefs of Jainism-

- ⇒ Special emphasis has been given on non-violence , that is why there has been a ban on agricultural work and participation in war.
- ⇒ Jainism believes in reincarnation and karma, Jainism believes in eight types of karma.
- ⇒ Jainism considers man to be the creator of his own destiny, according to Jainism, the cause of death and rebirth of man is karma.

- ⇒ According to Jainism, the separation of karma from the soul is salvation.
- ⇒ According to Jainism, the universe was not created by God, but the universe was created by the combination of Jiva and Ajiva, according to Jainism, the universe is eternal.
- ⇒ Jainism accepts the reality of the world, according to Jainism, the world is real and true.
- ⇒ Varna system was not condemned in Jainism.
- ⇒ Jainism does not accept the authority of God and the Vedas.
- ⇒ Jainism does not believe in God, nor does it consider God to be the creator of the universe. According to Jainism, the world exists from time immemorial and will continue till eternity. According to Jainism, world works on eternal rules.
- ⇒ Jainism accepts the concept of existence and salvation of the soul.

philosophy of jainism

- ⇒ Like other philosophies, the ultimate goal of Jain philosophy is to attain Nirvana (salvation). According to

Jain philosophy, nirvana means the destruction of the material part/karma of the living being, according to Jainism, nirvana is possible only by cessation of the results of karma.

- ⇒ Jain philosophy is closer to Hindu Sankhya philosophy.
- ⇒ According to Jainism , this creation has been created by the combination of Jiva and Ajiva, in this the Jiva is considered to be conscious and immortal, according to Jainism, two elements are always present in the Jiva, the soul and the material element.
- ⇒ The basic philosophy of Jainism is Anekantavada, Syadvada and Atheism.

Theory of Syadvad / Anekantavada-

- ⇒ This principle is the cornerstone of Jainism, according to this, Tatv Gyan is seen from a different point of view.
- ⇒ Because the knowledge of the living entity cannot be the same in every time. There are seven different types of knowledge. Here syad means possibility.

⇒ Jiva , able to see only one form of truth at a time, makes the concept of absolute truth out of it. While truth has many forms, these forms of truth/knowledge are called seven successive principles .

- ⇒ This theory is also called the principle of plurality of reality and relativity of knowledge.
- ⇒ According to this theory, due to differences in perspective, every knowledge can be expressed in seven different forms. These seven different forms are as follows :
- ⇒ **Syat asti**- maybe
- ⇒ **Syat nasti**- probably not.
- ⇒ **Syat asti cha nasti**- maybe or maybe is not.
- ⇒ **Syat avyatkan** - perhaps cannot be said
- ⇒ **Syat asti cha avyaktan**- maybe but cannot be said
- ⇒ **Syat nasti cha avyaktan**- probably not and cannot be said
- ⇒ **Syat asti cha nasti cha avyaktan cha** – maybe, maybe not and cannot be said

Jain Sangh-

- ⇒ Mahavira Swami had established the Jain Sangh in Pavapuri.
- ⇒ President of Jain Sangha in chronological order Mahavir Swami – Sudharman / Sudharmana – Jambuswami (the last Kevalin)
- ⇒ Jain Math is called Basadi.

Sudharman, Jambuswami became the president of the Jain Sangh.

Gandhars of Mahavir Swami

- ⇒ Mahavir Swami had established a union of his 11 followers, who were called Gandhars, they were made the presidents of different groups.

Composition of the Union-

tirthankara	<u>meaning</u>
arahant	who were very close to nirvana
Teacher	head of jain sannyasi group
vice president	Teacher/Saint of Jainism
monk- nun	Who spend celibate life
Shravak - Shravika	Member of the union despite being a householder
evacuation	A ritual for entering the Jain Sangh

The names of these Gandhars-

Indrabhoomi (first Gandhara)
 Agnibhuti, Vayubhuti, Vyakta,
 Sudharman (Sudharma), Mandit,
 Moriyaputra, Ankapit, Achalbhrata,
 Metarya and Prabhas.

- ⇒ Except Indrabhuti Gautam and Sudharman (Sudharma), all the other Gandharas died during the lifetime of Mahavir Swami, while Indrabhuti Gautama died on the day of Mahavir Swami's Nirvana.

- ⇒ After the death of Mahavir Swami, only one Gandhara Sudharman was left alive.

slaka man-

- ⇒ There is a belief of 63 special Shalaka Purush (great men) in Jainism. These include 24 Tirthankaras, 12

Chakravartis, 9 Balabhadras, 9 Narayans and 9 Pratinarayanas.

Jain councils

(1) The first Jain council- This is conducted in the fourth century BC at Pataliputra. At this time Chandragupta Maurya was the ruler of Magadha.

- ⇒ Its president was Sthulabhadra.
- ⇒ The 12 parts of Jainism were first collected in this assembly. In this assembly, Jainism was divided into two sects named Shwetambar and Digambar.

Note- In the 4th-5th centuries, two Jain meetings were convened in Mathura and Vallabhi.

number	name	
First	Rishabhdev/Adinath	taurus/ox
Second	Ajitanath	gaj/elephant
third	Sambhanath	horse
IV	Abhinandannath	monkey
Fifth	Sumatinath	Crouch
10th	Shitalnath	Srivatsa
13th	Vimalnath	Boar
15th	Dharma Nath	Bajra
19th	Mallinath	kalash
21st	Neminath	blue lotus
22nd	Arishtanemi	Conch
23rd	Parsvnath	Snaketail
24th	Mahavir Swami	Lion

(2) Second Jain Council—

- ⇒ It was organized in the 6th century AD at Vallabhi in Gujarat.
- ⇒ Its president was Devrishigani (forgiveness).

Jain literature (the Agamas were finally compiled and recorded in this sangeet).

Sects of Jainism-

- ⇒ Digambar , shwetambar, yapniya, shwetapatt, ardh-a-spatak and Kucharka are the major sects of Jainism.

shwetambara	Digambara
followers of Sthulabhadra	followers of bhadrabahu
white robes	unclothed (nude)
Believes in Agamas	do not recognize

Symbols of Jain Tirthankaras

serial	tirthankara	symbol _

(Jain texts).	agamas
According to them women are entitled/can attain salvation.	According to them, it is not possible for women to attain Nirvana/Moksha.
According to them, food is needed even after Kaivalya (acquisition of knowledge).	According to them, food is not required after Kaivalya.
According to them Mahavir Swami was married.	According to them Mahavir Swami was unmarried.
According to them the 19th Tirthankara Mallinath was a woman.	The 19th Tirthankara Mallinath was a male
According to them it is not necessary to give up clothes to attain salvation.	According to them, renunciation of clothes is necessary to attain salvation.
This sect is called Sachelakatva (with clothes).	This sect is called Achelaktva (without clothes).

Sub-sects of Shvetambaras-

(1) Pujera/Deravasi - They are also called Mandirmargi. They worship Jain Tirthankaras.

(2) Sthanakwasi-

They do not worship idols.

Sub-sects of Digmbaras

Beespanthi – In the temple, along with the idols of Tirthankaras, the idols of Bhairav are also worshipped.

Tera Panthi – They worship only Jain idols.

Taran Panthi - They do not worship idols.

Yapaniya sect- It is a sect of Jainism which follows the beliefs of both Shvetambaras and Digambaras. Shri Kalash had laid the foundation of the Yapaniya community in Kalyangarh .

Panchstupa sect:-

This was also a sub-sect of Jainism which was spread in Varanasi and Mathura, Jansen, the author of Adi Purana, was a follower of this sect.

Major sites of Jainism

- ⇒ **Ayodhya-** Rishabhdev, the first Tirthankara of Jainism, was from here.
- ⇒ **Sammed Shikhar-** Here Parshvanath attained Nirvana.
- ⇒ **Pavapuri-** Here Mahavir Swami attained Nirvana.
- ⇒ **Mount Kailash** – Here Rishabhdev attained Nirvana.
- ⇒ **Shravanabelagola-** Here Chamundaraya built a huge statue of Gaumateshwari Bahubali.
- ⇒ **Mount Abu-** The Dilwara Jain Temple made of white marble is situated here.

- ⇒ Chandragupta Maurya had converted to Jainism towards the end of his life.
- ⇒ Ujjain was the main center of Jainism and Mathura was the second center at the time of Ashoka's grandson Sampatti (Jain follower).
- ⇒ In Kharavela's Hathi Gumpa inscription, the oldest record of idol worship in Jainism was found.
- ⇒ Mathura was the main center of Jainism during the time of Kushanas.
- ⇒ Jainism was at an advanced stage during the Gupta period.
- ⇒ In the south, the Kadambas , the western Gangas and the Rashtrakutas were the supporters of Jainism.
- ⇒ Jain scholar Rajasekhar and Jin Prabhu Suri were in the court of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- ⇒ There were Jain scholars like Harivijay Suri and Jinchandra Suri in Akbar's court. Akbar gave the title of Jagatguru to Harivijay and Yugpradhan to Jinchandra.
- ⇒ In Karnataka, Bhadrabahu chose Visakha as his successor.
- ⇒ The earliest example of Jain painting in the south comes from the Sittannavasal cave in Tanjore.

For Notes

- ⇒ There is a temple of Neminath in the Girnar hills of Junagadh. Girnar was the main center of the Shvetambara sect.
- ⇒ Jain temples are also located in Khajuraho. Indrasabha cave in Ellora and Phamosa caves in Kaushambi, Prayag belong to Jainism.

Jain literature-

- ⇒ The religious texts of the Jains were initially written in the Ardha-Magadhi language.
- ⇒ The Kalpasutra of Bhadrabahu is written in Sanskrit.
- ⇒ The oldest texts of Jainism are called Purvas , their number is 14.
- ⇒ Jain literature is called Agam (Principle), it is written in Ardha-Magadhi, Magadhi, or Prakrit language, under it there are 12 Angas, 12 Upangs, 10 Prakirnas, 6 Chhed Sutras, 4 Mool Sutras and Anupoyog Sutras.
- ⇒ Anga :- There is description of 12 Angas in Jain literature, in which there is a compilation of principles, rules etc. for Jains.

⇒ Except for the 12 parts, all the Agamas (Jain literature) are the result of the second Jain council.

The main parts are as follows -

(1) Acharanga Sutta - description of the rules to be followed by Jain monks

(2) Sutra Kridanga - Description of various Jain sects

(3) Snang :- Various principles of Jainism have been described.

(4) Samwayang – In this also various principles of Jainism are described.

(5) Bhagwati Sutra - Life stories of Mahavir Swami and contemporary Jain monks. The mention of the 16 Mahajanapadas of India, the description of heaven and hell is also in the Bhagwati Sutra.

(6) Uvasgadasao - Description of 10 Jain merchants who attained salvation by following Jain rules.

(7) Antakridasha - Description of those Jain monks who gave up their lives through penance.

(8) Anuttaropatika - Mention of Jain sages who have attained salvation

(9) Upang - Upangs are associated with each anga. Description of

Brahman, classification of beings, astronomy, division of time and mention of life after death has been described.

(10) Prakirna - In this, the description of legal subjects related to Jainism.

(11) Chheda Sutra - Compilation of rules for Jain monks - nuns

(12) Mool Sutras - The teachings of Jainism, a compilation of rules for monks

	monks are compiled.
ParishishtParvan	Written by Hemchandra
Prabhakamal Martanda	Written by Prabhachandra
Nyayaavatar	Written by Siddhasena Divakar

Hemchandra Jain was the best among Jain writers , initially he was the chief historian of the court of Chalukya ruler Jayasimha , Hemachandra initiated King Kumarapala Chalukya into Jainism.

Other Jain texts-

texts	Teachings
nayadhammaka ha	Teachings of Mahavir Swami
kuvalayamala	Written by Uddotan Suri (in Prakrit)
Syadvabad Manjari	written by mallisen
Kalpasutra	Written by Bhadrabahu (Sanskrit text)
theravali	List of founders of Jain sect
Nadi Sutras and Anupyoga Sutras	Dictionary of Jains. In this, things related to conduct for the

Buddhism

- ⇒ Gautam Buddha (Siddhartha) was the founder and originator of Buddhism.

Biography of Gautam Buddha:

He was also called

- ⇒ Shakya Singh
- ⇒ Shakyamuni
- ⇒ asia's beacon
- ⇒ Mahavaidya
- ⇒ Tathagata
- ⇒ Sarvarthsiddha

Born – In 563BC at Lumbini Forest
(modern Rummimdei)

Childhood Name: Siddhartha

Gotra : Gautam

Father: Shuddhodhana (Ruler of the Shakya Kshatriya clan of Kapil Vastu)

Mother: Mahamaya (Republic of Kolin)

Parenting: Siddhartha's mother Mahamaya had died within a week of

his birth, due to which Siddhartha was brought up by his step-mother (Aunt), Mahaprajapati Gautami.

Wife- Yashodhara (Shakya clan)
Other names Bimb, Gopa, Bhadakchhana

Son- Rahul (Rahul was born after 12 years of marriage)

Symbol- Elephant symbolizing pregnancy and lotus symbolizing birth

Prediction at the time of Buddha's birth-

- ⇒ Sages Kaldev (Deval), Atisha and Kaundil had predicted at the time of Buddha's birth that this child would be a Chakravarti king or a hermit.
- ⇒ Siddhartha had learned Vedas and Upanishads from Guru Vishwamitra.

the four scenes after which Siddharth was distracted.

1. An old man
2. A diseased person
3. A deceased
4. A Happy Sannyasin

⇒ Seeing these four scenes, Siddhartha was very disturbed and was searching for answers to the questions arising in his mind. In this sequence, Siddhartha made up his mind to renounce home and take up sannyas (renunciation).

Mahabhinishkramana (the great departure)-

⇒ Siddhartha left home at the age of 29, this was called Mahabhinishkramana, it was demonstrated by a horse.

⇒ Journey from Siddhartha to Buddha (Siddhartha's journey of enlightenment)-

⇒ At the time of renunciation, Siddhartha went with a horse named Kanthaka and a charioteer named Chandaka.

⇒ Siddhartha came to Vaishali disguised as an ascetic, sending the charioteer Chandak and the horse Kanthak back to a place called Anuvaiya on the banks of the Anoma river.

⇒ At Vaishali, became a disciple of ‘Alarkalam’ of Sankhya philosophy and received his teachings.

⇒ From Alarkalam, Siddhartha learned the practice of penance , the Brahma Vidya of the Upanishads.

⇒ Siddhartha came to Rajgriha from Vaishali , here he reached the ashram of Udrak Ramputra, here he received the knowledge of yoga.

⇒ From Rajgriha he came to Uruvela, situated on the banks of the Niranjana river in Gaya. In Uruvela, he performed severe penance with five brahmin companions , Aanj , Assaji , Bhadhy , Kaundinya and Vappa. (This phenomenon is depicted in Buddhist art with five swans munching on grain.)

⇒ In Uruvela itself, Siddhartha, who was doing penance, took food from a girl named Sujata, due to this the Buddha had a difference of opinion with the five companions and these five Brahmins left Siddhartha and came to Rishipattam (Sarnath).

⇒ After this Siddhartha took samadhi under the Ashwattha tree. Siddhartha attained enlightenment at the age of 35 on the day of Vaishakh Purnima.

⇒ In the austere penance of the Buddha, Kamadeva (Mar) interrupted, over

which the Buddha conquered, this incident is displayed in the Buddha art as Bhumisparshamudra.

- ⇒ After attaining enlightenment, the Ashwattha tree was called Bodhi tree, Siddhartha was called Buddha and Uruvela was called Bodhgaya.
- ⇒ After attaining enlightenment, the Buddha made Tapasu and Bhallik his disciple in Bodh Gaya itself.

Dharmachakra pravartan (Turning the wheel of religion)-

- ⇒ Gautam Buddha giving first sermon after attaining enlightenment is called Dharmachakrapravartan.
- ⇒ Buddha turned the wheel of Dharma by giving the first sermon to the five brahmins (who had left the Buddha) at Mrigdava (Sarnath) in Rishipatnam. It is represented in Buddhist art by a wheel with a deer. In the very first sermon, Buddha had told the Four Noble Truths.

Buddha's Dharma Chakra Pravartan Journey

Sarnath-

- ⇒ Buddha gave his first sermon in Sarnath, this incident was called Dharmachakrapravartan.

Varanasi-

- ⇒ A merchant (shreshti) named Yasha, along with 50 people including his family, took Pravajya. Yasha's mother and wife became the first worshipers of Buddha

Sarnath-

- ⇒ After attaining enlightenment, Buddha's first rainy season was spent in Sarnath.

Uruvela-

- ⇒ Gave sermon to 30 rich youths along with their leader Bhadra. Gave sermon to three Kashyaps and thousands of their followers.

Rajgriha-

- ⇒ Here, he gave sermon to Sariputra and Moudgalayana and Bimbisara accepted Buddhism.
- ⇒ Bimbisara's son Abhay also became a disciple. Bimbisara had donated the Venuvan Vihara to Buddha.

Lumbini-

- ⇒ He preached to his family members. His cousin Devadatta became his disciple.

Rajgriha-

- ⇒ Made merchant Sudatta his disciple.

Kapilavastu-

- ⇒ Kapilavastu Royal family: All men and women of the family took preaching from Buddha.

Anupiye-

- ⇒ Made Anand, Upali, Aniruddha and Devadatta, who came under the leadership of King Bhadrik his disciple.

Vaishali -

- ⇒ The Lichchivi dynasty here donated Kutagrashala Vihara to Buddha, Amrapali, royal courtesan of Vaishali kingdom donated Amravatika Vihara.

Chunar-

- ⇒ Made, its the ruler, Bodhikumar his disciple.

Kaushambi-

- ⇒ Its ruler, Vatsaraja Udayan, became a Buddhist under the influence of the Buddhist monk Pindola Bharadwaj.

Mathura-

- ⇒ Made Avantiputra, the king of Mathura his chief disciple. After Mathura, Champa – Kajangal – Shravasti – Rajgriha – Vaishali – Kapilavastu – Pavapuri – Kushinagar
- ⇒ Magadha was the preaching center of Buddha, but most of the sermons were given in Shravasti. Buddha gave most of the sermons in Sravasti.
- ⇒ Buddha gave his teachings in Pali language.
- ⇒ Buddha preached Buddhism for 45 years.

Vershavaas of Buddha-

- ⇒ Buddha had made a rule , that he would preach Dharma for eight months, and for the remaining 4 months he would spend the Varshavas by meditating in a stationary place.

- ⇒ Buddha's first year of residence took place in Moolgandhakuti Vihara of Sarnath.
- ⇒ Buddha's last varshavaas was in Vaishali's Veluvagram Vihara.
- ⇒ The Buddha's maximum varshavaas was in Sravasti.

Mahaparinirvana-

- ⇒ Buddha reached Pavapuri at the end of his life. Here, in the house of a blacksmith named Chund, he ate a succulent drink for dinner. Due to which Buddha got diarrhoea.
- ⇒ From Pavapuri, the Buddha came to Kushinagar, where he took rest in the Shalvana of the Mallas of Kushi Nara and gave his last sermon to Subhadra/Subhadda.
- ⇒ In 483 BC, on Vaishakh Purnima at the age of 80, Buddha attained Maha Parinirvana.
- ⇒ Stupa is the symbol of Buddha's Mahaparinirvana.
- ⇒ Buddha was cremated on the banks of the Ramsambhar river.

Disputes for the remains-

⇒ After the Mahaparinirvana of Gautama Buddha, a dispute arose among the claimants for the remains of the Buddha. There were 8 claimants for the relics of Buddha. Later, by the mediation of a Brahmin named Drona, the remains of Buddha was divided into 8 parts. The following were the 8 contenders for body remains-

- ⇒ Magadha king Ajatashatru
- ⇒ Shakyas of Kapilavastu
- ⇒ Lichchivi of Vaishali
- ⇒ Malla of Kushinara
- ⇒ Mauryas of Pappalivan
- ⇒ Brahmins of Vethdweep
- ⇒ Koliyas of Ramgram
- ⇒ Bulli of Alakappa

Buddha's chief disciple

Mahakassapa -

- ⇒ At the time of Parinirvana, the Buddha gave his robe to Mahakasap. The first Buddhist council was presided over by Mahakasap.

Mahakachayana-

⇒ Buddha had sent Mahakachayana to Avanti (Ujjain) for the propagation of Buddhism. He converted the ruler of Avanti, Chand Pradyot to Buddhism.

Sariputra (Upatishya)-

⇒ In Kapilavastu, Rahul was given Pabbajja (pravajya) by Sariputra , who was a devout disciple of Buddha.

Maudgalyan (Kolit)-

⇒ The ashes of Sariputra and Maudgalyan are preserved in Stupa number three of Sanchi.

Ananda-

⇒ He was Buddha's cousin. He was a personal servant of the Buddha and a beloved disciple. On the request of Ananda, women were allowed to enter the Buddha Sangha. In the first Buddhist council, Anand was given the title of Dhammadhar.

Bimbisara-

⇒ He was the ruler of Magadha and the friend and patron of Buddha. Bimbisara and his wife Chhema were Buddha's disciples.

Subhadra-

⇒ Buddha gave his last sermon to Subhadda.

Devdutt-

⇒ He was a staunch opponent of Buddha, yet he was preached by Buddha. During Buddha's life, he unsuccessfully attempted to be the chairman of the council. He sent an elephant named Nalagiri to kill Buddha.

Jeevaka-

⇒ He is known as the Jewel of the Buddhist Sangh , he was a famous Ayurvedacharya , his knowledge of Ayurveda was of a very high order, that is why Bimbisara sent him to Avanti (Ujjain) for the treatment of Chand Praddota, the ruler of Avanti.

Shuddodhan-

⇒ He was the only Buddhist worshiper who qualified without taking membership of the Sangha.

Prasenjit-

- ⇒ He was the king of Kosala.
- ⇒ The first red sandalwood wooden statue of Buddha was built by him.

Ajatashatru-

- ⇒ He was the son of Bimbisara and the ruler of Magadha.
- ⇒ Initially he was a follower of Jainism but in the end he accepted Buddhism.

Anirudh-

- ⇒ He was the son of a wealthy merchant, after becoming a Buddhist, he renounced everything.

Upali-

- ⇒ He was the son of a barber.

Suniti-

- ⇒ He was a sweeper, he became the favorite disciple of Buddha.

Angulimal-

- ⇒ He was the robber of Shravasti, Buddha changed his heart.

Chhandak-

- ⇒ He was Buddha's charioteer , before Mahaparinirvana, Gautam Buddha had ordained Brahmadand upon him.

Orphan Pindak :-

- ⇒ This was a famous merchant of Shravasti, who bought Jetavan/Jethavan from Chetkumar and donated it to Buddha.
- ⇒ This vihara was located in Shravasti.
- ⇒ This charity work is mentioned in Sanchi, Amravati, Bharhut stupas.

Leading women followers of Buddhism-

- ⇒ **Mahaprajapati Gautami** - the step-mother of Buddha , the first woman to join the Buddha Sangha.
- ⇒ **Amrapali**- Vaishali's royal courtesan, Amrapali donated Amravatika to the Vihara Sangha Buddha called it Arya Amba. She also was the chairman of women's followers Sangh.
- ⇒ **Nanda** - Daughter of Mahaprajapati Gautami and sister of Buddha
- ⇒ **Yashodhara** - Buddha's wife
- ⇒ **Vishakha**- daughter of Shresthi (merchant) of Anga district
- ⇒ **Mallika**- Prasenjit's wife
- ⇒ **Khema/Chema** - Bimbisara's wife

- ⇒ Supravasa was a well-known worshiper of the Koliya Republic.

Buddhist Sangha

Establishment – Gautam Buddha founded the Buddhist Sangha at Sarnath.

- ⇒ Mahaprajapati Gautami was the first woman to join the bhikkhuni sangha at Vaishali. Women were allowed by Gautam Buddha on the strong insistence of Ananda.
- ⇒ The organization of the Buddhist sangha was based on the republican.
- ⇒ If there was a difference of opinion on a motion, a vote was held. Voting was both secret and direct.
- ⇒ Minimum quorum for a meeting of the union was 20 members.

Rules of entry into the union-

- ⇒ To get admission in the Sangh, minimum age was 15 years. No one could join the Sangh without the permission of the parents.
- ⇒ The entry of slaves, debtors, soldiers, handicapped and persons suffering

from five diseases was prohibited in the Buddhist Sangha.

- ⇒ Membership of the Buddhist Sangha was accessible to all castes.
- ⇒ Thieves, bandits (exception- Angulimala) and murderers were also prohibited.
- ⇒ At the time of entering the Sangh an oath had to be taken to believe in the Triratna and it was necessary to repeat 10 vows.
- ⇒ Full membership was given after attaining the age of 20 years.
- ⇒ Monks could have non-vegetarian food.
- ⇒ A married woman below 12 years and a girl below 20 years could not be admitted to the union.
- ⇒ The entry into the union was called upasampada.
- ⇒ Renunciation of planetary life was called Pravajya.
- ⇒ The person who received Pravajya was called Shramner.

The members of the union were divided into 2 classes.

1. Bhikshu- Bhikkhunis- These were the people who lived the life of ascetics.

2. Worshipers (Upasaks- Upasikas)- These were the people who followed Buddhism while living household life.

⇒ Gautam Buddha did not appoint anyone as his successor, he had declared that the prescribed rules of Dharma and Sangha are my heirs.

Sangha's officers-

- ⇒ **Navkammik** - Construction Officer
- ⇒ **Bhandagarik** - Warehousing Officer
- ⇒ **Kappikakar** - purchasing officer
- ⇒ **Cheever** – Clothing store officer
- ⇒ **Armik** - Officers concerned with the rest

Words related to union

Word	Meaning
Vinaydhar-	head of the union
neti/vritti-	Proposal to be brought in the Buddhist Sangha
anusavan-	text of the motion in

	the assembly of the union
Bhumskim	resolution passed by majority
Tribunal-	difference of opinion
Asan-pragyapak	officer who look after the sitting arrangement during meeting
Upsampada-	Full membership of the union / entry into the union
Sumner/Shramner-	Who receive Pravajya

Union Punishment-

- ⇒ Brahmadanda, Mananat, Parivas and Satvinaya were the types of punishment in the Sangha. The biggest and most severe punishment of the Sangh was Brahmadanda.
- ⇒ Under Brahmadanda, the monk was boycotted from the Buddhist society. Before his parinirvana, Mahatma Buddha had given Brahmadand to his charioteer, Chandak.

Chaitya and Vihara-

⇒ **Chaityas** - These are a type of samadhi ground. After the death of great Buddhists, their remains were buried under the ground to keep them safe and a building was constructed on top. These were the centers of worship.

⇒ **Viharas** – adjacent to chaityas or elsewhere, a place for the residence of Buddhist monks was constructed. This place of residence is called Vihara. These were the centers of residence.

Pavarana Ceremony and Upoastha Ceremony-

Pawarna Ceremony-

⇒ The work of propagating Buddhism was not done in the rainy season. At this time Buddhist monks lived in monasteries only. After the end of the rainy season, the Pavarana ceremony was organized in which all the Buddhist monks accepted the crimes committed during these four months.

Upoastha Ceremony-

⇒ This ceremony was organized on a particular occasion by all the monks to discuss the religion.

Beliefs of Buddhism and Philosophy:

⇒ Buddhist philosophy is transient, Buddha has described the creation as unstable and momentary.

⇒ Buddhist philosophy is inward purification, special emphasis has been laid on inner purification in Buddhism.

⇒ Buddhist philosophy is utterly karmicist, according to Buddhism, man enjoys the fruits of his actions. In Buddhism, attainment of knowledge is considered based on karma.

⇒ **Buddhist philosophy is atheistic,** it does not accept God as the creator of the world.

⇒ Buddhism does not believe in the soul but believes in reincarnation.

⇒ Buddhism is atheistic Buddhism does not accept the existence of the soul (Samitva, a branch of Buddhism, considers the soul)

⇒ The four noble truths are the foundation of Buddhism.

⇒ The essence of the Buddha's teachings is Pratītyasamutpāda (dependent origination), from which

the doctrine of the Shanbhāngurvad (transitory argument) originated.

- ⇒ In Buddhism, the root cause of suffering is avidya (ignorance of the four noble truths) and craving.
- ⇒ According to Buddhism, Nirvana does not mean the destruction of life, but the destruction of its sorrows, according to Buddhist philosophy, the attainment of Nirvana is possible in this life, but Mahaparinirvana is possible only after death.
- ⇒ In Buddhism, the human personality is said to be made up of five skandhas, these **five skandhas are -**
 1. form (roop)
 2. sensation (vedna)
 3. perception (samjna)
 4. Volitional energies (samskara)
 5. Consciousness (vijnana)

Four Noble Truths-

(1) Dukkha (Suffering) : According to Buddha, all things in the world are dukhmay (suffering); birth, old age, death, unpleasant meeting, separation of loved-ones, etc. are all sufferings.

(2) Samudaya (cause of suffering): refers to the causes that

cause suffering. According to the Buddha, the root cause of misery is ignorance and craving, because attachment and desire arises from craving. The causes of suffering are called Pratītyasamutpāda (dependent origination).

3. Dukh Nirodha (end of suffering)-

According to the Buddha, the elimination of craving is necessary for the cessation of suffering. The path to cessation of suffering is paved by giving up craving.

4. Dukh Nirodhagamini Pratipada (the path that leads to the end of suffering)-

In the Fourth Noble Truth, Gautam Buddha has described the path of elimination of suffering. Buddha has told the eightfold paths for the cessation of craving, following them leads to the cessation of suffering.

Eight Fold Path

- ⇒ It is related to the fourth noble truth, these are the paths by which one gets freedom from suffering .

(1) Right Understanding-

⇒ attention to the real form of things

(2) Right Thought—

⇒ free from attachment, malice and violence

(3) Right speech-

⇒ don't say bad words

(4) Right action -

⇒ doing charity, kindness, compassion, humility, truth, non-violence etc.

(5) Right livelihood-

⇒ living according to the rules of virtue

(6) Right effort-

⇒ make a conscious effort

(7) Right mindfulness—

⇒ Keeping the memory of true beliefs by giving up false and wrong beliefs

(8) Right Concentration—

⇒ Meditation by concentrating the mind and the body.

Four important events of Buddha's**life-**

⇒ **renunciation-** horse symbolizing mahabhinishkraman

⇒ **Enlightenment** - Bodhi tree symbolizing enlightenment

⇒ **First sermon** — Dharmachakrapravartan's symbol wheel

⇒ **Death** - Stupa symbolizing Mahaparinirvana

10 essential principles for Buddhist followers-

1. non-violence
 2. Telling the truth
 3. Not stealing
 4. Not committing adultery
 5. Renunciation of intoxicants
- These principles are called Panchsheel. It was obligatory for both the householder as well as the monk to follow these principles.
6. Renunciation of dance music
 7. False (after noon) food abstinence
 8. Renunciation of aromatic substances
 9. Abandonment of the soft bed
 10. Abandonment of Jewelry

These ten principles were obligatory for Buddhist monks (those who lead a ascetic life). Of these, the first five were compulsory for the householders but the last five were not mandatory for the householders.

Symbols of events related to the life of Buddha

Sign	Meaning
Womb	Elephant
Birth	Lotus
Puberty	Bull
Home renunciation	Horse
Prosperity	Lion
first sermon	Wheel
nirvana	Food print
Mahaparinirvana	Stupa

The three gems of Buddhism

- ⇒ Buddha
- ⇒ sangha
- ⇒ dhamma

Buddhist Council -

First Buddhist Council-

- ⇒ Time - 483 BC soon after the death of the Buddha
- ⇒ Location - Saptparni Cave of Rajgriha

- ⇒ President - Mahakasap
- ⇒ King- Ajat Shatru (Haryak dynasty)
- ⇒ Work- Composition of Sutta Pitaka and Vinaya Pitaka
- ⇒ Ananda and Upali were considered as evidence of Dharma and Vinaya respectively.

Second Buddhist Council-

- ⇒ Time : - 383 BC (100 years after the death of Buddha)
- ⇒ Location : - Vaishali
- ⇒ President : - Sabbakami / Sabakami / Subukami / Savakmir
- ⇒ King : - Kalashok (Shishunag dynasty)
- ⇒ Work : - The Buddhist Sangha was divided into Sthaviras (Theravadi) and Mahasanghikas.
- ⇒ Sthaviras/Theravadis:- The monks who believed in traditional rules were called Sthaviras, these were led by Mahakachchayana.
- ⇒ Mahasanghika: - He was an advocate of changes in rules , he was also called Eastern Buddhist monk, its leader was Mahakasap. And their main center was Magadha.

- ⇒ Later on, due to the increase in the differences, Hinayana emerged from Sthavira and Mahayana emerged from Mahasanghika.

Third Buddhist Council-

- ⇒ Time : - 247 BC 236 years after the death of Buddha
- ⇒ Location : - Pataliputra
- ⇒ President : - Mogliputtatis
- ⇒ King : - Ashoka (Maurya Dynasty)
- ⇒ Work : - Compilation of Abhidhammapitaka
- ⇒ Very strict rules were made to stop the confederacy, this was confirmed by Ashoka's Sanchi, Sarnath and Kaushambi's minor pillar edicts.
- ⇒ Ashoka excavated the relics of Mahatma Buddha from his resting place and re-partitioned them and built 84000 stupas all over India, it is worth mentioning that the physical stupas of Ramgaon could not be opened due to the strong opposition of Nagavansh.

Fourth Buddhist Council

- ⇒ Time : - 102 AD 585 years after the death of Buddha
- ⇒ Location : - Kundalwan Kashmir
- ⇒ President : - Vasumitra
- ⇒ Vice President : - Ashwaghosh
- ⇒ King : - Kanishka (Kushan Dynasty)
- ⇒ From this time onwards Buddhists adopted Sanskrit as a language.
- ⇒ In this council, a treatise called Vibhashashastra was composed.
- ⇒ At the same time Buddhism split into two sects called Hinayana and Mahayana.

Division of Buddhism and its Sects:

-

Hinayana	Mahayana
from sthavir sect	from the mahasanghika sect
It is an individualistic religion, according to which every person should attain salvation by his own	It is a collectivist religion whose aim is the welfare of all mankind.

For Notes

efforts.	
It considers Gautam Buddha to be a great man, not a god	It considers Gautam Buddha to be a deity.
In this there is no idol worship of Buddha, but there was a law to worship Bodhi tree , Stupa etc.	In this, importance is given to idol worship and pilgrimages.
Its literature was in Pali language.	Its literature was in Sanskrit language.
Its principles method was rigorous and advocated monk life.	Its principles were simple and accessible.
In these, along with monks, worshipers were also important. It mentions only purulent emptiness.	It mentions both pudgala emptiness and religionlessness.
The major works of this are Kathavastu, Vishuddhimagga, and Avadanashataka.	The major texts of Mahayana are Lalitvistara and Vajrachedika.

Sub-sects of Hinyana and Mahayana-

The sub-sect of Hinyana

⇒ **Vaibhashika:** It originated in Kashmir. It was based on Vibhashashastra. Its chief propounders were Dharmatrata, Ghoshaka, Vasumitra and Buddhadeva.

⇒ **Sautrantika :** It is based on the Suttapitaka. Its propounder was Kumara Lat/Kumaralabdha .

Sub-sects of Mahayana

⇒ **Madhayamik/ Nihilism** – It was initiated by Nagarjuna

⇒ This sect considers zero as the ultimate truth.

⇒ It has considered both samsara and nirvana as false.

⇒ This is also called relativism.

⇒ **Vijnanavada/Yogachar-** Its originator was Maitreya.

⇒ Vasubandhu and Asanga made this sect famous.

⇒ Due to its special emphasis on yoga, this sect is also called Yogacharya.

Other sects-

- ⇒ **Vajrayana Sect-** It emphasizes on Panchamakara (liquor, sex, meat, fish and currency) instead of knowledge and conduct, it is also called Hirakayana.
 - ⇒ In Vajrayana, Mahatma Buddha was called Adibuddha.
 - ⇒ Nalanda was the center of Vajrayana in the 9th century.
 - ⇒ Tara Devi is considered as the wife of the Buddha or Bodhisattva and contemplates liberation by attaining magical powers.
 - ⇒ Its centers were Nalanda, Vikramshila, Sompuri and Jagdalla.
 - ⇒ Its main followers are called 84 Siddha/Siddhaacharya/Sarahapa. In the eighth century AD, a great contemporary of the Pala ruler Dharmapala was Rahulbhadra, who has an important place among the Siddha poets.
 - ⇒ The Vajrayana sect paved the way for the decline of Buddhism.
 - ⇒ **Sahajayana Sect -** This was also a Tantric sect, but it originated in opposition to the mantra recitation and rituals of Vajrayana, its path was Yoga Kriya, it originated in the eighth century.
 - ⇒ **Kalachakrayana sect-** Its propounder is believed to be Manjusri.
 - ⇒ Other sub-sects : Bhadayani sect, Dharmattariya sect, Chetaki sect etc.
 - ⇒ **Purvashaila sect:-** It was a branch of the Mahasanghikas (Mahayana), it is described in the inscriptions of Ashoka.
 - ⇒ **Bhadayaniyya Sect:-** This sect was established in Nasik and Kanheri during the time of Shatakarni dynasty, the name of this sect has appeared in the Nasik inscription of Vasishthiputra Pulumavi.
 - ⇒ **Vaivartinaka Sect:-** This sect was related to Mahayana, which was established in the Gupta period.
- Bodhisattvas of Buddhism-**
- ⇒ Avalokiteshvara (Padmapani)
 - ⇒ Manju Shree
 - ⇒ Vajrapani

- ⇒ Kshitigarbha
- ⇒ Amitabha (Heavenly Buddha)
- ⇒ Maitreya (future Bodhisattva, yet to be born)

The patron king of Buddhism-

- ⇒ Bimbisara
- ⇒ Ajatashatru (Haryaka dynasty)
- ⇒ Prasenjit (Kosal king)
- ⇒ Udayan (Vats king)
- ⇒ Pradyot (Avanti King)
- ⇒ Ashoka and Dasharatha (Maurya Dynasty)
- ⇒ Kanishka (Kushan dynasty)
- ⇒ Harshavardhana, Sahasi dynasty and Pala dynasty

Eight Great Places of Buddhism-

- ⇒ Lumbini- Birth place of Buddha
- ⇒ Bodhgaya - Buddha attained enlightenment here
- ⇒ Sarnath - Buddha's first sermon (turning of the wheel of Dharma)
- ⇒ Kushinagar - Buddha's Parinirvana
- ⇒ Sravasti- Buddha performed miracles (sage performance)
- ⇒ Sankhaya
- ⇒ Rajgriha

- ⇒ Vaishali

Reasons for the popularity of Buddhism

- ⇒ Stayed away from the religious debate, that's why, the public was attracted towards it.
- ⇒ Criticizing the varna system got the support of the lower classes.
- ⇒ Buddhist Sangha was open to all castes.
- ⇒ To oppose Brahmanism, people were interested in Buddhism.
- ⇒ Buddha's personality and teaching system.
- ⇒ The language of preaching is Pali (language of the commoners).
- ⇒ Establishment of union/sangha, cooperation of important rulers.

Famous buddhist scholar

- ⇒ Vasubandhu- He wrote books named Paramartha Saptati, Abhi Dhammakosha and Vajracchedika. Abhi Dhammakosha is an important book of Buddhism, it is also called Encyclopedia of Buddhism.

- ⇒ **Kumarajiva** - He had gone to China in the fifth century and had translated many texts into Chinese, he also died in China, his famous statement - Follow my deeds but not my life.

- ⇒ **Nagarjuna** - He was a scholar of Rasa Shastra / Chemistry. He discovered the rasachikitsa and mercury. He propounded the principle of zero. He is also called Einstein of India and Martin Luther of ancient India.

- ⇒ He was associated with the court of the Kushan ruler Kanishka.

- ⇒ **Aryadev**- Nagarjuna had chosen him as his successor.

- ⇒ His composition is the ‘chatur shatak’.

- ⇒ **Ashvaghosha** - He was the court poet of Kanishka, he was also a philosopher. He composed a book called Vajrasuchi. He also composed a book called Buddhacharitam.

- ⇒ **Dignag**: He is considered the originator of logic in Buddhism and the father of medieval justice.

Dharmakirti : He wrote books related to justice like Pramanavartika, Nyayabindu, he is also called Kant of India.

Buddhaposha :- He composed a book called Vishuddhimagga, which is said to be a small encyclopedia of Buddhism and the key to the tripatakas.

Buddhist literature

- ⇒ **Tripitaka** - These are the oldest texts of Buddhism .
 1. Sutta Pitaka
 2. Vinayapitaka
 3. Abhidhammapitaka

- ⇒ **Sutta Pitaka**- It contains a collection of Buddha's religious thoughts and teachings. It is a mixture of prose and poetry. This pitaka is divided into five bodies.
 1. Dighanikaya: It describes the last time of the life of Mahatma Buddha.
 2. Majzim nikaya
 3. Sanyukt nikaya

4. Anguttar Nikaya: It mentions 16 Mahajanapadas.
 5. Kuddak nikaya

- ⇒ **Vinay Pitaka-** In this, the rules related to the discipline of Buddhist monks and the working of the Sangh are explained.
- ⇒ **Abhidhamma Pitaka-** In this philosophical explanation of the teachings and principles of Mahatma Buddha has been given. This Pitaka was compiled during the time of Ashoka in the Third Buddhist Council.

Other Buddhist texts-

Prajnaparamita - It is an important philosophical book of the Mahayana sect. Its author is Nagarjuna.

Jataka - This is the 10th text of Khuddak Nikaya of Sutta Pitaka. It contains more than 500 stories of 84000 previous births of Lord Buddha.

Theragatha and Therigatha-

Theragatha - This is a text compiled by Buddhist monks.

Therigatha - This is a book compiled by Buddhist nuns.

Lalitvistar-

- ⇒ It contains the biography of Buddha. Edwin Arnold took it as basis while writing his book Light of Asia.

Sanskrit Buddhist texts

Mahavastu:-

- ⇒ This text is written in Sanskrit language and belongs to Mahayana.

Buddhacharita :-

- ⇒ It was composed by Ashwaghosh.
- ⇒ In this, details are mentioned from the time Buddha was conceived by his mother till the time of Ashoka.

Sariputra Prakaran :-

- ⇒ This was also written by Ashwaghosh.
- ⇒ This is a play which describes the ordination of Sariputra into Buddhism.

Saundranand :-

- ⇒ It is also composed by Asvaghosha.

- ⇒ It contains a poetic description of Buddha's half-brother, Saundrananda, adopting Buddhism.
- ⇒ Turks' invasion

Vajrasuchi:-

- ⇒ It is also composed by Ashvaghosha, it has a denial of the varna system, some scholars consider it to be the creation of Dharmakirti.

Abhidhamma Kosh :-

- ⇒ It was composed by Vasubandh.

Vishuddhimagga:-

- ⇒ This is a treatise of the Hinayana sect, composed by Buddhaghosa.

Reasons for the decline of Buddhism

- ⇒ The influence of rituals in Buddhism had increased.
- ⇒ Adoption of Sanskrit in place of Pali language
- ⇒ Receiving large donations
- ⇒ Resurgence of Brahman Dharma
- ⇒ Increase in evils and indulgence luxury in Buddhist monasteries
- ⇒ Anti-Buddhist view of some rulers

For Notes

Vaishnavism (Bhagavata Dharma)

- ⇒ Vasudeva Krishna was the founder of the Bhagavata religion. Vasudeva Krishna was a Vrishti dynasty Yadav, he is considered an incarnation of Vedic Vishnu.
- ⇒ The earliest mention of Vishnu is found in the Rigveda.
- ⇒ The first mention of Shri Krishna is found in the Chandogya Upanishad , in which Vasudeva Krishna is described as the son of Devaki and the disciple of Ghora Angiras.
- ⇒ The Ashtadhyayi by Panini gives information about the worship of Krishna as God.
- ⇒ Bhagwat religion is the first sect which emerged as a reaction against the complex ritualistic and sacrificial system of Brahmin religion.
- ⇒ Navadha Bhakti was emphasized in Vaishnavism.
- ⇒ Vaishnava sect is related to Sankhya and Yoga , in which the philosophical elements of Vedanta, Samkhya and Yoga are included.
- ⇒ The first information about Bhagavata Dharma comes from the Besnagara Garuna Pillar inscription of Heliodorus, this pillar was discovered by Cunningham.
- ⇒ The information of Bhagwat religion in the Satavahana period comes from the Nanaghat inscription, the Nanaghat inscription mentions the worship of Vasudeva and Sankarshana (Balram).
- ⇒ During Kushan period, Vishnu worship was done by Huvishka and Vasudeva.
- ⇒ Vishnu is mentioned in the Aitareya Brahmana as the supreme deity.
- ⇒ Vaishnavism was at its zenith during the Gupta period. Garuna, the vehicle of Vishnu, was the emblem of the Gupta dynasty.
- ⇒ The most popular incarnation of Vishnu during the Gupta period was Varaha Avatar.
- ⇒ The Junagadh inscription of Skandagupta begins with the praise of Lord Vishnu.
- ⇒ Chandragupta Vikramaditya had established the Vishnu flag in the form of Mehrauli Iron Pillar.

- ⇒ Vaishnavism became the dominant religion in the Gupta period as the Gupta kings adopted and patronized Vaishnavism, with Chandragupta II , Kumaragupta I and Skanda Gupta themselves holding the title of Param Bhagavatam.
- ⇒ In the Gangadhar inscription of Kumaragupta, Vishnu is called Madhusudan.
- ⇒ Devaki and Krishna are mentioned in the Bhitari inscription of Skandagupta.
- ⇒ The emblem of the Western Chalukyas was Varaha, Vishnu as their deity.
- ⇒ The Pallava ruler Singha Vishnu built the Adi Varaha temple at Mamallapuram and the Baikunthaperumal temple at Kanchi by Narasimha Varma II.
- ⇒ Pratihara king Mihirbhoj has declared himself as Varaha in his Gwalior inscription.

Alwar saint

- ⇒ Chief saints of Vaishnavism in South India were called Alvars, their number was 12.
- ⇒ The most prominent Alvar was Kulasekara Alvar, who was the king of Kerala, the name of his book is 'Mukundamala'.
- ⇒ There was also a female Alvar saint named Andal. She is called Mirabai of the South.
- ⇒ Thirumangai was also a famous Alvar who was a dacoit before becoming an Alvar saint. He was a prominent opponent of Buddhism and Jainism, who stole a gold idol from the Nagapatnam Buddhist monastery to repair the Srirangam monastery.

Main principles of Vaishnavism

- ⇒ The main principles of Vaishnavism include Avataravada, Pancharatra Siddhanta and Veer Puja.

Avatar Case :-

- ⇒ The main feature of Vaishnavism is the concept of incarnation.

⇒ There are 39 incarnations of Vishnu mentioned in Amarakosh and Gitagovind , but 10 incarnations are most popular:-

Matsya, Kurma, Varaha, Narasimha, Vamana, Parshurama, Rama, Krishna, Buddha and Kalki.

⇒ **Kalki:** - This incarnation is yet to happen, and it is believed that Lord Kalki will incarnate in Kaliyuga and will come on a white horse.

Pancharatra Principle:-

⇒ It was probably a yagya lasting five nights and five days.

⇒ But most thinkers believe that due to the worship of the five Vrishnivirs (Vasudeva, Sankarshana, Pradyumna, Aniruddha, and Samba), it was called Pancharatri.

⇒ **Vasudeva:** He has six qualities.

⇒ **Sankarshana:** - He was the son of Vasudeva and Rohini.

⇒ **Pradyumna :** He was the son of Krishna and Rukmani.

⇒ **Aniruddha** : He was the son of Pradyumna.

⇒ **Samba:** - He was the son of Krishna and Jamavati. Jambavati was a chandala girl.

Chatuvyuha Theory:-

⇒ Samba, the fifth deity of the Pancharatri doctrine, was associated with the Iranian sun sect , and the remaining four deities were recognized in Vaishnavism in the Chatuvyuh doctrine.

Also know:-

1. Gandhiji has called the Gita as the Mother of the World.

2. Charles Wilkins translated the Gita into English at the behest of Warren Hastings.

3. Tilak wrote a book called Gita Rahasya in Marathi language in Mandalay Jail, influenced by this, Max Muller recommended mercy to the British government while waiving Tilak's sentence.

4. Recently Ashish Barot of Ahmedabad has started the translation of Bhagavad-Gita in 39 languages, which after completion will become a world record.

Shaivism

- ⇒ Shaivism is the oldest religion of India. The worshipers of Shiva were called Shaivas.
- ⇒ In the later Vedic period, the name Shiva is mentioned in the Taittiriya Samhita.
- ⇒ The Indica of Megasthenes gives information about the rise of Shaivism.
- ⇒ The name of Parvati as the wife of Rudra is found in the Taittiriya Aranyaka.
- ⇒ The Ken Upanishad mentions Uma Hemavati, the daughter of Himalaya.
- ⇒ The earliest evidence of worship of Shiva in the form of Linga comes from the Indus Valley Civilization.
- ⇒ The first mention of Linga worship is found in the Matsya Purana.
- ⇒ The oldest idol of Shiva has been found in the form of the famous Gudimallam Linga at Renigunta near Madras.
- ⇒ In the Ramayana, Shiva is bestowed with the titles 'Ha' and Vrishadhva; Nandi was first mentioned in the Ramayana.

⇒ In the mythological age, the importance of Shiva was established in the form of Parabrahma.

Sects of shaivism

- ⇒ There are four sects of Shaivism mentioned in Vamana Purana-

1. Pashupat Sect
2. Shaiva
3. Kapalik
4. Kalamukh

1. Pashupat Sect:-

- ⇒ It is the oldest sect of Shaivism.
- ⇒ Establishment:- Lakulish founded this sect in 2nd century BC. Lakulish is believed to be the 18th incarnation of Shiva. Lakulish was a resident of Kayavarohan in Gujarat.
- ⇒ The first mention of the Pashupat sect is found on the coins of the Kushan ruler Huvishka .

2. Kapalika Sect:-

- ⇒ These people consider Bhairav as their presiding deity, the followers of this belief consume Sura, Sundari and meat, and wear human skull.
- ⇒ Bhavabhuti's play Malatimadhava reveals that a place called Sri Shaila was the main center of the Kapalikas.
- ⇒ Women could also join this sect.

Kalamukh Sect:-

- ⇒ The followers of this sect were from the same class of Kapalikas, but they were more extremist than them, due to being extremist, they have been called Mahavratadhara in Shiva Purana.

Veerashaiva or Lingayat sect :-

- ⇒ They are also called jangam sects.
- ⇒ Founder :- Allabhprabhu and his disciple Vasava.
- ⇒ Vasava, believed to be an incarnation of Nandi, was a minister to the Kalachuri king Vijal of Kalyani.
- ⇒ This sect was established in South India.
- ⇒ This sect was influenced by Islam.
- ⇒ Akka Mahadevi was a famous female saint of this sect.

Nath Panth Sect (Yugini Kaul Marg) :-

- ⇒ This sect was founded by Matsyendranath or Machchandarnath in the tenth century.
- ⇒ This sect was very interested in literature. And because of their opposites, they have a special place in Nath literature, it is worth mentioning

that Kabir was also a follower of Nagpanth.

- ⇒ Gorakh Nath became the chief teacher of the Nagpanth sect in the 11th century.

Panchayatan Puja

- ⇒ There is a mention of worship of Vishnu, Shiva, Shakti, Surya and Ganesha. Shankaracharya is considered as the father of Panchayatan worship.

shakta sect

- ⇒ It is the first sect which worships Shakti as the chief goddess.
- ⇒ It is a Vammagri sect which emphasizes on Panchamkaras.
- ⇒ Presently Jammu and Kashmir (Vaishno Devi), Kanchi and Assam (Kamakhya temple) are the major centers of Shakti worship.
- ⇒ The temple of Chausath Yognis (Bhedaghat, Jabalpur) is also a temple dedicated to Shakta Devi.

There are two major sub-sects of Shaktism-

1. Kaulmargi :-

- ⇒ They worship Panchamankara, which includes alcohol, meat, fish, money, and sex.

2. Timetable:-

- ⇒ They generally worship the goddess, the concept of nine incarnations of the goddess is rooted in the Samayachari sub-sect.

India's Six Darshans/Philosophies

Sankhya philosophy-

- ⇒ Its originator was Kapilmuni.
- ⇒ According to this philosophy, the world did not originate from God but from the union of man and nature.
- ⇒ It believes in the three gunas (Satgun , Rajgun and Tamgun) of the universe.
- ⇒ This philosophy is influenced by the philosophy of Jainism.
- ⇒ This is the oldest philosophy.

Yoga Philosophy-

- ⇒ Its originator was Patanjali.
- ⇒ It is believed that God/salvation is attained through asanas and pranayama.
- ⇒ Alberuni translated the Yoga Sutras into Arabic.

Nyaya Philosophy-

- ⇒ Its originator was Akshapada Gautama. He composed the Nyayasutra.
- ⇒ This is the oldest text of Indian logic.
- ⇒ According to it, accept something only on the basis of logic.

Vaisheshik Darshan-

- ⇒ Its originator was Uluk Kanad.
- ⇒ According to its belief, new things are created only by the combination of five substances (Panchmahabhuta) earth, sky, water, wind and fire.
- ⇒ The beginning of atomism and physics in India is considered to be from this philosophy.
- ⇒ It is very closely linked to the philosophy of justice.

Mimamsa philosophy-

- ⇒ Its originator was Jaiminiya.
- ⇒ Associated with this philosophy, Kumaril had established the authenticity of the Vedas by denying the Buddhists.
- ⇒ According to its belief, the work prescribed by the Vedas is the religion, hence supported Yagyaism (sacrificialism). Considered the Vedas to be eternal and non-perishable and Vedic gods have no existence apart from the mantras.

Vedanta philosophy-

- ⇒ Its originator was Badayan.
- ⇒ He composed the Brahmasutra. The root of this philosophy is the Upanishads.

Mahajanapada Period

- ⇒ Mahajanapadas were the states or large administrative units in ancient India.
 - ⇒ In the second half of the 6th century, the large Janapadas of the Vedic period were transformed into Mahajanapadas. Due to abundant use of iron in Ganga-Yamuna Doab and Bihar in the 6th century, surplus production started and there was a great increase in trade commerce. All these factors proved to be helpful in the creation of Mahajanapadas.
 - ⇒ Of the 16 Mahajanapadas, 14 were monarchical (Vajji and Malla) and two were republican.
- ⇒ **Foreign description:** Information about the Mahajanapada period is obtained from the writings of foreign travelers like Niarchus, Justin, Plutarch, Curtius, Aristobulus and Onesicritus etc.

16 Mahajanapadas and their capitals:-

Mahajanapad a	Capital
Anga/Rajagraha	Champa
Magadh	Giribraj / Rajgir
Avanti	Ujjain / Mahshmati
Malla	Kushinagar
Kashi	Varanasi
Matasya	Virat Nagar (Bairath)
Koshala	Sravasti / Kushavati
Vatsa	Kaushambi
Kamboj	Hatak
Vajji	Vaishali
Kuru	Hastinapur
Panchal	Ahichitra/Kampilya

Source of Mahajanapada period:-

- ⇒ Buddhist literature: Information about 16 Mahajanapadas is available from Anguttar Nikaya and Mahavastu.
- ⇒ The Jain literature Bhagwati Sutra gives information about 16 Mahajanapadas.

Gandhara	Takshshila
Chedi	Sothivati / Suktivati
Askmak	Potan / Paithan
Sursena	Mathura

Note:-

- ⇒ Of the 16 Mahajanapadas, 15 were in the north of the Narmada valley. Only 'Ashmaka' was located in the Godavari river valley.
- ⇒ In the list of Mahajanapadas found in the Mahavastu, Gandhara and Kamboja are mentioned as Shivi (Punjab) and Darshana (Central India) respectively.
- ⇒ The most important feature of the Mahajanapada period is the 'Ahatsikka' or 'Panchmark Sikka'.
- ⇒ People used to use 'Northern black pots' during the Mahajanada period.

Mahajanapadas and their characteristics :-**1.Angas:-**

Capital – Champa (Ancient name – Malini)

- ⇒ Area: Modern Bhagalpur and Munger (Bihar)
- ⇒ Major Towns: Champa (Port), Ashwapur, Bhadrika
- ⇒ Ruler: At the time of Bimbisara, the ruler here was Brahmadatta. Anga was annexed to Magadha after Brahmadatta was defeated by the ruler of Magadha, Bimbisara.
- ⇒ The architect of this city was Mahagovind.
- ⇒ The merchants of Champa were related to Suvarnabhumi.

2. Magadha :-

Capital: Girivraj/ Rajgir/ Rajgriha

- ⇒ Under this, Patna and Gaya districts of present Bihar and some areas of Shahabad were included.
- ⇒ The Ganga river formed the boundary between Vajji Clan and Magadha.
- ⇒ The initial capital of Magadha was Giribraj (Rajgir/Rajgriha). It was a city surrounded by five hills (Varaha, Vrishabha, Rishigiri, Chettika and Vaibhar).
- ⇒ In Rigveda, word 'Keekat' is used for Magadha and in Atharvaveda 'Bratya' is used for Magadha residents.

- ⇒ In Mahabharata and Puranas, Brihadratha was the first dynasty of Magadha. Jarasangha was the son of Brihadratha. Jarasangha made Giribraja (Rajagraha) the first capital of Magadha. Jarasangha invaded Mathura after Krishna killed Kansa. Bhima defeated and killed Jarasangha in a duel war.
- ⇒ The other names of Giribraj are Kushagrapur, Vasumati, Magadhapur, Brihadrathapur and Bimbisarapuri.
- ⇒ According to the Puranas and legends, there were 10 kings in the Brihadratha dynasty. A minister was killed by his own minister Pulak and made his son king, another minister Mahiya killed Pulak and his son and placed Bimbisara on the throne.
- ⇒ In Buddhist texts, the first dynasty of Magadha is considered to be Haryanka dynasty and its founder Bimbisara.
- ⇒ Basadh. It is located in the Muzaffarpur district of Bihar.
- ⇒ Ruler: Vaishali was founded by Vishal, son of Ikshvaku. It was named Vaishali after him.
- ⇒ It was a union of 8 republics , the main ruler here was Chetak, the 8 republics included in the Vajji confederacy were Videha, Vajji, Licchavi, Jnitrik, Kundagram, Bhoja, Ikshvaku and Kaurava.
- ⇒ The present Tirhut division was ruled by the Vajjis.
- ⇒ The Licchavi republic of Vajji Sangha was the first known republican state in history.
- ⇒ Licchavis built the Kutagarshala (a hut with a pointed roof) for the nirvana of the Buddha.
- ⇒ Chelan (Chelna), the daughter of Chetak, the head of the Vajji Sangha, was married to King Bimbisara of Magadha.
- ⇒ The Licchavi Sangha also included the Jynatrika clan, headed by Siddhartha. In this clan in 540 BC at Kundagram place, Mahavir Swami was born.

3 . Vajji :-

Capital: Vaishali

Current Location: Bihar and Nepal

- ⇒ The capital of the Vajji Sangha was Vaishali, which is now known as

- ⇒ Mahavir Swami's mother Trishala was the sister of Chetak, the head of the Licchavi kingdom.
- ⇒ Vaishali's royal courtesan was Amrapali. Amrapali's love affair was with Bimbisara, the ruler of Magadha. Bimbisara had brought Amrapali to the palace after conquering the Lichchavis.
- ⇒ She was addressed by Mahatma Buddha as 'Arya Amba'.
- ⇒ Videha, the republic of the Vajji Sangha, was famous for its philosophical kings. The capital of Videha was Mithila.
- ⇒ Ajatashatru, with the help of his minister Vasaskar, divided the members of the Vajji Sangha by weakening their power and merged the Vajji Sangha into the Magadha Empire.
- ⇒ Major cities: Kurargarh, Makkargarh and Sudarshanpur
- ⇒ Rulers: According to the Puranas, the founders of Avanti were people of the Haihaya dynasty.
- ⇒ The ruler of this place, Chanda Pradot was a contemporary of Mahavir Swami and Gautam Buddha.
- ⇒ Bimbisara sent Jivaka to Ujjain for the treatment of Chanda Pradyota.
- ⇒ Being an iron mine, it was a major and powerful Mahajanapada.

5 . Vatsa:-

Capital – Kaushambi

Current location - Allahabad and Mirzapur District (Uttar Pradesh)

- ⇒ Ruker – Contemporary of Gautama Buddha and Bimbisara, Udaiyin was the ruler of this place.
- ⇒ Chanda Pradyota had married his daughter Vasadatta to Udayana, Gautam Buddha's disciple Pindola had ordained Udayana into Buddhism, it is worth mentioning that Udayana was the hero of three Sanskrit plays Bhasa's Swapnavasadatta, Harsha's Ratnavali and Priyadarshika.

4. Avanti:-

Capital -

- ⇒ North Avanti - Ujjain
- ⇒ South Avanti - Mahishmati

Current location: From Ujjain district to Narmada River (Madhya Pradesh)

- ⇒ Later on, Avanti took control of the vats and finally Shishunaga merged the vats with Magadha.
- ⇒ The capital of Vatsa Mahajanapada, Kaushambi was the center of both Jain and Buddhist religions.

6 . Kashi : -

Capital- Banaras / Varanasi

- ⇒ Current Area: Varanasi and Nearby Areas
- ⇒ Kashi was situated on the banks of Varuna and Assi rivers.
- ⇒ Kashi was also called Avimukt Kshetra Abhidhan.
- ⇒ The first mention of Kashi is found in the Atharvaveda. According to the Jataka , King Dasharatha and Rama were the kings of Kashi.
- ⇒ Ruler: It was founded by Divodas.
- ⇒ Ajatashatru was the chief ruler of Kashi. Kashi became a part of Magadha only during the time of Ajatashatru.
- ⇒ Kashi was famous for cotton textiles and horse trade.

7 . Kaushal : -

Capital:

- ⇒ Northern Capital: Sravasti
- ⇒ Southern Capital: Kushavati
- ⇒ Present area: Area around Saryu river of modern Awadh (Faizabad , Gonda , Bahraich)
- ⇒ Ruler: The ruler of this place, Prasenjit was the contemporary of Buddha.
- ⇒ Shravasti is identified with Mahet, and the remains of the Jetavan Vihara located there are identified with Sahet, which are collectively called 'Sahet Mahet '.
- ⇒ Its capital was Ayodhya during the epic period.
- ⇒ Prasenjit had married his daughter Vajira to Ajatashatru and gave Kashi in dowry.

8 . Kuru : -

Capital: Indraprastha and Hastinapur

- ⇒ Area: Meerut, Delhi and the area around Thaneshwar
- ⇒ Ruler: Kauranya, the contemporary of Buddha was the ruler of this place.
- ⇒ It is mentioned in Mahabharata and Ashtadhyayi.

9 . Panchal : -Capital :

- ⇒ Northern Panchal: Ahichhatra
- ⇒ South Panchal: Kampilya
- ⇒ Current area : It included areas like Bareilly, Badaun, Farrukhabad etc.
- ⇒ Ruler: The ruler here was Chulami Brahmadatta.
- ⇒ It is mentioned in Mahabharata and Ashtadhyayi.
- ⇒ Draupadi belonged to the Panchal Mahajanapada.
- ⇒ The main historical city Kanyakubja (present day Kannauj) was in this Mahajanapada.

10 . Sursena : -Capital: Mathura

- ⇒ Present Area: This included Mathura and the surrounding area.
- ⇒ Ruler: At the time of Buddha, the ruler here was Avantiputra, the son of the daughter of Chandrapadyota.
- ⇒ The ruler of this place was Yaduvanshi Lord Krishna.
- ⇒ The mention of Shurasen is found in Megasthenes' book Indica.

11. Malla : -Capital: Kushinara / Pawapuri

- ⇒ Current Region: Deoria
- ⇒ Ruler: The ruler here was Okkak.
- ⇒ The rule here was republican.
- ⇒ Mahaparinirvana was attained by Buddha in Kushinagar of this Mahajanapada, whereas Mahavira died at Pava, part of this Mahajanapada.

12 . Chedi : -Capital: Shuktimati (Sotthivati)

- ⇒ Present area: This Mahajanapada included the area of Yamuna river of Madhya Pradesh and Bundelkhand.
- ⇒ The king here was Upchar during the time of Buddha.
- ⇒ It was here that King Shishupala ruled during the Mahabharata era, who was killed by Shri Krishna with the Sudarshan Chakra.

13 . Matasya : -Capital: Virat Nagar

- ⇒ Present area: It included the area of Alwar, Jaipur and Bharatpur in Rajasthan.
- ⇒ In Manusmriti, Matsya , Kurukshetra , Panchal , and Surasena have been said to be the abode of Brahmin sages, and is called brahmarshi country.
- Rawalpindi) and the Kabul Valley of Afghanistan.
- ⇒ The second major town of this Mahajanapada was Pushkalavati.
- ⇒ Pushkarsarin, the contemporary ruler of Bimbisara, ruled here.
- ⇒ The rulers of Gandhara were Drihivanshi.
- ⇒ The region was famous for the production of woolen textiles.

14 . Ashmaka : -

Capital- Potan: Paithan (Ancient name- Pratishtan)

- ⇒ Present Area: The part between the rivers Narmada and Godavari.
- ⇒ It was the only Mahajanapada which was located in South India.
- ⇒ Ruler: It was founded by Mulak, the ruler of Ikshvaku dynasty.
- ⇒ According to the Jataka, the ruler Pravara Arun conquered Kalinga and merged it with his kingdom, later Avanti conquered the kingdom of Ashmaka.

15. Gandhara: - Capital: Taxila

- ⇒ Present area: This included the western part of Pakistan (Peshawar,

16 .Kamboj : -

Capital: Hataka (in Vedic age- Rajpur)

- ⇒ Present area: This included the area of Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Kabul Valley of Pakistan.
- ⇒ It was the neighboring kingdom of Gandhara.
- ⇒ It was famous for its excellent horses.
- ⇒ In the Mahabharata period, there is a discussion of two rulers, Chandravarman and Sudakshina.

The rise of the kingdom of Magadha

Reasons for the rise/success of Magadha:-

(1) Geographical location of Magadha:- Magadha was naturally impenetrable because the early capital of Magadha, Giribraj, is situated on five hills (Varaha, Vrishabha, Vaibhar, Rishigiri and Chaityak), while Patliputra, the second capital of Magadha, was surrounded by three rivers (Ganga, Gandak and Son), forming a fortification.

(2) Series of eligible kings:- Magadha got great kings like Bimbisara, Ajatashatru and later kings also became powerful.

(3) Rich deposits of iron: - Due to the rich deposits of iron, Magadha became the center of trade commerce and its economic condition improved.

(4) Skilled martial arts: - Magadha used many types of new weapons like Mahashilakantaka, Rathmusal (by Ajatashatru) and Magadha was the first state, which started using elephants in war.

The rise of Magadha as a kingdom:-

⇒ According to the Puranas, the first dynasty to rule Magadha was the Brihadratha dynasty, its founder was Brihadratha, but according to the Buddhist texts, the first dynasty of Magadha was the Haryanka dynasty.

Haryanka dynasty:

⇒ According to Buddhist texts, the first dynasty of Magadha was the Haryanka dynasty (Pitrhanta dynasty) but its founder was not Bimbisara. According to Buddhist texts, Bimbisara's father had coronated him at the age of 15.

Bimbisara (544 BC to 492 BC) :-

⇒ Bimbisara is called Shrenik in Jain texts.
 ⇒ Bimbisara founded the Haryanka dynasty in Magadha and made Giribraj (Rajgriha) his capital.
 ⇒ Bimbisara made his son Ajatashatru the sub-king of Champa, the capital of Anga.

- ⇒ Bimbisara had increased the power of Magadha through matrimonial alliances. Matrimonial alliances established by Bimbisara:
 1. Bimbisara received Kashi as a dowry by marrying Mahakosala, sister of the Kosala king Prasenjit.
 2. Bimbisara married Chelna, the daughter of Chetak, the ruler of the Licchavi republic, who used to carry food for Bimbisara when Ajatashatru kept Bimbisara in prison.
 3. Married to Kshema (Khema), the daughter of the head of Madrakul of Punjab.
 - ⇒ Bimbisara had an inconclusive war with Chanda Pradyot, the ruler of Avanti (Ujjain), later the two became friends.
 - ⇒ Bimbisara sent his royal physician, Jivaka, to Avanti (Ujjain) for the treatment of Pandu disease (jaundice) of Chanda Pradyota.
 - ⇒ Both Jains and Buddhists regard Bimbisara as their follower. In fact, Bimbisara was the supporter of both the views.
 - ⇒ The famous architect of Magadha is considered to be Mahagovind, under whose direction the capital Rajgriha was built as a new city.
 - ⇒ Bimbisara was the first ruler in history to have a standing army.
 - ⇒ According to the Vinaya Pitaka, Ajatashatru killed Bimbisara at the instigation of Devadatta, while according to Jain texts , Ajatashatru imprisoned Bimbisara in prison, and Bimbisara committed suicide by consuming poison in the prison.
- Ajatashatru (492 BC to 460 BC): :-**
- ⇒ Ajatashatru is called Pitruhanta in Buddhist texts , not in Jain texts.
 - ⇒ After Bimbisara, his son Ajatashatru sat on the throne of Magadha. Its other name is also 'Kunik', it is also called Vaidehiputra .
- Magadha Empire Expansion by Ajatashatru :-**
1. **Kosala:-** Ajatashatru first attacked the Kosala kingdom and defeated the Kosala king Prasenjit, at the time of the second attack, Prasenjit married his daughter Vajira to Ajatashatru.

2. War with Vaishali/Licchavi

Sangh: - Ajatashatru, with the help of his minister Vasaskar/Varshakar and Sunidh, weakened their power by dividing the members of Vajji Sangh and later attacked Vaishali.

- ⇒ Ajatashatru used two new war mechanisms, Rathmusal and Mahashilatanka, in the battle with the Lichchavis of Vaishali.
- ⇒ Ajivak , Makhligoshal was killed while watching this war.

3. Malla Sangha:- Ajatashatru

attacked the Mallas and merged it into the Magadha Empire.

4. Avanti:- Ajatashatru attacked

Avanti and merged it with Magadha Empire.

- ⇒ Ajatashatru is credited with destroying a total of 36 republics.
- ⇒ Ajatashatru had built a fort at Patligram. Which was inaugurated by Mahatma Buddha. Mahatma Buddha had predicted that 'Pataliputra would become the main city of India and the center of trade and commerce'.

⇒ Ajatashatru confessed to the Buddha the crime of killing his father.

⇒ Ajatashatru built a stupa over the relics of Gautama Buddha in the 8th year of his reign.

⇒ Ajatashatru was killed by his son Udayan/Udayin in 460 BC. (ruled for about 32 years).

⇒ First Buddhist Council:- It was organized in 483 BC during the time of Ajatashatru. It took place in the Saptakrani cave of Rajagriha. Its president was Mahakasap. The Buddha's teachings in this sangha were compiled in the Suttapitaka and Vinayapitaka.

Udayana / Udayabhadra (460 BC to 445 BC)

⇒ His another name was Udayabhadra. He was the son of Ajatashatru and Padmavati.

⇒ Before sitting on the throne of Magadha, he was the sub-ruler of Champa.

⇒ He constructed a new city named Pataliputra (Kusumpura) at the confluence of the Ganges and the Son

- rivers and shifted his capital from Rajagriha to Pataliputra.
- ⇒ He was a supporter of Jainism, observed fasting of Jains, he had built a Jain Chaityagraha at Pataliputra.
 - ⇒ Udayin was stabbed to death by a spy sent by Palak, the ruler of Avanti.
 - ⇒ After Udayin, his three sons Aniruddha, Mundaka and Nagdasaka ruled respectively.
 - ⇒ Nagdasaka was the last ruler of Haryanka dynasty. He was a very luxurious and weak ruler. During his reign, there was widespread discontent among the people and rebellion started. The people made the worthy Amatya Shishunaga their king. The rule of Shishunaga dynasty was established over Magadha.

Shishunaga Dynasty (412 BC to 344 BC)

- ⇒ Shishunaga was the founder of the Shishunaga dynasty.

Shishunaga (412 BC to 394 BC):-

- ⇒ Before becoming the ruler, he was the governor of Banaras.

- ⇒ He conquered the kingdom of Avanti and merged it with the kingdom of Magadha. At that time Avanti had authority over Vatsa, so both Avanti and Vatsa came under Sishunaga's authority.
- ⇒ He shifted its capital from Pataliputra to Vaishali, he re-established Vaishali, which was the birthplace of his mother.

Kalashok (394 BC to 366 BC) :-

- ⇒ His other name was also Kakavarna.
- ⇒ It again moved its capital to Pataliputra.
- ⇒ According to Harshacharita written by Banabhatta, Kalashoka was killed by Mahapadmananda.
- ⇒ According to Mahabodhivansh, the sons of Kalashoka ruled Magadha for 22 years.
- ⇒ Second Buddhist Council:- The second Buddhist council was organized in 383 BC. It took place in Vaishali during the reign of Kalashoka. Its president was Sabbakami (Sarvakami). In this council, Buddhism was divided into

two parts, Sthavira and Mahasanghika.

- ⇒ The last ruler of the Shishunaga dynasty was Nandivardyan or Mahanandi.

Nanda dynasty (344 BC to 324 BC)

Capital :- Patliputra

- ⇒ **Founder** : Mahapadmanand
- ⇒ There were a total of 9 kings in this dynasty, hence they are also called Navananda.
- ⇒ In the Puranas, the Nanda rulers have been condemned as non-religious, and Navnavatidravyakotishvara.
- ⇒ In Buddhist texts, Mahapadmananda is said to be from unknown clan and in the Jain texts, Parishitaparvan, he was said to be born from the Napit Dasa and Ganika. In the Puranas he has been described as a Shudra ruler.

Mahapadmanand :-

- ⇒ In the Puranas he has been called Sarvakshatrantak (destroyer of Kshatriyas), Bhargava and Aparoparshuram (second Parashurama).

⇒ Mahapadmananda had assumed the titles of Ekachhatra and Ekarat.

⇒ In the Mahabodhivansha, his name was mentioned as Ugrasen.

⇒ Mahapadmananda had conquered Kalinga, Kosala, Haihaya and Ashmaka.

⇒ He most likely constructed Navananda Dehra (Nanded) on the banks of the river Godavari to commemorate the victory over Ashmaka.

⇒ The conquest of Kalinga is confirmed by Kharavela's Hathi Gumpa inscription, Mahapadmananda had brought the statue of Jinsen from Kalinga, which was later taken back to Kharavela.

⇒ Mahapadmanad got the canals built in Kalinga.

⇒ His minister was Kalpak, who helped him immensely in his conquests.

⇒ He was the first Magadha ruler to hoist his flag south of the Vindhya Mountains.

⇒ According to Manjushree Mookalpa, Panini was a friend and courtier of Mahapadmananda.

⇒ The last ruler of the Nanda dynasty was Ghanananda.

⇒ Varsha, Upavarsha, Varuchi, Katyayana and Panini were in the Nanda dynasty period.

Ghanananda/Ghanananda :-

⇒ He was the last ruler of the Nanda dynasty.

⇒ The rulers of the Nanda dynasty introduced a new system of measurement called Nandopakramnimanapi.

⇒ Greek writers called him 'Agrames'. In the Puranas he has been called 'Augrasenya'. His another was 'Jaandrimes'.

⇒ The Nanda dynasty was the first dynasty that minted coins on a large scale.

⇒ His commander was Bhadasala who was defeated by Chandragupta Maurya.

⇒ The Nanda dynasty established the first great Magadha kingdom. They made Pataliputra the center of all northern India.

⇒ During his time, Alexander had attacked.

⇒ The rulers of the Nanda dynasty were the worshipers of Jainism.

⇒ The Jain amatya of Ghanananda were Shaktal and Sthulabhadra.

⇒ According to Mudrarakshas, Jainism had a role in the destruction of the Nanda dynasty.

⇒ Chandragupta Maurya, with the help of Chanakya, defeated Ghanananda's general Bhadasala and established the Maurya dynasty in Magadha by killing Ghanananda.

Other important facts:-

Foreign Invasion

The first foreign invasion of India was done by the Hakkhamani (Iranian) ruler of Persia and after that the second invasion was done by the Greeks.

Parsi/Iranian/Hakkhamani invasion:-

- ⇒ The first Iranian ruler to invade India was Cyrus- II (Kurush) but his attack was unsuccessful.
- ⇒ Darius- I (Dara) in 516 BC invaded India and captured Kamboja and Gandhara, including the land along the banks of the Indus river.
- ⇒ Three inscriptions of Darius - I have been found. These are Behistun, Persipolis, Naksh -e-Rustom. In Persipolis and Naksh-e-Rustum the invasion on India was mentioned.
- ⇒ Jarkasis - This Iranian king enlisted Indians in his army against the Greeks. (It is worth mentioning that in Hollywood movie, 300, the same Jarkasis was shown as the Iranian king).
- ⇒ The capital of this dynasty in Iran was Persipolus.

Effect of attack:

- ⇒ India's relations with the West strengthened.
- ⇒ Foreign trade got a boost.
- ⇒ Kharoshthi script originated with the help of Aramaic script.
- ⇒ The practice of engraving inscriptions started in India.
- ⇒ Satrap system of the Iranians was adopted by the Shaka and Kushan rulers of India.

Greek Invasion (Macedonian Invasion):-

- ⇒ After Iran, Macedonian Alexander invaded India. Alexander invaded India in 326 BC. At the time of Alexander's invasion, Magadha was ruled by the ruler of Nanda dynasty, Dhananand. Alexander was accompanied by Nyarcus (the chief of the navy), Anesictus and Aristovules. Seleucus Nicator was the commander of Alexander.
- ⇒ In 326 BC, Alexander crossed the Indus River through the Khyber Pass and set foot on Indian soil.

- ⇒ Ambhi, the ruler of Taxila, promised to help Alexander by surrendering.
- ⇒ The Hindukush ruler Shashigupta also surrendered.
- ⇒ Battle of Jhelum/Vista/Hydespes:-
- ⇒ This battle was fought on the banks of river Jhelum between Paurav/Puru/Porus and Alexander, Puru was defeated in this.
- ⇒ Pleased with the heroism of Porus, Alexander returned the kingdom of Porus and befriended Puru.
- ⇒ After winning the battle with Porus, Alexander moved forward, but Alexander's army refused to cross the Beas river.
- ⇒ At the time of Alexander's invasion of India, when all the men of kingdom of Ashvak (Masag) were killed, the women there fought with Alexander under the leadership of Queen Kilophis, Alexander had killed all the women, from here Alexander got about 2.5 lakh bulls were received. Alexander had sent all bulls to his country Greece.
- ⇒ The people of Agalaso caste did not surrender before Alexander and committed suicide by jumping into

the fire along with their wives and children, this incident can be considered a precursor of Jauhar practice.

- ⇒ Alexander's last victory in India was at state Patlane (Patal).

Administrative units of the conquered territories of Alexander:-

- ⇒ Appointed Philip the satrap of the northern and western parts of the Indus.
- ⇒ The rule of the land between Indus and Jhelum was handed over to Ambhi.
- ⇒ The area from the eastern part of the Jhelum to the Beas river was handed over to Porus.
- ⇒ Appointed Pithon as a satrap on the lower part of the Indus river.

Cities founded by Alexander:-

- ⇒ Nikaya (Vijay Nagar)
- ⇒ Bukephal / Bucephalus (in memory of his horse on the banks of Jhelum)
- ⇒ Establishment of the city of Alexandria.

Return of Alexander:-

- ⇒ Alexander stayed in India for 19 months.
- ⇒ Alexander divided his conquered territories into four administrative units and went back, on the way Alexander died in Babylon in 323 BC.

Effect of Greek Invasion :-

- ⇒ Uluk style coins were minted in India like Greek coins.
- ⇒ The influence of Greek art on Gandhara art is clearly visible.
- ⇒ In India, the use of Greek words began, such as the screen of the play came to be called Yavanika and the black pepper came to be called Yavanpriya.
- ⇒ Alexander's attack opened the gates of 4 different land routes and waterways.
- ⇒ Many small states of North-Western India were unified.
- ⇒ Ancient Europe got an opportunity to come in contact with India.

Maurya period (322 BC to 184 BC)

The Maurya Empire was the first central empire of India, this empire started from the plains of the Ganges river in Magadha in the east, and rapidly expanded its territory to the west. Chandragupta Maurya took advantage of the differences between several small regional states. By 316 BC, the Maurya dynasty had occupied the whole of North-Western India, the greatest expansion occurred during the time of Emperor Ashoka.

Mauryan History:-

- ⇒ **Mudrarakshasa of Visakhadatta :-**
It mentions the plans of Kautilya that how he overthrew the power of Nanda dynasty.
- ⇒ Buddhist texts Deepavansh and Mahavansh, Divyavadan and Milindapanho
- ⇒ Jain texts: Kalpasutra
- ⇒ Vishnu Purana
- ⇒ Patanjali's Mahabhashya
- ⇒ Sangam literature: Ahnarur and Paranar

- ⇒ Kshemendra's great story
- ⇒ Somdev's Kathasaritsagar
- ⇒ Ashoka's inscriptions
- ⇒ Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman
- ⇒ Sohgaura article inscriptions of Chandragupta Maurya
- ⇒ Mahasthan Articles
- ⇒ Kautilya's Arthashastra

Kautilya's Arthashastra

- ⇒ Kautilya's Arthashastra is the most important detail among the literary sources to know the history of the Mauryas.
- ⇒ Arthashastra is the first authentic book written on politics and public administration.
- ⇒ There are total 15 chapters and 6000 verses in Arthashastra.
- ⇒ Dr. Sham Shastri first discovered it from the Mysore Museum in 1905 and then from 1906-1909 he translated it into English as 'Indian Antiquary' and published it in 'Mysore Review'.
- ⇒ Its style is didactic and advisory.
- ⇒ Kautilya is also called the Machiavelli of India.

Megasthenes' indica

- ⇒ Megasthenes was the ambassador of Seleucus, who served in the court of Chandragupta Maurya from 304 BC to 299 BC. Information about the administration of Chandragupta Maurya is obtained from his book Indica.
- ⇒ This text is not available in its original form, yet its quotes are found in the texts of many Greek writers Arion, Strabo, Plutarch, Pliny, Justin and Diodorus.
- ⇒ Dr. Swan Weg first collected and published all these quotations in 1846.
- ⇒ In 1891 it was translated into English by Mr. Macrindle.

⇒ **Kshatriya:** Buddhist and Jain texts refer to the Maurya Kshatriya lineage. Apart from this, the figure of peacock is engraved under the pillar of Lauria Nandan Garh, which confirms this opinion.

- ⇒ **Parsi:** Spooner's view
- ⇒ **Accepted opinion :** Most historians have considered Chandragupta Maurya as Kshatriya.
- ⇒ In the Mudrarakshasa, Chandragupta Maurya is described as the son of Dhanananda, and he is called Brishal and Kulhin.

⇒ The first inscriptional evidence of the name Chandragupta is the Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman.

Maurya Dynasty (322 BC – 184 BC)

- ⇒ **Establishment:-**

Chandragupta Maurya

- ⇒ **Capital : -** Pataliputra
- ⇒ **Last Ruler:** Brihadratha
- ⇒ **Emblem:** Peacock

Chandragupta Maurya (322 BC to 298 BC):-

- ⇒ **Who were the Mauryas?**

⇒ **Shudra:** According to the Brahmanical texts , Mudrarakshasas

Other names of Chandragupta Maurya:-

1. **Sandrakotes:** Megasthenes, Strabo, Arion and Justin called Chandragupta Maurya as Sandrakotes.

2. **Androcoptus:** It was used by Appianus and Plutarch.

3. **Sandrocoptes:** This name has been used by Niarcus.

⇒ In 1793 AD, Sir William Jones told the Royal Asiatic Society that these

three names belong to Chandragupta Maurya.

Titles of Chandragupta Maurya :-

- ⇒ Patliputrapak
- ⇒ Founder of the First Indian Empire
- ⇒ First historical emperor of India
- ⇒ Liberator of India/First Hero of Indian Freedom Struggle: Because of freeing the country from Macedonian slavery.

Early Life of Chandragupta Maurya:-

- ⇒ Chanakya's first meeting with Chandragupta Maurya was in the forests of Vindhya, at that time Chandragupta was playing the game 'Rajkeelam'.
- ⇒ Chanakya had bought Chandragupta for 1000 Karshapan and sent him to Taxila for his education.

Political achievements of Chandragupta Maurya:-

- ⇒ **Attack on Magadha:-** Chandragupta Maurya first attacked Magadha but was defeated.

⇒ **North-West Frontier Victory:-**

After being defeated , Chandragupta Maurya invaded the north-western kingdoms of Magadha and conquered Punjab and Sindh.

⇒ **Victory over Magadha: -**

Chandragupta Maurya, with the help of a king named Parvataka, defeated the commander of Magadha, Bhaddasal, and after this victory over Magadha, in 322 BC Chandragupta Maurya became the emperor of India.

⇒ **War with Seleucus:-** Alexander's

general Seleucus became the king of Babylon and conquered Bactria, Seleucus moved towards India with the desire to conquer India and crossed the Indus river, where he faced Chandragupta Maurya , in which Seleucus was defeated. In 303 BC, a treaty was signed between Seleucus Nicator and Chandragupta Maurya, 'This is the first international treaty in the history of India'.

Terms of the treaty:-

- ⇒ Seleucus married his daughter 'Helena' to Chandragupta Maurya.
- ⇒ Chandragupta Maurya received 4 provinces: - Aria (Herat), Arakosia (Kandahar), Jedrosia (Makran Coast), and Peripenishdai (Kabul) in dowry.
- ⇒ Chandragupta gave 500 elephants to Seleucus.
- ⇒ Seleucus Nicator had Megasthenes as his ambassador in the court of Chandragupta Maurya.
- ⇒ All India Victory:- According to Plutarch, Chandragupta Maurya trampled the whole of India with an army of 6 lakhs. In the Mahavansh, Chandragupta Maurya is said to be the ruler of Sakal Jambudipa. According to Mudrarakshas, the empire of Chandragupta was till the four sea. Chandragupta's authority over Saurashtra is confirmed by the Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman. Chandragupta's authority over South India is confirmed by the Sangam period text Ahanur.

⇒ The boundaries of Chandragupta's empire: -

From the Hindukush mountain in the west to Bengal in the east. From Kashmir in the north to Mysore (Karnataka) in the south, Chandragupta Maurya was the first emperor to conquer South India.

⇒ Chandragupta was a pro-people ruler, it is known from its Mahasthan inscription and Sohgaura inscription that he was the first ruler, who established Annagar (rationing system) to deal with the famine.

Last Time of Chandragupta Maurya :-

⇒ Chandragupta Maurya accepted Jainism in the last years of his life. According to the Jain text Rajabali Katha, Chandragupta Maurya renounced the throne for his son Singhasena (Bindusar) and came to Mysore with his guru Bhadrabahu. Here at Shravanabelagola in Mysore, Chandragupta Maurya gave up his life by the method of **Sallekhana**.

Bindusar (298 BC to 273 BC) :-

⇒ Introduction:- He was the son of Chandragupta Maurya and Durdhara.

- ⇒ **Other names:** - He has many names-
- ⇒ **Simhasen:** In the Kannada Jain text Raja Bali Katha
- ⇒ **Amitraghata:** In the Mahabhashya of Patanjali
- ⇒ **Bhadrasara:** In Vayu Purana
- ⇒ **Barisara:** In the Puranas
- ⇒ **Amitrochetes / Amitrocades:** By the Greeks
- ⇒ The name of Bindusara is found in an inscription at Sanchi.

Key Facts:-

- ⇒ First 'Chanakya' was the Prime Minister of Bindusara, after that 'Khaltak' became the Prime Minister.
- ⇒ People revolted in Taxila, the governor of that place was Susim who could not suppress the rebellion, so Bindusara sent Ujjain's governor Ashoka to Taxila to suppress the rebellion.
- ⇒ Ashoka also pacified the chaos prevailing in Khas and Nepal.
- ⇒ The ruler of Syria, Antio Kaush, appointed 'Damecus' as ambassador to Bindusara's court.

- ⇒ The Egyptian ruler Ptolemy II Philadelphus sent an ambassador named 'Dionysis' to Bindusara's court.
- ⇒ Bindusara wrote a letter to the ruler of Syria, Antioch I, demanding three things-
 1. grape wine
 2. dried figs
 3. a sophist
- ⇒ The ruler of Syria had sent grape wine and dried figs to Bindusara, leaving the philosopher.
- ⇒ In ancient times the largest council of ministers belonged to Bindusara.
- ⇒ Bindusara was a follower of Brahman religion as well as he was also a religion tolerant.
- ⇒ In the court of Bindusara, there lived a ajivika Pingalavatsa.

Emperor Ashoka (273 BC to 236 BC)

- ⇒ Ashoka was the son of Bindusara and Subhadrangi. Other names of Subhadrangi are Dhamma, Dharma, Pasadika and Janpad Kalyani.

Name of Ashoka:-

- ⇒ **Ashokavardhana:** In Vishnu Purana

- ⇒ **Buddha Shakya:** In the Maski inscription
- ⇒ **Magadhadhiraja:** In the Bhrabu inscription
- ⇒ **Devanampiya Priyadarsi :** In Rummimdei and Girnar inscription.
- ⇒ **Ashoka:** In Maski, Gurjara, Nettur and Udegolan inscriptions
- ⇒ **Priyadarshi:** In Bhabru inscription, Kandahar inscription
- ⇒ **Devana Priya :** In the 12th and 13th inscriptions
- ⇒ **Dharmashok:** In Sarnath inscription by Gahadwal Rani Kumaradevi.
- ⇒ **Rasileus:** In Greek inscriptions

Wives of Ashoka:-

- ⇒ **Mahadevi:** First wife of Ashoka, mother of Mahendra and Sanghamitra
- ⇒ **Karuwaki:** Tevar's mother, the name of Karuwaki is found in the Prayag pillar inscription of Ashoka.
- ⇒ **Tishirakshita:** Due to this the Bodhi tree was damaged.
- ⇒ **Asandhimitra**
- ⇒ **Padmavati:** Kunal's mother

Ashoka's brother:-

- ⇒ In Divyadan, two brothers of Ashoka, Susim and Vigtashoka (Tishya) are mentioned.
- ⇒ In Buddhist texts, 101 sons of Bindusara (100 brothers of Ashoka) are mentioned.
- ⇒ The struggle for power took place between Ashoka and Susim. According to Buddhist texts Susim was the eldest son of Bindusara.

Daughters of Ashoka:-

- ⇒ The names of two daughters of Ashoka - Sanghamitra and Charumati are found, Charumati was with Ashoka at the time of Rummimdei's journey.

Ashoka's son :-

- ⇒ **Kunal and Mahendra:** The names of these two are found in Buddhist texts.
- ⇒ **Jalok:** His name is found in Rajatarangini.
- ⇒ **Teevar:** His name is mentioned in the Prayag pillar inscription along with its mother Karuwaki.

Ashoka's coronation:-

- ⇒ Ashoka was the governor of Avanti (Ujjain) at the time of Bindusara.

- ⇒ After the death of Bindusara. In 273 BC Ashoka sat on the throne with the help of Radhagupta.
- ⇒ Ashoka struggled with Susim for 4 years to get power.
- ⇒ Ashoka was duly coronated in 269 BC, 4 years after he ascended the throne.
- ⇒ According to Buddhist texts, Ashoka ascended the throne by killing 99 brothers born to his parents. (This does not appear to be true because Ashoka has mentioned his surviving brothers and family in his fifth inscription.)

War of Kalinga (261 BC):-

- ⇒ This war took place in the 13th year of Ashoka's accession and the 9th year of his coronation (8 years after the coronation).
- ⇒ After becoming the ruler, Ashoka had fought only one war (the Kalinga war). This war was the first and last.
- ⇒ Kalinga became independent after the fall of Nanda dynasty, it was necessary to win Kalinga from the point of view of security. In the opinion of Romila Thapar 'Ashoka's eyes were on prosperous business'.
- ⇒ The mention of the Kalinga war is found in Ashoka's 13th inscription

(Shahbazgarhi Rajagya).

- ⇒ The horrific massacre in the Kalinga war and the suffering of the people of the conquered country shook Ashoka.
- ⇒ After this war, Ashoka abandoned the policy of war.

Conversion of Ashoka:-

- ⇒ Ashoka was initially a follower of Brahmin religion. According to Kalhana's Rajatarangini, he was a worshiper of Shaivism. He became a Buddhist after the Kalinga war.
- ⇒ Ashoka was influenced by Buddhism after listening to the discourses of his brother Susim's son Nigrotha, later adopted Buddhism under the influence of Mogliputttis.
- ⇒ Upagupta had ordained Buddhism to Ashoka.

Ashoka's Dhamma:-

- ⇒ Ashoka is famous in history not because of his victories but because of his Dhamma.
- ⇒ Ashoka, in his second pillar inscription, has given the meaning of

- dharma – little sin, great welfare, kindness, charity, truthfulness, purity, mildness, virtuousness and chastity.
- ⇒ Ashoka in his third pillar inscription has mentioned 5 asinavas (sin) – savagery, cruelty, anger, pride and jealousy, these are obstacles in the path of Dhamma.
- ⇒ Ashoka in his 12th inscription have given emphasis on the essence of Dhamma.
- ⇒ According to the Dhauli inscription, the ideal of the Dhamma was 'king has to be like the father'. According to the 12th inscription, the goal of Dhamma was the essence of growth in all sects.
- ⇒ Brahmagiri, Siddhapur and Jatingrameshwari minor inscriptions give a summary of the Dhamma.

Opinion of different scholars on Dhamma:-

- ⇒ **Fleet Sir:** They have considered Dhamma as a state religion.
- ⇒ **Radhakumud Mukherjee:** Describe Dhamma as common property of all religions

- ⇒ **MacPhail:** Hinduism Influenced by Buddhism
- ⇒ **Romila Thapar:** Taking care of administrative interests, a personal invention done by Ashoka
- ⇒ **Neelkanth Shastri:** Code of Ethical Behavior
- ⇒ **Dr. Bhandarkar:** Worshiper of Buddhism

Propagation of Dhamma:-

Ashoka had sent religious preachers to many countries for the promotion of Dhamma, which are as follows-

preacher of dhamma	Country
Mahendra and Sanghamitra	Sri Lanka
Mejjantik	Kashmir and Gandhar
Maharakshit	Greece
Mahadharmarakshita	Maharashtra
Mahadev	Mahishamandal (Mysore)
Rakshit	Banvasi (Karnataka)
Dharmarakshit	Aprantaka
Majjhima	Himalayan country

Son and Uttara	Golden Land
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- ⇒ Mahendra was ordained into Buddhism by Mogaliputtatis.
- ⇒ Mahendra had ordained King Tissa of Sri Lanka into Buddhism, Tissa assumed the title of Devanampiya.
- ⇒ Tissa sent a delegation led by his nephew Arita to Ashoka.

Ashoka's inscriptions

- ⇒ Ashoka's inscriptions were first discovered in 1750 AD by T. Fanthaler, he first discovered the Delhi-Meerut inscription.
- ⇒ Ashoka's inscriptions were deciphered in 1837 by James Prisep, an officer of the Calcutta Mint and Secretary of the Asiatic Society. He first deciphered the Delhi-Topra inscription.
- ⇒ According to Shams-e-Siraj Afiq, Firoz Tughlaq first tried unsuccessfully to get the inscriptions deciphered by the Brahmins of Delhi.
- ⇒ The name of the only author 'Chapad' is found in the inscriptions of Ashoka.
- ⇒ The greatest number of Ashoka's inscriptions have been found in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

⇒ Ashoka's inscriptions is in Prakrit which is written in four scripts – Brahmi, Kharoshthi, Aramaic and Greek.

⇒ Prakrit language and only Brahmi script have been used in Ashoka's pillar inscriptions and cave inscriptions.

⇒ D R Bhandarkar tried to write the history of Ashoka only on the basis of inscriptions.

Ashoka's inscriptions

Ashoka's inscriptions are divided into 3 types of articles-

1. **Inscription**
2. **Pillar inscription**
3. **Cave Inscription**

1. Inscription:-

It is divided into two: major inscriptions and minor inscriptions.

This is a group of 14 different articles which have been found from 8 different places-

⇒ **First inscription:** Prohibition of killing animals

- ⇒ **Second inscription:** Medical arrangements for both human and animal, description of Chola, Chera, Pandya, Satiput and Tamraparni.
- ⇒ **Third inscription:** Mention of Yukta, Rajuk and regional officers
- ⇒ **Fourth inscription:** Mention of increase in religion dicipline due to Dharmanushan due to Dhamma policy.
- ⇒ **Fifth inscription:** Mention of the appointment of Dhammadhamtras
- ⇒ **Sixth inscription:** Order to give immediate information to the respondents about the subjects
- ⇒ **Seventh Inscription:** Message of goodwill towards the followers of all sects
- ⇒ **Eighth Edict:** Ashoka's Dhamma Yatras
- ⇒ **Ninth inscription:** Dhamma welfare has been declared the best.
- ⇒ **Tenth inscription:** Emphasis on following Dhamma instead of fame and name
- ⇒ **Eleventh inscription:** Dhamma charity was declared the best.
- ⇒ **Twelfth Inscription:** Shows Ashoka's religious tolerance. Mention of the appointment of women chiefs and Braj Bhumiks
- ⇒ **Thirteenth Inscription:** Description of the Kalinga War, Threats to the Atavik Tribes, Ashoka also states that his Dhamma has been conquered by the five Yavana kings and the five southern kingdoms of the Cholas, Pandyas, Satiyaputa, Keralaputra, and Tamraparni.
- ⇒ **Fourteenth inscription:** The things written in his inscriptions have been mentioned and the possibility of getting them written even further has been expressed.
- ⇒ In the Dhauli and Jaugark inscriptions, there is no mention of 11, 12 and 13 serial numbers, instead there are two separate inscriptions-
 - First separate inscription:**
 - In this Ashoka says that all human beings are my children.
 - Second separate inscription:-**
 - In this Ashoka says that all human beings are my subjects, in this Ashoka tells the unconquered castes of the frontier regions not to be afraid of the emperor and have faith in him.

⇒ 8 places from where these 14 long inscriptions have been found.

large inscription	location	explorer
Girinar inscription	Junagadh (Gujarat)	Colonel tod
Shahbazgarhi	Peshawar (Pakistan)	General court
Mansehra inscription	Hazara (Pakistan)	Cunningham
Sopara inscription	Thane (Maharashtra)	
Erragudi inscription	Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh)	Anu Ghosh
Kalsi inscription	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Forest
Jogad Inscription	Ganjam (Odisha)	Walter Elliot
Dhauli inscription	Puri (Odisha)	Keto

B. Short inscription:-



short inscription	location	Specific
Bhrabu/Bairat	Jaipur, (Rajasthan)	Ashoka is referred as Priyadarshi. Mention of the three jewels of Buddhism – Buddha, Dhamma, and Sangha. It contains a list of 7 Buddhist books.
Maski	Raichur (Karnataka)	Ashoka's name is found. The name Ashoka was first deciphered in this inscription. In this inscription, Ashoka has called himself 'Buddha Shakya'. It was discovered by Weiden.
Brahmagiri	Chittaldurga (Mysore)	
Sidhpur	Karnataka	
Erragudi	Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	The writing style of this inscription is different from other inscriptions - from left to right and from right to left (Boustrophedon).
Govimath	Mysore	
Ahraura	Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh)	
Saromaro	Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh)	
Nettur	Mysore	Ashoka's name is found
Pagudaria	Sehore (Madhya Pradesh)	
Sannati	Gulbarga, Karnataka	
Udegolan	Bellary, Karnataka	
Rajalmundagiri	Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	
Gurjara	In Datia district of Madhya Pradesh	The name Ashoka is also found in this.

2. Pillar inscription:-

- ⇒ Mainly Dhamma and administrative matters are mentioned.
- ⇒ These are also divided into two parts, the Major Pillar and the minor Pillar inscription.

by Jahangir during the reign of Akbar.

Seven inscriptions are written on these seven major pillars, which are as follows-

1. First Pillar Inscription: - Ashoka says that in this Dhamma article, I got it written 26 years after the coronation, in this Ashoka says that nurture and rule the people according to religion.

2. Second Pillar Inscription:- In this Ashok asked himself a question 'kiyan chu dhamme' (what is the Dhamma?) then answered it himself 'Apas nave bahukyane, daya, dane, sache, soche, madhave, sadhve, cha. It means, to abstain from sin, to do exceedingly good, mercy, charity, truth, holiness, gentleness and sainthood is the Dhamma.

3. Third Pillar Inscription:- In this Ashoka has told five types of sins.

4. Fourth Pillar Inscription:- It describes the functions of the rajukas, Ashoka also said in it that those who were sentenced to death should be given three days' time.

Pillar inscription	locations
Delhi-Meerut Pillar	Was earlier in Meerut brought to Delhi by Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Delhi-Topra column article	This is the last inscription of Ashoka, earlier it was in Topra village of Ambala (Haryana), later brought to Delhi by Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
Lauria - Arraj Pillar inscription	in Champaran district of Bihar
Rampurwa Pillar inscription	in Champaran district of Bihar
Lauria Nandangarh	in Champaran district of Bihar
Prayag pillar inscription	It was first in Kaushambi and later brought to Allahabad

5. Fifth Pillar inscription : - It is described in this that Ashoka had prohibited animal-slaughter in the 26th year of his coronation.

6. Sixth Pillar Inscription: - Ashoka says in this that I examine the interest and happiness of the public, and respect all sects.

7. Seventh Pillar Inscription:- This inscription is found only in Delhi-Topra Pillar inscription, in which Ashoka's public welfare works are described.

B. Minor Piilar Inscriptions:



Ashoka's royal declarations are engraved on the minor pillars , that is why they are called "ROYAL STONE LETTER"
Also called.

Minor pillar inscriptions	Specific	explorer
Sanchi minor pillar	Located in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh	
Sarnath minor Pillar inscription	Located in Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh	Earlstine
Kaushambi pillar inscription	Situated near Allahabad, there is a mention of a donation by Ashoka's queen Karuvaki. It also mentions the name of Teevar, the son of Ashoka. <u>This pillar inscription is also called Queen's inscription.</u>	Bert
Rummindei pillar inscription	It is located in Lumbani in the Terai region of Nepal. Information about the Mauryan tax system. That is why <u>it is also called economic inscription.</u> In this, Ashoka had said that the eighth part of the produce would be taken from Lumbani, being the birth place of Buddha. In this article Buddha is called God.	Furer
Nigali Sagar	It is located in the Terai of Nepal. It is known from this inscription that Ashoka accepted the ancestral birth of Buddha.	Furer
Barabar and nagarjuni		Herrington
Three inscriptions of Mysore		Ryce
Roopnath pillar inscription	It is located in Katni district of Madhya Pradesh. For Notes	Colonel Ellis



For Notes

3. Cave Inscription:-

- ⇒ Ashoka's inscriptions have been found in Barabar and Nagarjuni hills.
- ⇒ The language of all the inscriptions is Prakrit and the script is Brahmi.
- ⇒ Ashoka and Dasharatha donated a total of 7 caves to the Ajivakas.

Barabar Caves:-

- ⇒ Barabar cave is located in Jehanabad district near Gaya district of Bihar.
- ⇒ The earliest examples of rock-cut architecture are the Barabar Caves.
- ⇒ 4 caves were built in Barabar, out of which 3 were built by Ashoka and 1 cave was built by Dasharatha. These 4 caves are as follows-

(1) Sudama's Cave:- This is the oldest. It was built by Ashoka in the 12th year of his coronation.

(2) Vishwa Jhuti Cave:- It was built by Ashoka in the 12th year of his coronation.

(3) Karna Chaupar Cave :- It was built by Ashoka in the 19th year of his coronation.

(4) Lomsha Rishi Cave :- This cave is situated on both Barabar and

Nagarjuni hills, and is presently located in Jehanabad district of Bihar state.

Caves of Nagarjuni Hill:-

- ⇒ There are 3 caves located on Nagarjuni hill. These three caves were built by Dasharatha, the names of these caves are – **Gopika Cave, Bahiyak Cave, and Vadthika Cave.**

Other inscriptions of the Mauryan period

1. Mahasthan Records:- Records related to the famine obtained from Bogra district of West Bengal .

2. Sohgaura Copperinscriptions:- Situated in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh, there is also a mention of distribution and safe keeping of food grains in the time of famine.

3. Lampak inscription:- This inscription has been received from Kabul and is written in Syrian language.

4. Buner inscription: - Found near Peshawar, this is the only inscription of Brahmi script found in the north-west.

5. Bahapur inscription: - Small inscription found from New Delhi.

Mauryan rulers after Ashoka

The order of Mauryan rulers after Ashoka is not clear.

- ⇒ According to the Matsya Purana, Dasharatha, grandson of Ashoka was the successor of Ashoka.
- ⇒ According to Vishnu Purana, Suyashas ascended the throne after Ashoka, followed by Dasharatha.
- ⇒ According to Divyavadan, after Ashoka, Kunal became the ruler.
- ⇒ **Kunal:-** He was blind, his name literally means, one with beautiful eyes. His title was Dharmavivardhan.
- ⇒ **Samprati:-** He was a believer of Jainism.
- ⇒ **Jaloka:-** Jaloka was a Shaivite believer, and hated Buddhists, Kalhan describes it as the successor of Ashoka in Kashmir.
- ⇒ **Dasaratha:-** Like Ashoka, his title was Devanampriya, and he was a supporter of Ajivak faith.
- ⇒ **Brihadratha:** - The last Mauryan ruler, he was killed by his general, Pushya Mitra Shunga. Shunga established the Sunga dynasty.

Mauryan Administration

Mauryan Administration:-

Center (Highest Officer: King)

→ Province (Highest Officer: Governor / Kumar / Aryaputra)

→ Mandal (Highest Officer: Pradeshik/ Mahamatya / Pradeshta)

→ Vishaya/Aahar (District { Officer- Vishayapati})

→ Local (group of 800 villages)

→ Dronmukh (group of 400 villages)

→ Kharvatik (group of 200 grams)

→ Sangrahan (group of 10 villages) {Officer - Gopa}

→ Village { head-rural }

Central Administration:-

- ⇒ The Mauryan administration was the first centralized administration system in India.
- ⇒ The central point of administration was the king, he was the head of the executive, the legislature and the judiciary.

- ⇒ The king had a council of ministers, the members of the council of ministers were elected from among the Amatyas after a test of merit.
- ⇒ Megasthenes tells that in the Mauryan Empire, bodyguards were appointed for the protection of the kings.

The king's cabinet had two components-

1. Minister:- There were 4-5 members in this. It was similar to the present cabinet. Under this, there were princes, prime ministers, commanders, priests, and sannidhata. Its function was to give advice on important matters.

2. Council of Ministers:- It was bigger in size than the minister. All the ministers were under it. Those who were successful in the test of the Amatya Uphadha test used to become ministers there.

Tirtha Mahamatra :- These were high level employees/officers, they were also called Mahamatras. The departments of administration were also called tirthas. In Kautilya's

Arthashastra, 18 tirthas are mentioned-

Following are the 18 pilgrimages-

tirtha/officer	Jurisdiction
prime minister and priest	The priests were the chief officers.
Prince	king's successor
general	minister of war
Sannidhata	state treasury
collector	head of revenue department
Vyavaharik	civil court judge
Pradeshta	criminal court judge
head of minister	Chairman of Minister Rishad
magistrate/dandpal	Who collects things for army
Durgapal	country fortification manager
Nagrak	city chief
atwick	head of forest department
karmantik	chief inspector of industries
Nayak	commander/leader of the army
dauwarik	keeper of palaces
Antvarshik	head of the emperor's bodyguard
Antpal	front guard
Prashasta	official who keeps

	official papers and records state orders
--	--

President/Adhyaksha:- There is a mention of 26 presidents in Arthashastra which are as follows-

President	Department
panyadhyaksha	head of commerce
head guard/ suradhyaksha	head of excise department
Sunadhyaksha	slaughterhouse president
head of the court/ganikaadhyaksha	head of courts
Sitadhyaksha	head of state agriculture department
Akaraadhyaksha	head of mines
Kosthagaraadhaksha	cellar
Kupyaadhyaksha	head of forests
Ayudhagaraadhyaksha	head of armament
Shuklaadhyaksha	head of business tax collectors
lohaadhyaksha	head of metallurgical department
Lakshanaadhyaksha	Printing press officer, chief

	issuing officer
goadhyaksha	head of livestock department
Vivitaadhyaksha	head of pastures
Mudraadhyaksha	Head of Passport Department
Navaadhyaksha	shipping head
Pattanaadhyaksha	port chief
Sansthaadhyaksha	head of trade routes
Devtaadhyaksha	head of religious institutions
Pautawaadhyaksha	head of scale
manaadhyaksha	Officer that controls the means related to distance and time
Ashwaadhyaksha	head of horses
Hastyaadhyaksha	head of elephants
Suvarnaadhyaksha	gold head
Akshpatalaadhyaksha	accountant general

Provincial Administration:-

⇒ **province:-** The center was divided into provinces. During the time of

Ashoka, the Maurya Empire was divided into five major provinces. These provinces were as follows-

Province	Capital
Uttarapath	Takshshila
Dakshinapath	Suvarnagiri
Avantirashtra	Ujjaini
Prashi / Prachi	Patliputra
Kalinga	Tosli

- ⇒ The provinces were called chakras.
The Viceroy of the provinces was a Kumar Aryaputra of the dynasty. Kumar was posted at Taxila, Tosali and Ujjaini at the time of Ashoka.
- ⇒ Kamboj, Bhoj, Patnik, Atavik and the state of Saurashtra were semi-independent states.
- ⇒ Ashoka made two administrative centers in Kalinga -
- ⇒ The capital of North Kalinga was Tosli and the capital of South Kalinga was Samapa.
- ⇒ During the Maurya period, the provinces were divided into mandals, and the mandals were divided into districts, these districts were called aharas / vishayas.

⇒ **Divisional Administration** : - The provinces were divided into divisions, its highest administrative officer was the pradeshik/pradesh or Mahamatya, these officers were responsible to the collector .

⇒ **District Administration:-** The district was called aahar or vishaya, The administrative officer of this district was Visippati / Aharapati.

⇒ **Intermediate level:-** There was also an intermediate level between the district and the village, at this intermediate level two officers were appointed as sthanik and gopa. While sthanik collected tax , the gopa's role was like that of a modern accountant.

⇒ Below the district was sthaniya (group of 800 villages), below it was Dronmukh , and below Dronmukh was Kharvatik (group of 200 villages), and below Kharvatik was Sangrahan (a group of 10 villages.) Below sangrahan was gram.

⇒ **Village Administration :-** The lowest unit of Mauryan administration was gram, its

administrator was Gramani. He was an unpaid officer.

Major officers of Mauryan period :-

Officer	Department
Pulisani	Public Relations Officer
paticivedic	informing the emperor about the subjects
antmahamatra	Religious preacher for uncultured castes
Satraadhyaksha	Officer of the department related to Antapur and women
brajbhoomik	animal caretaker
Rajjuk	The chief officer of the district, the land revenue officer, later was also given a judicial officer.
Nagar vyavharik	city judge
amatya	a group of qualified officers
Pradeshta	head of the mandal
Nagrak	city chief
Rupdarshak	coin checker
gopa	Sangrahan (10 village group) officer, recorder of land revenue

Sthanik	land revenue collector
Dhamma Mahamatra	preacher of dhamma among the masses
Yukta	revenue under rajjuk
Mahamatyasarpa	chief of detectives
<u>agranomoi</u>	Chief officer of district and road construction
<u>astinomoi</u>	head of city administration

Municipal Administration:-

- ⇒ The Indica of Megasthenes gives information about the city administration of Pataliputra. The head of the city administration was the nagrak, Megasthenes called it ashtinomoi.
- ⇒ According to Megasthenes, the administration of the city was run by six committees. Each committee had 5 members.

Committee	Work
craft committee	Construction of roads and buildings, City cleaning
foreign committee	lodging, medicine etc. for foreigners
population committee	preparation of birth and death register

industry trade committee	Control of industry and trade, fixation of prices of goods
commodity inspection committee	ban on adulterated goods
tax inspectorate committee	Keeping details of taxes received from the department and preventing evasion of taxes

Administration of Justice :-

- ⇒ The largest court was the king's court and the smallest court was the Gram Nyayalaya.
- ⇒ **Dharmasthiya:-** It was a civil court, its chief was vyavharik.
- ⇒ **Kantakashodhana:-** This was the criminal court, its chief was pradeshta.
- ⇒ **Chief Justice** of the district was Rajjuk, who was like the District Judge at present.

Intelligence System

- ⇒ Its first detailed description is found in Arthashastra.

- ⇒ Both men and women were spies, courtesans also used to work as spies.
- ⇒ There were two types of detectives.

1. Institution:- These were permanent, they also had five parts-

- (1) Kapatik :- Detective living in the guise of a student
- (2) Vaidehak: - Detective living in the guise of a merchant
- (3) Udhashit:- Detective living in the disguise of a sanyasi
- (4) Tapas:- The occultists living in the guise of ascetics
- (5) Grihapati:- Detective living in the guise of a farmer

2. Communication:- There used to be traveling spies, it has four parts-

- (1) Parivrajika:- Detectives living in the guise of nuns, mainly prostitutes were employed in this.
- (2) Rashad :- Detective of cruel instincts
- (3) Satri:- Specially trained detectives, who did not have any family.
- (4) Tekshna:- Brave Detective

Mauryan tax system

name of tax	tax purpose
Pranay tax	emergency tax
Vishti tax	forced labor tax
Hiranya	cash tax
Rajju tax	Tax to be charged at the time of measurement of land
Vivit	pasture tax
Udayak Bhaag	state irrigation tax
Praveshya tax	import tax
Nishkramya tax	export tax
vartani tax	road tax
Parhinak tax	Fine for grazing animals in state land
parshva tax	tax to be levied on excess profit of trader
Tardaye tax	bridge crossing tax

State controlled industries:-

- ⇒ wine industry
- ⇒ salt industry
- ⇒ mine industry
- ⇒ arms industry
- ⇒ shipping industry

Mauryan coins

- ⇒ **Nishk (Golden):-** Gold coin (not a single Mauryan gold coin has been received so far)
- ⇒ **Pana / Dharan / Karshapan / Rooprupa / Shataman :-** Silver coin.
- ⇒ Pana was the main coin and state coin of Mauryan period.
- ⇒ **Mashak, Kakani:-** These were copper coins.
- ⇒ **Drona:-** A scale of grain measurement.
- ⇒ **Nivartan:** Scale of land measurement

Transport mode

- ⇒ Roads and ports were the main means of transport.

There were four major road routes-

1. Uttarapath:- It used to go from Purushpur to Tamralipti, it was constructed by Chandragupta Maurya, during Sher Shah this road was called Sadak-e-Azam, and at the time of Auckland this road was called GT Road.

2. Dakshinapath:- This road used to go from Shravasti to Pratishthan.

3. The third road connects Mathura to Bhrigukach.
4. The fourth road used to connect Champa with Kaushambi.

Mauryan port

- ⇒ During the Mauryan period, trade and commerce flourished with Babylon in the far west; Arian also says that Indian merchants wore white leather shoes, and came to Greek markets to sell pearls.
- ⇒ West Coast Ports :
Bharuch/Bhrigukacha and Sopara
- ⇒ East Coast Port - Tamralipti or Tamluk

Mauryan Indian Society

Indica of Megasthenes:- Megasthenes was the ambassador of Seleucus Nicator who was appointed in the court of Chandragupta Maurya. The original copy of Megasthenes' book Indica is not available but its quotations are obtained from descriptions of foreign authors such as Arion, Plutarch, Pliny and Justin etc.

According to Megasthenes, Mauryan Indian society-

- ⇒ people were prosperous , there was no theft, there were no locks in the houses.
- ⇒ Crime was less, courts were less used
- ⇒ Indians did not take interest.
- ⇒ Sati system was not prevalent
- ⇒ Caste was the basis of society. Following the caste system was mandatory. Megasthenes had told 7 castes of Indian society - philosopher, craftsman, farmer, shepherd (Ahir/Gawale), warrior (soldiers), inspector and amatya (associate).
- ⇒ Slavery was not prevalent. (While Kautilya mentions 9 types of slaves)

Economy of India according to Megasthenes' Indica

- ⇒ farmers were wealthy, there was no famine (whereas other sources describe famine during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya), agriculture was the main occupation.
- ⇒ The ancestral business was prevalent.
- ⇒ According to Megasthenes, the king used to take part of the produce in the form of land revenue (according to Kautilya 1/6 was the land revenue).
- ⇒ Megasthenes mentions gold-digging ants.

- ⇒ Indian horse and a special type of one-horned horse have been mentioned. His name was Cartzen.
- ⇒ He talks of a river from which gold came out.

Status of Religion in India according to Indica:-

- ⇒ Brahmanism was the predominant religion. People believed in reincarnation.
- ⇒ Heracles (Sri Krishna) and Dionysus (Shiva) were worshipped.

Political condition of India according to Indica:

- ⇒ king was very powerful, the bodyguard of the king was women.
- ⇒ Crimes were less. The punishments were harsh.
- ⇒ There was a provision for the death penalty for damage to state property.
- ⇒ The king was fair and the kingdom was peaceful.

Society according to Kautilya's Arthashastra :-

- ⇒ This is the most important text of Mauryan history. It was composed in Sanskrit language, it is a book written on politics and public administration. Its writing was Shelly Mahabharata style.
- ⇒ Kautilya has mentioned many Varnashankar castes in the society. Kautilya has called all other Varnashankar castes except the Chandalas as Shudras. Kautilya has given the right of dialogue to the Shudras and called the Shudras as farmers.
- ⇒ According to Kautilya, slavery was prevalent in the society and there were nine types of slaves. Prostitution was considered a respected profession. Kautilya did not mention the practice of Sati in the society.
- ⇒ Rupajiva : Freelance prostitution woman
- ⇒ Samaranganiya: Female bodyguard appointed to protect Chandragupta
- ⇒ Kautilya called women Anishkasini and Asuryapashya.
- ⇒ Kautilya considers agriculture as the best industry and mentions three crops in a year, but Megasthenes mentions two crops in a year.

- ⇒ Kautilya has considered rice as the best crop and sugarcane as the worst crop.
- ⇒ The main industry of the Maurya period was cotton spinning and weaving.
- ⇒ The position of women in the Maurya period was better than in the Smriti period.

art

- ⇒ Mauryan art is divided into two parts

1. State Art



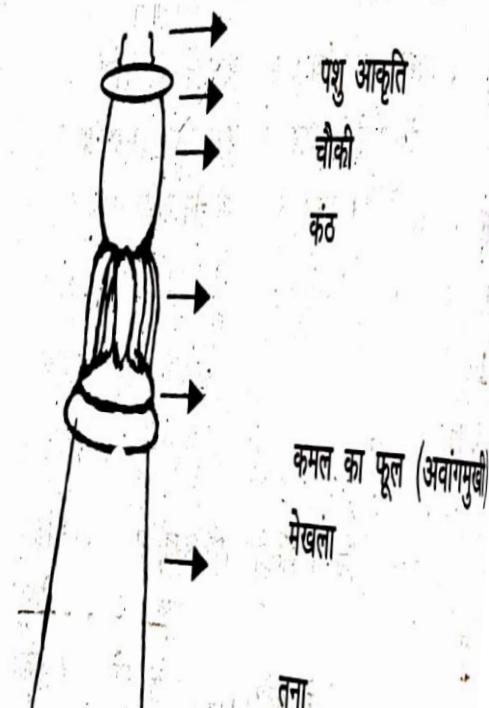
2. Folk Art

1. Raj Sabha:- Fahien had described the Mauryan's court as a god-built.

2. Column:-

- ⇒ The pillar is the best example of Mauryan architecture.
- ⇒ These are called Ashoka's pillar.
- ⇒ The number of pillars of Ashoka is said to be 30.
- ⇒ These pillars are made from red stones and sandstones brought from

स्तंभ का शीर्ष भाग



the hills of Mathura and Chunar.

- ⇒ According to many foreign scholars, the pillars of Ashoka are inspired by the Iranian pillars.
- ⇒ The Rummimdei Pillar is the smallest column inscription.
- ⇒ Lauria Nandan is the best preserved pillar article.
- ⇒ The pillar of Pataliputra (kumrahar) was called Jambudipa pillar by Fahien.
- ⇒ There are some columns in which nothing is written, these inscriptionless pillars are as follows-
 1. Sankisha Pillar (Elephant figure on top) :- Located in Farrukhabad district of Uttar Pradesh
 2. Rampurva Stambha (Ox figure on top)
 3. Basadh (Vaishali) Pillar
 4. Kosam (Kaushambi) Pillar

stupa

- ⇒ The stupas are symbolic of Buddha's Mahaparinirvana, although the first mention of a stupa is found in the Rigveda,
- ⇒ Stupas built by Ashoka:-
- ⇒ Buddhist texts consider Ashoka to be the builder of 84000 stupas, in which

some of the major stupas are as follows-

- 1. Sanchi Mahastupa:- It is located in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh, it was built by Ashoka in the 3rd century, later it was renovated by Agnimitra Shunga, it was discovered by British officer General Taylor in 1818.
- ⇒ 2. Stupas of Sarnath:- Sarnath has a series of major stupas, including Dhamekh Stupa and Moolgandha Kutir Vihar, Dharmarajik Stupa etc.,
- ⇒ Dhamek Stupa:- Its construction started during the time of Ashoka, it expanded in the Kushan period, while it was completely completed during the Gupta period.
- ⇒ Piprahwa Stupa is the oldest stupa.

Vihar

- ⇒ Ashoka had built Ashokaram Vihara, and Kukkataaram Vihar in Pataliputra, Ashoka had resolved to give 100 crores gold seal to Kukkataaram Vihar.

Temple/Town

- ⇒ Ashoka founded Srinagar on the banks of the river Vista, and it was here that he built the Ashokeshwara temple.
- ⇒ Ashoka had established a city called Lalitpatan in Nepal.

Pottery

The most prominent pottery of the Mauryan period is the Northern Black Palis Ware (Northern Black Police Ware/ NBPW).

Sculpture

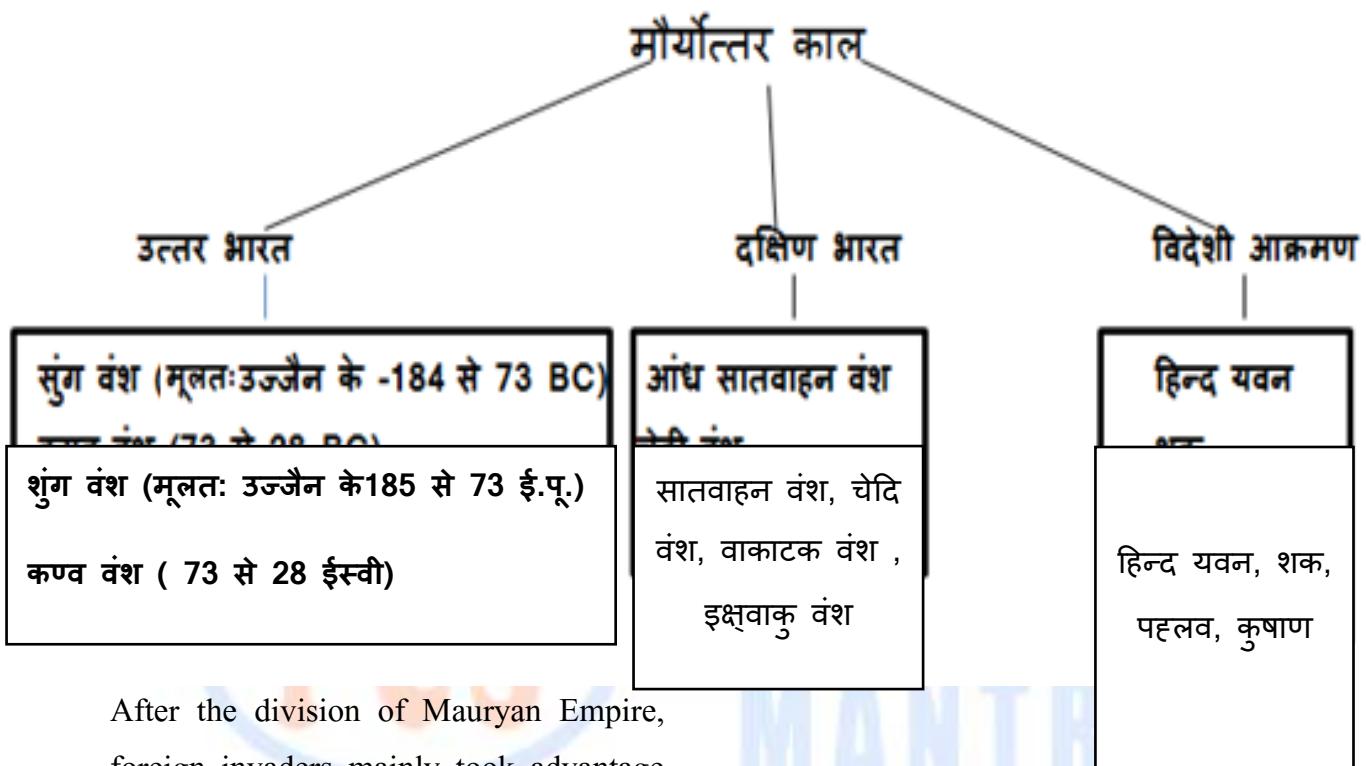
Stone Sculptures (Folk Art) :-

- ⇒ Parakham - This is the idol of Yaksha which is called Manibhadra, it has been obtained from Parakham of Mathura, Parakham is the Kashodhyaksha of Kubera.
- ⇒ Vidisha and Gwalior: - The idols of Yaksha-Yakshini have been obtained from here.
- ⇒ Didarganj Idols: The statue of Chamar grahini Yakshi has been discovered from Didarganj in Bihar.
- ⇒ Statue of Lohanipur :- Idols of two Jain Tirthankaras have been received from Lohanipur in Patna.

The main reasons for the decline of the Mauryas: -

- ⇒ financial weakness
- ⇒ centralization of administration
- ⇒ Access to new knowledge in remote areas
- ⇒ foreign invasion
- ⇒ ineligible successor
- ⇒ division of empire
- ⇒ The oppressive rule of the provincial amatay led to mass revolt

Post Mauryan Period



After the division of Mauryan Empire, foreign invaders mainly took advantage of the northern India and the local royal dynasties in the south.

⇒ After killing Brihadratha, the last ruler of the Maurya dynasty, Pushyamitra Shunga in 185 BC established the Sunga dynasty.

Shunga dynasty

- ⇒ The founder of Shunga dynasty was Pushyamitra Shunga.
- ⇒ **Capital:** Patliputra/Vidisha
- ⇒ Originally Shunga was a resident of Ujjain.

Historical sources of Shunga dynasty -

- ⇒ Ayodhya inscription of Dhanadev
- ⇒ Besnagar inscription of Heliodorus
- ⇒ Harsh Charit
- ⇒ Malivakagnimitram
- ⇒ Theravali of Merutung
- ⇒ Gargi Samhita
- ⇒ Manusmriti

Pushyamitra Shunga :-

For Notes

Time: 185-149 BC

- ⇒ The most important event of the reign of Pushya Mitra was the invasion of India by the Yavanas/Greeks.
- ⇒ Pushyamitra performed two Ashwamedha Yagyas to commemorate the victory over Yavana. This information comes from the Ayodhya inscription of Dhandev, the governor of Pushyamitra Shunga.
- ⇒ Pushyamitra Sunga's religious policy was that of tolerance, but Buddhist texts describe him as a fierce enemy of Buddhists, Buddhist texts mention that he tried unsuccessfully to destroy the Kukkutaram Monastery at Patiliputra three times, after that he reached Shakal and he announced, I will give 100 dinars to the one who gives me the head of a Buddhist monk', here we also have to keep in mind that if Pushyamitra Shunga was so intolerant then it would not have been possible to reconstruct Sanchi, Bharhut Stupa, and it was also not possible to double the size of the Sanchi Stupa during his time.
- ⇒ Patanjali was a priest of Pushyamitra Sunga, who composed the

Mahabhashya on Panini's Ashtadhyayi.

Agnimitra :-

- ⇒ Agnimitra became the ruler after Pushyamitra
- ⇒ According to Malvikagnitram of Kalidasa, the grandson of Pushyamitra Shunga (son of Agnimitra) Vasumitra defeated the Yavanas, it is worth mentioning that this Agnimitra Shunga is the hero of Kalidasa's Malvikagnimitra.

Bhagabhadra

- ⇒ He was the ninth ruler of this dynasty.
- ⇒ Heliodorus, the ambassador of Aetialkidus, the Greek ruler of Taxila, had come to the court of Bhagavadara in Vidish. Heliodorus, influenced by Bhagabhadra, accepted the Bhagavata religion, and built a Vishnu temple and Garuna Dhwaj pillar in Vidisha in memory of the Bhagavata religion.
- ⇒ **Last Shunga Ruler :-** The last ruler of Shunga dynasty was Devabhuti. He was murdered in 73 BC by his Amatya Vasudeva and he established the Kanya dynasty.

Bharhut Stupa

- ⇒ This stupa is situated near Satna

(Madhya Pradesh).
 ⇒ :- Alexander Cunningham
 ⇒ This stupa was originally built by Emperor Ashoka And it was reconstructed by Pushyamitra Shunga.

⇒ The Sanskrit language and the Brahmin system revived during the Shunga period. Manusmriti, the first memory book, was composed during this period.



Manusmriti

Creation of Manusmriti:-

⇒ It is believed to be created from 1000 BC to 2 BC. So, it is believed that this was completed in the Shunga period.
 ⇒ This book is basically a text on Hindu law, it is also called Manav Dharmashastra.
 ⇒ There were many English translations of Manusmriti, the most famous being "A Code of Zentoo Laws" by N.B. Hellheck.

⇒ Commentators on Manusmriti:

1. Meghatithi

2. Kulluk Bhatt

3. Govind Raj

Beliefs of Manusmriti:-

⇒ Manu did not allow divorce and widow remarriage.
 ⇒ Manusmriti mentions 60 varna hybrid castes.
 ⇒ Manu considered sons to be equal sharers in father's property.
 ⇒ Manu has told seven types of slaves.
 ⇒ Manu has allowed a Brahmin to marry a Shudra girl.
 ⇒ Manu has made provision of head shaving for widows, and women are restricted from reading the Vedas.
 ⇒ Manu has called those who do the work of teachers for livelihood, Upadhyayas, and those who give free education as Acharyas.
 ⇒ Manu supported the payment of land by way of land donation to the officials.

Kanya dynasty (75 BC to 30 BC)

⇒ There were four rulers in this dynasty.
 ⇒ In the Puranas, the rulers of the Kanya dynasty have been called Shungabhrita.

- ⇒ The Kanya dynasty was founded by Vasudeva after killing the last king of the Sunga dynasty, Devabhuti.
- ⇒ last ruler of this dynasty was Susharma, who was assassinated by the Satavahana king Shimuk, and founded the Satavahana dynasty.

Satavahana dynasty

- ⇒ The founder of the Satavahana dynasty was Shimuk, who killed Susharma, the last ruler of the Kanya dynasty.
- ⇒ Capital :- Pratishthan (Aurangabad, Maharashtra) was on the banks of the Godavari, while their initial capital was Dhanyakatak (Amravati).
- ⇒ Religion :- Brahmin

- ⇒ In the Puranas, they have been called Andhrabhrtya.
- ⇒ In the Aitareya Brahmana, the Andhras are described as belonging to the Dasyu caste.

Shatakarni - I (27 BC – 17 BC)

- ⇒ He was a great ruler of this dynasty, who performed two Ashwamedha Yagya and one Rajasuya Yagya.

- ⇒ He inscribed the figure of 'Horse' on silver coins.
- ⇒ Shatakarni- I assumed the title of lord of the Dakshinapatha.
- ⇒ The achievements of Shatkarni - I have been described in detail in 'Nanaghat inscription' of Nagnika, wife of Shatkarni
- ⇒ Nanaghat is the first inscription in which information about the land is found.
- ⇒ At the time of the death of Shatakarni I, both his sons were minors, so Nagnika ruled as a patron, thus Nagnika was the first Indian female ruler.

Hala - I (20 AD – 24 AD) :-

- ⇒ After the death of Shatakarni I, there were many weak Satavahana kings, but during his times the art culture of the Satavahanas flourished.
- ⇒ Hala was the 17th ruler of the Satavahana dynasty.
- ⇒ He composed the Prakrit treatise Gathasaptasati (Gathhasattasai).
- ⇒ In his court resided Gunadhyā who composed the **Brihatkatha**.

⇒ It was during his time that Sarvavarman, the author of Sanskrit grammar, wrote a book in Sanskrit called 'Katantra'.

Gautamiputra Shatkarni- I (106 AD – 130 AD)

⇒ The revival of the Satavahana dynasty took place during the time of Gautamiputra.

Titles:-

(1) Aagmanilaya :- (The giver of the Vedas)

(2) Abdwitya Brahmin

(3) Protector of the caste system

(4) Vara-Varana-Vikram-Charu
Vikram

(5) Lord of the mountains

⇒ He also snatched Malwa and Kathiawar from the Shakas.

⇒ He destroyed the Kshaharat dynasty, because his enemy Nahapan belonged to this dynasty, he was defeated and killed by Gautamiputra.

⇒ Gautamiputra received several thousand silver coins obtained from Jogalthambi of Nahapana, which

Gautamiputra again molded into his figure.

⇒ Gautamiputra Satakarni founded the city of Venkataka to commemorate victory over Shaka and was called the lord of Venkataka.

⇒ The Nashik inscription mentions the victory of Gautamiputra Shatkarni, in which it is said that his horses used to drink the water of three seas.

Vashishti Putra Pulmavi (130-154 AD) :-

⇒ Title: Dakshinapatheshwara, Ruler of Andhra

⇒ He was twice defeated by the Shaka ruler Rudradaman, but Rudradaman did not kill him as he was the son-in-law of the brother of the Shaka ruler Rudradaman.

Yajnasree Shatkarni- I (165 AD – 194 AD)

⇒ He was the last powerful ruler of the Satavahana dynasty. Fish, conch

shells and ships, boats are inscribed on his coins.

- ⇒ According to Pargiter, a re-edition of the Puranas was prepared under the supervision of Yajnasree.
- ⇒ Pulavami IV was the last ruler of the Satavahana dynasty.

Miscellaneous facts:-

- ⇒ The official language of the Satavahanas was Prakrit, which was in the Brahi script, the Satavahana King Hala composed his famous book, Gatha Saptashati, in this language.
- ⇒ Silver and copper coins were used during the Satavahana period, which was called Karshapan.
- ⇒ Satavahanas also used lead coins for economic transactions.
- ⇒ The Satavahana rulers were the first to start the practice of granting land or jagirs to Brahmins.
- ⇒ The Satavahanas had a matriarchal social system.
- ⇒ Major architecture - Chaitya of Karle (Bhorghat, Poona), construction of Ajanta and Ellora caves, construction

of stupas of Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda.

Social organization

- ⇒ Gautami's son Shatakarni re-established the disintegrating Chaturvarnya (a system of four varnas) and stopped the varna sankar system (combination of varnas and castes) i.e., he re-established the system of four varnas to stop the evil practice of caste mixing/varna sankar.
- ⇒ The Satavahanas were the first rulers to give land grants or jagirs to Brahmins, but they gave most of the land donations to Buddhist monks only.
- ⇒ Bharuch was the main international port and trading center of the Satavahana period.

Satavahana art

- ⇒ In Satavahana art, cave and stupa have special significance.
- ⇒ Chaityas and Viharas were built by cutting solid rocks with great skill and diligence in the northwestern Deccan or Maharashtra in the Satavahana dynasty. In fact, this process had

already started a century before, around 200 BC.

- ⇒ Chaitya – Buddhist temple or place of prayer
- ⇒ Monastery - Monk's Residence

caves

- ⇒ Nasik, Karle, Kanheri, Pitalkhora, Bhaja, Junnar, etc. Caves are important in the Satavahana period-

(1) Cave of Peetalkhora :-

- ⇒ This is a group of 14 Buddhist caves, located in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, these were built by the merchants.

(2) Bhaja's Cave :-

- ⇒ Bhaja Caves is a group of 22 rock-cut, located in Lonavala, Maharashtra, these were built in the 2nd century BC, these caves also depict the gods Surya and Indra, but these caves are mainly for Sthavir Buddhist monks.

(3) Junnar Cave :-

- ⇒ Junnar Caves are Buddhist caves located in Pune, Maharashtra, it is a

group of 150 caves. It is worth mentioning that Kshatrapati Shivaji was born in the Shivneri fort located in the caves of Junnar.

(4) Karle's Cave :-

- ⇒ These caves are located in Pune, Maharashtra, Karle is a rectangular chaitya, which is the most beautiful, safest and largest chaitya, it was built in the 2nd century BC by a Shreshthi named Bhootpal of Pulavami, son of Vashisthi. The donor of one of the caves in Karle was a Zoroastrian named Harfan.

(5) Kanheri Cave :-

- ⇒ These are caves located in Borvali (Mumbai) of Maharashtra, from here an 11-headed statue of Avilokteshwar has been found, an inscription of Rashtrakuta ruler Amoghavarsha has been found from Kanheri.

Stupa

⇒ Amaravati and Nagarjunikonda stupas were major centers of art during the time of the Satavahanas.

⇒ Nagarjunakonda to Vyyamshala, Ashwamedhakund Canal, Temple of Kartekeya And four Buddhist sects are mentioned.

Amaravati Stupa

- ⇒ Also known as Dhanyakta Stupa, and Maha Chaitya.
- ⇒ Location:- Guntur
- ⇒ Inventor:- Colonel McKenzie (1797)
- ⇒ Excavated:- Elliot (1840)
- ⇒ construction of Amaravati Stupa started in about 200 BC.
- ⇒ It is predominantly a Buddhist stupa, in which the Jataka tales are depicted.

Nagarjunakonda Stupa

- ⇒ Location:- Guntur Andhra Pradesh
- ⇒ Inventor:- Log Hurst (1926)
- ⇒ They were built first by the Satavahana rulers and then by the queens of the Ikshvaku dynasty rulers, the Ikshvaku vanshis were feudatories of the Satavahanas.
- ⇒ According to Waensang, there was a huge gold statue of Buddha in the vihara here.

Other Dynasties - Post Mauryan Period

Chedi Dynasty of Kalinga

Founder :- Mahameghavahan

Capital :- Kalinga

- ⇒ The Chedi dynasty is also called the Mahameghavahana dynasty because of the name of its founder.

Kharavela (1st century BC) :-

Titles:- Kalingadhipati, Vriddharaj, Arya Maharaj, Dharmaraja, Bhikshuraj.

- ⇒ He was the first ruler to assume the title of 'Kharavel Mahraj'.
- ⇒ Kharavela was a follower of Jainism, Kharavela got the Udayagiri-Khandagiri caves built in Bhubaneswar.
- ⇒ Rani Cave is the largest cave among **Udayagiri** caves. Ganesh Cave, Hathi Cave, Swargpuri Cave, Manchapuri Cave among other caves of Udayagiri etc are famous.
- ⇒ Detailed information about Kharavela is found through his following two inscriptions-
- ⇒ (1) Hathi Gumppha inscription
- ⇒ (2) Manchapuri Guha inscription

- ⇒ The most important inscriptions in this are the Hathi Gumppha inscriptions -

Hathigumpha inscription

Inventor:- Bishop Sterling (1825)

Language : Prakrit

Script: Brahmi

- ⇒ Location: This inscription is engraved on cave number 14 on Udayagiri-Khandagiri hills in Bhubaneswar district.
- ⇒ This is the first inscription to give proof of idol worship, it is described that the idols of Jain Adijin which Mahapadmananda had taken, Kharavela had brought it back to his capital.
- ⇒ This is the oldest inscription describing the canals, it is described that Kharavela extended the canal from Tansuli to the capital in the fifth year of his coronation.
- ⇒ It contains the first record of giving gramdan to Jain monks.
- ⇒ It is also mentioned that Kharavela got the Kalinga rebuilt which was destroyed by the storm.
- ⇒ It is also mentioned in this inscription that ships were used in war.

Abheer Dynasty

Founder :- Ishwarsen

- ⇒ Ishvarasena started the Kalchuri Chedi era in 248-49 AD.
- ⇒ Mahabhashya says that Aabhir was a foreigner.

Ikshvaku dynasty

- ⇒ Founder: Sreesanthmool
- ⇒ Capital: Nagarjunakonda
- ⇒ The Ikshvaku rulers were followers of Brahmin religion but their queens had a special attachment to Buddhism.
- ⇒ The women of this dynasty got the shadow (chaya) pillars built in Nagurjankonda.

Vakataka dynasty

- ⇒ Founder: VindhyaShakti
- ⇒ Capital: Nandivardhan (Nagpur), Pravarpur
- ⇒ Marital relations of the Vakatakas were with the Guptas and Naga rulers.

Pravarasena I (275 -335) :-

- ⇒ He was the most majestic king of the Vakatakas.

- ⇒ He performed a total of four Ashwamedha Yagyas, one Vajpeya. and also performed Soma Yagya.

Rudrasen II (385 – 390):-

- ⇒ He was the son-in-law of the Gupta dynasty, Chandragupta married his daughter Prabhavati. After the death of Rudrasen, Prabhavati ruled as the guardian of his two minor sons (Divakarsen and Damodarsen) for 13 years.

- ⇒ Pravarasena II:- Pravarasena II built a new capital named Pravarpur, the same Pravarsen composed the book Setubandh. Kalidas had amended this Setubandh.

Maurya Dynasty of Konkan

- ⇒ Their capital was Dharapuri near Elephanta.
- ⇒ This dynasty has been called Lakshmi of the western sea in the Aihole inscription.

Western ganga dynasty

- ⇒ **Founder:** Konguvarman
- ⇒ The Paschim Ganga dynasty emerged in Mysore in the fourth century.

Foreign Invaders

Indo-Greek (Indo-Greek)

- ⇒ The invasion of foreigners from North-west was the most important political event of the post-Mauryan period. First among them was the Greeks of Bactria, who have been called Yavanas in ancient Indian literature.
- ⇒ Demetrius I is credited with being the first to enter the Indian border after Alexander. He conquered some part of Punjab around 183 BC and made Sakal its capital.
- ⇒ Demetrius assumed the title of king of the Indians and issued coins in both Greek and Kharoshti scripts.
- ⇒ After Demetrius, Eucratides conquered some parts of India and made Taxila as his capital.

Minander (160-120 BC) —

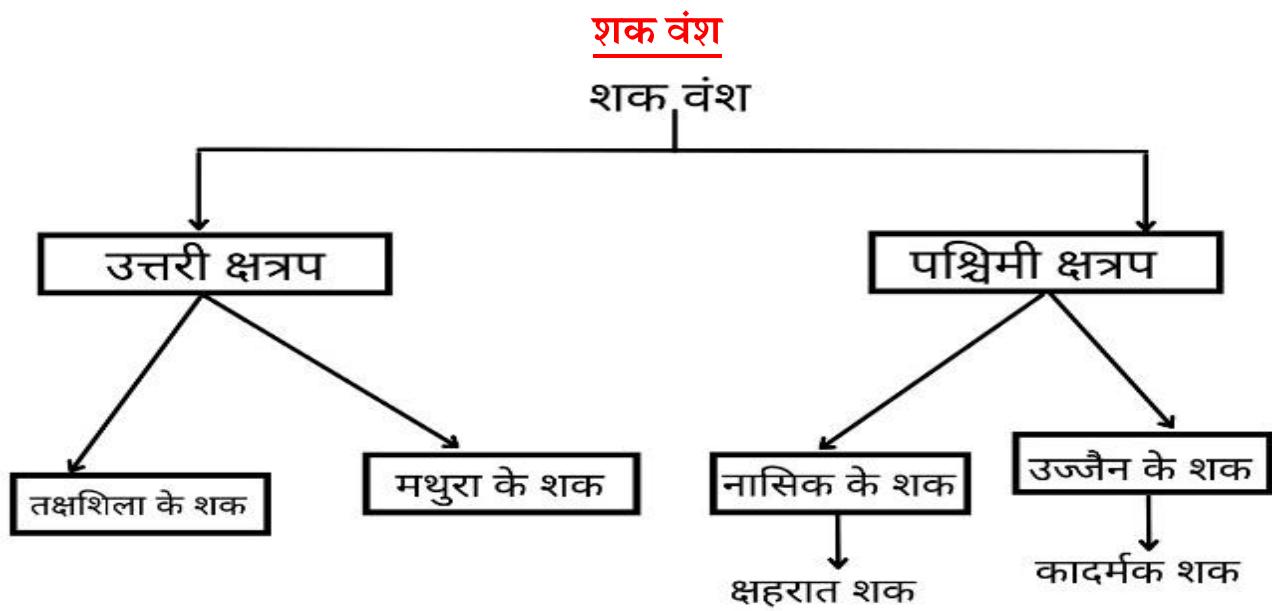
- ⇒ The most famous Yavana ruler. He provided stability to the Greek power in India.
- ⇒ Minander was ordained into Buddhism by Nagasena, who

accepted Buddhism after a debate with the Buddhist monk Nagasena.

- ⇒ The Milandapanhas refer to a conversation between Nagasena and Minander.

Eucratide's lineage

- ⇒ This was the second branch of the Hindu Yavanas.
- ⇒ The most powerful king of this dynasty was Antialkridus, who sent his ambassador Heliodorus to the court of Shunga ruler Bhagabhadra.
- ⇒ The last Indo-Greek king was Hermes.



- ⇒ After the Greeks, India was attacked by the Sakas.
- ⇒ The Shaka in India were divided into two branches-
- ⇒ 1. Northern satraps:- These included the Shaka rulers of Taxila and Mathura,
- ⇒ 2. Western satraps:- Shaka rulers of Nashik and Ujjain.

Saka ruler of Taxila

- ⇒ Meus was the first of the Takshashila rulers. And he was also India's first Shaka conqueror.

Shakas of Mathura

- ⇒ The first Shaka ruler of Mathura was Rajul, the Shaka of Mathura were driven out by Vikramaditya in Malwa,
- ⇒ And on this occasion, Vikramaditya started the Vikram Samvat (57 BC).

Shakas of Western India

- ⇒ They also had two branches-
- ⇒ 1. Kshahrat Saka
- ⇒ 2. Kardamak Saka

Ksharat Shaka

- ⇒ Founder: Bhumak
- ⇒ Nahapan was the most powerful king of this dynasty.
- ⇒ After killing Nahapang, Gautamiputra Satakarni captured his treasure at Jongalthambi.
- ⇒ The capital of Nahapang was Minnanagar.

direction of his governor Suvisakh.

- ⇒ Rudradaman had twice defeated the Satavahana king Vashishthiputra Pulavami.

The last Shaka king of western India

was Rudra Singh III, who was defeated by the Gupta ruler Chandragupta II and merged the kingdom of the western satraps into his kingdom.

Kardamak Shaka

- ⇒ Founder: Chansthan

Rudradaman (130 -150 AD) :-

- ⇒ Title: Mahakshatrapa
- ⇒ He was the most powerful Shaka king.
- ⇒ Most of the information about him comes from his Junagadh inscription,

Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman

- ⇒ It is also called Girinar inscription.
- ⇒ This is the first inscription written in pure prose Sanskrit language.
- ⇒ The first record of Sudarshan Lake is found in this inscription, in which it is written that Rudradaman got the Sudarshan Dam repaired under the

Indo-Parthian or Pahlav dynasty

- ⇒ The supremacy of the Shakas in northwestern India was followed by the Parthians.
- ⇒ The original abode of the Parthians was Iran.
- ⇒ The Parthians who invaded India were originally from Aracasia (Kandahar), Sistan (a province of Iran).
- ⇒ Founder: - Mithradates I (Mithradate III 170- 130 BC)
- ⇒ Gondophornis (20-41 AD) :- He was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty.
- ⇒ In Takhtbehi inscription in Kharoshthi script (Peshawar), he is

called Guduvhar. In Persian his name is Bindfarna which means 'Victory Victorious'.

- ⇒ His capital was Taxila.
- ⇒ Saint Tim came to India to propagate Christianity during the reign of Gondofarnis, who was murdered near Madras.
- ⇒ The Shakas and the Perthian rulers started the practice of joint rule, in which the prince was the equal partner of the king.
- ⇒ This empire came to an end by the Kushanas.

Kushans

- ⇒ After the Parthians came the Kushans, their original place of residence was Chinese Turkestan, located on the border near China.
- ⇒ We get information about two dynasties of the Kushanas which came one after the other, the first dynasty is called Kadphisis.
- ⇒ He was a follower of Shaivism, some of his coins bear the figures of Shiva, Nandi and Trishul.
- ⇒ Some of his coins also have the figure of a king performing a yajna.

Kujul Kadphisis I:-

- ⇒ He was initially a feudatory of Hermes.
- ⇒ His coins bear his title Dharmathidis.
- ⇒ It was a Buddhist.

Vim Kadphisis II:-

- ⇒ Titles:-Maheshwara, Sarvalokeshwara, Maharaja, Rajatiraja, Damaart (controller of the entire universe).
- ⇒ Vim Kadphisis actually established the Kushan power in India.
- ⇒ Vimkadphys introduced gold currency in India, he introduced a large number of gold coins, after that the Kushanas issued various gold and copper coins.

Kanishka (78- 101 AD) -

- ⇒ He was the greatest ruler of the Kushan dynasty.
- ⇒ Titles:- Devputra, Shaonanoshao (Shah Shah), Ashoka II.
- ⇒ The name of Kanishka is famous in history for two reasons, first he started an era which is called Shaka era in 78AD, even today this era is used by the Government of India, second he nurtured and protected Buddhism with a free heart.
- ⇒ The most important inscription giving information about Kanishka is the Raibatak inscription, which has been obtained from Surkhkotal in Afghanistan.
- ⇒ The second important inscription is the Sarnath and Kaushambi inscriptions, in which there is a record

- of Kanishka attacking Pataliputra, receiving Asvaghosha, Buddha's alms and a wonderful rooster.
- ⇒ During this period, the fourth Buddhist council was held under the chairmanship of Vasumitra in Kundalavan of Kashmir, in this council, commentaries on Buddhist texts were written which are called Vibhashashastra.
- ⇒ The first capital of Kanishka was Peshawar (Purushapur) and the second capital was Mathura, Kanishka conquered Kashmir and established a city named 'Kanishkapur' there, and established a city named Sirsukh in Taxila.
- ⇒ **Empire extension by Kanishka:-** Kanishka's empire was the first international empire, which included the territories of China, Turkistan, Kandahar, Kabul, Samarkand, etc., Kanishka's empire in the east extended to the Ganges valley and in the south the Malwa region.
- ⇒ Kanishka built a stupa and vihara in Peshawar in which the ashes of Buddha were enshrined.
- ⇒ The Mahayana branch of Buddhism emerged and propagated during the time of Kanishka.
- ⇒ On the coins of Kanishka, the deities of four religions, Iranian, Greek, Buddhist and Brahmin, are found. Among the Indian deities, there is a representation of Shiva, Skanda and Ganesha.

Kanishka's courtier

1. Vasumitra :- He was the President of the Fourth Buddhist Council.

2. Parsva:- At his behest, the fourth Buddhist council was convened.

3. Asvaghosha: - He was the Vice President and Chief Guest of the Fourth Buddhist Council, Kanishka had called him from Saket to attend this council.

4. Nagarjuna:- He was the exponent of shunyavada and the teacher of Madhyamik philosophy.

5. Mather:- Minister of Kanishka

6. Aegisilaos : - Greek Engineer

7. Sangraksh:- Royal priest of Kanishka

Right on the Silk Road by Kanishka:-

- ⇒ Kanishka established his control over the three main branches of the Silk Road going from China to Rome, these routes were:-
 1. The route through the Caspian Sea.
 2. The route from Merv via the Euphrates River to the port on the Rums Sea.
 3. The route from India to the Red Sea.

Silk Route

The Silk Road was the historic trade-cultural routes in ancient and medieval times. From this route, Asia, Europe and Africa were connected. The most well-known part of it was Northern Silk Road, it extends from China to west through Central Asia and then Europe, a branch of this route was extended towards India. The land portion of the Silk Road was 6,500 km long and was named after China's silk, trade of which was the main feature of this route.

Vasishk:-

He initially ruled jointly with Kanishka for some years, then after Kanishka's death he became an independent ruler, Kamara inscription tells about his achievements.

Huvishka (106-138 AD) :-

- ⇒ During his time the main center of Kushan power shifted from Peshawar to Mathura.
- ⇒ The figures of Shiva, Skanda, Uma and Pashupat, Vishnu, Kartikeya etc. are found engraved on the coins of Huvishka.
- ⇒ The last great emperor of the Kanishka dynasty was Vasudeva - II, while some historians consider Lagartuman to be the last ruler of the Kushan dynasty.
- ⇒ The Kushan rulers practiced the dual system of government in the provinces.

Post-Mauryan Society , Art and Culture

Society

- ⇒ Decentralization and feudalism emerged in the post-Mauryan period.
- ⇒ The assimilation of foreigners in Indian society did not happen in ancient history and in no other period

2. Devkul: - After the death of the king, make his idol and install it in the temple.

Sculpture Style

as much as it happens in the post-Mauryan period, although the foreign rulers of this period were called as Mlechha, but they were recognized as a lower Kshatriya class.

- ⇒ Two new practices started in the Kushan period -

1. Akshaynivi:- Permanent donation of land revenue

Base	Gandhara style	Mathura style	Amaravati Style
outside influence	Unani or Hellenistic had a great influence on sculpture, hence it is also known as Indian Greek art.	This style developed indigenously and was not influenced by outside cultures.	This style also developed indigenously and was not influenced by foreign cultures.
material used	The early Gandhara style used blue-gray sandstone, while the later period used clay and stucco.	The Mathura style sculptures were made using spotted red sandstone.	The Amaravati style sculptures were made using white marble.
religious influence	Greek was influenced by the temples of Roman gods. Its influence was mainly on Buddhist painting.	The immediate influence was from the three religion Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism.	Mainly influenced by Buddhism.
protection	Got the patronage of the Kushan rulers.	Got the patronage of the Kushan rulers.	Got the patronage of the Satavahana rulers.
development area	North-West Frontier, modern Kandahar region.	Mathura, Sorkh and Kankali and in nearby areas.	the lower Krishna-Godavari valley, in and around Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda.
Features of Buddha statue	Buddha is shown in a spiritual posture with wavy hair in the Gandhara style, wearing little ornaments and sitting in a yoga posture. The eyes are half closed, as if in a meditative posture, the clasp on the head represents the	The Buddha is depicted as cheerful with a smiling face dressed in tight clothes, a fit body, with the face and head folded, the Buddha's various postures and his face showing a humble gesture.	The Amaravati style has less emphasis on the individual characteristics of the Buddha, the sculptures generally depicting stories from the life of the Buddha and the Jataka tales.
	Buddha's omniscience.		

post-Mauryan literature

Book	Author
Mahabhashya	Patanjali
Charaka Samhita	Charak
Natyashastra	Bharat
Saundranand	Ashvaghosh
Buddha charita	Ashvaghosh
Swapnvasdutta	Bhas
Gathasaptashati	Hala
Katantra	Sarvavarman

- ⇒ Katantra is the work of Sarvavarman based on Sanskrit grammar, the Satavahana king Hala's queen Malayvati inspired Hala to learn Sanskrit, as a result of which this book was written.
- ⇒ Bhasa is credited with writing the first play in Sanskrit.
- ⇒ **Periplus of the Erythraean Sea:-**
This is a Greek book written in 80 to 115 AD by an unknown Greek navigator, which throws the light on the post-Mauryan trade.

⇒ **Natural Historica:-** This is a book written in Latin language by Pliny in 77 AD.

⇒ **Geography:-** This is a book written in Greek language by Ptolemy in 150 AD.

Trade

⇒ Economically, the bright side of this period is the development and progress of commercial trade.

⇒ The most important feature of the economic life of this period is the establishment of India's close trade union with Central Asia and the Western world.

⇒ In the Kushan period, gold coins were regularly circulated in the field of trade commerce in India, later the Gupta rulers got coins issued on their imitation.

⇒ In the first century AD, a Greek navigator named Hippalus reported the monsoon winds blowing from the Arabian Sea, making trade with the ports of West Asia more convenient.

⇒ Indian round chillies (black pepper) were so dear to the people of the West that in Sanskrit the name of round chillies became Yavanapriya.

- ⇒ The decline in Rome's currency was experienced so much that eventually Rome had to take steps to stop the trade of pepper and steel goods with India.
- ⇒ The excavations at Arikamedu in 1945 have unearthed the remains of a Roman trading centre, along with several fragments of Roman pottery from the first two centuries AD.
- ⇒ On the basis of excavation, it can be said that most of the cities flourished in the Kushan period in the first and second centuries of Christ, that is, the urbanization was at its climax in the Kushan period.
- ⇒ Periplus of Erythraean Sea gives details of the money value exported by India to the Roman Empire.
- ⇒ Pliny has said in his 'Natural History' that "Rome is wasting its gold reserves by trading with India".
- ⇒ Recent excavations at Arikamedu have revealed information about a Roman settlement which was famous as a trading center.

Post-Mauryan coins

Gold Coins:- Nishk, Pal, Gold

Silver coins:- Shataman, Drumm.

Copper coins:- Kakini

Karshapan:- It was made of various types of alloys like gold, silver, copper, lead etc.

- ⇒ The largest issuer of copper coins:- Kushan
- ⇒ Stator:- Gold coins of Indo-Greek rulers (130 grains)
- ⇒ Obalaka:- Silver coins of Indo-Greek rulers (11.6 grains)
- ⇒ The gold coins of the Kushanas, also called dinars, weighed 124 grains.
- ⇒ Greek rulers were the first to issue coins in which the names and figures of the rulers were engraved.
- ⇒ Till the end of the Maurya period, only any symbol was inscribed on the coins, (the names of the rulers etc. were not on the coins).
- ⇒ The Satavahanas also issued a large number of putin (paved clay) coins.

Post Mauryan port

West Coast :- Bharuch and Sopara

East Coast :- Arikamedu and Tamralipti were famous ports.

⇒ Muziris on the Malabar Coast in the south and Kaveripatnam or Puhar and Arikamedu on the Tamil coast were three important trading centers of Roman trade.

Bharuch Port:- Bharuch was the most important port among all these ports, it was also called Bhrigukacha, Greeks called it the Verigaza port, most of the trade with western countries was done through this port.

Barbaricum Port: - It was located at the mouth of Sindh, presently it is near Karachi (Pakistan).

Arikamedu Port: - This port was located in modern Pondicherry, the biggest feature here is the Roman settlement found during excavations in 1945, the name of this port is found in the Periplus book, Pedok.

Muziris Port:- It is located in present day Kerala, and was a special port of Chera Empire.

Bandar Port:- This was also the port of Chera dynasty.

Sopara Port:- It was located in modern Maharashtra.

Samilia Port: - Its famous name is Chaul Port, it was located in Maharashtra.

Korkai port:- This was the main port of the Pandya dynasty, it was a famous port for pearls, its name is found in the Periplus as Colchi.

Gupta Dynasty

The dynasty that united North India after the post-Mauryan period was the Gupta dynasty, it was in this era that the concept of **Greater India was completed**, during this period the Puranas, epics and Shaddarshan (six systems) were finalized.

⇒ The first to call the Gupta period the Golden Age - K.M. Munshi.

Theory of the Origin of the Guptas

- ⇒ Vaishya:- Romila Thapar, Ramsharan Sharma consider the Guptas to be Vaishyas.
- ⇒ Kshatriya :- R.C. Majumdar, Gauri Shankar Ojha
- ⇒ Shudra:- Kashi Prasad Jaiswal (Based on the Sanskrit drama Konkani Festival of Vajjika)
- ⇒ Brahmin :- Hemchand Rai Chowdhury

Founder – Sri Gupta

Srigupta was the founder of the Gupta dynasty, after which Ghatotkacha became the king, possibly both of them were not independent rulers.

Chandragupta I (319-335 AD)

- ⇒ Capital – Pataliputra
- ⇒ the real founder of the Gupta dynasty
- ⇒ In 319 AD, a new era was started 'Gupta Samvat' - the first use of this era is in the Mathura inscription of Chandragupta II,
- ⇒ a matrimonial relationship with Kumar Devi, the princess of Licchavi and to commemorate this alliance the first coin was issued.

Samudragupta (335- 375 AD)

- ⇒ Titles–Licchanayah Dauhitra , "Kaviraj", Dharmaprarachirbandh, Sarvajochchhata.
- ⇒ Other Name:- Chandra Prakash
- ⇒ Information about Victory Campaigns - 'Prayag Prashasti'
- ⇒ Vincent Arthur has called him the "Napoleon of India".
- ⇒ He is depicted playing the veena on a coin.
- ⇒ He also performed Ashwamedha Yagya and assumed the title of "Ashwamedha Parakramnk".

Samudragupta's strategy:-

- ⇒ **1. Policy of Aryavarta (North India):-** Prabhodharana means complete overthrow, and merger.
- ⇒ **2. Dakshinapath Policy:-** Grahanmokshanugraha i.e. not to merge, leaving it by making karad, whereas when the empire of the defeated ruler was merged, it is called Digvijay.
- ⇒ **3. Atvik Policy:-** Parcharikikrat means to make a servant.

Conquests of the Samudragupta

(1) First war of Aryavarta :- In this Samudragupta defeated three rulers,

A. Achyut

B. Nagsen:- Ruler of Padmavati of Gwalior.

C. Kotkulj:- After the victory in Pataliputra, when Samudragupta was celebrating victory , then these people imprisoned him, later Samudragupta defeated him in the battle.

2. Second War of Aryavarta:- In this campaign, Samudra Gupta defeated a total of 9 kings- **1. Rudradeva 2. Mattil 3. Nagadatta 4.**

Chadravarma **5. Ganapatinaga 6.** Nagsen **7. Achyut 8 . Nandi 9 .** Balavarma.

3. Victory of Dakshinapatha:- In this war Samudra Gupta defeated a total of 12 states, the policy of Grahanmokshanagraha was adopted by Samudragupta towards these states.

⇒ The most important rulers in the conquest of Dakshinapatha were the Pallava ruler Vishnugupta of Kanchi; Daman, the ruler of Eranpalla; Ugrasen, the ruler of Palakka; Hastivarma, the ruler of Vengi; Dhananjaya, the ruler of Kushalpur.

⇒ The southern conquest of Samudragupta was called Dharmavijay by historian Rai Choudhary.

4. Conquest of Atavik States:-

These Atavik states were spread from Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh to Jabalpur of Madhya Pradesh, Samudragupta took these states into his service.

5. Conquest of border states:- These states were conquered by Samudragupta and tax was levied on these.

⇒ The number of these states located on the northern and eastern borders was 5 -

- (1) Kartarpur:- It is identified with Kartarpur located in Jalandhar.
- (2) Samatata:- East Bengal or modern Bangladesh.
- (3) Dawak:- It is identified with Navagaon district of Assam.
- (4) Kamrup:- Present Assam
- (5) Nepal

⇒ At the time of Samudragupta, Sri Lanka was ruled by Meghavarman, Meghavarman sent a messenger to Samudragupta to get permission to build a Buddha temple at Gaya.

⇒ Samudragupta never had to face defeat, that is why the famous historian Vicente Smith has called him Napoleon of India.

Samudragupta's coins

1. Parashuprapak:- On its upper part Samudragupta is standing with a bow in his left hand, and behind it his title Kritant Parshu is inscribed.

2. Garuda type: - This type of coin is a sign of victory over the Nagavanshi kings.

3 . Arched type: - In this the title of Samudragupta is inscribed Aprairtha, and in these coins Samudragupta stands with a bow and arrow.

4. Ashwamedha Type:- This coin is the proof of Ashwamedha yagya being performed by Samudragupta.

5. Veena playing type:- In these coins Samudragupta is engraved playing Veena, which is a proof of his music love.

6. Tiger-killing type:- On its upper part there is a figure of a king hunting a tiger with a bow and arrow, and the figure of Makar Vahini Ganga is engraved on the back.

The source of all the above information about Samudragupta is Prayag Prashasti.

Prayag Prashahti Record

Location: - Originally located in Kaushambi, later Akbar established it in the fort of Allahabad.

Author: Harishen

Language:- Sanskrit

Script:- Brahmi

Genre :- Champu (mix of prose-verse)

Total Rows:- 33

First Reader:- Captain A.Dryer

- ⇒ Prayag Prashasti is engraved on the Ashoka Pillar.
- ⇒ It mentions the conquests of Samudragupta.
- ⇒ There is a mention of Ganga incarnation in Prayag Prashasti.
- ⇒ In Prayag Prashasti, Pataliputra has been called the city of

flowers.

- ⇒ Many types of weapons have been mentioned in it.
- ⇒ It also has an inscription of Jahangir and Birbal.
- ⇒ No date is given in Prayaga Prashasti, nor does it describe the Ashwamedha Yagya performed by Samudragupta.

Ram Gupta

⇒ The Shakas attacked to get his wife Dhruvaswamini, according to the terms of the treaty, Ramgupta had to give his wife Dhuvraswamini to the Shaka king, but the younger brother Chandragupta disguised as Dhruvaswamini went to the Shaka king's bedroom and killed him, then he also killed his brother Ramgupta and then married his sister-in-law. Information about this incident is obtained from a book called "Devi Chandraguptam" by Visakhadatta.

⇒ Some copper coins of Ramgupta have been obtained from Eran and Bhilissa, thus Ramgupta was the first Gupta ruler, who introduced copper coins.

Chandragupta II Vikramaditya

Titles:-

- ⇒ Devraj, inscribed in sanchi inscription
- ⇒ Sahsank, Chandragupta II himself took this title.
- ⇒ Shakari - enemy of shakas
- ⇒ Devagupta, this title is mentioned in the Chamak inscription of Pravarasena.
- ⇒ Param Bhagavata – This title confirms his being a devout Vaishnava.
- ⇒ Chandra - inscribed in the Mehrauli Iron Pillar
- ⇒ Deva
- ⇒ Vikramaditya - assumed this title after Shaka conquest
- ⇒ The first Gupta ruler to introduce silver currency
- ⇒ Second capital - Ujjayini (famous center of learning and culture). Prior to this Vidisha was made the second capital.

Matrimonial Relations of Chandragupta II

- ⇒ Chandragupta Vikramaditya expanded the extent of his kingdom by marital relations more than by war-

1. Nagvansh:- Chandragupta married the princess of Nagavansh, Kubernaga, from which daughter Prabhavati Gupta was born. The area of Nagavansh was extended up to Mathura Ahikshatra Padmavati (Gwalior).

2. Kadamrajvansh:- Talgund inscription shows that the ruler of this dynasty had married his daughter to Kumaragupta I, son of Chandragupta Vikramaditya. This dynasty ruled in Karnataka.

3. Vakataka dynasty:- Chandragupta married his daughter Prabhavati Gupta to Vakataka king Rudrasen II, in order to get the cooperation of the Vakatakas, it is worth mentioning that the Vakatakas and the Guptas jointly eradicated the Shaks.

Victory over Shaka:-

Chandragupta Vikramaditya defeated the last Shaka ruler of Ujjain, Rudrasen III in 409 AD. To commemorate this victory, he issued tiger-style silver coins in the Malwa region.

Navratna

- ⇒ Kalidasa - Literary, foremost among Navaratnas
- ⇒ Amar Singh He was a Lexicographer.
- ⇒ Vetal Bhatt was a magician.
- ⇒ Dhanvantari - doctor.
- ⇒ Shank was an architect.
- ⇒ Ghatkarpa was a diplomat.
- ⇒ Kspnak - Knowledgeable in astrology
- ⇒ Varahamihira - Astronomer
- ⇒ Varruchi - grammarian

Fahien

- ⇒ Original name- Kund
- ⇒ Fahien was a Chinese traveler, who was a follower of Buddhism, started his journey to India in about 399 AD with some of his friends Hui-Ching, Taocheng, Hui - Ming.
- ⇒ The purpose of Fahien's visit to India was to find Buddhist manuscripts and Buddhist memoirs.

Fahien

- ⇒ This Chinese traveler came to India during the reign of Chandragupta II .
- ⇒ Wrote the famous book 'Fu-ki-ki'.
- ⇒ He came by land route to the north-west, but on its way went by water-route (tamralipti).
- ⇒ After China, he went to Khotan and Kasgar, in Khotan he stayed in Gomti Vihara, in this monastery 10000 thousand monks of Mahayana sect lived.
- ⇒ After this he came to Madhya Desh (North India) via Punjab and he has given a detailed description of this middle country-
 1. The middle country was the country of Brahmins.
 2. The death penalty was not given here, the monetary punishment was more prevalent.
 3. The people of the Central country did not use meat - liquor, onion and garlic, only the Chandals were the exception.
 4. The people of the Central country used to buy and sell shells.
- ⇒ He praised Jetavan Vihar, free hospitals in Shravasti.
- ⇒ At Pataliputra he saw the palace of Ashoka and was so impressed by it

that he was said to be built by the gods.

- ⇒ He remained in India for a total of 15 years (399-414 AD).
- ⇒ There is no mention of the then Gupta ruler Chandragupta in his book.

Records of Chandragupta

Vikramaditya

Mathura Pillar Inscription:- This is the first inscription of Chandragupta II.

Udayagiri Guha article:- This is of Chandragupta's Sandhivigrahak Veerasen Shaiva, the second inscription of Udayagiri is of Chandragupta's Sanasanika Maharaj, who was the governor of Malwa.

Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription :- Originally it was situated on a hill of the river Beas, which was removed from its original place by King Anangpal Tomar of Delhi and established in Mehrauli of Delhi. It is a posthumous inscription means, a record written after the death of Chandragupta II. It is described that Chandragupta II crossed the Indus river

and defeated the Bahlikas (later Kushanas).

Sanchi inscription: - This is of the general of Chandragupta II, Aamrakardhava Buddhist, in it there is a description of village panchayats.

Garhwa inscription:- This inscription has been obtained from Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh, from here four inscriptions of the Guptas were received, one of Chandragupta II, two of Kumaragupta and one possibly of Skandagupta.

Kumaragupta I (Mahendraditya) (414-455 AD)

- ⇒ Kumaragupta was the son of Chandragupta's wife Dhruva Devi. He was the longest reigning Gupta king, who ruled for a total of 40 years.

Title:- Mahendraditya

- ⇒ Nalanda University was established near Patna in Bihar.

- ⇒ Hiuen Tsang visited Nalanda University. At that time the principal there was Shilabhadra.

⇒ Among the Gupta rulers, the highest (18) inscriptions were of Kumaragupta,

Records of Kumaragupta

⇒ **Bilsad inscription** - It is located in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh, and it is the first inscription of the reign of Kumaragupta, it mentions the construction of a temple of Lord Kartikeya by Dhruvasharma Brahmin, in which the genealogy of the Guptas is also found.

⇒ **Karamdanda inscription**- It is located in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh, it was established by Kumargupta's minister Prithvisen on the lower part of the idol of Shiva.

⇒ **Mandsaur inscription:-** This inscription is located in Madhya Pradesh, which was composed by Kumargupta's court poet Vatsabhatti, in this inscription there is a mention of the construction of the Sun temple by the Tantuvaya ranges (silk weavers). In this inscription, Vikram era was used in place of the Gupta era.

⇒ **Tuman inscription**- This inscription is located in Guna district of Madhya Pradesh, in which Kumaragupta is described as the autumn sun.

⇒ **Udayagiri Guhalekh**- It mentions the installation of the idol of Tirthankara Parsvanatha by a person named Shankara.

⇒ **Mankuvar inscription** - This inscription is located in Allahabad district, and was written by a Buddhist monk named Buddhamitra on the lower part of the Buddha statue.

⇒ **Two inscriptions of Garhwa** – located in Allahabad, mentions golden coins.

⇒ From Bengal to Dhandaih, Damodarpur and Vaigram copper plates of Kumargupta have been discovered, Damodarpur was called Pundravardhan at that time, its governor was Chiragadatta.

Skandagupta (455- 467 AD)

⇒ **Titles-**

Kramaditya – On coins.

Vikramaditya – Found in Bhitari inscription

Shakropam – found in Kahoum inscription

Hun

- ⇒ During Skandagupta, a barbaric race Huns from Central Asia has invaded, they belonged to the Mongol race which was a branch of the Scythians
 - ⇒ Attila, leader of the Black Huns
 - ⇒ White Hun - Apathalites
 - ⇒ The first invasion of the Huns in India was under the leadership of Khushnawaj, at this time the king was Kumaragupta but he sent Skandagupta to suppress the Huns, in honor of the Huna victory, Skandagupta built a Vishnu pillar
 - ⇒ After about 30 years, the Huns attacked again under Toraman.
 - ⇒ Torman was the first ruler of the Huns who made conquest in the central parts of India.
 - ⇒ Toraman's son was Mihirkul who was a worshiper of Shaivism, initially a scholar of Buddhism, later a staunch opponent.
- The credit for defeating Mihirkul goes to Yashovarman, the ruler of Malwa

and Narasimha Gupta Baladitya, the ruler of Magadha.

Skandagupta's inscriptions:-

- ⇒ Junagadh inscription - This inscription has been received from Gujarat, it is described that the dam of Sudarshan lake was rebuilt by Purpati Chakrapalit of Girnar-

History of Sudarshan Lake

- ⇒ Construction of Sudarshan Lake was done during Chandra Gupta Mourya's reign by the governor of Saurashtra, Pushyagupta Vaishya.
- ⇒ This lake/dam was created by pooling the waters of the Suvarnasikata and Palasini springs from the Urjayat hills at Urjayat (Girnar).
- ⇒ later when it reached a dilapidated state, Mahamatya of Ashoka, Tushasp reconstructed this lake.
- ⇒ This lake dried up during the time of Shaka king Rudradaman, then the work of re-building this dam was done by Suvisakh, the minister of Rudradaman.
- ⇒ During first year of Skandagupta's rule, the dam of this lake was broken, causing great suffering to

the people. The son of Parnadatta was Chakrapalit who established a Vishnu temple near this lake.

- ⇒ Bhitari Pillar inscription – It is located in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh, it describes the battle of Skandagupta with Pushyamitra and Hunas.
- ⇒ Kahoum Pillar inscription - It has been received from Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh, in which it is described that a person named Bhadra had built the statue of five Jain Tirthankaras.
- ⇒ Supiya's inscription - Received from Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh, the Gupta dynasty has been called Ghatotkacha dynasty.
- ⇒ Indore Tamrapatra - It has been found from a place in Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh, there is mention of Surya worship in it.

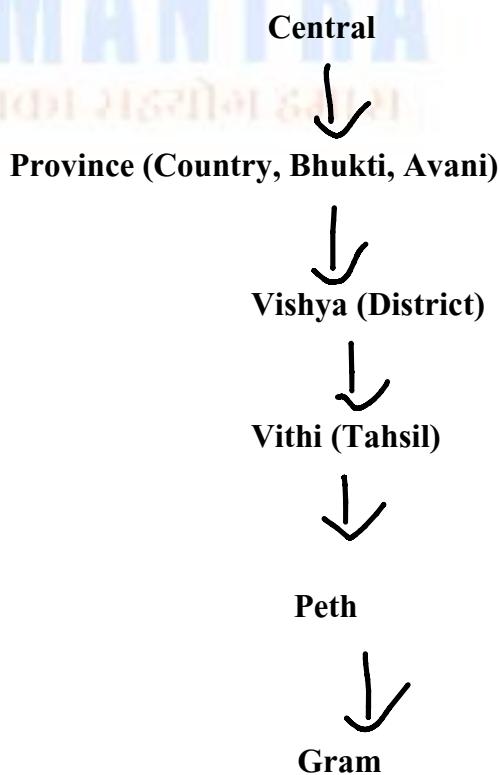
Later Gupta ruler

- ⇒ Purugupta:- He became the king after Skandagupta, he left Vaishnavism and embraced Buddhism.
- ⇒ After him Buddhagupta, Narasimha Gupta Baladitya, Bhanugupta,

Vainyagupta, Kumaragupta III and Vishnugupta became the rulers.

- ⇒ Among the later Gupta rulers is the Eran inscription (510AD) of Bhanugupta, which mentions the Hun invasion, fighting with whom Bhanugupta's general Gopraja was killed, then Gopraja's wife became Sati, this is the first inscriptive evidence of the practice of Sati.
- ⇒ Last ruler of the Gupta dynasty - 'Vishnugupta'

Gupta system of administration



- ⇒ The governance system of the Gupta Empire was monarchical. The kingdom was hereditary. But the throne was not always given to the eldest son. The capital of the Gupta Empire was Pataliputra.
- ⇒ The Gupta kings carried out the system of provincial and local government.
- ⇒ The kingdom was divided into several bhuktis i.e. provinces and each Bhukti was in charge of the Uparik.
- ⇒ The Bhuktis were divided into a number of vishyas (districts) headed by the Vishyapati in charge.
- ⇒ Each subject was divided into vithis and vithis were divided into villages.

Peth – This was the unit of the village group. The village was the smallest unit of administration.

Gram Sabha - The administration of the village was carried out by the Gram Sabha , whose head was called the village head and other members were called mahattar.

- ⇒ Gram Sabha was called Panch Mandali and Gram Janpad.

Officers of central administration

Sandhivigrahak	minister of treaty and war
Kumaramaty	The greatest officers of the Gupta Empire (IAS)
Khadpatik	head of state restaurant
Mahadandnayak	judge
Dandpashik	Police officer
Dhurvadhidhikaran	land collector
Mahakshapatlik	recorder of major documents and records
Vinaystithi	religious and moral authority officer
Mahabaladhikrat	supreme army officer
Mahapilupathi	elephant army officer
Bhatashvapati	cavalry chief
Purpal	city chief
Karanik	keeper of land records, under Mahakshapatlik

Gopta – was the administrator of the country who was appointed directly by the emperor.

Sources of revenue

⇒ During the Gupta period, the land was generally considered to be owned by the emperor. He was entitled to 1/6th of the produce produced from the land. This type of tax was called a ‘bhag’.

Some major taxes:-

- ⇒ **Bhag** - About 1/6 of the land yield.
- ⇒ **Bhog** - An offering of fruits, flowers, vegetables etc., given to the king every day.
- ⇒ **Udrang** – a type of land tax
- ⇒ **Uparikar** – a type of land tax
- ⇒ **Bhootavat Pratyay** – Tax levied on the import of foreign goods.
- ⇒ **Shulk** – Tax on customs, goods of sale, etc.
- ⇒ **Vishti** – It was forced labor or free labor.
- ⇒ **Bali** - a religious tax of the Gupta period.
- ⇒ Taxes were paid in both the forms Hiranya (cash) and Maya (food).

Economic life

⇒ The reign of the Gupta kings is considered a period of economic prosperity. Agriculture was the main occupation of the people during this period.

- ⇒ From the point of view of economic utility, many types of land have been described such as -
- ⇒ **Kshetra**: Land suitable for cultivation.
- ⇒ **Vastu** - habitable land.
- ⇒ **Khil** - the land that was not plowed.
- ⇒ **Aprahat** – Uncultivated wild land.
- ⇒ **Pasture** – Land suitable for fodder for animals.
- ⇒ 12 types of land are mentioned in Amarkosh,
- ⇒ Types of land according to Narada Smriti -
- ⇒ **Ardh Khil** - The land which has not been cultivated for 1 year.
- ⇒ Khil which has not been cultivated for 3 years.
- ⇒ **Forest** – Land which has not been cultivated for 5 years.

⇒ Arghatta (Rahat) is described in the sources of irrigation in the Gupta period.

Sambhuyasmuthan, sambyabhar, nigam etc.

⇒ The Mandsaur inscription shows that a shreni of silk weavers built a grand Sun temple.

Units of measurement of land:-

1. Nirvatan
2. Patak
3. Nad
4. Kulyawap
5. Dronvap
6. Ahadvap

Trade and commerce

⇒ Trade and commerce progressed in the Gupta era, but compared to the post-Mauryan period trade and commerce declined.

Shreni

⇒ When the people engaged in industries and trade came together to form an organization to protect their interests, then an shreni is created. The group of organized business and industries was called a shreni.

⇒ Thus many words were used for the shreni- Kul, Poona, Gana, Nikaya Sangha group,

<u>place</u>	<u>Shreni of merchants</u>
Indore	Oil grossing shreni
Vidisha	ivory craftsmen
Ujjayini	grain merchant
Nashik	weaver
Mandsaur	silk weavers
Mathura	flour mill workers
kaushambi	sulfuric

⇒ There was a committee of merchants called Nigam, the head of the corporation was called Shresthi, the group of merchants was called Sartha and their leaders were called Sarthavaha.

Gupta Period coins

- ⇒ 16 piles of coins have been found from different parts of the Gupta Empire, the most important of which is Bayana (in the Bharatpur region).
- ⇒ Nagar Shresthins used to work as bankers and moneylenders.
- ⇒ Gold coins called dinars in Gupta inscriptions were initially of 124 grains like Kushan coins, but later the Guptas reduced their weight to 144 grains.
- ⇒ Silver coins were used for local transactions. The circulation of silver coins started after Chandragupta II's victory against the Shakas, whose weight used to be 33 grains.
- ⇒ Except for Ramgupta, there are hardly any copper coins before Chandragupta II. Unlike the Kushanas, copper coins of the Guptas are rarely found.
- ⇒ The Guptas are credited with having issued the most gold coins, although the Kushanas are credited with issuing the most pure gold coins.

Gupta period cultural activities

- ⇒ From the point of view of art and literature - Classical Age and Golden Age
- ⇒ Temples were first built in ancient India in the Gupta era.
- ⇒ The earlier temples were flat, later the temples with spire (shikhar) started to be built.

Features of Gupta Temples:-

- ⇒ Most of the temples are built of stone. The exception to this is Bhitargaon (Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh) Sirpur (Chhattisgarh) which is built by bricks.
- ⇒ In place of the gatekeepers in the temples of the Gupta period, there are idols of Ganga and Yamuna.
- ⇒ Ganga is shown as 'Makaravahini' and Yamuna as 'Kurmavahini'.

Dashavtar Temple of Deogarh

- ⇒ Location:- Lalitpur (Uttar Pradesh)
- ⇒ Construction :- probably at the end of the Gupta period
- ⇒ The shikhara of the Dashavatara temple at Deogarh is 12 meters high,

which is the first example of a shikhar in Indian temple construction.

⇒ Representation of idols and mythology, scenes related to both Ramavtar and Krishnavatar. Idols related to Dashaavatars of Vishnu were also constructed.

Parvati Temple of Nachnakuthara:-

Location - Near Ajaygarh in Satna (M.P.)

⇒ **Construction** :- With sandstone.

⇒ This is also a Panchatayan style temple.

Temple of Bhitargaon :-

⇒ Location:- Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

⇒ This is the first brick temple of the Gupta period, which is dedicated to Lord Vishnu.

Laxman Temple of Sirpur:-

⇒ Location: Raipur (Chhattisgarh)

⇒ This is also a temple built only with bricks.

Maniyarmath Temple

⇒ **Location:-** In Nalanda (Bihar)

⇒ An important temple of circular style, a Umrun-shaped stupa is built near it.

⇒ This temple is also called Maninag temple, some historians also consider it as Mahabharata period.

Nagod (Bhumra) temple

⇒ **Situation:** Jabalpur Itarsi railway line, Madhya Pradesh

⇒ **Discovered by:** Rakhaldas Banerjee

⇒ Panchtayan style temple and this temple is dedicated to Shiva.

Tiguva's Vishnu Temple:

⇒ Location : Jabalpur (M.P.)

Boudhguha Temple:

⇒ The cave numbers 16, 17 and 19 of Ajanta are believed to be of the Gupta period.

Gupta Period painting

⇒ Vatsayayana in his famous book 'Kamasutra' has enumerated painting under 64 arts.

⇒ Kalidas has called him as 'Chigacharya'.

⇒ Colors used for painting:- (Green, Red, Black, Yellow, White, Brown)

⇒ Apart from this blue, dark green color is used.

- ⇒ 'Lapis lazuli' was imported from Persia.

Method of Painting:-

Fresco — Painting was done on wet plaster using pure colors.

Tempora — Using Assorted Colors on Dry Plastic

Ajanta Caves

- ⇒ Location: in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra
- ⇒ Discovered by: James Alexander
- ⇒ Created by: By several dynasties (Gupta, Rashtrakuta, Vakataka, Chalukya, Yadava dynasty)
- ⇒ Total - 29 caves (16, 17, 19 related to Gupta period)
- ⇒ The dying Raj Kumari is inscribed in cave number 16.
- ⇒ The best performance of Jataka tales has been done in Cave No. 17.
- ⇒ In Cave 16, there is a picture of the meeting of 'Ajatashatru and Mahatma Buddha'.

The caves of Ajanta are mainly related to "Buddhism".

Bagh Caves

- ⇒ Total number of caves - 9
- ⇒ Location : At a distance of 2-3 km from Mahamati, a tributary of Narmada, near Vindhya mountain in Dhar district of M.P.
- ⇒ Discovered by: Dangerfield (1818 AD)
- ⇒ The second cave of the Bagh cave is called the Pandava cave, the third is called the Hathikhana cave and the fourth is called the Rangmahal cave.
- ⇒ Here is the ancient temple of Bagheshwari Devi. The local people call them by the name of Panchapandav.

Gupta Period Sculpture

- ⇒ The Gupta period sculpture is born out of the "Mathura art style".

Fundamental difference between Gupta period sculpture and Mathura art style:-

- ⇒ Nudity has been shown to beautify the sculptures of the Mathura art style, while the sculptors of the Gupta period have used thick northern fabrics in their sculptures.

- ⇒ In the Kushan era idols, the auras have been made for simplicity, whereas in the Gupta period, decorated auras have been made.
- ⇒ Centers of Gupta sculpture - Mathura, Sarnath and Pataliputra,

Idols related to Buddhism:-

- ⇒ Metal and stone sculptures of Mahatma Buddha have been made in different postures.
- ⇒ Buddha statue of 7½ feet high made of bronze has been found from a place called Sultanganj in Bhagalpur district
- ⇒ This statue is currently kept in 'Birmingham Palace'.

Sitting Statues of Mahatma Buddha:-

- ⇒ Abhaya Mudra – In this Buddha is sitting in Padmasana posture, right hand is raised in Abhaya posture. This is called the mudra of blessings.
- ⇒ Samadhi Mudra – In this Buddha is in meditation posture. Both his hands are placed on his lap in such a way that his palm rests on each other.
- ⇒ Bhumi Sparsh Mudra - This mudra means that he is witnessing the earth

as a proof of victory over the god of Kama.

- ⇒ Updesh Mudra - Both the hands are attached to the chest in such a way that the little finger and thumb of the right hand are touching the middle of the left hand.

Standing statues of Buddha:-

Abhaya Mudra: The right hand is in the posture of Abhaya, while the left hand is holding the clothes.

Barad Mudra:- It is the posture that symbolizes dispensing of boons, the hair is curly, there is a clear glimpse of spiritualism on the face.

Idols related to Brahmin religion:-

- ⇒ Shiva and Vishnu have an important place in the idols of gods and goddesses.
- ⇒ In the Dashavatara temple of Deogarh, Vishnu is shown sitting on top of Sheshnag.
- ⇒ A statue of Varaha carrying the earth with his teeth has been built at Bhilsa, near Udaygiri caves, M.P.

Temple Architecture Styles

- ⇒ According to the book called Shilp Shastra, three categories of temple architecture have been described. It is divided on the basis of the stylistic structure of the temples and on the basis of regional diversity :-
- ⇒ 1. **Nagara style.**
- ⇒ 2. **Dravidian style.**
- ⇒ 3. **Besar style.**

Nagara style

The sanctum sanctorum of the **Nagara** style temples was square in configuration and the shikhar was rounded in the upper configuration, the lines of which are slanting and inclined towards the peak. Amalaka and Kalash are arranged on their top.

- ⇒ Nagar style temples are found from the Himalayas to the Vindhya Mountains.
- ⇒ Variety is also found in this style on the provincial basis, such as the temples of Orissa and the temples of Gujarat etc.

Dravidian style

The square sanctum sanctorum is found in the temples of this style. In its vertical

configuration, the vimanas are found to be terraced and pyramidal in shape. The upper part of the vimana is called Stupika.

- ⇒ The main feature of Dravidian style temples is the presence of a large courtyard, inside which the temple was established. Water reservoirs are often found in this courtyard as well as many chambers and other temples.
- ⇒ The main entrance of the courtyard was called the gopuram. It has a cow horn-like figure on both sides on its top which is one of the main features of the Dravidian style.
- ⇒ Temples of this style are found from the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers to the Kumari Cape.
- ⇒ This style was patronized by the Chola, Pallava, Rashtrakuta and Pandya kings.

Besar style

The meaning of the word Besar is mixed, this mixture is a mixed form of **Nagara** style and **Dravid** style, they were developed between Vindhya mountain and Krishna river.

- ⇒ The temple configuration in this style is in Dravidian style, while the form is in Nagara style.
- ⇒ This style was patronized by the Hoysalas and Chalukya kings.

Literature

- ⇒ During this period, many Puranas and commentaries on many smritis and sources were written. Ramayana and Mahabharata were given final form. Smritis like Narada, Katyayan, Parashar, Brihaspati etc. were created.

Important compositions of Gupta period

Book	Author
Ritu Samhar	Kalidas
Meghdoot	Kalidasa
Kumar sambhav	Kalidasa
Malavikagnimitram	Kalidasa
Abhijnana Shakuntala	Kalidasa
Mudrarakshas	Vishakhadatta
Devi Chandraguptam	Vishakhadatta
Harshacharita	Banbhat
Kadambari	Banbhat
Swapnavasadatta	Bhas

Kiratarjuniyam	Bharvi
Panchsiddhantam	Varahamihira
Brahra siddhant	Arya Bhatt
Aryabhattiyan	Arya Bhatt
Surya Siddhantam	Arya Bhatt
Panchatantra	Vishnu Sharma
Nitishastra	Kamandaka
Mrichhakatikam	Shudraka
Hitopdesh	Narayan

Gupta Period Science and Technology

- ⇒ Society and culture developed during the Gupta period, but most of the development took place from the point of view of science and technology.

Varahamihira

- ⇒ Birthplace : Ujjain
- ⇒ Books: Panchasiddhantika, Brihatsamhita, Laghujatak, Vivah Patal, Yogamaya.
- ⇒ Varahamihira told that the Moon revolves around the Earth, and the Earth revolves around the Sun.
- ⇒ Panchasiddhantika is a book on mathematics related to astrology.

Aryabhata I

- ⇒ Born: Pataliputra (476 AD)
- ⇒ Book: Surya Siddhanta, Aryabhatiyam, Dashgitika
- ⇒ Aryabhata is said to be the first historical astronomer.
- ⇒ Aryabhata mentions the decimal system, it is worth mentioning that the decimal system was invented by an unknown Indian in 2nd BC.
- ⇒ He first stated the length of the year as 365 days.

Aryabhata gave the closest value of pi (π) to 3.1416.

- ⇒ Aryabhata was the first astronomer who gave scientific reasons for solar eclipse and lunar eclipse.

Brahmagupta

- ⇒ Born: Ujjain
- ⇒ Book: Brahma Siddhanta
- ⇒ He conceived the principle of gravity and told that the earth attracts all the objects towards it.

Bhaskar first

- ⇒ Book: Mahabhaskarya, Laghubhaskarya and Bhashya
- ⇒ Based on the principles of Aryabhatta, Bhaskara I wrote a

commentary on Aryabhatiyam called Ashmakatantra.

Bhaskaracharya (Bhaskara II):

- ⇒ Born: Khandesh, Maharashtra
- ⇒ Book: Siddhantshiromani
- ⇒ Bhaskaracharya is considered to be the inventor of calculus.
- ⇒ His book Siddhantshiromani has four parts,
 1. Lilavati
 2. Bijaganit
 3. Grahganit
 4. Goladhyay
- ⇒ The Persian translation of Lilavati was done by Faizi during the Mughal period.

Medical science

- ⇒ Shushruta was a surgeon (plastic surgeon) of the Gupta period. He has described 121 instruments used in plastic surgery.
- ⇒ In the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya there was Dhanvantari, the famous physician of Ayurveda, who wrote the book Nighantu.
- ⇒ Navnitakam is an ayurvedic text which was composed during the Gupta period.
- ⇒ A Veterinary (veterinarian) named Palakavya composed a treatise called Hastyayurveda.

Post Gupta Period

Political Condition :-

- After the decline of the Gupta period, a trend emerged in the Indian political history, which kept existing in various forms till 1000 AD.
- This trend was a sense of decentralization and regionalism.

Following are the details of the new dynasties that emerged after the decline of the Gupta dynasty-

Pushyabhuti Dynasty (Vardhan Dynasty),

Founder: Narvardhan

Capital: Thaneshwar (later Kannauj)

Prabhakarvardhan

Title: Hunaharinkesari, Gurjaprajagar, Sindhurajajvar

Other Name- Pratapsheel

Prabhakarvardhana's wife Yashumathi became sati after his death.

After Prabhakarvardhana, Harsha's elder brother Rajyavardhan II became the ruler of Thaneshwar. He was assassinated by Shashanka, the Gaud ruler of Bengal.

Harsh Vardhan(606-647 AD) :-

- After the disintegration of the Gupta Empire, the era of political (Pushyabhuti dynasty) decentralization that began in northern India ended with the accession of Harshavardhana.
- Thaneshwar was the capital of Vardhan dynasty before Harsha. But Harsha made Kannauj his capital.
- By the seventh century, the bad days of Pataliputra came and the star of Kannauj shone. The political decline of Pataliputra happened because its power and importance rested on commerce, trade and money. Therefore, as the trade declined, the currency became scarce and eventually collapsed.
- The early history of Harsha's reign is known from Banabhatta.
- Harsha by force obtained the dental relics of Buddha from the

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ruler of Kashmir. He was a patron of Mahayana Buddhism.

- During Harsha's time, jagirs (land grants) were given as the salary of high officials. Harsha started the feudal system of giving land.
- The importance of Harsha's reign is because of the visit of the Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang. He remained in India from 629 AD to 645 AD. He had come to study at the Buddhist University of Nalanda and to collect Buddhist texts from India.
- He was a worshiper of Surya, Shiva and Buddha.
- Harsha is remembered not as the patron of scholars but as the author of three plays Priyadarsika, Ratnavali and Nagananda. He has been called the literary emperor.
- Harsha could not expand his empire in South India. He fought with the Chalukya king Pulakeshin II on the banks of the river Narmada.

Achievement :-

- He ruled for the longest time over the New kingdoms of the post-Gupta period.
- He defeated the Huns and saved eastern India from their invasion.
- After the Guptas established the largest state in North India.

Dynasty	Founded by	Place	Chief ruler	Achievement
Maitrak History of Ancient India	Bhattarka	Vallabhi	Bhattarka, Dhurvasena- II Dharmasen- IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He ruled the budding kingdoms of the post-Gupta period for the longest time. • The Chinese traveler Itsing (671 AD) has praised the Ballabhi <u>university located here</u>.
Yashodharman dynasty	Yashodharman	Malwa	Yashodharman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its famous inscription is the <u>Mandsaur inscription</u> whose author is Vasul. • He is called "Jainendra" in the Mandsaur Prashasti, because he defeated the Vakatakas, the Guptas and the Hunas.
The Northern Gupta of Magadha and Malawa	Krishna Gupta	Malwa And Magadh	Devagupta and Adityasen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Madhuvan and Vanskhedha inscriptions are related to Devagupta, who along with Gauda Shashanka of Bengal killed Harsha's elder brother Rajyavardhana. • Adityasen performed three Ashwamedha Yagyas. During his time <u>Chinese Ambassador Wang-Huen-tse</u> visited India twice. • The name of the Jivit Gupta II is mentioned in the North Gupta rulers, <p style="text-align: center;">For Notes</p>



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