



ODISHA HISTORY

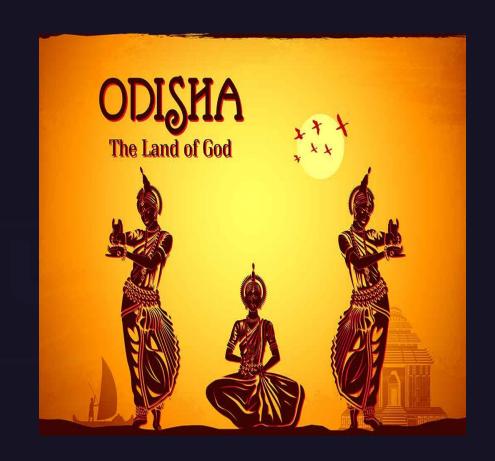
(MAURYAN & KHARAVELA PERIOD)

CLASS-05 BY ASHOK



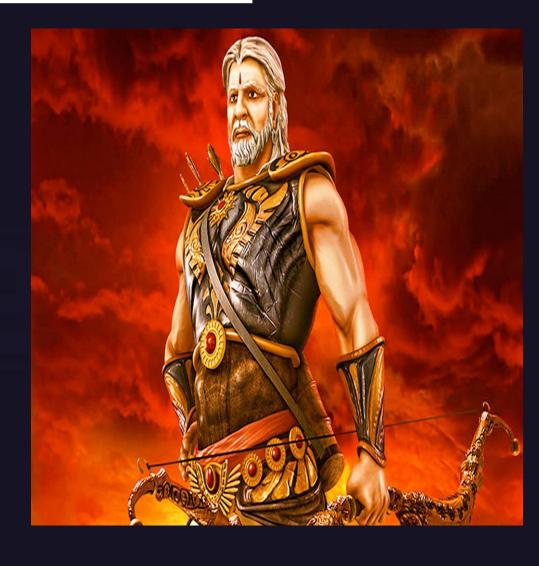


- In earlier times, Odisha was referred to as Kalinga which was named after the son of king Bali.
- The kingdom was also referred to by the names of Utkala, Mahakantara, Urda, Oddiyana, Kamala Mandala, South Kosala, Kongoda, Trikalinga, Tosali in the ancient past.



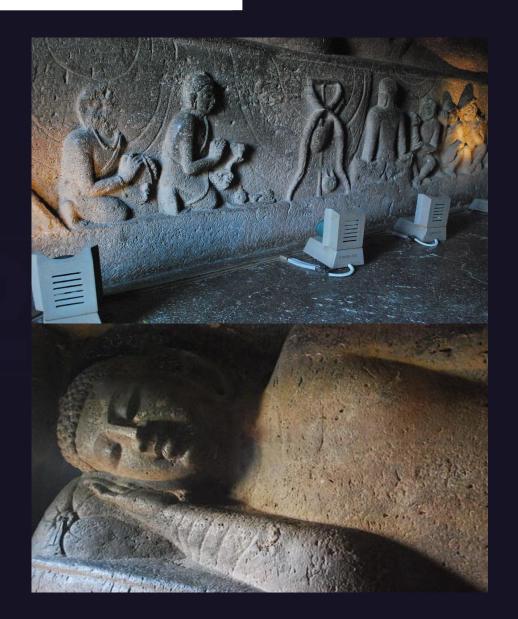


• The kingdom also finds references in Mahabharata where the King of Kalinga Srutayudha, joined the camp of the **Kourava** in the battle and was killed in the battle by Bhimasena with his two heroic sons: Bhanumana and Ketumana.





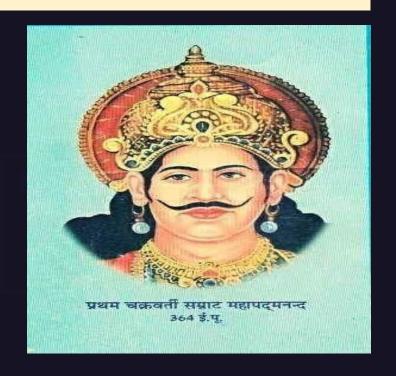
- Post the conclusion of Mahabharata War, a new Kshatriya dynasty came into power, references of which have been traced from Buddhist Work 'Mahagovinda Suttanta'.
- Further, according to the **Puranas**, 32 **Kshatriya** kings ruled over Kalinga after the Mahabharata War up to the time of Maha Padmananda, who ascended the throne of Magadha in 362 B. C.





NANDA RULE

- This dynasty was founded by MAHAPADMA NANDA
- This the first non- khetriya dynasty of Magadha.
- Mahapadma Nanda, the first king of the Nanda dynasty, added Kalinga to the Magadhan Empire.





- It was the first dynasty to use elephants in battles
- Mahapadmananda undertook irrigation projects to eradicate famine condition in Kalinga.
- The pre-Mauryan black polished potteries and punch-marked coins having four symbols found in plenty from Asurgarh in Kalahandi and Sonepur districts indicate the flourishing economic condition during the time of the Nanda rule.

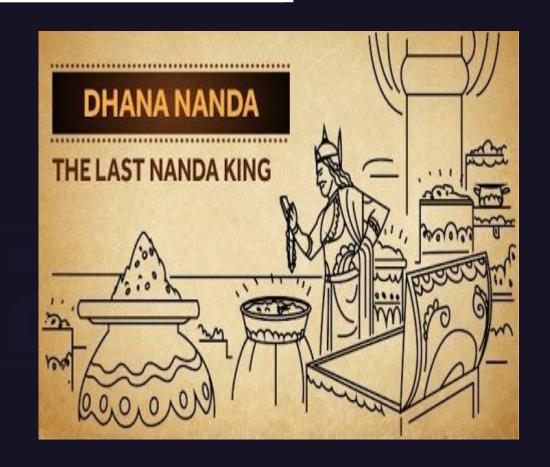








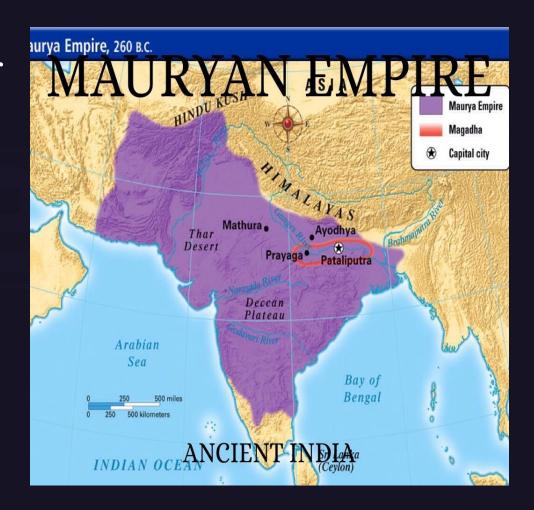
- After Mahapadmananda his eight sons ruled one after the other and the last Nanda king was overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya who founded the Maurya Empire in Magadha.
- During the time of Chandragupta's rebellion against the last Nanda king, Kalinga declared itself independent and tried to build her strength as an overseas power.





Kalinga Under the Mauryan

- Neither Chandragupta Maurya nor his son Vindusara tried to bring back Kalinga to the Magadha empire.
- Ashoka is one of the greatest rulers of the ancient India. His father was Mauryan Emperor Bindusara and mother was Subhadrangi.



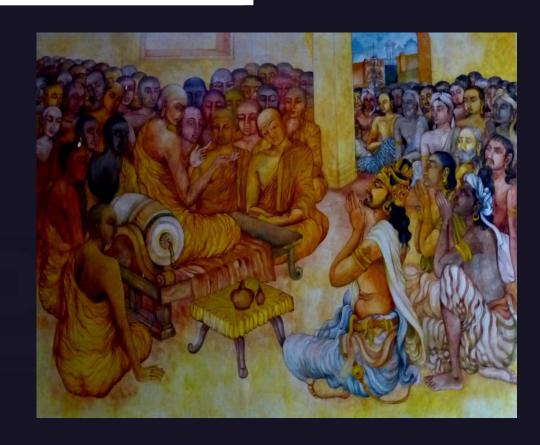


- It was Asoka, who invaded Kalinga in 261 B.C. and succeeded in occupying Kalinga.
- The Kalinga War was of colossal nature in which as many as 1,00,000 were killed and 1,50,000 were taken captives while as many as that number died as an aftermath of the war.
- He fought Kalinga war (261BC) in the 9th year of his rule which is maintained in "XIII ROCK EDICTS"





- Asoka was deeply moved by the terrible bloodshed caused by this war and was converted to Buddhism under influence of "UPAGUPTA" (Buddhist monk)
- The hilly land lying to the west of Kalinga was known as the Atavika territory, He tried to conciliate the unconquered Atavika people and desired to conquer their heart by love. That was the principle of Dharmavijaya and was followed by Asoka after the Kalinga War.





- It has been described in the epic

 "Samanta Pasadika" that he sent his son "MAHINDRA" & daughter

 "SANGHAMITRA" to CEYLON

 (srilanka) for establishment of Buddhism in Sri lanka.
- Ashoka was often referred as "DEVANAM PRIYA" or "PRIYADARSHI" by people





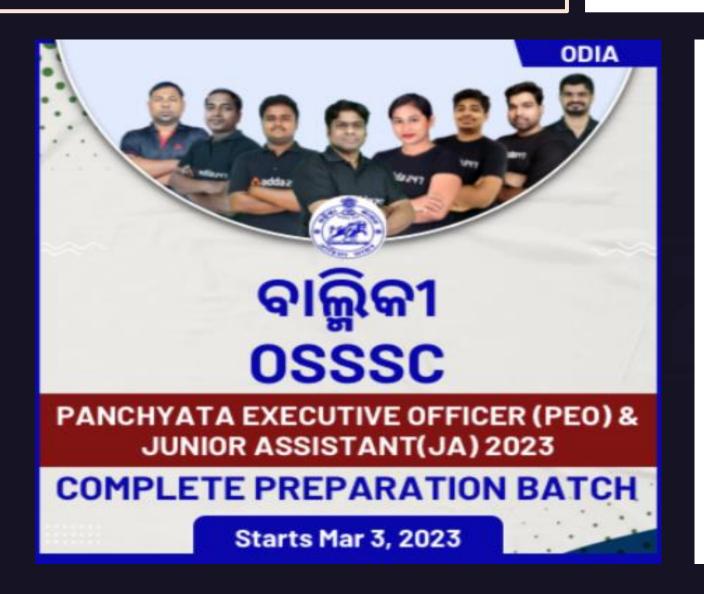
- Ashoka was organised 3rd Buddhist council at "Patalipautra" in 250BC under the chairmanship of "MOGOLIPOTTA TISSA".
- Last mauryan ruler "Brihadratha" was killed by "Pushyamitra shunga"



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Q:1 Name the kingdom which first used elephants in wars

- A) Kosala
- B) Magadha
- C) Champa
- D) Avanti



Q:2 The last Nanda ruler of Magadha who was overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya with the help of Chanakya was

- A) Mahapadmananda
- B) Dhanananda
- C) Navananda
- D) Not known



Q:3 Who amongst the following also had the name 'Devanama Priyadassi'?

- a) Mauryan king Asoka
- b) Mauryan king Chandragupta Maurya
- c) Gautam Buddha
- d) Bhagwan Mahavira

ANSWER: A



Q:4 Upto where did Chandragupta Mauryas empire extend in north west?

- a) Ravi river
- b) Indus river
- c) Satluj river
- d) Hindukush range

ANSWER: D



Q:5 Which of the following could be the most accurate description of Mauryan monarchy under Asoka?

- a)Enlightened despotism
- b) Centralised autocracy
- c) oriental despotism
- d) Guided democracy

ANSWER: A



Q:6 In mauryan Dynasty Kalinga War took place the year?

- a) 260BC
- b) 261BC
- c) 126BC
- d) 232BC



Q:7 Which event brought about profound change in Asoka's administrative policy?

- a) The third Buddhist Council
- b) The Kalinga War
- c) His embracing of Buddism
- d) His sending missionary to Ceylon



Q:8 The Monk who influenced Asoka to embrace Buddhism was

- a) Vishnu Gupta
- b) Upagupta
- c) Brahma Gupta
- d) Brihadratha



Q:9 The Greek ambassador sent to Chandragupta Maurya's court was

- a) Kautilya
- b) Seleucus Nicator
- c) Megasthenes
- d) Justin

ANSWER: C



Q:10 Arthasastra was written by

- a) Dhanananda
- b) Kautilya
- c) Bimbisara
- d) Pushyamitra



Q:11 Which of the following dynasty succeeded the Maurays?

- a) Satavahanas
- b) Sungas
- c) Yavanas
- d) Pandya



Q:12 Which one of the following is the principle source of information of Asoka's campaign against kalinga?

- a) Pillar Edict VII
- b) Mahavamsa
- c) Divyavadana
- d) Rock Edict XIII

ANSWER: D



Q:13 Asoka spread Buddhism all over India & Ceylon by

- a) Teaching the Triratnas
- b) Sending the dharma Mahamantras
- c) Wagins wars
- d) Becoming a Buddhist Monk



Q:14 During the reign of Bindusara there was unrest at

- a) Ujjayani
- b) Pushkalavati
- c) Taxila
- d) Rajagriha

ANSWER: C



Q:15 Chandra Gupta Maurya spend his last days here

- a) Kashi
- b) Pataliputra
- c) Ujjain
- d) Shravanabelagola

ANSWER: D

KHARAVELA/CHEDI DYNASTY





KHARAVELA (193 BCE - 170 BCE)

- Full name Mahameghabahana Aira Kharavela. Popularly known as Kharavela.
- Born 1st century BC. He ascended throne of kalinga at the age of twentyfour.





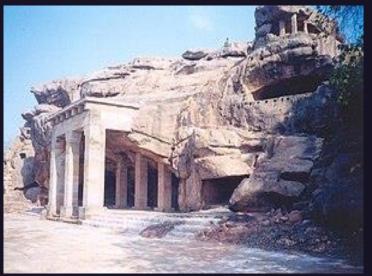
- Kharavela belonged to Chedi dynasty.
- Initially this Chedi dynasty ruled over Madhyadesha. Later this dynasty extended their supremacy over kalinga.
- Religion Jainism





KHARAVELA (193 BCE - 170 BCE)

- The main source of information about Kharavela is his famous 17 lines rock-cut Hatigumpha inscriptions in a cave in the Udaigiri hills near Bhubaneswar. This inscriptions was discovered by the famous historian Andrew Sterling in 1820 A. D.
- * This inscriptions give information about the life and achievements of Kharavela. This is inscribed in Brahmi script and Prakriti language.







KHARAVELA (193 BCE - 170 BCE)

• Besides the Hatigumpha inscription there are thirteen other inscriptions on the Khandagiri and Udaigiri hills - discovered by Markherm kito in 1837 AD.





ACHIEVEMENTS OF KHARAVELA

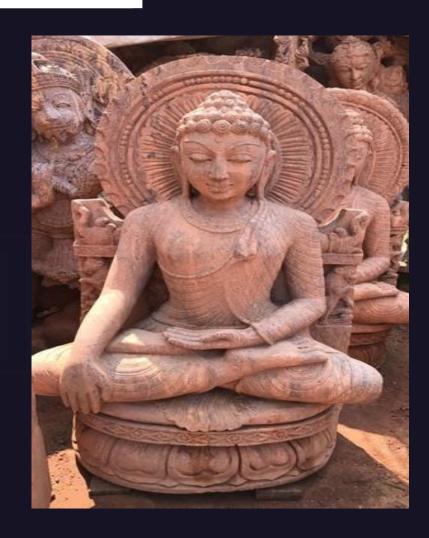
- During the reign of Kharavela, the chedi dynasty of kalinga ascended to eminence and restored the lost power and glory of kalinga which had been downed since the devastating war with Ashoka.
- Kalinga came under Magadh. Later when Pushyamitra sunga of sunga dynasty ascended the thrown of Magadh, accepted the suzerainty of Kharavela and became a vassal of kalinga.





ACHIEVEMENTS OF KHARAVELA

• Pushyamitra also returned the Jina statue of Mahaveer to Kalinga. Although religiously tolerant, but Kharavela patronized to Jainism.





<u>Kharavela's achievements can better</u> understand from his first 13 years reign.

- 1.In the First year of his reign he Re innovated and beautified his capital.
- 2.The second year of his reign was a year of military conquest. In this year he led his military camping against the Satavahan ruler Satakarani with his huge army of cavalry, infantry, elephantry and chariots. But the result of the war is not mentioned in Hatigumpha.





- 3. In the third year Kharavela organised various festivals and feast to made his subject happy.
- 4. In the fourth year of his reign, he conquered the territories of Rastrikas and Bhojakas. These defeated rulers accepted the suzerainty of Kharavela by offering him jewels and ornaments.
- 5. In the 5th year of reign Kharavela constructed Canals, water tank for irrigation.

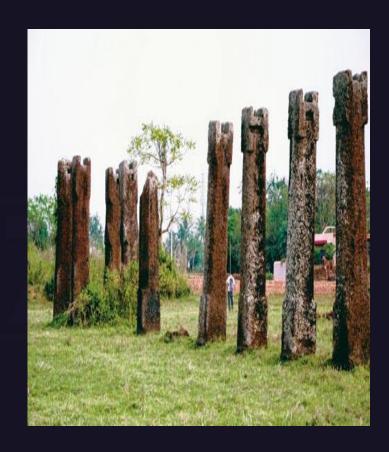




- 6. In the sixth year of reign proved Kharavela's benevolence by remitting taxes of the subjects of both urban and rural areas.
- 7. Seventh year was auspicious year for the ruler because he got fatherhood and chedi dynasty got it's successor. His chief queen gave birth to the successor.



- 8. In the Eighth year Kharavela attacked Gorathagiri of Magadha. The yaman king occupied the Jain center mathura and proceed towards Magadha. Kharavela chased the Yavana ruler and freed Mathura. Then Kharavela brought a branch of Kalpabriksha (sacred tree of Jainism) from Mathura to Kalinga.
- 9. In the ninth year to commemorate his victory in North India he constructed 'The great Victory or Maha vijay Prasad'. The remains at is at Sisupalagarh

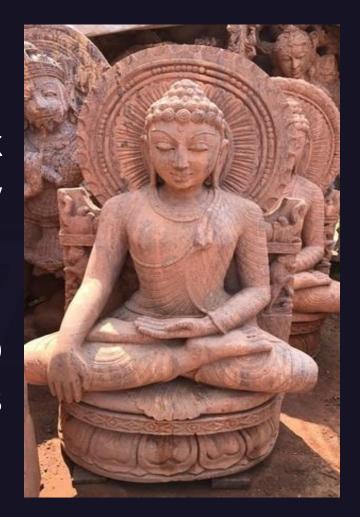




- 10. In the tenth year he conquered few territories in North India.
- 11. In the eleventh year he conquered the kingdom of 'Pithunda'. In the same year he destroyed consisting of Cholas, Pandyas, Keralaputras, Satyaputras and Tamraparni.

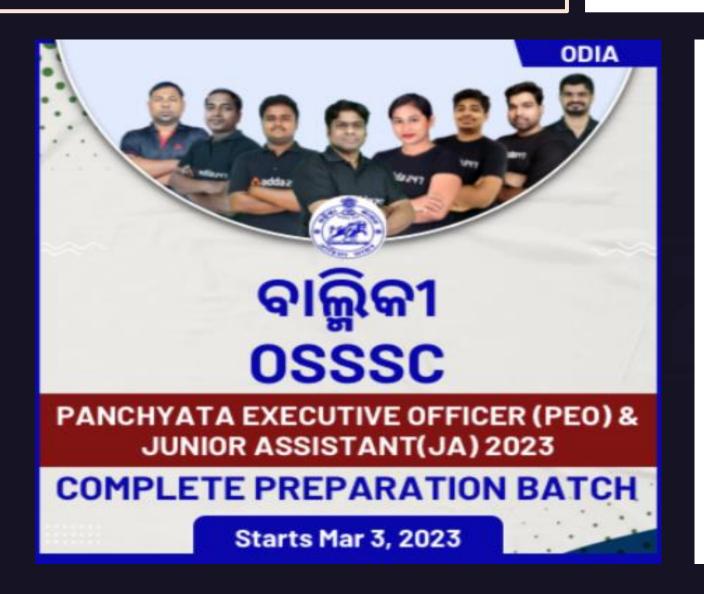


- 12. In the twelfth year Sunga king of Magadha was defeated by Kharavela and brought back the image of Kalinga Jina which was taken by Magadha ruler Mahapadmananda.
- 13. In the thirteen year Kharavela gave up military conquest and concentrated on religious activities.



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1. The capital of the king Kharavela of Kalinga was

- A) Kalinganagara
- B) Taxila
- C) Pataliputra
- D) Pushpapura

Correct Answer: A) Kalinganagara



2. The Hatigumpha inscription in Odisha contains:

- A) The record of entire span of Kharavela's reign
- B) The last 12 years of Kharavela's reign
- C) The important facts of Kharavela's reign
- D) The first thirteen years of Kharavela's reign.

Correct Answer: D)



3. Kharavela the great belongs to:

- A) Jina Dynasty
- B) Chedi Dynasty
- C) Maurya Dynasty
- D) Kushana Dynasty

Correct Answer: B) Chedi Dynasty



- 4. The language of the Hatigumpha inscription is:
- A) Tamil
- B) Telugu
- C) Pali
- D) Magadhi
- **Correct Answer: C) Pali**



- 5. In which inscription Kharavela declares himself the Aira Maharaja or Aira King?
- A) Junagarh Inscription
- B) Toshali Inscription
- C) Hathigumpha Inscription
- D) Koshala Inscription
- **Correct Answer: C)**



6. Maha Meghabahana literally means:

- A) The rider of mighty clouds
- B) The sailor of mighty oceans
- C) The undisputed emperor of the universe
- D) The rider of lightning

Correct Answer: A)



- 7. Who among the following was not a contemporary of Kharavela?
- A) King Brihaspatimitra
- B) King Satakarni I
- C) Samudragupta
- D) None of the above
- Correct Answer: C) Samudragupta



8. Who is Kudepasiri?

- A) He was king of Magadha when Kharaveal invaded it
- B) He took away the Image of Kalinga Jina
- C) He was the successor of Emperor Kharavela
- D) None of the above

Correct Answer: C)





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