

# STONE AGE

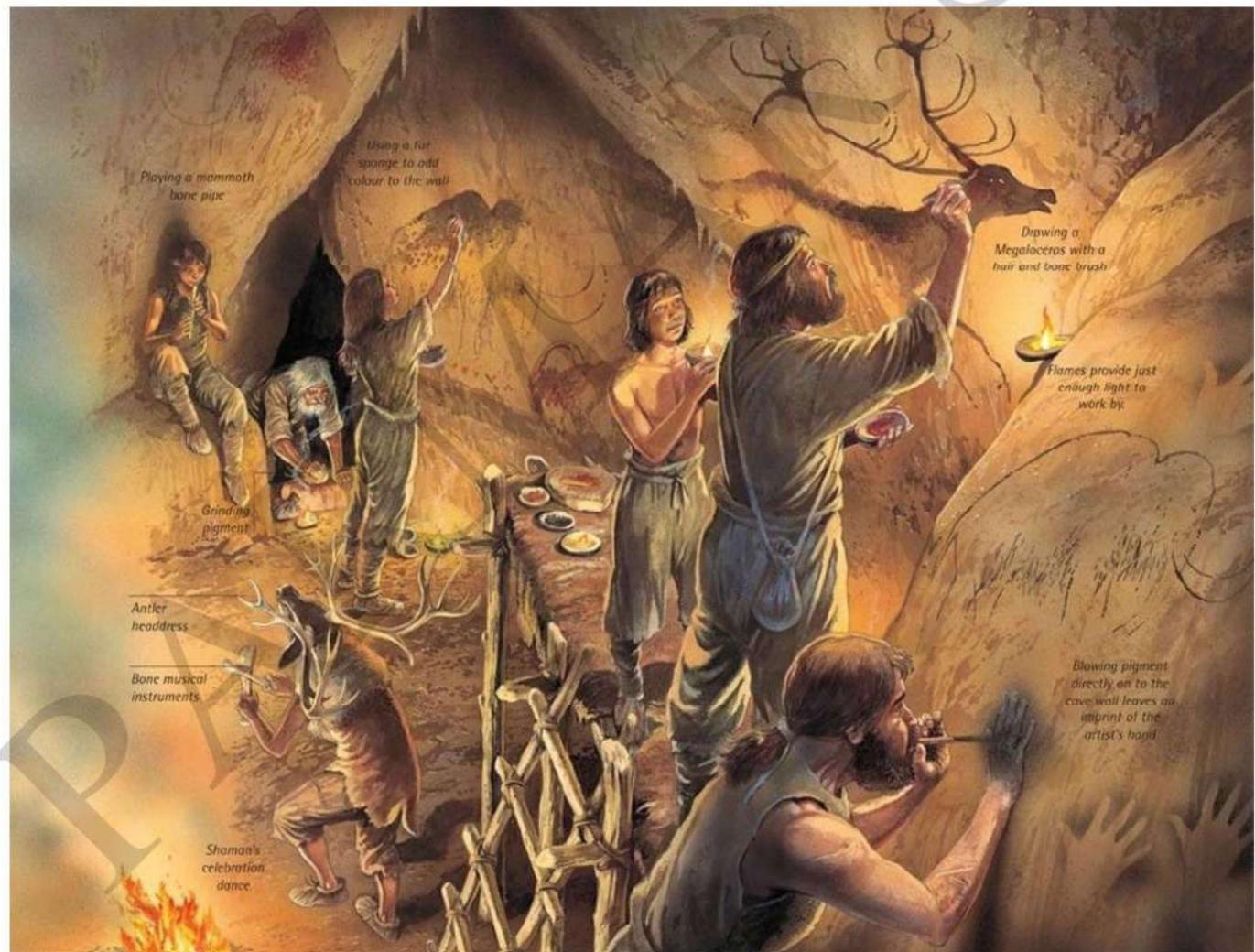
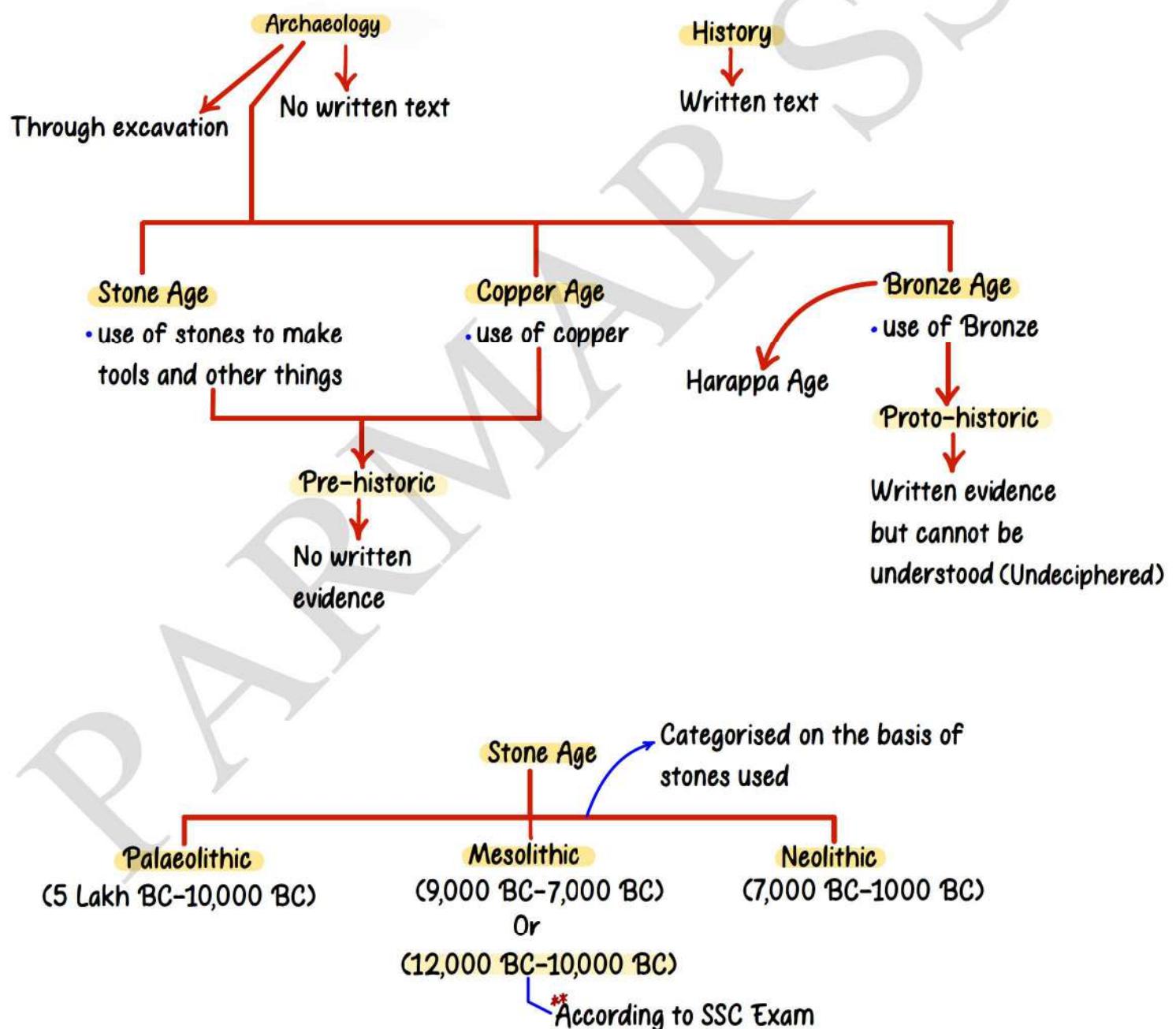
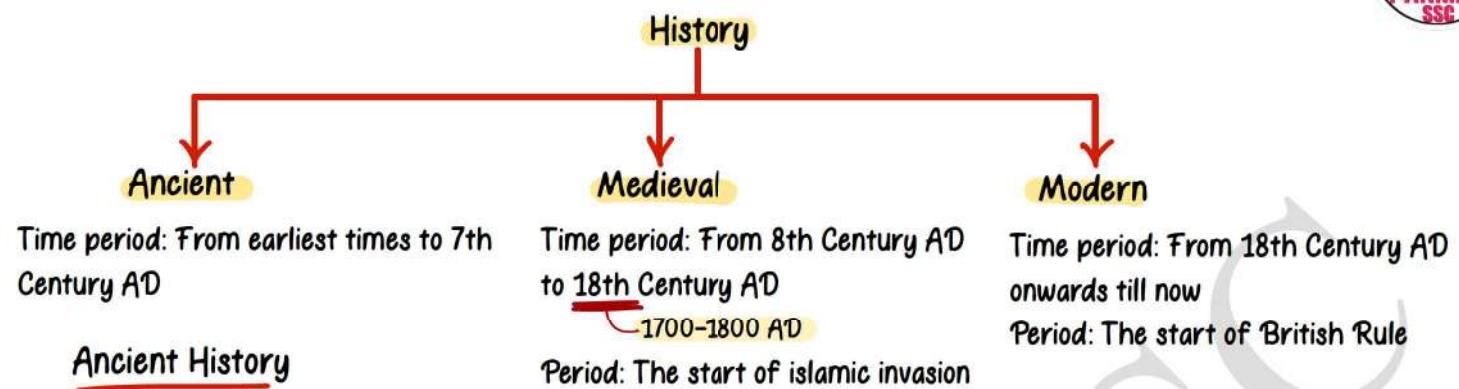


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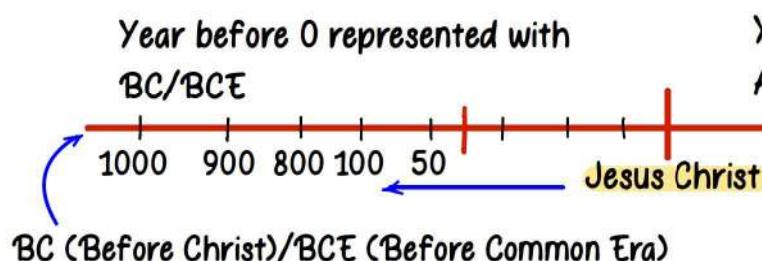
## Understanding Timeline

Century: 100

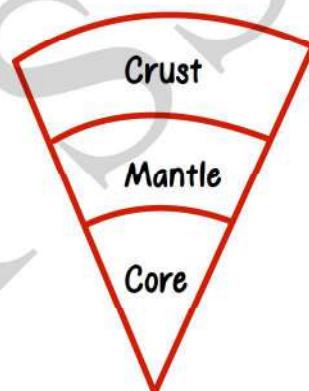
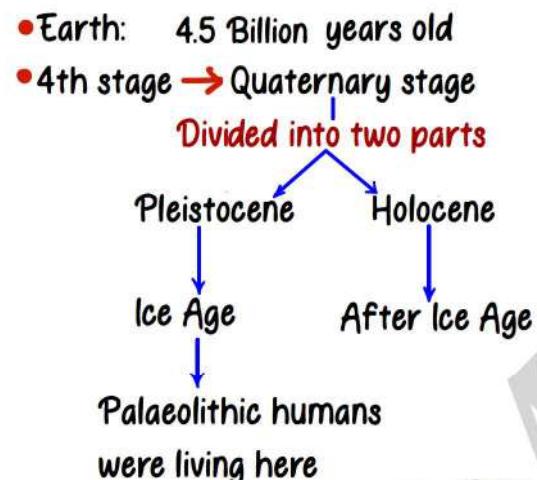
8th Century means 700-800 BC

3rd Century AD: 200-300 AD

AD (Anno Domini) or  
CE (Common Era)



BC (Before Christ)/BCE (Before Common Era)



### Flake technology

- It is a stone tool-making technique that involves striking a stone core to remove flakes

### Palaeolithic (Palaeo: old; lithic: stone)

Use of slightly bigger stones

Living in caves/shelters

#### Lower/Early Palaeolithic

- 5 Lakh BC-50,000 BC
- Ice Age

#### Lower Palaeolithic sites:

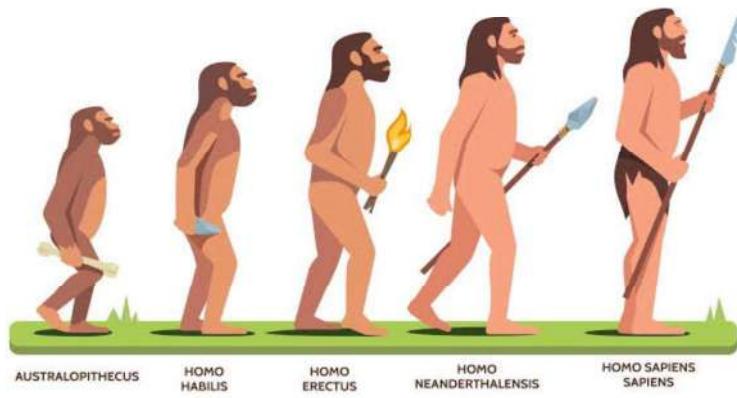
- Soan/Sohan: Punjab
- Belan Valley: Uttar Pradesh → Cave/Rock shelters
- Didwana: Rajasthan
- Nevasa: Maharashtra
- Hunasagi/Hungsi: Karnataka
- Pahalgam: Kashmir
- Patne: Maharashtra → Ostrich evidence found for the first time

#### Middle Palaeolithic

- 50,000-40,000 BC
- Based upon 'flake' technology
- Main occupation: Hunting & food gathering

#### Upper Palaeolithic

- 40,000-10,000 BC
- Coincided with last phase of Pleistocene
- Appearance of Homo sapiens (modern man)
- Famous site: Bhimbetka (Madhya Pradesh), Inamgaon and Nevada (Maharashtra), Didwana (Rajasthan)
- Use of flint stone



- The skull of Homo Erectus was found in: Hathnora (Madhya Pradesh near Narmada)

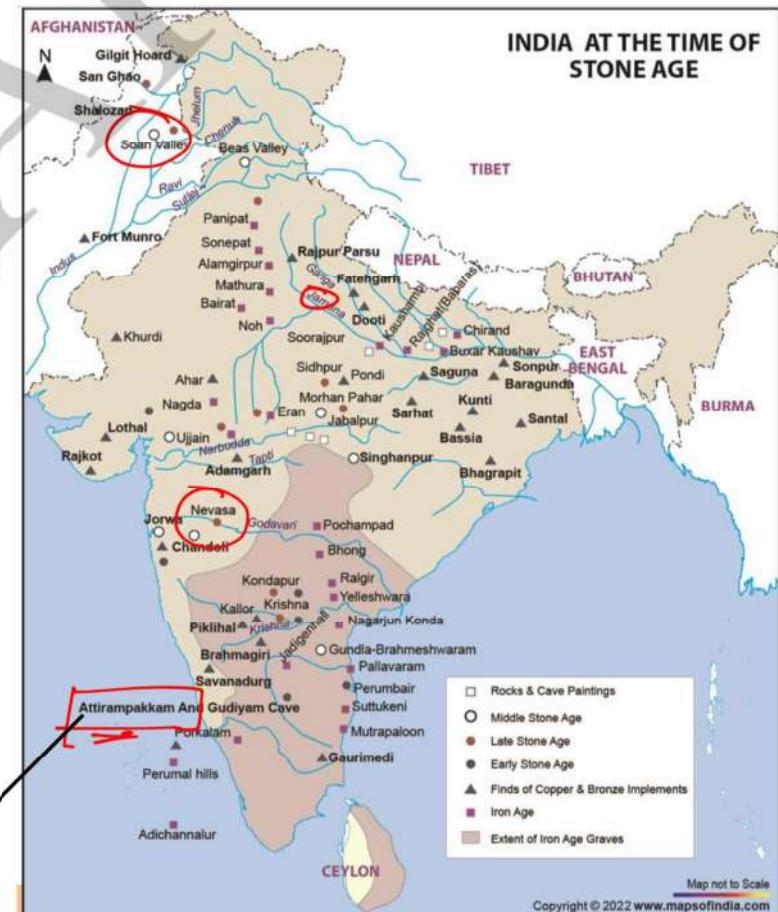


- V. S. Wakankar (Indian archaeologist) discovered Bhimbetka rock caves in 1957
- Oldest rock painting in India

### Archibald Campbell

- He was the first one to identify/discover few rock paintings in India

Paleolithic site



### Other Upper Palaeolithic sites:

- Inamgaon → Maharashtra
- Nevada →
- Didwana: Rajasthan

### Mesolithic (Meso: middle; Lithic: stone)

- 12,000 BC-10,000 BC
- Meaning: Late Stone Age/ Mesolithic/Microlithic period
  - 9,000 BC-7000 BC
  - Transitional phase between Palaeolithic and Neolithic
  - Warmer climate; increased flora and fauna

### Geographical Distribution

- Langhnaj: Gujarat (District: Mehsana)
- Bhimbetka: Madhya Pradesh (near Bhopal)
- Chopani Mando: Uttar Pradesh (near Allahabad in Belan Valley)
- Bagor: Rajasthan
- Sangana Kallu: Karnataka
- Tuticorin: Southern Tamil Nadu
- Adamgarh: Madhya Pradesh

Hunters and Herders

### Microliths

- Micro: small; Lith: stones

Provides earliest evidence of domestication of animals

### Neolithic (Neo: new; Lithic: stone)

Polished stone

- Food producers → Practiced agriculture
- 7000 BC-1000 BC
- Pottery → To store excess food grains (black and red pottery)
- Art → Bhimbetka (crock paintings of humans, birds, animals)
- Neolithic people owned property



Cord impressed pottery

Sites: Oldest neolithic site in Indian subcontinent (Pakistan; Baluchistan)

- **Mehrgarh:** Baluchistan (evidence of houses, crops like: wheat, barley, cotton)
- **Kashmir Valley:** Burzahom and Gufkral

Burzahom: Meaning: Place of Birch

- > 16 km West of Srinagar
- > Domestic dogs were buried with their masters (skeleton evidence)
- > People lived on a lake side in pits

Gufkral:

- > It is also known as 'cave of potters' (41 km Southwest of Srinagar)
- > Agriculture and domestication of animals
- **Bihar:** Chirand (Bone tools)
- **Karnataka:** Sanganakallu, Brahmagiri, Maski, Pilikhal, Hallur → Millet cultivation
- **Uttar Pradesh:** Koldihwa, Allahabad (evidence of rice cultivation)
- **Andhra Pradesh:**
  - > Around Bhima, Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers
  - > Budihal
  - > Utanur: earliest site
  - > Nagarjunakonda
- **Tamil Nadu:** Paiyampalli and Kaveri
- **Bengal Valley:** Koldihwa and Mahagara (domestication of Rice in 7000 BC)
- **Garo Hills in Meghalaya**
- **Dajali Hading:** Assam (Jadeite stone seen here)
- **Catal Huyuk:** Turkey (one of the first human protocities)

} Tools and weapons made of Bones other than Chirand



- 1st metal to be discovered by humans: Copper

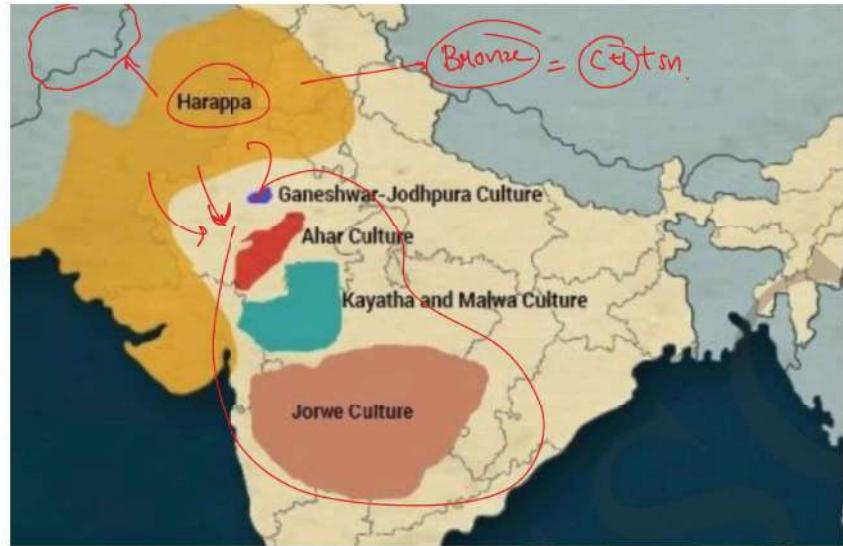


**Chalcolithics (Copper Age/Chalcolitic Age) → Copper Mines**

- 3500 BC-1000 BC
- People lived in rural communities
- Sites: Earliest
  - South-eastern Rajasthan: Ahar and Gilund (near Banas Valley)
  - Eastern India: Chirand (Ganga), Burdwan district, Midnapore district
  - Western Madhya Pradesh: Malwa (Narmada), Kayatha (Kalisindh), Eran
  - Western Maharashtra: Jorwe (first) → Parvara (Godavari)
  - Savalda (Tapti river)
- 1. Khetri Mines (Rajasthan)
- 2. Malajkhand (Madhya Pradesh)
- **Ganeshwar (Rajasthan)**
- > Tools made of copper obtained

### Under Jorwe:

- Nevasa
- Daimabad (largest site)
- Chandoli
- Inamgaon
- Nasik
- Navdatoli (Narmada)



### Burial Habits:

- They practiced 'Urn' burial
- Did not know about horses and burnt bricks

### Pottery:

- Black and red ware
- Ochre coloured pottery



# **INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION**

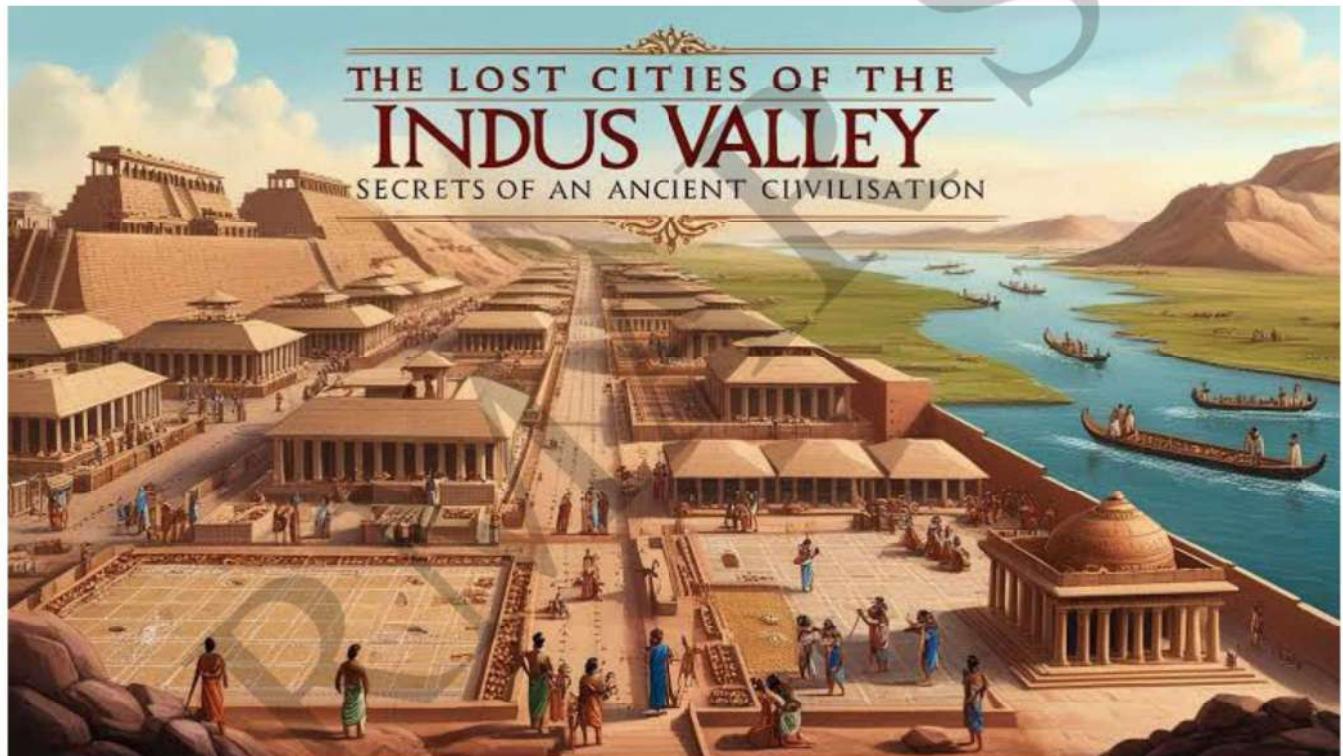


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## Indus Valley/Harappan Civilization (2500-1750 BCE)

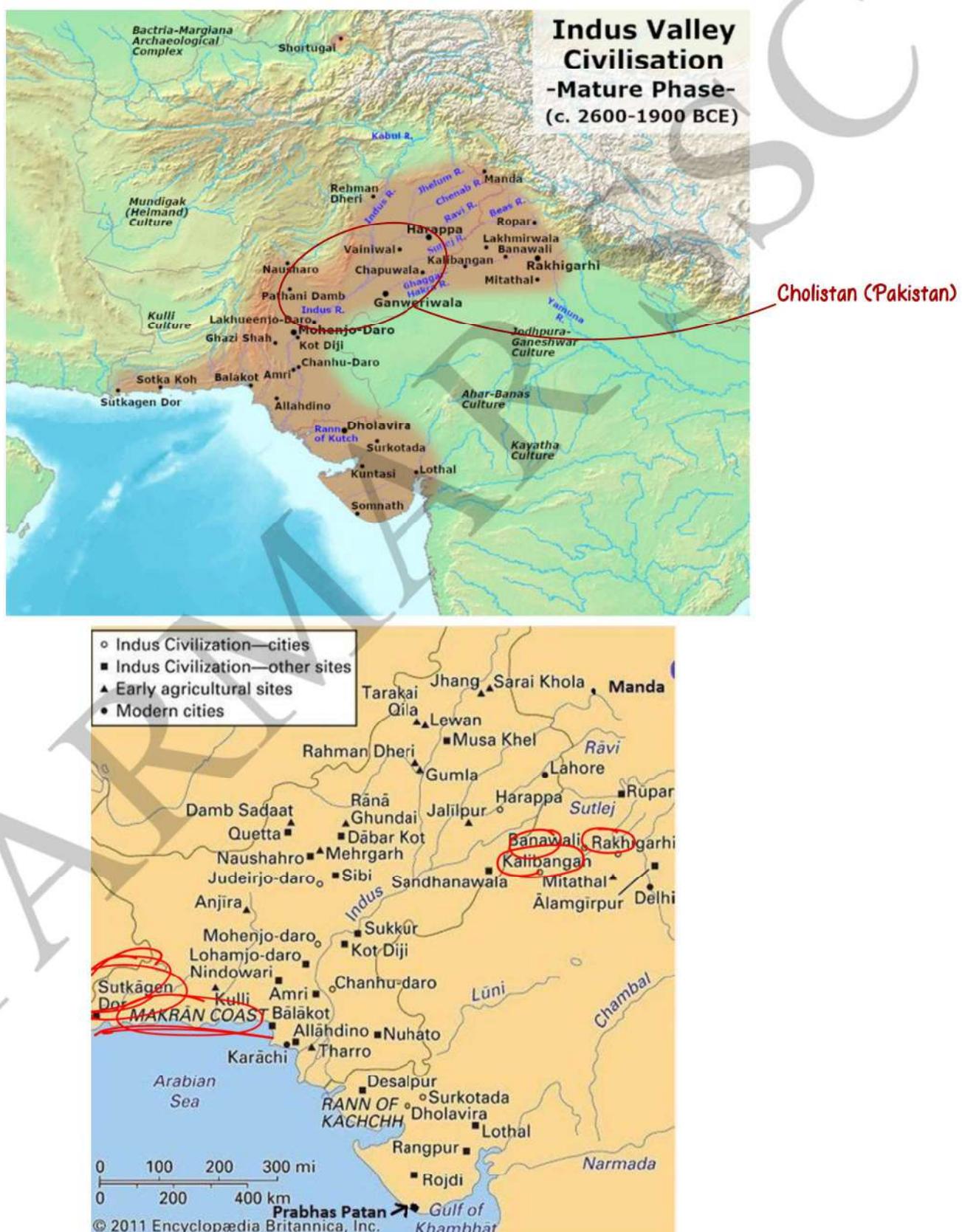
Divided into  
3 phases

- Early Harappan phase- 3000-2600 BCE
- Mature Harappan phase- 2600-1900 BCE
- Late Harappan phase- 1900-1700 BCE

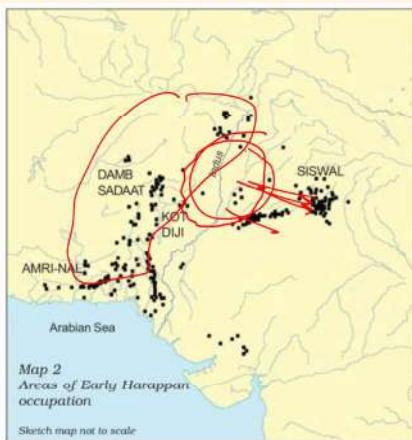
Discovered near Indus river  
Also known as Bronze Age

Name by: John Marshall Director of Archaeological Survey of India

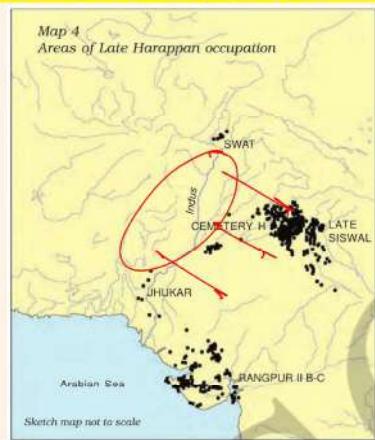
First Chairman of Archaeological Survey of India: Alexander Cunningham (Father of Archeology)



## Early Harappan Sites



## Late Harappan Phase



Northern most  
**MANDA (Kashmir)**

Sutkagendor (Pakistan)  
Western most

**IVC**  
Daimabad (Maharashtra)  
Southern most

Alamgirpur (UP)  
Eastern most

### Characteristics of Harappan Civilisation

1. Agriculture
2. Animal Domestication
3. Town Planning
4. Drainage System
5. Domestic Architecture
6. Tracking Social Differences
7. Craft Production
8. Trade and Commerce
9. Seal, Script, Weights
10. Religious Practise
11. End of Harappan

#### Agriculture

Major Crops: Wheat & Barley, Cotton, Lentil, Chickpea, Sesame, Millets, Rice (rare)

#### Agriculture Technologies

- Bull- On seals & terracotta
- Oxen- Used for ploughing
- Terracotta Model Of Plough- found in Cholistan and Banawali

-One of the distinguishing features of IVC

-Greeks used the name "Sindon" for cotton

Sindh

## Plough Field- At Kalibangan

- Two sets of furrow at right angle suggesting two different crops were grown together

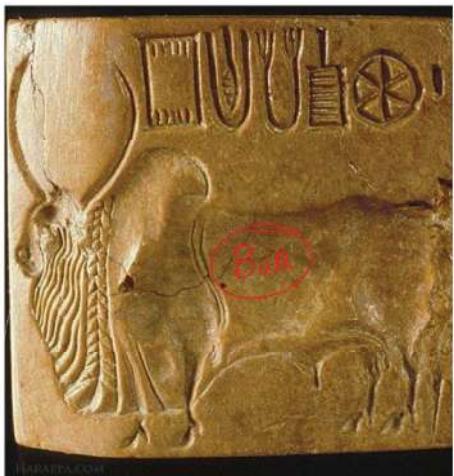
Canals- at Shortugai ( Afghanistan)

Water reservoir- Dholavira

Copper tools for Harvesting (Iron was not known to them)

Saddle Querns- for grinding cereals

Furrows are small, parallel channels, made to carry water in order to irrigate the crop



Seal



Saddle querns

## Animal Domestication

Oxen- Used for ploughing

Cattle like Sheep, Goat, Buffalo, Pig, Bull

Bones of Boar, Gharial, Deer, Fish and Fowl also found

Note: Evidence of Horse and Cow are not found

A bone of horse discovered from Surkotada

## Town Planning

Most unique Feature of Harappan Civilisation was development of Urban Centres

They used burnt bricks for architectural purpose

### Town Planning

#### Citadel/Acropolis

- Smaller but higher town

- It was walled (Physically Separated)

- Special public purposes

#### Citadel/Acropolis

#### Lower Town

- Large but lower town

- Also walled

- Meant for residential buildings



Fortification done

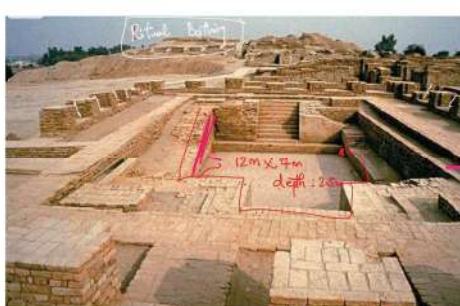
## Structure

- Warehouse

- Great Bath (at Mohenjodaro) rectangular tank

- Special ritual bath

- Watertight using mortar and gypsum (suitable for plastering walls and building structures, and to avoid the leakage of water from the tank)

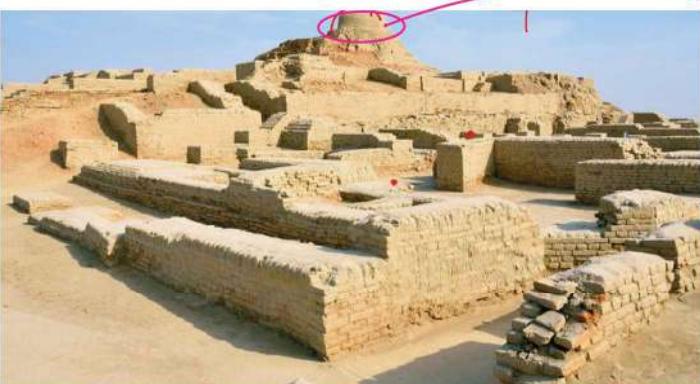


It was used for ritual bathing and religious practises

#### Great Bath

- 12m x 7m

- Depth: 2.4m



Stupa

**Meaning of Mohenjodaro: Mound of dead**

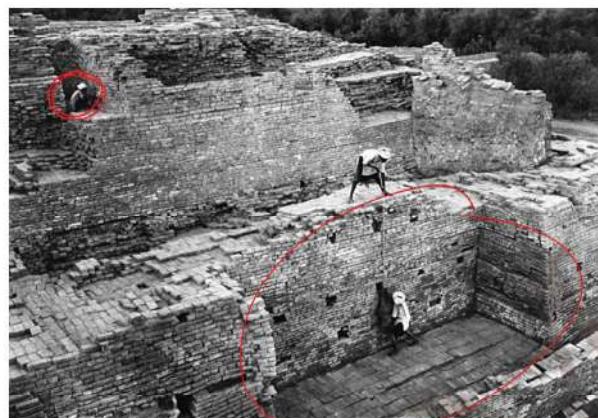
### Exceptions in Town Planning

#### Dholavira and Chanhudaro

- Dholavira was divided into three parts and Chanhudaro had no Citadel
- The entire settlement was fortified and sections within the town also separated by walls
- The Citadel within Lothal was not walled off (fortification) but was built at a height

#### Note:

1. *The settlements were first planned and then implemented accordingly*
2. *Bricks:- Sun dried or baked (standardised ratio: 4:2:1). Such bricks were used at all Harappan settlement*



#### Great Granary

- It is the largest building in Mohenjodaro
- It was used for storage of grains



#### Circular Brick Granary

- Six granaries in each row (two rows)
- Total: 12 granaries
- Found in: Harappa



#### Grid Pattern

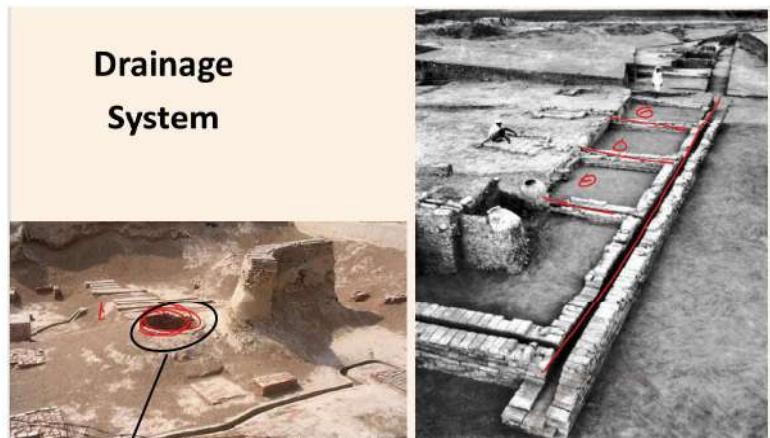
- Roads cut each other at 90°

## Drainage System

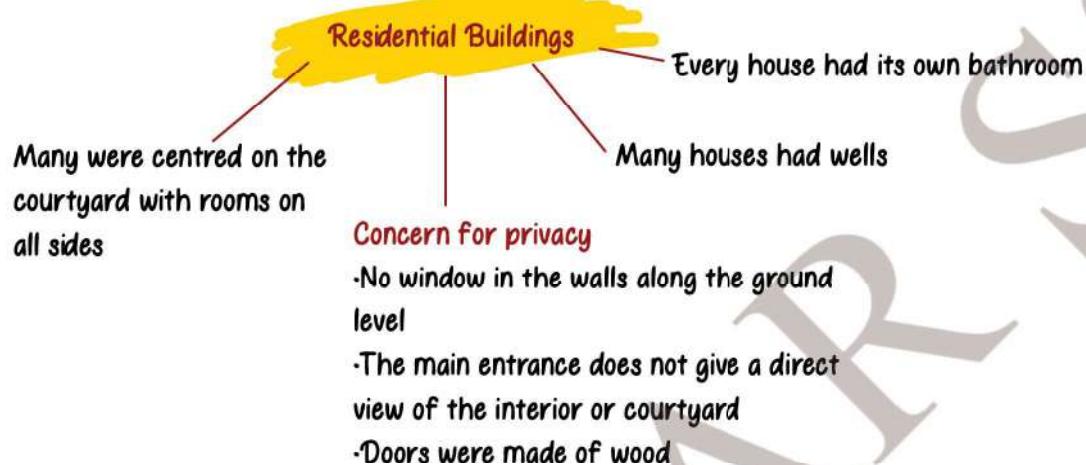
- Most distinctive Feature of Harappa Civilisation
- Grid pattern roads/streets, intersecting at right angle
- Drainage system was not unique to large cities, but were found in small settlements as well.

Eg: Lothal

- Made with Burnt Bricks
- Sump or Cesspit were made between drains to clean solid waste
- Limestone was used for the cover



## Domestic Architecture



## Tracking Social Differences

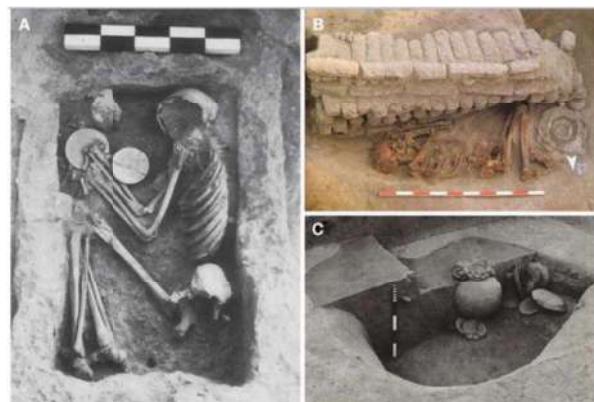
### Studying Burials

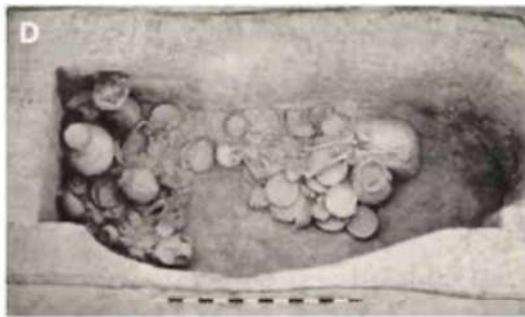
- Some graves contain pottery and ornaments as belief that it can be used in afterlife
- Jewellery found in burial of both men and women
- Dead were buried with copper mirrors
- Harappans did not believe in burying precious things with the dead

*Note: Ornaments, consisting of three shell rings, a Jasper Bead and hundred of micro beads, was found near the skull of a male at Harappa*



Coffin burial found in Harappa





Urn burial



Double/Joint burial  
Seen mostly in Lothal

### Craft Production

- Chanhudaro: Devoted to Craft Production including bead making , Shell Cutting , Metal Working, Seal Making and weight making
- Nageshwar (Gujarat) and Balakot (Pakistan): Centers for shell making (Bangles, Ladles, Inlay )
- Chanhudaro, Lothal and Dholavira: Specialised drills found

Seal depicting ship/boat



Jadeite stone

### Trade & Commerce

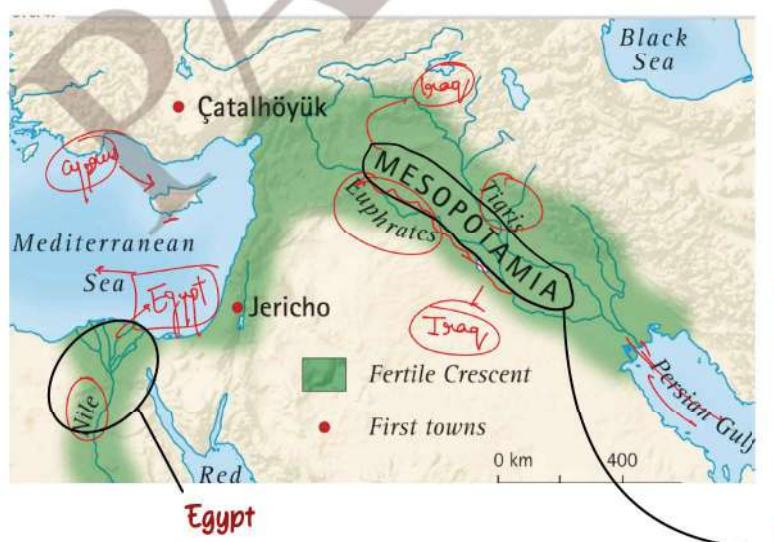
- Nageshwar and Balakot: Shell
- Shortugai: Lapis
- Bharuch: Lazuli
- South Rajasthan, North Gujarat: Carnelian
- Khetri and Oman: Steatite
- South India: Copper, Gold



Carnelian



Lapis Lazuli



### Contact with distant lands

#### Mesopotamian texts

- Magan (Oman)- Copper
- Dilmun- Island of Bahrain
- Meluha- they were Harappan people

• Meluha known as Land of Seafarer

Civilization of Iraq between Tigris and Euphrates river



### Seal, Script ,Weights

#### Seals

- Rectangular - Harappa
- Cylindrical- Mesopotamia
- Circular - Bahrain

#### Harappan Seals

- Made of Steatite
- Contains animal motifs and is from a script
- Usually have a line of writing, probably containing the name and title of the owner

#### Script

- The script are not alphabetical and are pictographic
- Most inscriptions are short and longest containing about 26 signs
- They are written from right to left (Script was known as: Boustrophedon)
- They were found on jewellery, bone rods, seals, copper tools,jars, and an ancient signboard

#### Weights

- Barter system was prominent
- Exchange were Regulated by a precise system of weights, Usually made of a stone called Chert
- Sukkur and Rohri hills:** Limestone and Chert blades mass Produced and send to various Harappan settlements in Sindh
- Lower Denomination of Weights: Binary
- Higher Denomination of Weights: Decimal

#### Religious Practises

- They worshipped unusual or unfamiliar objects
- Mother Goddess
- Priest King
- Fire altars found at Kalibangan and Lothal

Protoshiva in yogic posture (Pashupati Seal)



Harappans did not know about Lion

#### Animals seen in seal

Buffalo

Elephant

TRICK

Tiger

BETR

Rhino

Deer

Weights were very uniform



Weights seen in multiples of 16



**Terracotta figure of a women**  
**Symbolises:** a tree growing out of an embryo (represent Mother Earth) → Made of clay  
 Found in Mohenjodaro



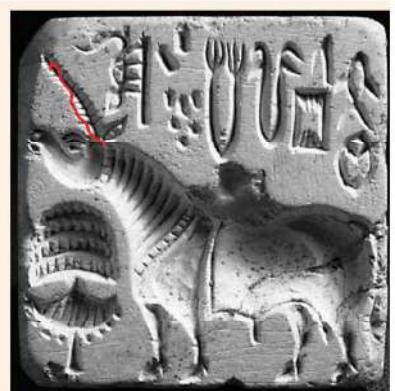
**Priest king made of steatite obtained from Mohenjodaro**  
 Height: 17.5 cm (6.9 inch)



**Dancing girl statue made of bronze in Tribhanga Mudra**  
 Height: 10.5 cm



Linga



One horned animal (Unicorn)

### Religious Practises

#### Examining Seals

- Unicorn: One Horned Animal
- Lingas: Conical stone objects worshipped as symbol of Shiva
- Proto Shiva seal (Pashupati)

### Pottery

- Ochre coloured pottery
- Black-Red ware pottery
- Painted-Grey ware pottery

### Decline Of Harappa

#### Possible Reasons

- Climate Change
- Deforestation
- Excessive Floods
- Shifting or Drying up of Rivers
- Foreign invasion

Site	River/Year/Discoverer	Characteristics Features
• Harappa (Punjab Pakistan)	Ravi, 1921 by Dayaram Sahini	6 granaries in a row
• Chanhudaro (Sindh)	Indus, by Gopal Majumdar	City without citadel
• Mohenjadaro (Sindh)	Indus, by R. D. Banerjee	Bronze dancing girl statute, bearded man (made of steatite), clay figure of mother Goddess, great bath, granary
• Lothal (Gujarat)	Bhogava, S. R. Rao	Ancient port, Dockyard was found, terracotta ship, fire altar, Joint burial/Double burial
• Kalibanga (Rajasthan)	Ghaggar	Black bangles, ploughed field, houses had their own wells, 7 fire alters
• Surkatoda (Gujarat)		Coastal cities
• Dholavira (Gujarat) ↓ Kutch area		Divided in three parts, giant water reservoirs found
• Rakhigarhi (Haryana)	Ghaggar	Largest site in India, terracotta wheel, toys
• Bhirrana (Haryana)		Oldest IVC site

- Banawali  
(Haryana)
- Ropar  
(Punjab)
- Sonauli

Ghaggar, by R. S. Bisht

Sutlej

Lack of grid pattern, Barley

Burial with dog, oval burial pits

Extended burial

# VEDIC AGE

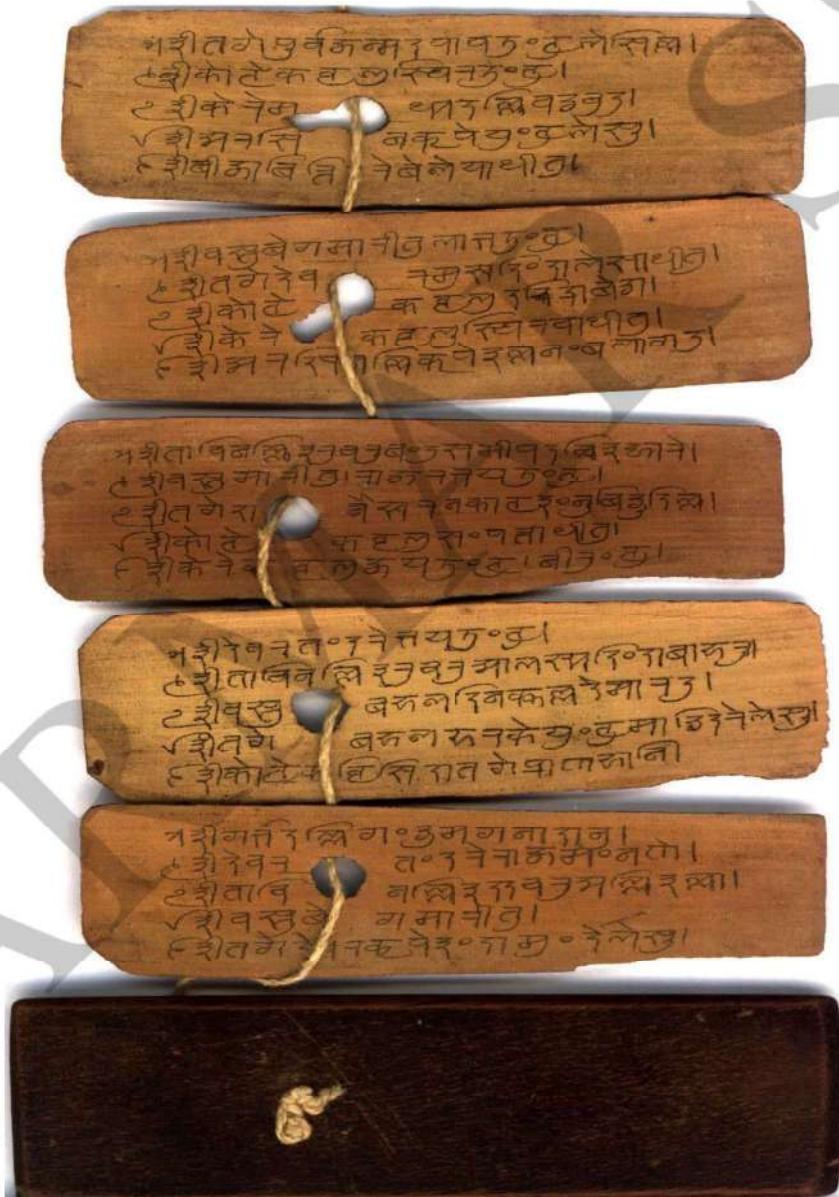


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## Vedic Age (1500-600 BC)

Early Vedic Age (1500-1000 BC) → They were pastoral community

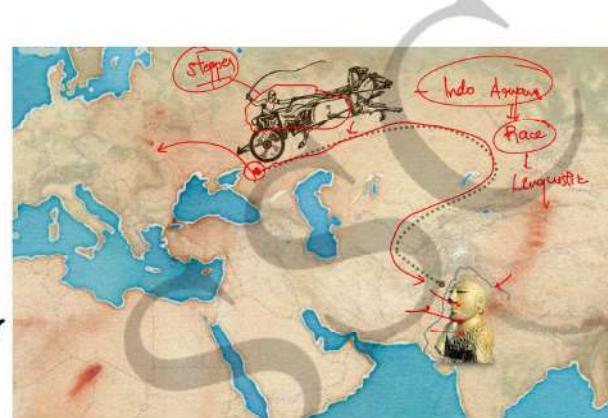
Later Vedic Age (1000-600 BC)

### Boghazkoi Inscription (Turkey)

It mentioned names such as Indra, Varun, etc.

Similar sounding words

Brahta	Brother
Sapta	Seven
Andar	Under



### Vedas

• Oldest Text: Compiled during Zend-Avesta (Iran)

• Meaning: knowledge

• They were orally passed (Shruti) from one generation to another

• Apaurasheya: not created by man but gifted by God

### Bal Gangadhar Tilak

He compiled the book: The Arctic Home in the Vedas (he said "all Indians were Aryans")

One of the theories: Indo-Aryans were linguistic groups  
Language of Aryans: Sanskrit

### Subdivisions

Samhita	Brahmanas	Aranyakas	Upanishads
Collection of Hymns (Sukta)	Sacrifices and Rituals	Hermits (those who lived in jungles)	Bhakti

### Rig Veda

• It was 1st to be compiled

• It starts with the line "Agnimile Purohitam"

• Made up of 10 mandalas

• Oldest and largest collection of Sanskrit hymns

• Total: 1028 hymns

• Versus: 10,600

• Hymns recited by Hotri

• Deities: Indra, Agni, Vishnu, Varuna    Female deities: Aditi, Usha (goddess of dawn)

• Gayatri Mantra: written by Sage Vishwamitra for Goddess Savitri (mentioned in 3rd Mandala)

• 2-7 mandala: made first, later: 1st, 9th and 10th

• 10th mandala mentioned Purusha Sukta

• Also Known as "Vedanta"

• Total: 108 Upanishads (Traditional)

• Main: 10

### Purusha Sukta (mentioned in 10th mandala)

- Mouth: Brahmins
- Arms: Kshatriya
- Thighs: Vaishya
- Feet: Shudra

These 4 varnas emerged from Purusha

• 9th mandalam mentions: Lord

Soma (Lord of Planets)

• Somras (energy drink)

## Sama Veda

- It is the oldest book on music
- Consist of chanting melodies
- Comprises of two Upanishads

└ Chandogya  
└ Kena

## Yajur Veda

- It is the collection of mantras (rituals and sacrifices)

• It is divided into two section

└ Shukla: Meaning — White  
Contains Sathapatha Brahmana  
└ Krishna: Meaning — Black

## Important Upanishads

- Brihadaranyaka (oldest upnishad)

- Katha (story of Nachiketa and Yama)

└ God of death

## Atharva Veda

- Veda of magic formulas to ward off evil spirits and diseases (black magic)

• It is divided into 20 khandas

## Important Upanishads

- Manuka Upanishad: Satyameva Jayate taken from here

- Maha Upanishad: Vasudhaiva Kutumbkham (Meaning: whole world is family) taken from chapter 6 of Maha Upanishad

## School of Philosophy (believe in Vedas)

Samkhya	Kapila
Nyaya	Gautam (scientific approach)
Vaisheshika	Kannada (metaphysics)
Yoga	Patanjali
Uttar Mimansa (Vedanta)	Badravayana
Purva Mimansa	Jaimini

Oldest

Vedanta: Philosophical teachings of Upanishads

Atom was 1st talked here

## Vedangas: tools to understand Vedas

- Total: 6 Vedangas

Siksha	Study of phonetics
Kalpa	Study of practices
Vyakaran	Study of grammar
Nirukta	Study of etymology
Jyoti	Study of light
Chhanda	Study of poetic matters

## Early Vedic Age: Rig Veda

• Mention of: Himvanta (Himalaya) and Munjavat (Hindu Kush)

• Mention of Sapta Sindhu

River	Old Name
Indus	Sindhu
Jhelum	Vitasta
Chenab	Askini
Ravi	Purushini
Beas	Bipasha
Sutlej	Shutudri
Saraswati	

A mythical river

**Battle of 10 Kings (Dasarajna Yuddha)** mentioned in Rig Veda (mentioned in: 7th mandala)

- Between: Bharata tribe (leader: Sudas) vs 10 kings
- Won by: Bharata tribe
- Fought on the banks of Purushini (Ravi river)

## Society: 4 varnas

• It was not hereditary, but based on profession

• Child marriage was not prevalent

Widow Remarriage	Niyogya (was allowed)
Patriarchal Society	Not rigid; the condition of women was good
Cow (Aghanya)	Cow was considered as wealth decider (Gomat: wealthy person)
Gavisthi	Battle for Cows

## Polity

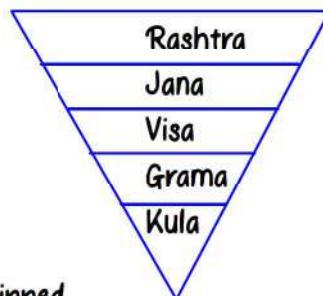
• Elective monarchy (hereditary but not necessarily)

Sabha	Community of privileged
Samiti	Community of common people
Vidhata	Community for religious purpose

} Women could participate in both  
Sabha and Samiti

## Ranking of Officials

Purohit	Priest
Senani	Army Chief
Gramani	Village head



## Religion

• They worshiped nature and no animals were worshipped

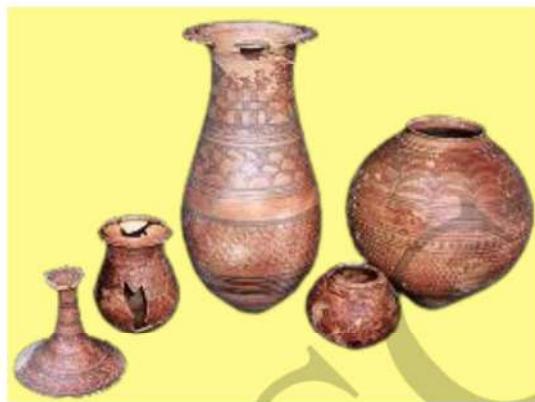
## Deities

Indra	Purandara; destroyer of forts (Lord of plough)
Prithvi	
Agni	Intermediary between human and God
Soma	
Vayu	

Rudra	God of animals
Aditi	Mother of Gods
Savitri	Gayatri Mantra dedicated to her

### Pottery

-Ochre/black and red ware coloured pottery was used



### Later Vedic Period (1000-600 BC)

-Other 3 vedas were compiled

#### Ganga Yamuna Doab

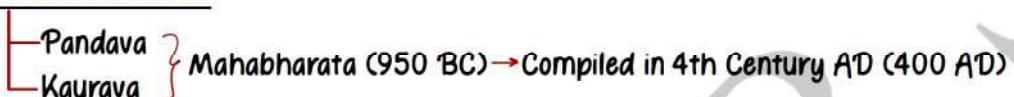
-Aryans expanded from Punjab to western Uttar Pradesh

-Upper portion: Kuru { Hastinapur

-Middle Part: Panchal {

-Iron was used for the first time

#### Kuru Tribe: 2 clan



-Towards the later vedic period, they shift from Doab area to eastern UP

-Expansion was possible due to: Iron weapons + Horses

- Krishna Ayas/Shyam Ayas (black metal)
- Ayas means: Metals

### Agriculture

-It was a chief means of livelihood

-King also did manual labour in the field

#### Vrihi: means rice

-Wooden ploughshare seen mostly in rural areas

### Political Organisations

-The political organisation became centralised

Sabha	Dominated by Brahmins; women were no longer allowed to sit in
Samiti	
Vidhata	Disappeared
Bali	Voluntary offering to king

### Society: Varna system

Brahmans	Performed rituals/sacrifices
Kshatriya	Participated in war and protected people
Vaishya	Conduct trade
Sudra	They were servants

- Conditions of women deteriorated
- Gotra (clan) system emerged

## Part of Yajur Veda

### 4 Ashrams (mentioned in Jabala Upanishads)

Brahmacharya	1st phase of life (0-25 yrs)
Grihasta	2nd phase of life (25-50)
Vanaprastha	3rd phase of life
Sannyasa	4th phase of life

### Marriage

-**Anulom vivah:** boy is from higher caste + girl is from lower caste

-**Pratiloma vivah:** girl is from higher caste + boy is from lower caste

### 8 types of Marriage

Brahma Vivah	Marriage with same Varna either Vedic rituals
Gandharva Vivah	Love marriage
Daiva Vivah	Father donates his daughter to priest as Dakshina
Arsha Vivah	Token bride price of a cow and Bull were given
Prajapati Vivah	Marriage without dowry
Asur Vivah	Marriage by purchase
Rakshasa Vivah	Marriage by abduction
Paishacha Vivah	In this type of marriage, a girl who is not in her senses is forcibly married off

### Gods

-Other Gods started to emerge

### Pottery

-Grey coloured pottery were seen here

# JAINISM AND BUDDHISM



Table of Contents	Page No.	Table of Contents	Page No.
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## Course of Origin

- Brahminical domination: Brahmin domination; Ritual sacrifices
- Agricultural economy: Trade impacted due to ritualistic sacrifices
- Use of punch marked coins: coins started      • Trade was carried out by Vaishyas
- Jainism and Buddhism did not attach any importance to existing Varna system: people equally treated
- Jainism believed Varnas were on the basis of occupation, not by birth
- Belief in non-violence: both the religion believed in Ahimsa
- Mahavir and Buddha were Kshatriya
- Jainism and Buddhism are considered "heterodox" in context of Indian philosophy (it means that they do not accept the authority of the Vedas, unlike orthodox Hindu traditions)
- Jainism believed in a divine figure, however Buddhism did not



- Great Teachers: Tirthankar → Total: 24

No.	Names	Birth Place	Represented by
1st	Rishabh Dev	Ayodhya	Bull
23rd	Parshavnath	Varanasi	Serpent
24th	Vardhaman Mahavir	Kundagram	Lion

Vaishali

In Vedas only two Tirthankars mentioned:

- 1st: Rishabh
- 22nd: Aristanemi

• Founder of Jainism: Rishabh Dev  
 • Real founder of Jainism: Mahavir (Propounder of Jainism religion)

Vardhaman Mahavir → He was known as Nayaputra

- Birth: 540 BC (approx.); Kundagram (Vaishali; Bihar)
  - Death: 468 BC; Pavapuri (Biharsharif; Bihar) → During the age of 72 yrs
- └ Meaning: Moksh

- Father: Siddhartha (Clan: Janathrika → Kshatriya)
- Mother: Trishala
- Wife: Yashoda
- Daughter: Anojja Priyadarshana → Jamali (husband)

• In Jainism, a Jina is a being who has achieved enlightenment and is liberated from the cycle of rebirth

1st disciple of Mahavir

- Left home at: 30 yrs; along with Makkhali Gosala (founder of Ajivika Sect)
  - Enlightenment: 42 yrs; under a Sal tree at Jambhikagrama
- └ Meaning: Kaivalya      • Near river: Rijupalika
- 1st sermon: Pava
  - Basadis (meaning): Jain Monasteries
  - Kevalin meaning: Perfectly learned (Jitendriya)

Jain Philosophy (Triratnas)

Moksha → 3 Principles

• K:	Right knowledge (Samyaka Jnana)
• F:	Right faith (Samyaka Darshana)
• C:	Right conduct (Samyaka Charitra)

#### Ajivika Sect

- Founder: Makkhali Gosala
- Believed in extreme fatalism (fate) and asceticism (living extreme form of life by abstinence from worldly pleasures)

5 Principles of Living (Vows) → Anuvratas

- Ahimsa: non-violence

**Satya:** only speak the truth

**Asteya:** do not steal

**Brahma-charya:** sexually monogamous

**Aparigraha:** detach from material things, people and places

### Divisions among Jains

#### Chandragupta Maurya and Bhadrabahu (friend)

- **Salnekhana:** Death by fasting for 1 month at Karnataka (Shravanabelagola) during famine in Magadh (303 BC)
- When they returned, everyone was wearing white clothes
- Leader: Sthulabhadra who leaded Shvetambara

- Leaded: Digambara
- Boycotted: 1st Jain Council

#### Important books of Jains

- Bhagavati sutra (mentions about Mahajanapadas)
- Tattvartha sutra
- Agam sutra
- Kalpa sutra

- Agams: Sacred books of Jain religion

#### 1st Jain Council

- Leader: Sthulabhadra
- 298 BC
- Patronised by: Bindusara (son of Chandragupta)

#### 2nd Jain Council

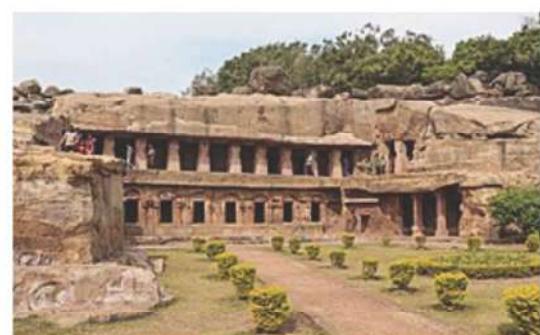
- 512 AD
- Vallabhi, Gujarat

#### Jain Literature: in Prakrit language

#### Architecture

- Rock Cut Cave Temples: Odisha
- Hathigumpha Caves: Odisha; Kharavela
- Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves: Odisha

Udayagiri and  
Khandagiri caves



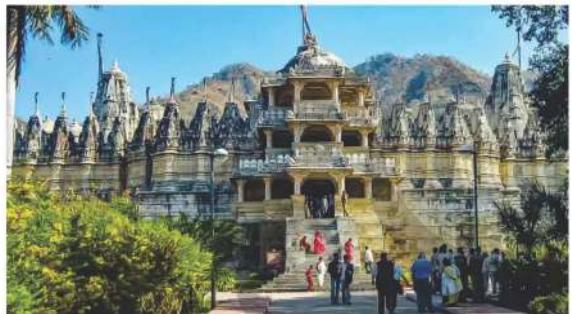
Rock cut caves, Odisha



Hathigumpha Caves, Odisha

- Dilwara Jain Temple: Rajasthan (Mt. Abu)
- Built by: Vastupala Brothers

Dilwara Jain Temple



- Statue of Gometeshwara/Bahubali: Karnataka; Shravanabelagola

1st Tirthankar's son

- Mahamatsyabhishek festival is celebrated every 12 yrs

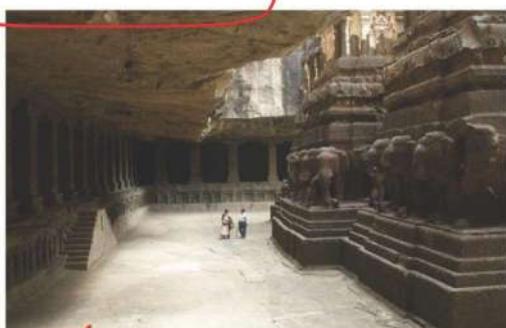
Statue of Gomteshwara/Bahubali



### Patrons

- Chandragupta Maurya and son Bindusara
- Bimbisara (Contemporary of Mahavir and Buddha) and son Ajatshatru

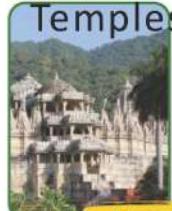
Ellora Caves (Maharashtra)



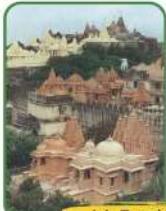
Buddhist, Hindu and Jain rock-cut caves co-exist together at Ellora Caves, Maharashtra

### Jain

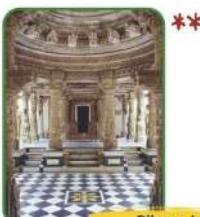
#### Temples



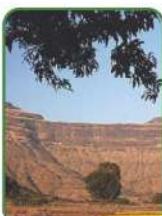
Ranakpur Temple



Jain Temple Gujarat



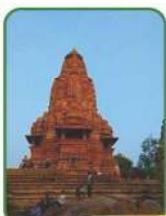
Dilwara Jain Temple



Mt. Mangi Tungi



Shikar Ji (JHARKHAND)



Khajuraho

## BUDHISM



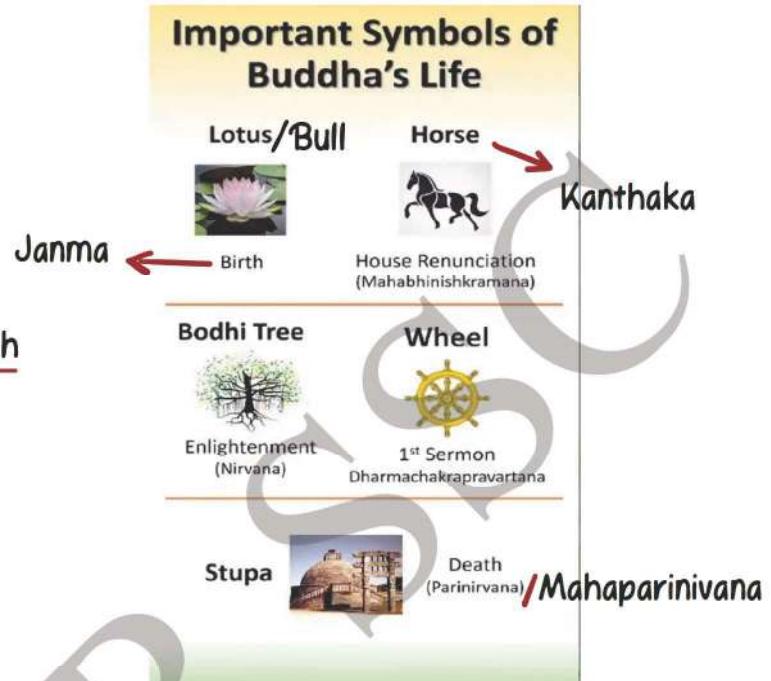
- Gautam Buddha: belonged to Shakya Clan → He was known as Shakyamuni, Tathagat
- Born: 563 BC; Lumbini; Nepal
- Death: 483 BC; Kushinagara
- Childhood name: Siddhartha
- Father: Suddhodhana
- Mother: Mahamaya — Belonged to Koliya tribe
- Step Mother: Mahaprajapati Goutami — 1st Bhikkhuni
- Wife: Yashodhara
- Son: Rahul
- Left home at: 29 yrs
- 1st teacher: Alara Kalama
- 2nd teacher: Udraka Ramputra
- Enlightenment: Uruvela (Bodh Gaya); under a Bodhi tree — For 49 days
  - └ Meaning: Nirvana
  - └ Near river: Niranjana
- 1st sermon: Sarnath; Varanasi
- Gautam Buddha is considered "light of Asia"

## Important Events in Budha's Life

- Chariot: Channa

Dharmachakrapravartana meaning in English

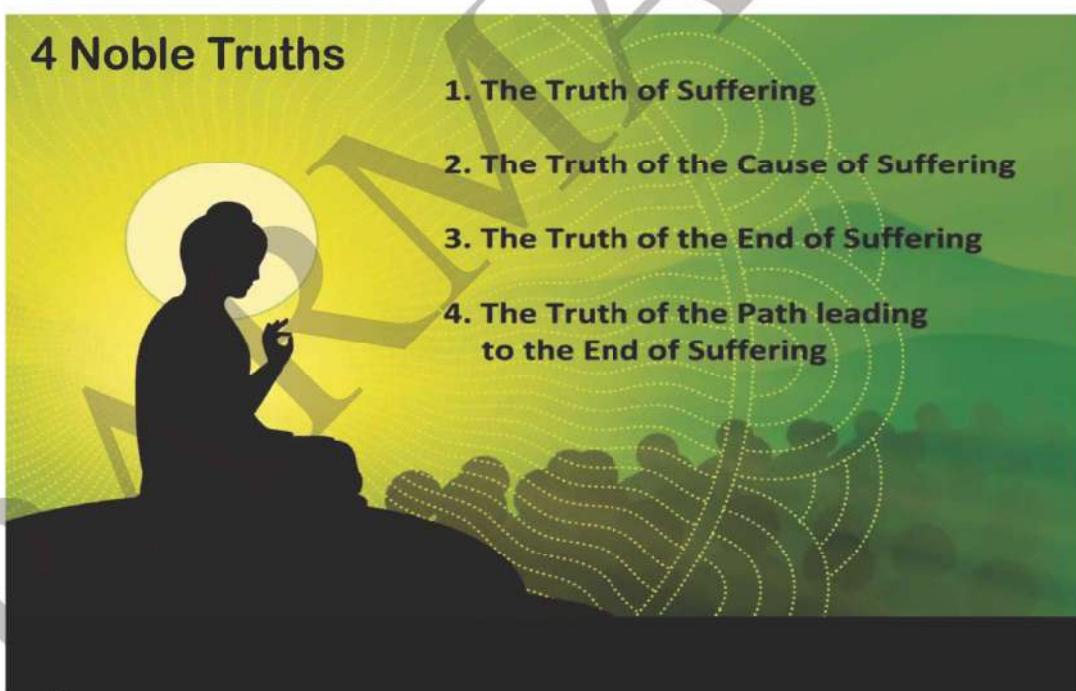
- "Turning the wheel of law"



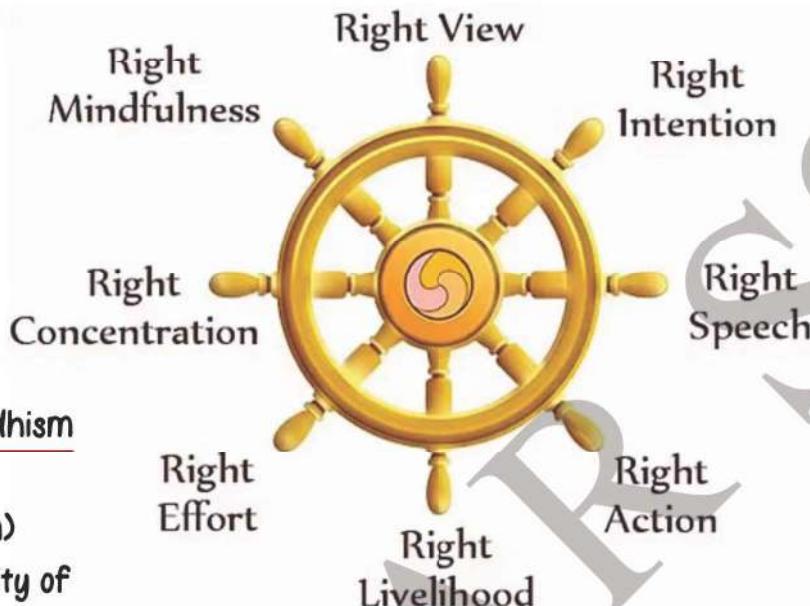
## Philosophy of Buddhism

### 4 Noble Truths

1. The Truth of Suffering
2. The Truth of the Cause of Suffering
3. The Truth of the End of Suffering
4. The Truth of the Path leading to the End of Suffering



- 8 Fold Path or Ashtangika Marga: followed to end sufferings



<u>Buddhist Council</u>	<u>Patronage</u>	<u>Presidency</u>
• 1st: Rajgriha (400 BC/483 BC)	Ajatshatru	Mahakashyapa
• 2nd: Vaishali (383 BC)	Kalashoka	Sabakami
• 3rd: Patliputra (250 BC)	Ashoka	Moggaliputta Tissa
• 4th: Kashmir (72 AD)	Kanishka	Vasumitra

In Kundalvana                      Order: AKAK                      Order: MSMV

In 4th Buddhist Council, Buddhism was divided into 2 sects

# Mudras of the Buddha: A Guide to Enlightenment

1

Dharmachakra Mudra



"Teaching Wheel" -  
Represents the  
Buddha's  
teachings.

2

Abhaya Mudra



"Fearless" -  
Signifies  
protection and  
overcoming  
fear.

3

Bhumisparsha Mudra



"Touching the  
Earth" -  
Represents the  
Buddha's  
enlightenment.

4

Varada Mudra



"Generosity" -  
Represents  
giving and  
compassion.

5

Dhyana Mudra



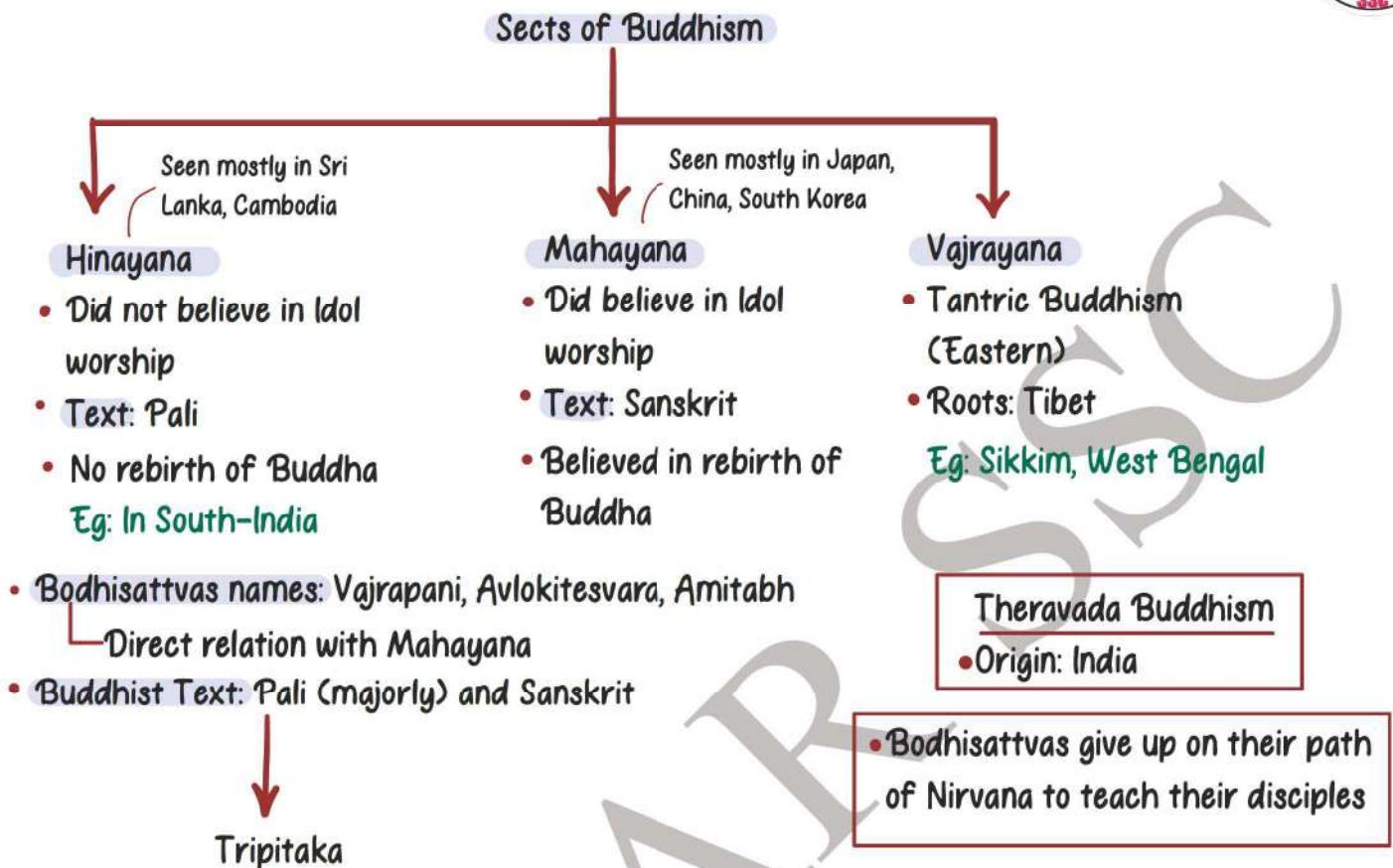
"Meditation" -  
Signifies  
contemplation  
and inner peace.

6

Vitarka Mudra



"Wheel of Law"  
Represents  
reasoned  
discussion and  
the transmission  
of Buddhist  
teachings.



## BUDHIST TEXT



- Sutta pitaka: Buddha's teachings/sermons
- Vinaya pitaka: Monastic courts and rules
- Abhidhamma pitaka: Interpretation of Sutta

Pitaka meaning: Basket

### Pali

- Milindpanho → Dialogue between Milinda and Nagasena

Indo-Greek King Menander I

### Sanskrit

Buddha biography

- Buddhacharittra: by Asvaghosha
- Jataka tales: about previous births of Buddha in both human and animal forms

## Terms of Buddhism

- **Chaitya:** place of worship
- **Vihara:** place of residence
- **Dhamma:** Dharma
- **Stupa:** Mound where the relics of Buddha have been placed

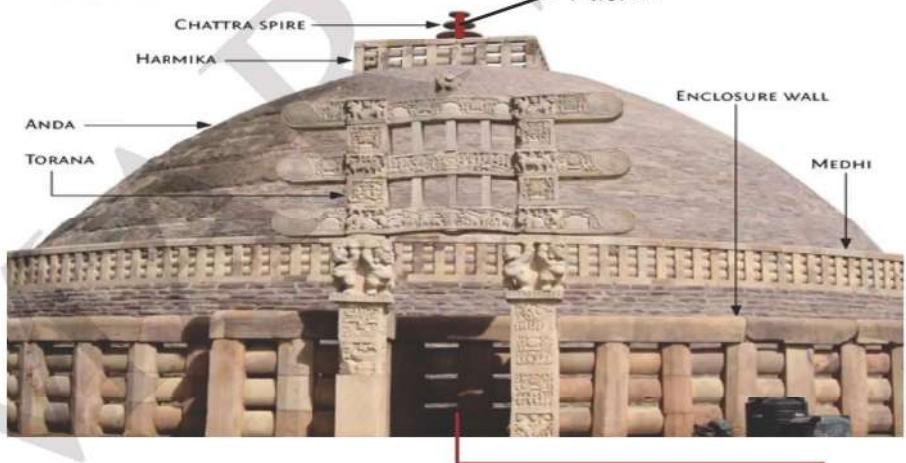
- Discovery by: Colin Mackenzie
- Excavation by: K. K. Muhammed

### Stupas

- Largest: Kesariya (Bihar)
- Dhamek: Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh)
- Ramabhar: Kushinagara (UP)
- Sanchi: Madhya Pradesh
- Sanchi Stupa is the oldest Stupa of India built by King Ashoka in 3rd Century BC
- Carving done using Sandstone by Shunga Dynasty
- 4 Gateways (Cardinal points-North, South, West and East direction) is seen here
- 1st discovered by: Henry Taylor in 1818

Cylindrical form

## STUPA



- Shanti Stupa (white colour): Ladakh
- Chir Tope (Dharmrajika Stupa): Taxila (Pakistan)
- Piprahwa Stupa: UP (1st built by Sakya dynasty and later by Ashoka)
- Bharhut Stupa: Madhya Pradesh

• Anda: hemispherical dome

• Torana: gateway

• Medhi: pedestrian path

• Vedika: Railings

Pradakshinapath  
(To enter the Stupa)

## Buddhist Universities

<u>Universities</u>	<u>Built by</u>
• Nalanda	Kumaragupta I
• Vikramshila	Dharmapala
• Odantpuri	Gopala

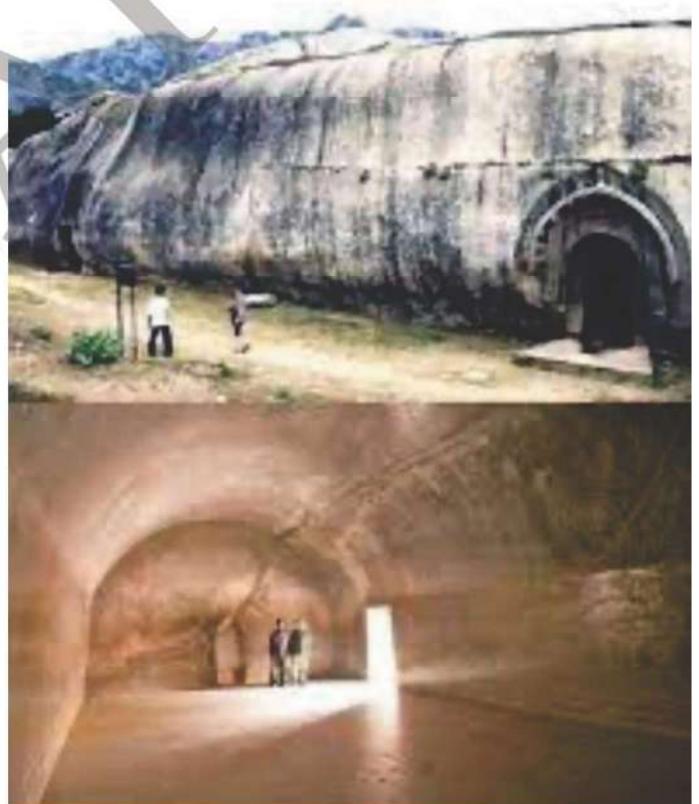
## 8 Holy Places of Buddhism

- Lumbini
- Bodh Gaya
- Sarnath
- Kushinagara
- Rajgir
- Vaishali
- Shravasti
- Sankasira



Lion Capital, Ashokan Pillar at Sarnath

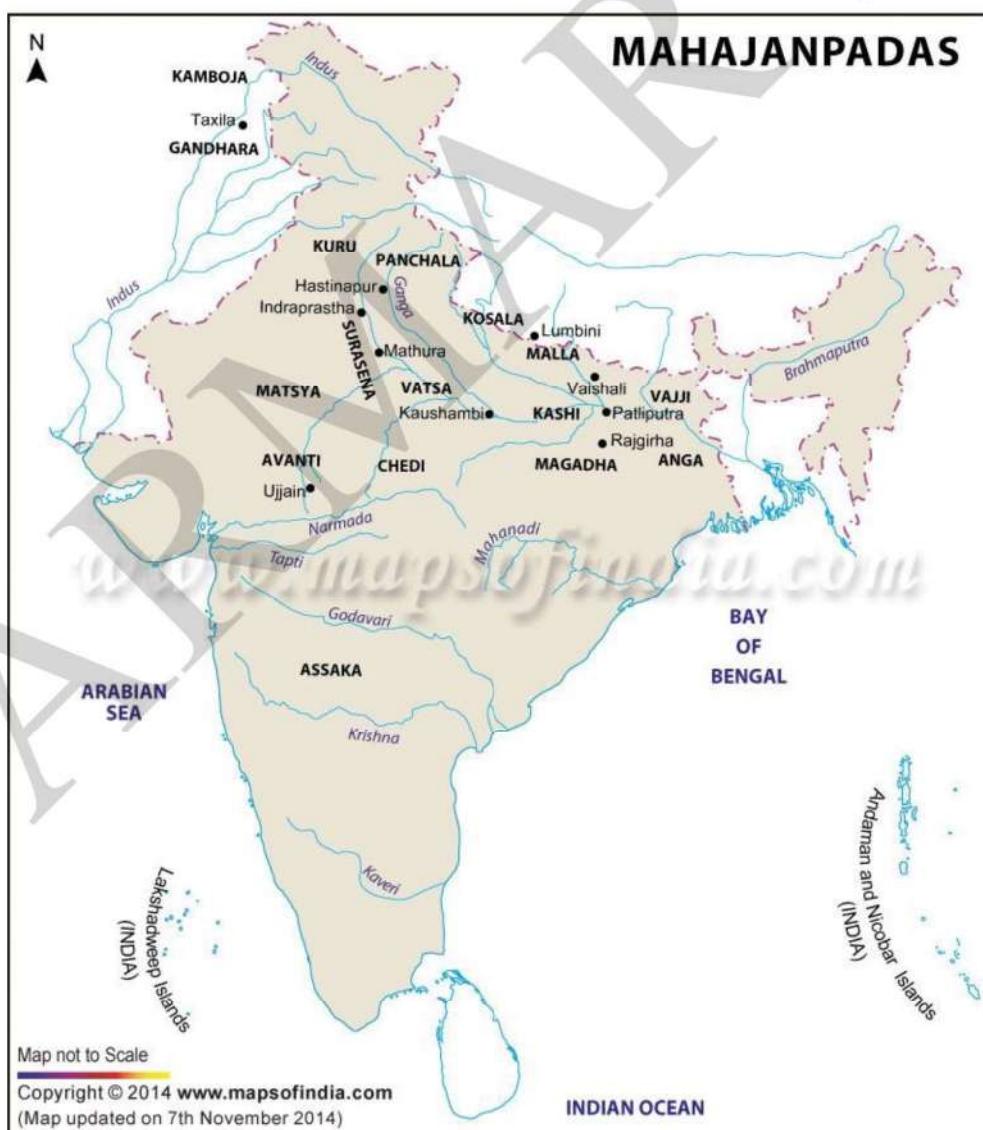
- Borobudur Stupa: Java, Indonesia  
(largest Stupa in the world)

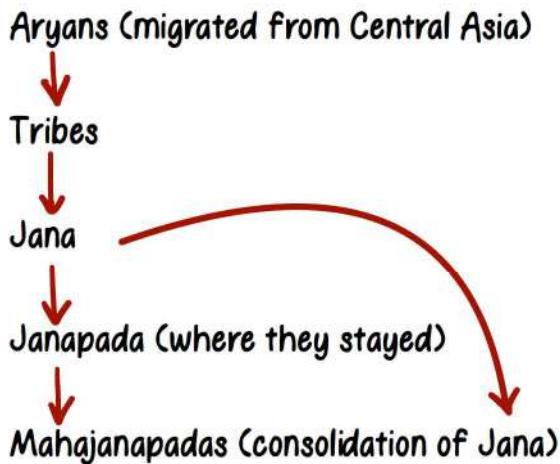


Lomas Rishi Cave

Built by Ashoka for Ajivikas

# MAHAJANAPADAS AND MAGADHA EMPIRE





### Mahajanapadas

Total: 16

#### Sources

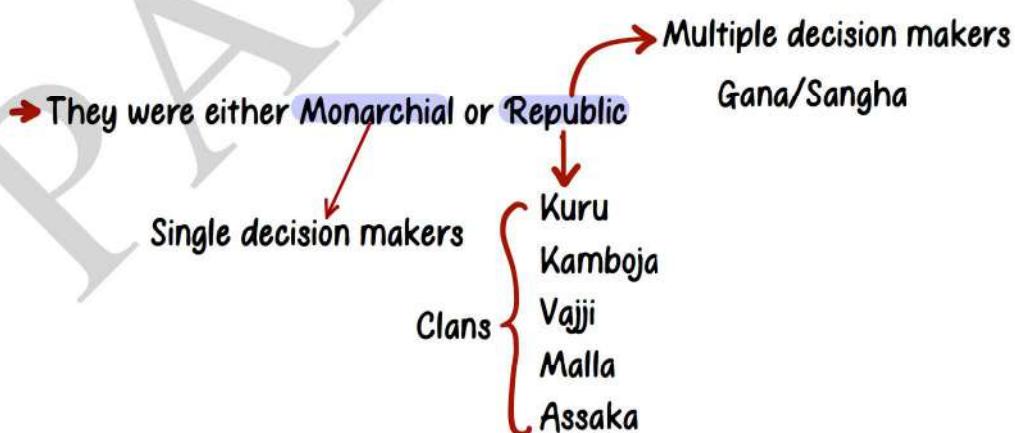
- Texts: "Ashtadhyayi" in Sanskrit by Panini (Oldest book on Sanskrit Grammar written in 4th-6th Century BC)
- Mentions total 40 Janapadas

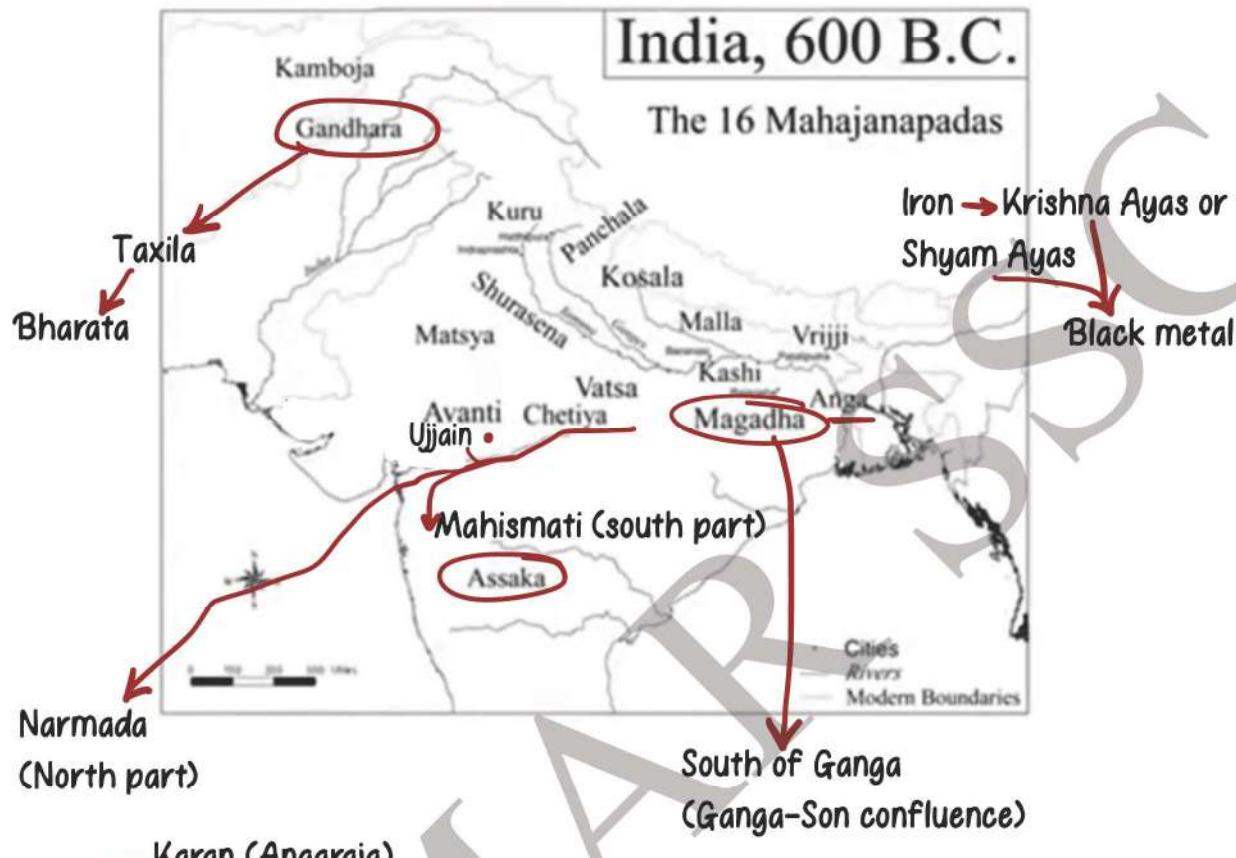
#### Buddhist Literature:

- Anguttara Nikaya (total 16 Mahajanapadas mentioned)
- Digha Nikaya (total 12 Mahajanapadas mentioned) } Pali texts of Buddhism

#### Jaina Literature:

- Bhagavathi Sutra





S.NO.	Mahajanapadas	Capital	Modern Location
1.	Anga	Champa	Munger and Bhagalpur
2.	Magadh	Rajagir/Pataliputra	Gaya and Patna
3.	Kasi	Varanasi → Varuna + Assi (rivers)	Banaras
4.	Vatsa	Kausambi	Allahabad → Gonda, Bharai
5.	Kosala	Sravasti / Ayodhya	Eastern Uttar Pradesh
6.	Surasena	Mathura	Mathura → Bareilly
7.	Panchala	Ahichchatra and Kampilya	Western Uttar Pradesh
8.	Kuru	Indraprastha	Merrut and S.E. Haryana

S.NO.	Mahajanapadas	Capital	Modern Location
9.	Matsya	Viratnagar	Jaipur
10.	Chedi / Chetiya	Sothivati / Banda	Bundelkhand
11.	Avanti	Ujjain / Mahismati	Madhya Pradesh & Malwa
12.	Gandhar	Taxila	Rawalpindi
13.	Kamboj	Pooncha	Rajori and Hajra (Kashmir)
14.	Asmaka	Pratisthan / Paithan / Potana	Bank of Godawari
15.	Vajji	Vaishali	Vaishali
16.	Malla	Kusinara	Deoria and U.P.

Shipra river

8 clans

- Vajji → 8 clans → Jnatrika, Videha, Lichchavi (3 powerful kingdoms)
  - King Janaka (father of Sita) was from Videha

### Reasons for the Rise of Magadha

1. Advantageous position
2. Its capital Rajgriha surrounded by 5 hills and Pataliputra situated at the confluence of Ganga and Son
3. Availability of large no. of Elephants (As it was marshy doab region)
4. Great leaders
5. Iron mines (in Jharkhand region)

### Dynasties which Ruled in Magadha

#### 1. Haryanka Dynasty

- a. Bimbisara (544 BC-492 BC) — Title: Seniya
  - He led military campaign against Anga
  - Diplomatically: through marriage → 3 wives
    - Sister of Prasenjit (son of Kaushal King)
    - Chellana (Lichchavi)
    - Madra Clan (Punjab)
  - Sent his physician "Jivaka" to Ujjain (To treat King Pradyota, who was suffering from Jaundice)

## Mahājanapadas and janapadas (c. 500 BCE)



b. Ajatshatru

- Son of Chellana and Bimbisara
- Conquered Lichchavi
- Defeated Koshala (married the King's daughter)
- Patronised 1st Buddhist Council
- Killed his father Bimbisara



War Engines/Catapults

- Conquered Vaishali using War engines/Catapults

c. Udayin

Shifted Rajgriha  $\xrightarrow{\text{to}}$  Pataliputra (Modern day: Patna)

2. Shishunaga

- Defeated Avanti and merged with Magadha
- Kalashoka patronised 2nd Buddhist Council

3. Nanda Dynasty

a. Mahapadmananda

- Title: Ekrat (meaning: Empire builder/uprooter of Kshatriya)

b. Dhanananda

- Alexander invaded India during his reign (326 BC)
- Last king of Nanda Dynasty

- "Alexander the Great" defeated many kingdoms but was defeated by his Army
- Battle of Hydapses: between Alexander and Porous (Porous was defeated in the battle)

On the banks of Jhelum

### Society

#### Pottery:

- Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)



- Punched mark silver coins  
(Form of money)

Nishka  
Facilitated to trade  
Karshapana



- Artisans and Merchants: Guilds/Shrenis (Organizations)

Community of traders

- Crafts was hereditary

- Iron ploughshares → Agriculture surplus (2nd urbanisation after Harappa)

### Post

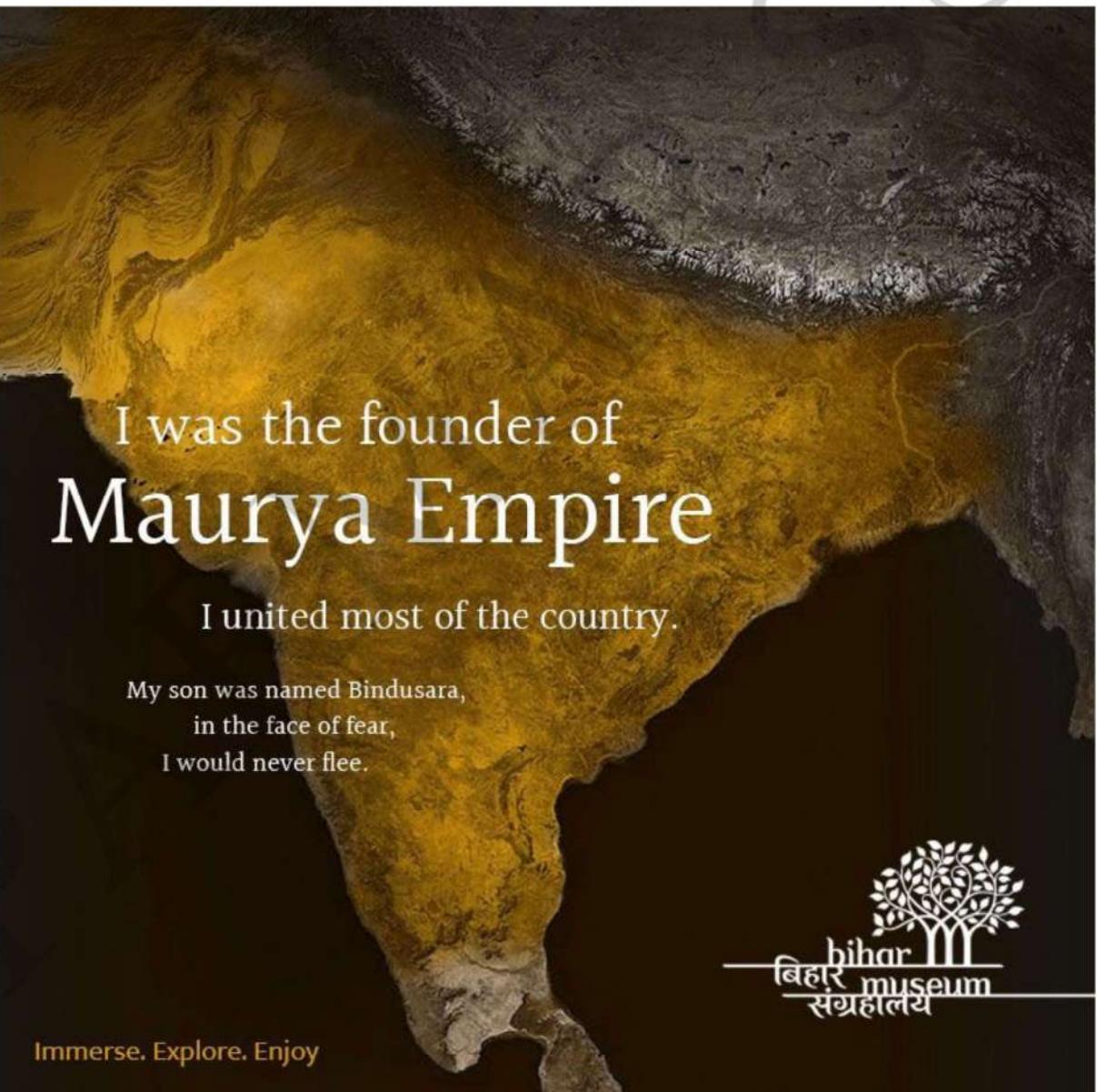
- Village headman: Bhojaka
- Peasants had to pay tax → 1/6th of their produce
- Rich peasants: Gahapatis  
→ Vaishyas



- **Bali:** Voluntary offerings to the King (was not compulsory)
- Toll tax persisted → Collected by officers known as "Shaulkika"/"Shulkadhyaksha"

PARMAR SSC

# MAURYAN EMPIRE



I was the founder of  
**Maurya Empire**

I united most of the country.

My son was named Bindusara,  
in the face of fear,  
I would never flee.

Immerse. Explore. Enjoy



## Sources

### Kautilya's Arthashastra

He was contemporary to Chandragupta Maurya.  
Arthashastra describes the administration and state policies of Mauryan Empire during Chandragupta Maurya's time



### Megasthenes: Indica

It includes all the detailed account of how things were run in Mauryan Empire

### Vishakadutta's Mudrarakshasa

It is a Sanskrit play that narrates the ascent of emperor Chandragupta Maurya to power in India

### Buddhist Literature: Jataka tales, Dipavamsa/Mahavamsa, Divyadana

## Origin of Mauryas

Nanda dynasty last ruler Dhanananda lost to Chandragupta Maurya with the help of Kautilya (Also known as Chanakya/Vishnugupta) in 322 BCE

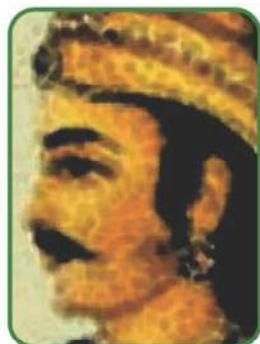
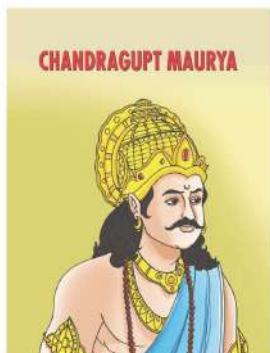
### Chandragupta Maurya

- Founder of Mauryan Dynasty
- Defeated Seleucus Nicator (Frontier of Alexander The Great)
- Son: Bindusara
  - Megasthenes was in the court of Seleucus Nicator
  - Seleucus Nicator's daughter Helena was married to Chandragupta Maurya
- Built a department: Kosthagara: For storage of grains (mentioned in Sohgaura Copper Plate inscription)

Seleucus Nicator was from Seleucid Dynasty (member of Macedonian Greek Dynasty)- ruling in northwestern parts of Indian subcontinent

### Bindusara

- He is known as "Amitrochates" by the Greek
- He asked for sweet wine, dry figs and a philosopher from ANTIOCHUS 1 of Syria
- He is known for conquering land between the two seas
- He Patronised Ajivikas
- Son: Ashoka
- Visited by traveller/ambassador: Deimachus (Greek ambassador)



Bindusara

## Ashoka

- Ashoka ascended the throne with the help of Radhagupta
  - He killed his 99 brothers (mentioned in few sources)
  - Ruled for 12 Years
  - Fought Kalinga War (Ended in 261 BC) — Fought 8 years after his coronation
  - Adopted Buddhism
  - He Replaced Berighosha (Physical conquest) with Dhammadosh (Cultural conquest)
- Son: Mahendra  
Daughter: Sanghamitra } They were sent to Ceylon (now: Sri Lanka) to spread Buddhism

### Ashokan Edicts

- Found in two places:

#### 1. Rocks

- a. Major: 14 → First to decipher: James Princep in 1837 and published in 1838

William Jones (founder of Asiatic Society of Bengal)

was also involved

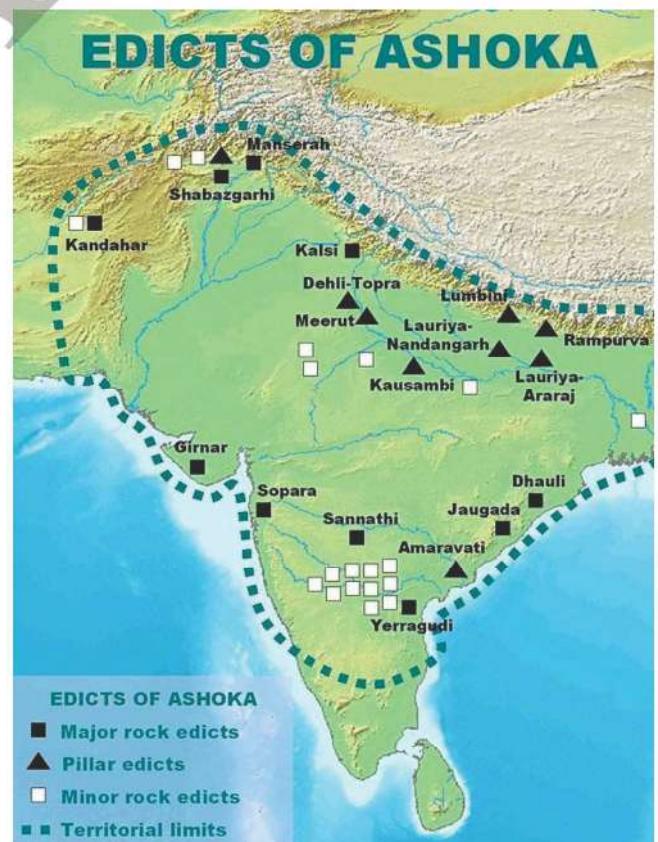


Writings on Rock

#### 2. Pillars: 7

### Major Rock Edicts

- Total: 14
- Language: 3
- Script: 4
- Major language used: Prakrit language
- Major script used: Brahmi
- Script used in Afghanistan: Greek and Aramaic
- Script used in Northwestern part of India: Kharosthi
- In inscription he is mentioned as: Devanami Piyadassi (Devon ka Priya — Beloved of God)



## **Major Rock Edicts of Ashoka full list**

1. Kandahar Greek Inscription (portions of Rock Edicts 12 and 13 in Greek) and Kandahar Bilingual Rock Inscription (bilingual Greek-Aramaic), in Kandahar, Afghanistan.
- 2 Shahbazgarhi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan (in Kharosthi script)
3. Mansehra Rock Edicts, Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, Pakistan (in Kharosthi script)
4. Kalsi, near Chakrata, Dehradun district, Uttarakhand
5. Girnar, near Junagadh, Gujarat (Ashoka's Major Rock Edict)
6. Sopara, Thane district, Maharashtra (fragments Rock Edicts 8 and 9)
7. Dhauli, near Bhubaneswar, Orissa (includes Kalinga Edict, excludes Rock Edicts 11–13)
8. Jaugada, Ganjam district, Orissa (includes Kalinga Edict, excludes Rock Edicts 11–13)
9. Sannati, Kalaburagi district, Karnataka (separate Rock Edicts 1 and 2, fragments Rock Edicts 13 and 14)
10. Yerragudi, near Gooty, Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh (Major Rock Edicts and Minor Rock Edict)

14 lines mentioned in Girnar

Major rock edicts	Inscription
** I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibits <u>animal</u> slaughter.</li> <li>Bans festive gatherings and killings of animals.</li> </ul>
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medical care for man and animals.</li> <li>Mentions the Chola, Pandya, Satyaputra and Cheras Kingdoms of South India, and the Greek king Antiochus II and his neighbours.</li> </ul>
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generosity to Brahmins. Issued after 12 years of Asoka's coronation.</li> <li>Dhammamahamatta →</li> <li>It says that the Yukta (subordinate officers) and Pradesikas (district Heads) along with Rajukas (Rural officers) shall go to the all areas of kingdom every five years and spread the Dhamma Policy of Asoka.</li> </ul>
** IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dhammaghosha (sound of Dhamma/righteousness) is ideal over Bherighosha (sound of war).</li> </ul>
V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He mentions in this rock edict "Every Human is my child". Appointment of Dhammamahamatras is mentioned in this edict.</li> <li>Concerns about slavery</li> </ul>
VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Talks about King's responsibility towards welfare of people.</li> </ul>
** VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tolerance towards all religions and sects.</li> </ul>
VIII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describes Asoka's first Dhamma Yatra to Bodhgaya &amp; Bodhi Tree.</li> </ul>
IX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Importance of ceremonies of Dhamma; condemns popular ceremonies.</li> </ul>
X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Condemns desire for fame and glory.</li> </ul>
XI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dhamma as the major policy to follow. It also includes respect for elders and concern for slaves and servants.</li> </ul>
** XII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tolerance among different religious sects. Also written in Greek in the Kandahar Greek Edict of Ashoka.</li> </ul>
** XIII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It mentions Mahamatras in charge of women's welfare.</li> <li>It is the largest inscription from the edict. It talks about the Ashoka's (268 - 232 BCE) victory over Kalinga (262 - 261 BCE) and mentions his remorse for the half million killed or deported during his conquest, by Dhamma.</li> <li>Mentions Ashoka's Dhamma victory over the Greek Kings Antiochus of Syria (Amityoko), Ptolemy of Egypt (Turamave), Magas of Cyrene (Maka), Antigonus of Macedon (Amitikini), Alexander of Epirus (Alexander). Also mentions Pandya, Cholas, etc.</li> </ul>
XIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describes engraving of inscriptions in different parts of country.</li> </ul>

→ Kalinga War (Kalinga : Ancient name of Orissa) — Rock edict XIII

Only \*\* mark is important

### Minor Rock Edicts — Four Edicts where Ashoka has been mentioned by his name

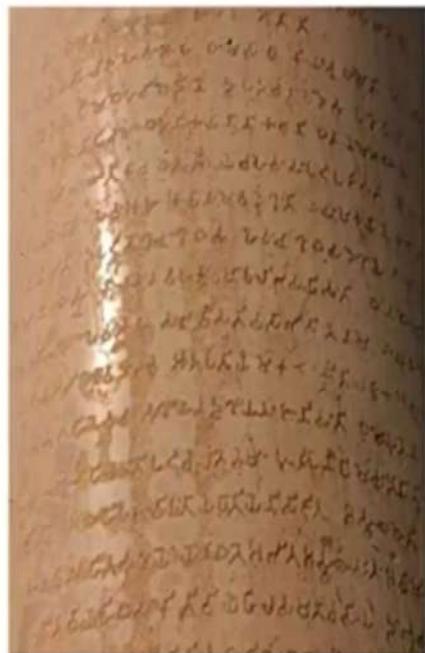
- Four:

- > Maski → Karnataka
- > Gujjar → Madhya Pradesh
- > Brahmagiri }
- > Nittur } → Karnataka



### Pillar Edicts

- Total: 7



- Delhi-Topra Pillar Edict: only with 7th edict
- Use of only one language and only one script
  - ↓ Prakrit
  - ↓ Brahmi
- Topra: In Haryana (at present)

- No capital is there
- Lauriya: Areraj → Bihar
- Lauriya: Nandangarh



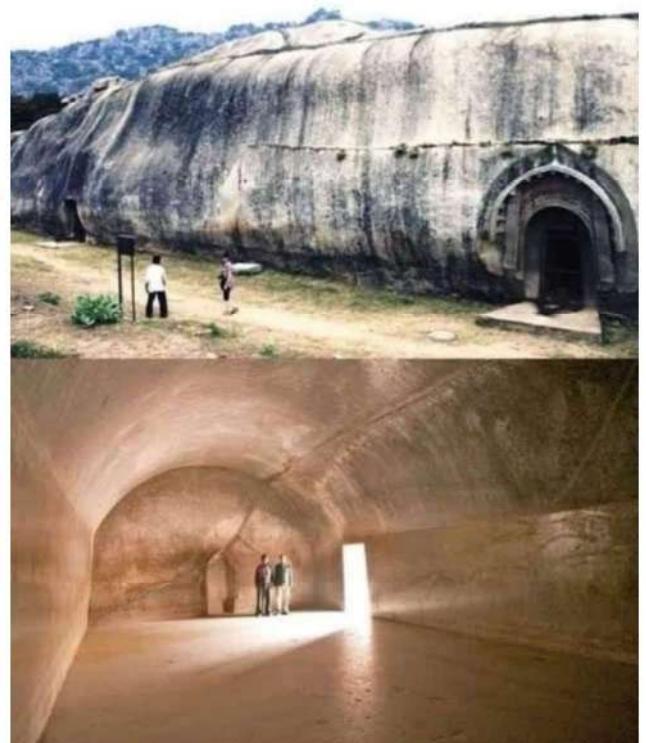
**From Rampura**

- Only bull found
- Shows Dhammaparivartan of Ashoka
- He made this to commemorate the 1st Sermon of Buddha



**Sarnath**

- Declared National Emblem on: 24 Jan 1950



**Barabar Hill Caves**

- Bihar
- Ashoka built this cave for Ajivika sect

- Lomas Rishi Caves: Bihar
  - Nagarjuni Caves: Bihar (Dedicated to Ajivika sect)
- Built by Dashrath Maurya  
(grandson of Ashoka)

## Rummindei/Nigali Sagar Inscription



Nigali Sagar Inscription (Nepal)

- Another Stupa, Konagamana/Kanakamuni Stupa (nearby it) was rebuilt by Ashoka



Rummindei/Lumbini Pillar Inscription (Nepal)

- Ashoka visited here where he made the village of Lumbini free of taxes

- Last ruler of Maurya Dynasty: **Brihadratha**
  - Defeated by **Pushyamitra Sunga**

### Maurya Administration

- Saptanga Theory by Kautilya: 7 elements to rule an administration

Wrote Arthashastra  
(Statecraft book—Polity)

- King: Raja
- Secretary: Amatya
- Territory: Janpada
- Fort: Durga
- Treasure: Kosha
- Army: Sena
- Friend: Mitra

### Provinces under Mauryan Administration

Province	Capital
Prachyapatha (East)	Tosali
Avantiratha (West)	Ujjain
Uttarapatha (North)	Taxila
Dakshinapatha (South)	Suvarnagiri
Prachi	Patliputra

Tax System At present: UP + Bihar

- Tax paid in gold: Hiranya
- Emergency tax: Pranaya
- Taxes paid in kind by villages: Pindakara ————— Tax to be paid in Cash and Kind
- Army Maintenance tax: Senabhaktam
- Surcharge (extra tax): Parsvam

### Two Types of Courts

- Civil: Dharmastya Nyayalaya: Vyavaharika (personal disputes)
- Kantakashodhan Nyayalaya: Pradeshta (disputes b/w state and people)

### Officers

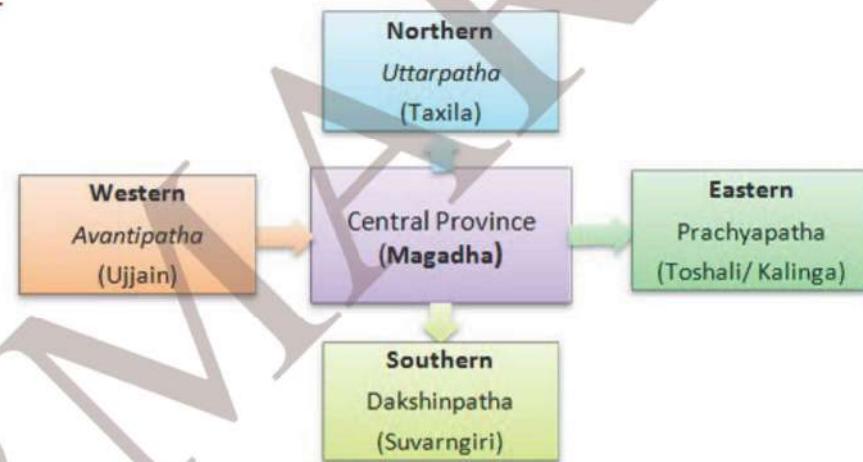
- Sannidhata: Chief treasury office (CTO)
- Samharata: Collector general of revenue

- **Gopa:** Responsible for account
  - **Akshapatalik:** Accountant general/Audit Officer
  - **Nagarka:** Responsible for city administration
  - **Sitadhyakhsha:** Accounted for Agriculture
  - **Samshthadhyaksha:** Responsible for market
  - **Navadhuksha:** Accounted for ships
  - **Ashvaadhyaksha:** Commanding officer of the cavalry
  - **Shulkadhyaksha:** Accounted for Toll Tax
  - **Dhamma Mahamatta:** New post Created by Ashoka to check if people are following the concepts of Dhamma
- Soldiers who fight on horseback

#### According to Megasthenes (as mentioned in Indica)

- Municipal admin: 6 committees/5 members each
- Army: of 6 Committees/5 member each

#### Provincial Administration



- Society: 4 varnas

#### According to Indica

- Society divided into: 7 varnas
- No slavery
- ANTYAJA : Without any Caste
- 8 Types of Marriage mentioned and divorce was allowed

#### According to Arthashastra

- Women occupied a high position
- Part of Army

#### Economy

- Ashoka had lowered the tax values
- People didn't had to Bali (voluntary offering)

#### Ports

- West: Bharuch, Supra
- East: Tamralipti (Bengal)

## Caste System

- According to Indica by Megasthenes the Indian society was divided 7 castes which were:

1. Philosophers ————— P
2. Cultivators/Farmers ————— C
3. Hunters and Shepherd ————— S
4. Traders ————— T
5. Warrior ————— W
6. Overseer (spy) ————— O
7. Councillor ————— C

## POST MAURYAN DYNASTIES



- Ashoka died in: 232 BC
- Last ruler of Mauryan Dynasty: Brihadratha killed by Pushyamitra Sunga

### Sunga Dynasty (185 BC-73 BC)

- Founder: Pushyamitra Sunga
  - Capital: Vidisha (presently in Madhya Pradesh)
  - Followed Brahmanism and was a devotee of Krishna
  - Patronised Buddhism → Bharhut Stupa built during his reign
  - Son: Agnimitra → Malvikagnimitra by Kalidasa (tells story of love of Agnimitra and Malvika)
- ↓  
Kalidasa's Play

Bharhut Stupa is in Madhya Pradesh and it depicts the Jataka tales of Lord Buddha

- Patanjali: book → Mahabhasya
  - Pushyamitra Sunga performed two Ashwamedha Yagya according to this book
  - Patanjali was contemporary to Pushyamitra Sunga

- Last ruler: Devbhuti

Killed by Commander: Vasudev → Kanva Dynasty (73 BC-28 BC)

Capital: Pataliputra

### Satavahana Dynasty (60 BC-225 AD)

Also known as Andhras/Andhrabhrityas

Kanvas were known as "Shungabhrityas" which means "servants of Shungas"  
They were successors of Shunga Dynasty

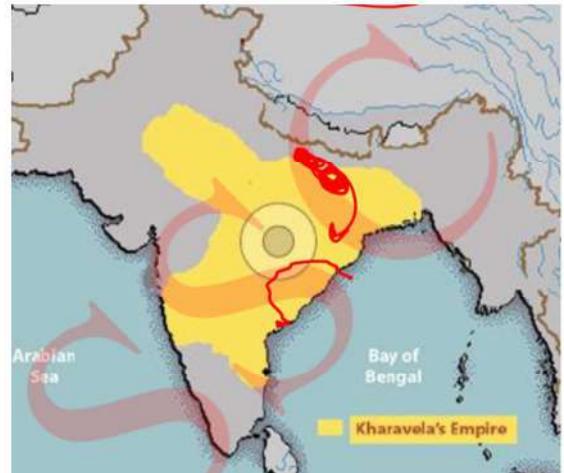
- Present day: Maharashtra region
- Capital: Paithan/Pratisthan (Maharashtra)
- Founder: Simuka Satavahana
- Greatest ruler: Gautamiputra Satkarni (106-130 AD) — He defeated Ksatrapa Nahapana, one of the Saka rulers → Known through Nasik inscription (built by his mother after his death)
- This dynasty embraced Brahmanism
- They had a matrilineal society
- Title of Gautamiputra Satkarni: Ekabrahmana
- Gautamiputra Satkarni claimed to have established fourfold Varna system
- Satavahana Dynasty started the practice of donating the land to Brahman and Buddhist monks
- They started lead coins — Traded this lead coins with Romans. Other coins: Copper, Bronze, Potin
- Rudradaman I of Saka Dynasty defeated Vasishthiputra Pulomavi (a Satavahana ruler)



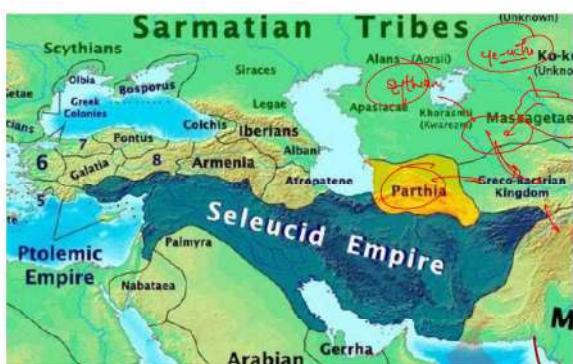
- Many Chaitya, Viharas were cut out from rocks, eg: In Nasik, Kanheri caves and Karle Chaitya (both in Maharashtra)
- Ajanta and Ellora caves were first built during their reign
- Stupas built: Amravati and Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh)
- Language: Prakrit language was used

### Chedi Dynasty (1st Century BC)

- This Dynasty ruled over the parts of Kalinga
- King Kharavela was the greatest ruler of this Dynasty who embraced Jainism
- We get to know about this dynasty from Hathigumpha inscription (Bhubaneshwar)



### Invasions from Central Asia (2nd Century BC onwards)



- Bactrians are also known as Indo-Greeks
- 1st to cross Hindu Kush mountain: Greeks
- Most famous ruler: Meander/Milinda (converted to Buddhism) — Dialogue between Milinda and Nagasena (a Buddhist monk) written in Milindapanho

Invasions of Greeks in Central Asia. They occupied the - part of north western India. Major reason for invasion was the weakness of Seleucid Empire

### Greek Rulers

- They were the 1st to introduce Gold coins
- Coins attributed to King (coins had picture of the King) — Stamp of king on gold coins
- Introduced Hellenistic art (seen in Gandhara Art) in North Western region

### Sakas

- Ruled North West and North India
- Also known as Scythians
- Divided themselves into 5 branches: one branch settled over Western part of India that ruled until 4th Century AD (300-400 AD)

### Vikramaditya Parmar

- In 57 BC defeated Sakas — Started Vikram Samvat (Hindu Calendar) not followed by Govt. of India
- Vikramaditya becomes coveted title
- Ruler of Ujjain

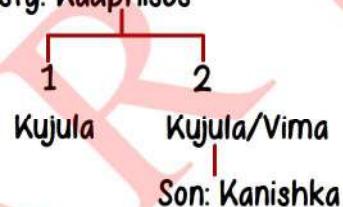


### Rudradaman I (most famous Saka ruler) - [130-150AD]

- About him: in Junagarh Rock Inscriptions (also known as Girnar inscriptions) Gujarat Earliest inscription in Sanskrit language
- Repaired Sudarshan Lake — Constructed by: Pushyagupta Vaishya (present in the court of Chandragupta Maurya)
- Parthians also came to Indian subcontinent during Sakas, St. Thomas is said to have visited during Gondophernes
- Disciple of Jesus Christ

### Kushans (1st Century AD-3rd Century AD)

- Also known as Yuezhis/Tocharians
- Capital: Peshawar (first) and later Mathura
- They called themselves DEVAPUTRA i.e. "Sons of Gods/King of Kings (Divinity of King)"
- 1st Dynasty: Kadphises



Found in Afghanistan

### Kanishka

- Started Saka Era (Followed by Govt of India) in 78 AD when he ascended the throne
- Started: Purest form of Gold coins
- Also Known as 2nd Ashoka
- Patronised 4th Buddhist Council
- We get to know about him from Rabatak Inscriptions which dates back to 2nd Century CE, written in Bactrian language

### Impact in Indian Society

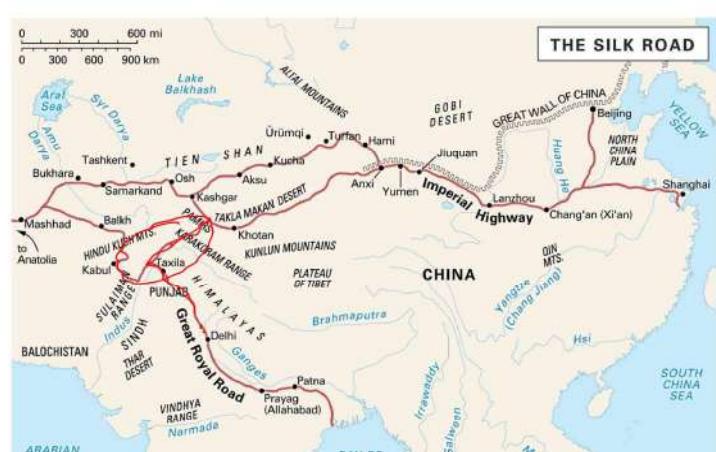
- Completely immersed themselves in indigenous culture (as warriors or Kshatriyas)
- Pottery: Red Ware
- Horseman technique, introduced Turban wearing, Sherwani wearing

### Polity

- Introduced: Satrap system of Government

Called as "Strategos" (Military General) by Greeks

- Under Satrap system kingdom was divided into provinces, each under military governor "Mahakshatrapa" and the governors of lower status were called "Kshatrapas"



→ The Kushans held significant power over the Silk Road, facilitating trade between China, India, and the Roman Empire

### Literature

- **Buddhacharitra:** Ashvaghosha
- **Mahavatsu and Divyadana**
- **Kamasutra:** Vatsyayana

### Culture

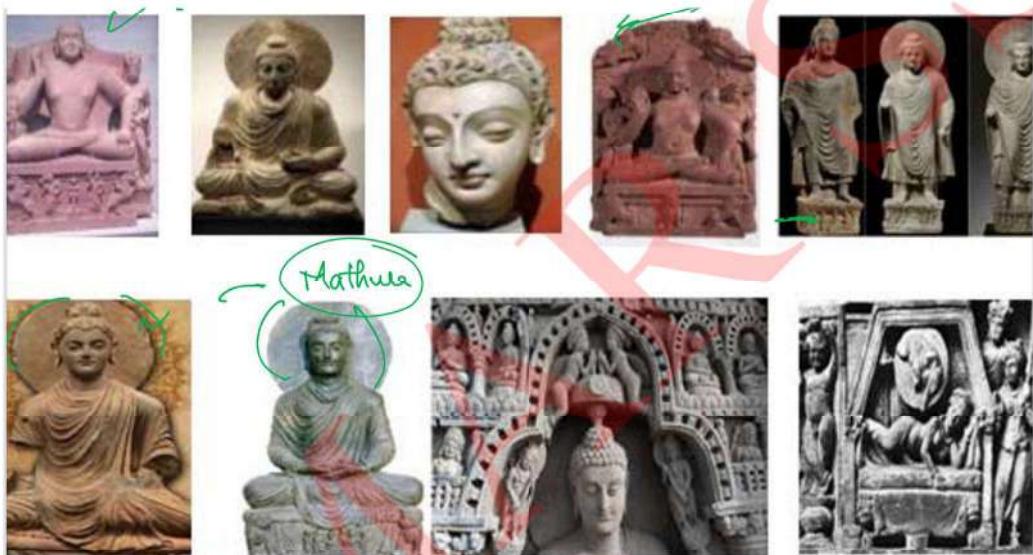
- They worshipped Shiva and Lord Buddha

### Science

- **Medicine:** Charaksamhita by Charak (Father of Medicine)

Book that mentions about different medicines

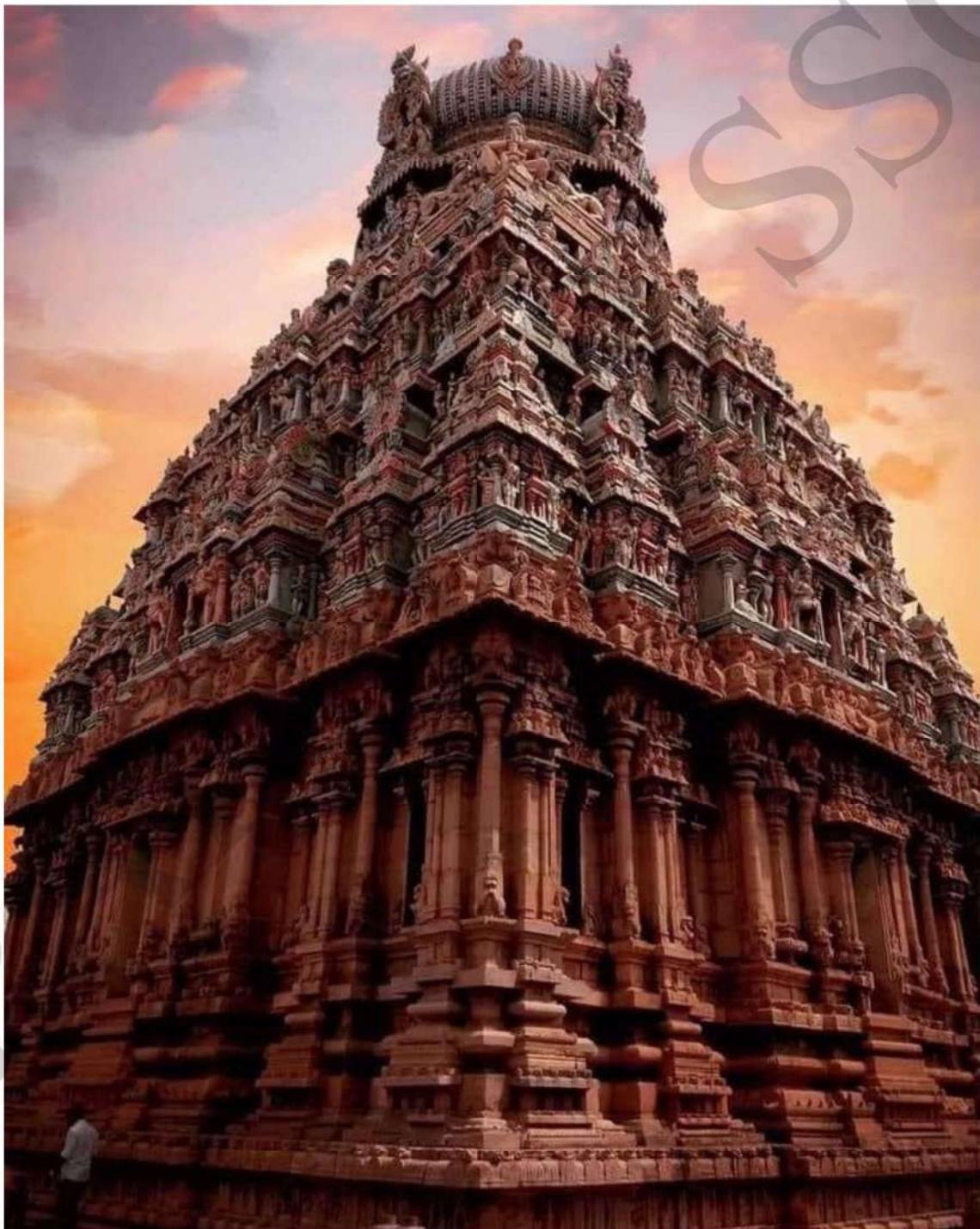
- **Sushruta:** Father of Surgery



### Gandhar School of Art vs Mathura School of Art

Gandhar School of Art	Mathura School of Art
<p>Introduced by Indo-Greeks</p> <p>It is a hellenistic style of Buddhist visual art</p> <p>Halo behind Buddha's idol is not well developed</p> <p>Grey sandstone is used for art</p>	<p>It is indigenous → Later developed by Kushans</p> <p>It deals with imagery subjects from Hinduism + Jainism + Buddhism</p> <p>Halo is well developed</p> <p>Red sandstone is used for art</p>

# SANGAM AGE



## History of South India

No Bronze Age in South India but **Megalithic Age**

Time period: 1500-600 BC

Iron Age in South India



Dolmen



Menhir

Found around graves

These structures were found in India

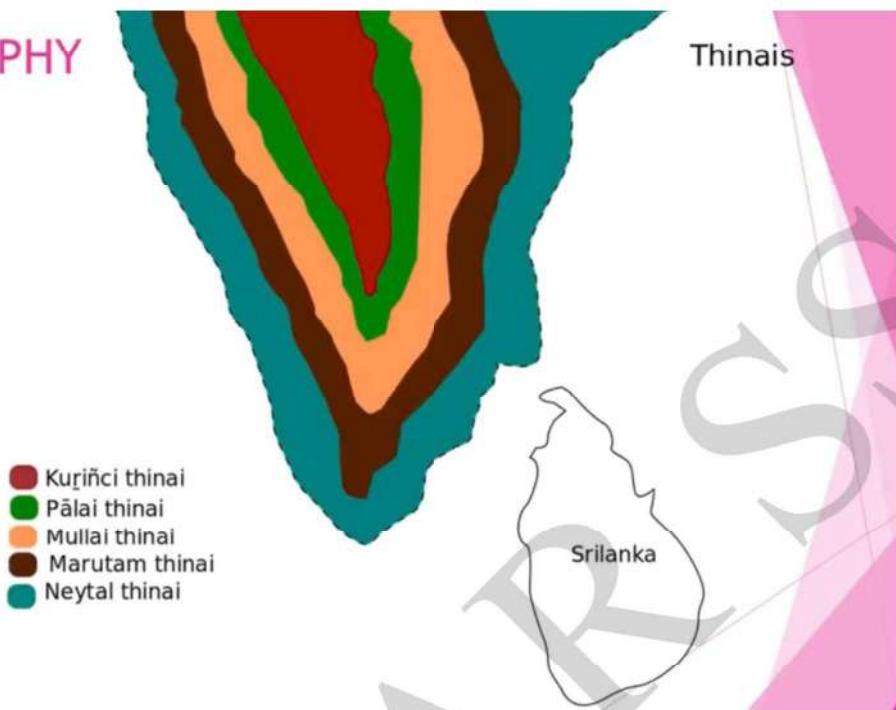
- Pottery: Black and Red ware
- Community: Pastoral community — Knew Agriculture but did not practice
- South India history starts with Chera, Pandya, and Chola dynasty
- Sangam Period: 3rd century BC-3rd Century AD

Area lying South of Krishna river



## Geography

### GEOGRAPHY



- **Thinais (Known as Area)** → Each thinai had a chief called: **Muvendar**
- **Divided into 5 parts:**
- **Kurinci thinai:** did hunting and gathering
- **Palai thinai:** cattle lifters and plundering
- **Mullai thinai:** did animal husbandry
- **Marutam thinai:** did agriculture
- **Neytal thinai:** fishing and salt collection



Cheras were also mentioned as  
Kerelaputras

### Cheras

- Ruling in: Kerala + Tamil Nadu
- Capital: Vanji / Vanchi / Karur
- Port cities: Muziris / Muchiris and Tondi (mainly for trading)
- Emblem: Bow and Arrow
- Greatest Chera: Senguttuvan (also known as Red Chera)
- Worshiped Kannagi (Goddess of Chastity) — Pattini cult
- Pugalur Inscription mentions about them

Augustus Temple → Built by Romans  
Connection with Romans

### Cholas (Early Cholas)

- Called as Cholamandalam (coromandels) — Kaveri delta
- Northeast to Pandiyas
- Between Pennar and Vellar river
- Capital: Uraiya and Puhar (alternate capital)
  - Puhar is a port city
  - It is also known as: Kaveripattinam

- Traded in cotton cloth
- Maintained an efficient Navy
- Earliest ruler: Elara
- Greatest ruler: Karaikal → Fought Battle of Venni (Along the Kaveri river)
- Emblem: Tiger
  - He defeated combined armies of Chera + Pandya

8th Century AD: Late Cholas  
(who had prominent rule)

### Pandyas

- Ruled in Tamil Nadu
- Capital: Madurai (on the banks of Vaigai river)
- Emblem: Fish
- First mentioned in Megasthenes book
  - Mentioned as: people famous for trading Pearls

- Traded with Roman Empire
- Port: Korkai

## Society

### Divided into:

1. Ruling class: Arasar
2. Vaishiyar :Traders
3. Rich class: Vellalar (rich landlords)
4. Lower class: Kadaisiyar

The Kalabhras occupied the Tamil country post-sangam period between 300 AD to 600 AD, whose period was called an interregnum or 'dark age' by earlier historians.

### Form of Government

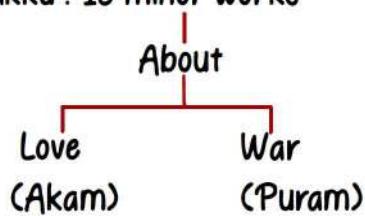
- During the Sangam period hereditary monarchy was the form of government

### Sangam (100-200 BC)

- Meaning: Assemblies
- Total 3 sangams: Patronised by Pandiyas
- Assemblies held at: Tamil region — 3 assemblies held in Tamil region were known as Muchchangam
- 1st: Madurai / Agastya
- 2nd: Kapadapuram / Tolkappiyar (Literature: Tolkappiyam (earliest grammatical Tamil Text))
- 3rd: Madurai / Nakkirar

### Sangam Literature in two forms:

1. Narrative (story): collectively called Melkannakku : 18 major work
2. Didactic (poetic): collectively called Kilkannakku : 18 minor works



### Other forms:

1. Silapathikaram: written by Ilango Adigal — Story of Kovalan + Kannagi (wife) + Madhavi (dasi) — About Kovalam and Madhavi's love story
2. Manimegalai: book about daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi — Writer: Chithalai Chathanar

# GUPTAS, CHALUKYAS



## Guptas (310 AD-540AD)

- Founder: Sri Gupta → Son: Ghatotkach

Guptas ruled over Madhyadesha (Uttar Pradesh+Madhya Pradesh+Bihar)

### Chandragupta-I (319-334 AD)

- Title: Maharajadhiraja
- Married to: Kumaradevi (Lichchavi Princess)
- Started Gupta Era in 320 AD/319 AD
- Gold coins: Dinars
- Most no. of gold coins started by them

### Samudragupta (335-380 AD)

- Greatest and most powerful king of the dynasty
- Record of his reign in → Prayag Prasasti (Allahabad Pillar Inscription)
  - Never defeated
  - Composed by Harisena (poet)
- Napoleon of India: said by VA Smith
- Titles: Kaviraja, Param Bhagavat, Sarva-raj-ochchetta (Uprooter of all King), Lichchavi dauhitra
  - King of poets

- He has been shown playing Veena on Coins
- He performed Ashwamedha Yajna



Lyrist type Coin  
Kumaragupta - I  
(backside: Playing Veena)



Asvamedha Coin  
Samudragupta



Marriage Coin  
Chandragupta-I  
(Issued by Samudragupta)



Lion Slayer  
Chandragupta-II



Rhino Slayer  
Kumaragupta-I



Battle Axe type  
Samudragupta

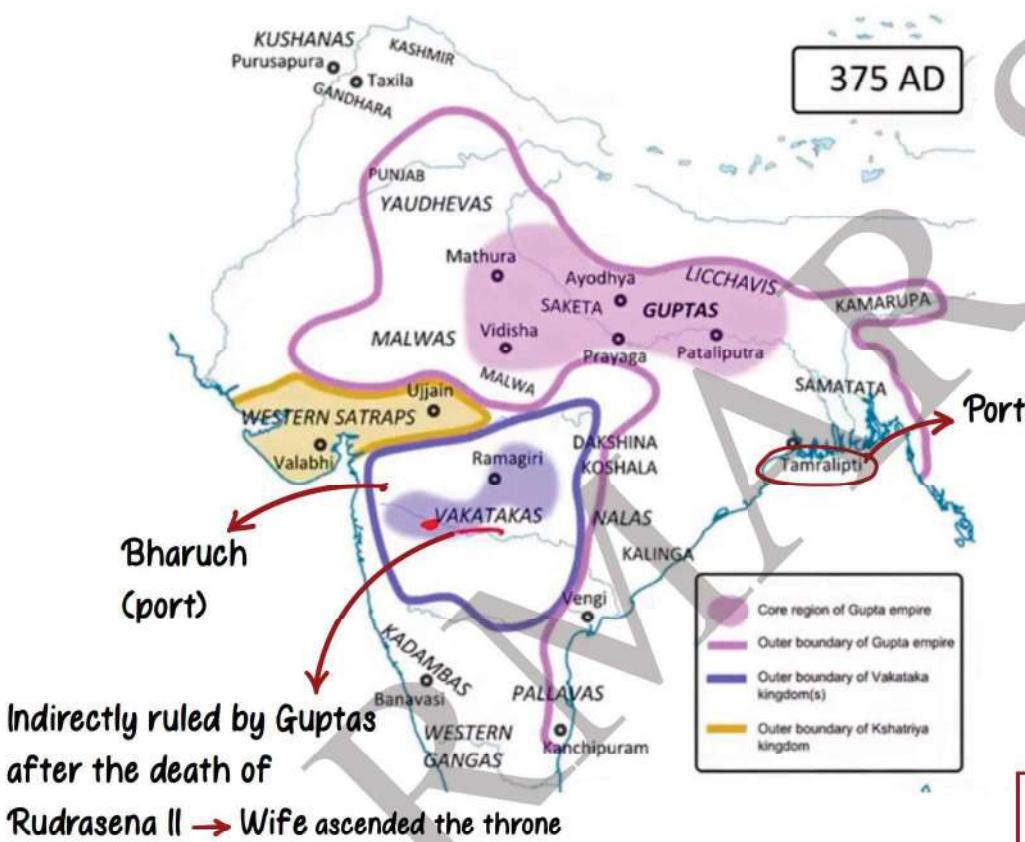
**Gupta Gold Coins**

1st to introduce

→ Copper coins

### Chandragupta II (380-414 AD)

- Achieved power by assassinating his brother (Ramgupta) and Saka invader
- Married brother's wife: Dhruvadevi
- During his reign: Introduced watermark, formed matrimonial alliance by marrying off his daughter Prabhavati Gupta with Vakata Prince Rudrasena II



Gupta era is also known as Golden age/era

- 1st Gupta to issue Silver coins, after the victory over Sakas
- Mehrauli: Iron Pillar Inscription → Vidisha (Madhya Pradesh)

#### Navratnas:

- Amarsimha (Lexicographer)
  - Dhanvantri (Physician)
  - Harisena (Court poet)
  - Kalidas
- ↳ Shakespeare of India
- Sanku (Architect)
  - Varahamihira (Astronomer)
  - Vararuchi (Grammian, Sanskrit scholar)
  - Vetalbhatta (Magician)
  - Kahapanaka (Astrologer)



Mehrauli Pillar

- Fa-Hein: 1st Chinese traveller visited during his reign

- Title: Vikramaditya

Journey from Bengal to China by a boat and travelled back in same way

#### Books of Kalidasa

- Abhigyan Shakuntalam
- Malvikagnimitra
- Raghuvamsa
- Meghaduta
- Kumar Sambhavam
- Ritusamhara

#### Book by Sudraka

- Mrichchhakatika (also known as: The little clay art)
- Love story Charudatta and Vasantasena

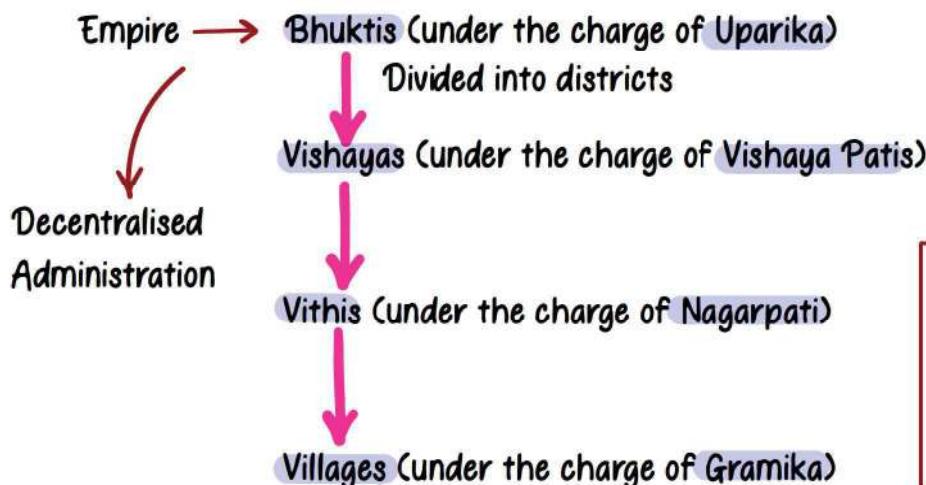
#### Kumaragupta I (415-455 AD)

- Son of Chandragupta II
- Attacks by Hunas (tribe from Central Asia)
- Founded Nalanda University

#### Skandagupta I (455-461 AD)

- Successfully resisted "Huns"
- Title: Vikramaditya (source: Bhitari Pillar Inscription)
- He also repaired Sudershan lake
- He moved his capital to Saketa and renamed it Ayodhya after the legendary city in the Ramayana

## Administration



### Senabhaktam

The army was to be fed by people whenever it passed through a countryside (village)

## Important Officers

- Kumaramatyas: Provincial Officer (most important officer)
- Mahadanda Nayaka: Officer responsible for punishment (Mr. of Justice)
- Sandhivigrahi: The officer of War and Justice
- Nagara Shresthi: Chief banker (this post was not held by Harisena)

## Economy

- Issued large no. of gold coins

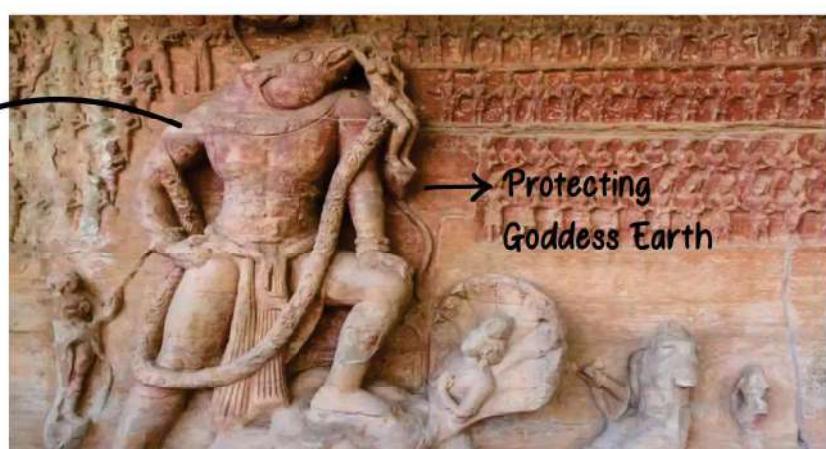
### Taxes:

- Bhaga: 1/6th of the produce to be paid by cultivators
- Bhoga: periodic supplies of fruit, flowers to the King
- Bali: oppressive
- Uparikara: Extra tax

- Vishti: Form of forced labour
- Halivarika: to be paid by one who owned plough
- Udagabhaga: Tax on water
- Hirayana: Tax for special purpose

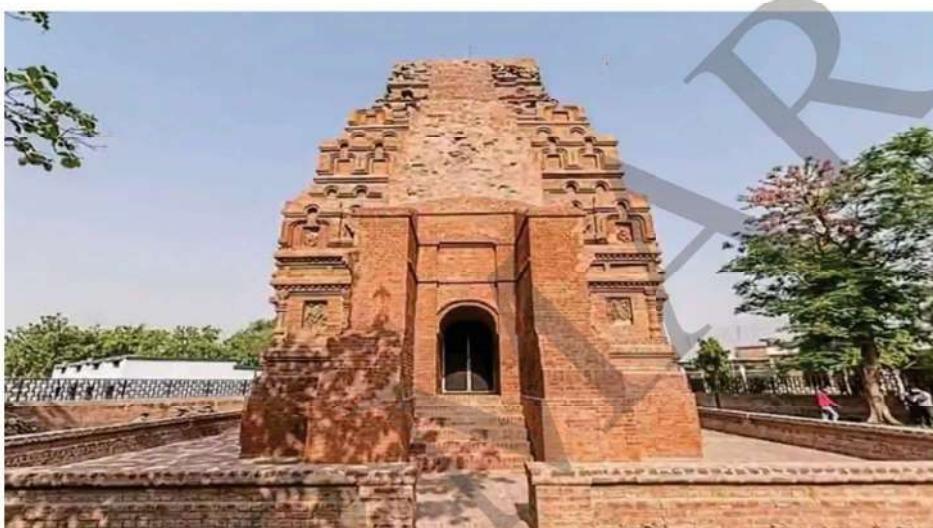
## Culture

- Idol of Varah: the great boar
- Built by: Chandragupta II
- Avatar of Vishnu
- In Udaygiri, Vidisha, MP





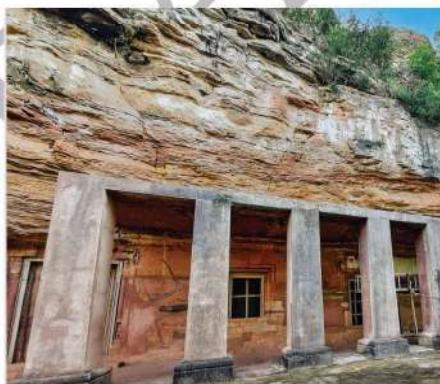
**Dasavatara Temple (Deogarh), Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh**



Repeated attack of Hunas is considered as one of the main reason for the decline of Guptas

**Bhitargaon Temple, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh**

- Dedicated to Lord Krishna
- Also known as Brick Temple (one of the oldest)



**Bagh Cave, Madhya Pradesh**

- Famous for ancient mural paintings

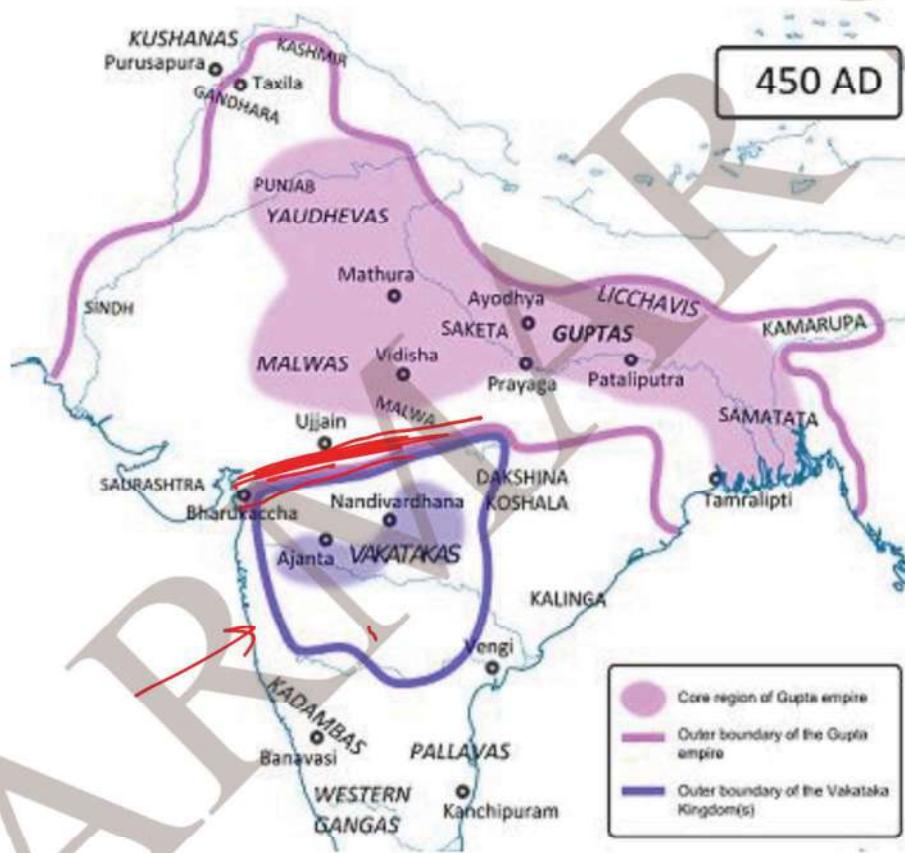


The first known inscriptional evidence of the practice of Sati is the Eran Pillar Inscription (MP) of Bhanugupta, which dates back to the 5th Century CE

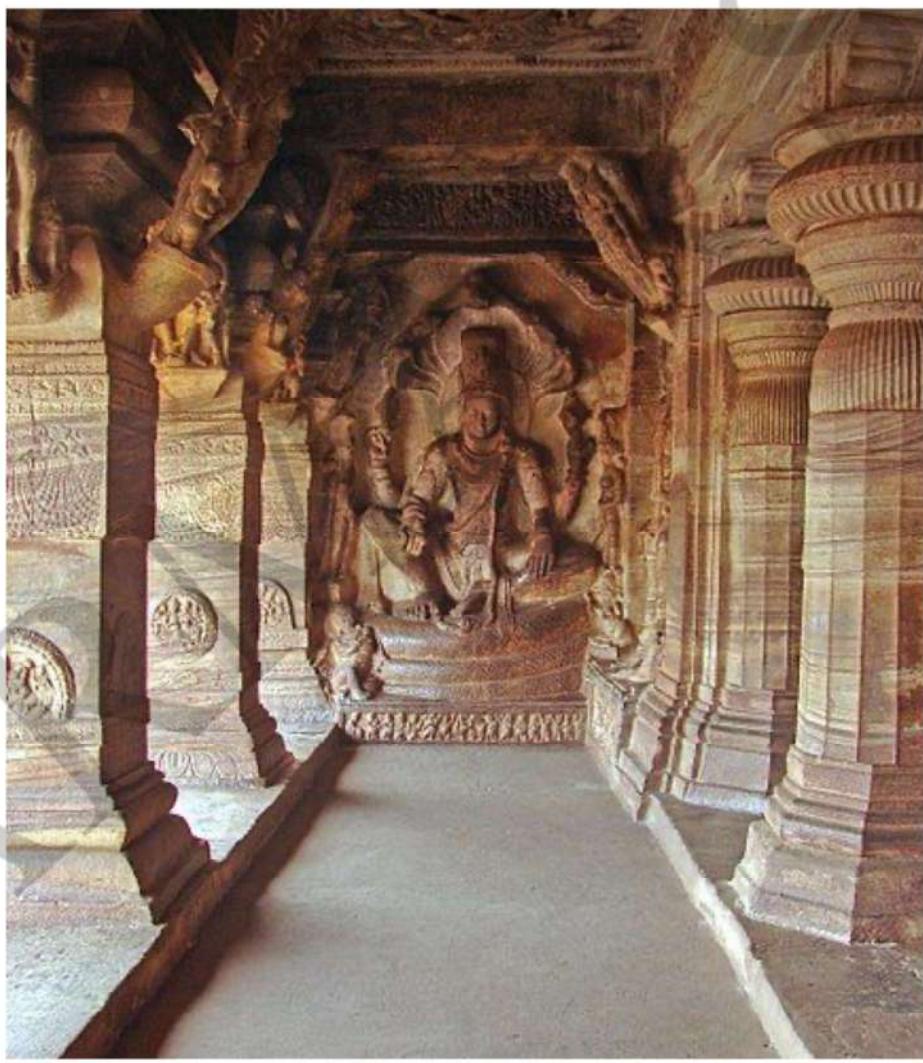
## Vakataka Dynasty (250 AD-500 AD)

- Feudatories of Satavahanas
- Were the Contemporaries of Gupta
- Followed Brahmanism but also patronised Buddhism
- Ruled in the Central and Southern part of India
- In Puranas they have been mentioned as: Vindhyaikas
- Founder: Vindhya Shakti
- Last Prominent Ruler: Prabhavatigupta
- The rock-cut Buddhist Viharas and Chaityas of Ajanta Caves were built under the patronage of Vakataka king, Harishena

- Total puranas: 18
- Written by: Sage Vyasa
- Compiled in: 3rd-10th Century AD



## POST GUPTAS — CHALUKYAS



## Post Gupta Era

### Pushyabhuti/Vardhana Dynasty

- Founder: Pushyabhuti
- In Thaneswar, Haryana
- Son: Prabhakarvardhan

Rajyavardhana

Sister

Shashanka  
(Gauda King of  
North Bengal)

Killed

Rajyashri

with

Husband

Saved by Harshavardhana

Kannauj (Or Kanyakubja)

Ruling over

Grahavarman

Killed by Deva Gupta  
(ruling over Malwa)

- Son: Rajyavardhana (eldest), Harshavardhana (youngest)

Married his daughter to Dhruvasena II of Maitraka Dynasty

### Harshavardhana (606-647 AD)

- Capital: Kannauj
- Defeated: Dhruvasena II (Vallabhi ruler, Gujarat)
- Traveller visited by: Hiuen-Tsang (Xuang-Zang) → 1400 yrs (2nd Chinese traveller)
- Assemblies organised:
  1. Kannauj: to honour Hiuen-Tsang
  2. Prayag: organised every 5 yrs (confluence of Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati)
    - ↳ Origin of Kumbh (First historic evidence of Kumbh)
- Was a Shaivite
- Patronised Buddhist religion
- Author of 3 books:
  - > Ratnavali
  - > Nagananda
  - > Priyadarshika
- Biography: Harshacharita → By his court poet: Banabhatta
- He was defeated by Pulakeshin II (Chalukyan King)

On the banks of Narmada  
river

### Maukhari

- Capital: Kannauj
- Grahavarman married to Rajyashri

### Ishanvarman

- Title: Maharajadhiraja

Land of North India

- "Sakalottarapathanatha": title given to Harshavardhana in Chalukyan inscription

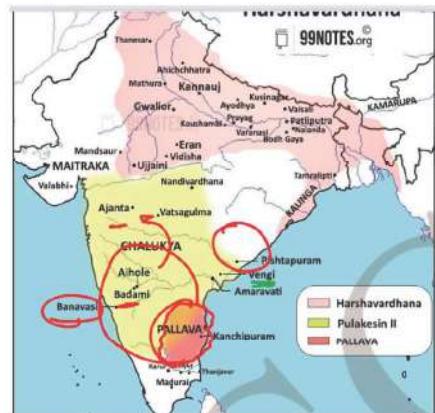
Wrote: Kadambari

- Title taken by Pulakeshin II after defeating Harshavardhana: Dakshinapatheshwara (Lord of South)
- Other title: Parameshwara

## Chalukyas — Feudatory of Kadamba of Banavasi

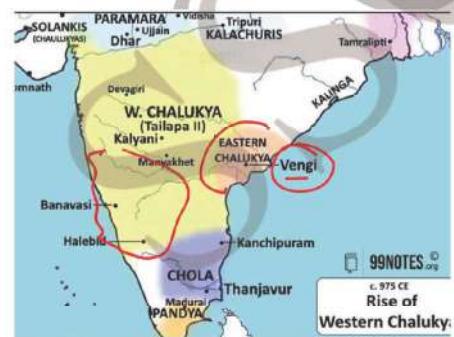
3 distinct dynasties:

- Badami Chalukya (Early Chalukya)
- Western Chalukya (Later Chalukya) — Capital: Kalyani
- Eastern Chalukya — Capital: Vengi



### Badami Chalukya

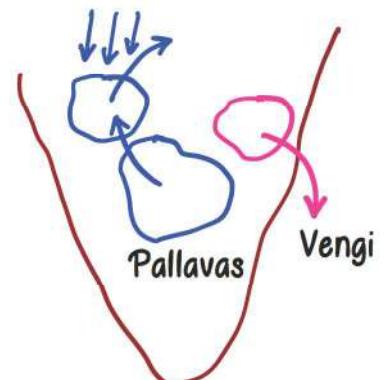
- 1st ruler: Jayasimha (founder)
  - Capital: Vatapi
  - Jayasimha
  - Most powerful ruler: Pulakeshin I (543-566 AD)
- ↓
- Son: Kirtivarman I (died)
- ↓
- Pulakeshin II (son)
- ↓
- Killed: Mangalesha (brother of Kirtivarman I)



### Pulakeshin II (610-642 AD)

- Greatest of his dynasty
  - Defeated Harshavardhana
  - Defeated Mahendravarman I (Pallava ruler) — Battle of Pullalur
- Visited by: Hiuen-Tsang
- ↓
- Son
- Was defeated by Narasimhavarman I
- Title taken: Vatapikonda (conqueror of Vatapi)

### Rashtrakuta



- Vikramaditya I → Kirtivarman II (great grandson) → Defeated by: Rashtrakuta

- Aihole Pillar Inscription: description about Pulakeshin II

Composed by: Ravikriti (court poet)

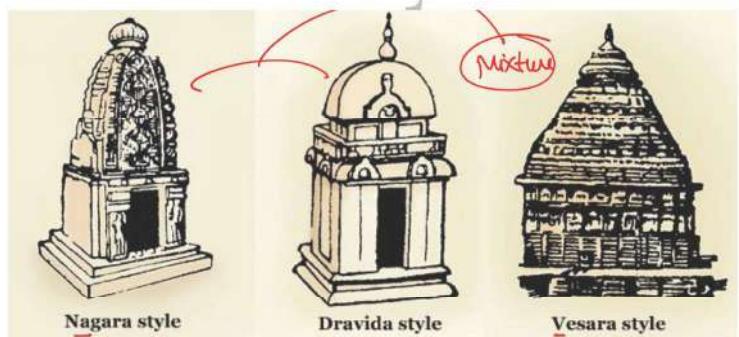
## Chalukyan Architecture

- Style: Vesara style (Nagara + Dravida style)



Ravana phadi caves, Aihole

- North Indian style: Nagara
- South Indian style: Dravida



Vesera style (Nagara + Dravida)



Lad Khan Temple (Aihole)



Durga temple

- Made on an Apsidal plane
- Huchimalligudi Temple: Aihole temple



Pattadakal temple

- UNESCO World Heritage Site (1987)
  - Total: 10 temples seen
- 4 (Nagara style)      6 (Dravida style)

Pattadakal group of temples are known as "cradle of Indian architecture"

- Virupaksha temple (Dravida style) — Built by Queen Lokamahadevi (dedicated to Lord Shiva)
- Sangameshwar Temple (Dravida style) — Dedicated to Lord Shiva
- Galaganatha Temple (Nagara style)

## Pallavas—Feudatories of Kalabhras

- Founder: Simha Vishnu
- Greatest ruler: Mahendravarman I



- Capital: Kanchipuram



## Architecture



Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram — Added in 1984

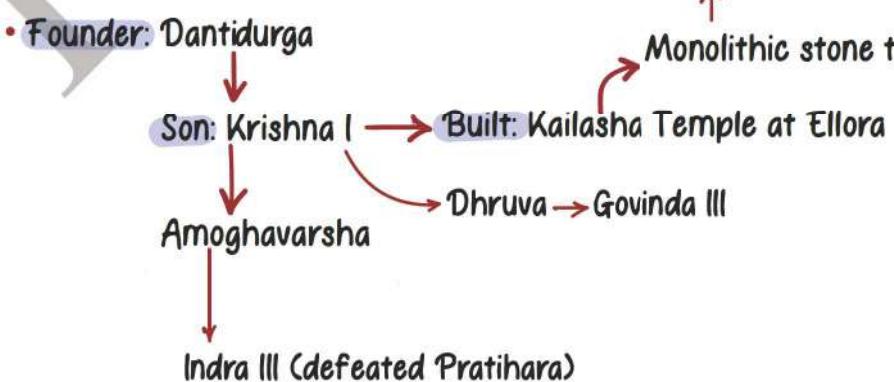
- Built by: Narasimhavarman II
- Dedicated to Lord Shiva



Seven Ratha Temples

- Built by: Narasimhavarman I

## Rashtrakutas (753-982 AD)



Built of single rock

Monolithic stone temple

Dantidurga performed  
Hiranyagarbha ritual (golden  
womb)

### Amoghavarsha (814 -878 AD)

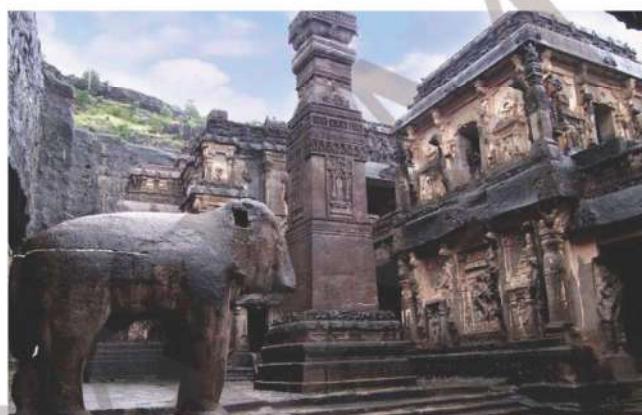
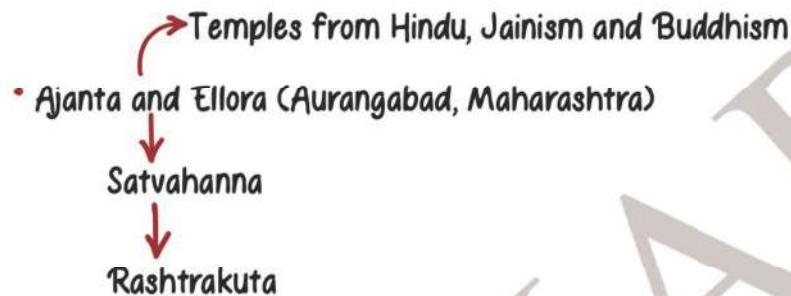
- Great Grand son of Krishna I
- Capital: Manyakheta
- He was converted to Jainism

### Books written by Amoghavarsha I

- Kavirajamarga
- Prashnottara Ratnamalika

- Krishna III of Rashtrakuta Dynasty defeated Cholas

### Architecture



Ellora caves



Ajanta caves

- Ellora Elephanta caves built by Rashtrakutas



**Dashavatara Temple**  
• Dedicated to Lord Vishnu

### Hoysalas

- They were feudatory to Chalukyas of Kalyani (Later Chalukyas)
- Capital: Dwarasamudra (Halebidu)
- Founder: Nripa Kama II

### Architecture



#### **Chennakesava Temple**

- Star-shaped temple
- Built by: King Vishnuvardhana
- Bhumija style of architecture
- Dedicated to Lord Vishnu



#### **Hoysaleswara Temple**

- 42nd UNESCO World Heritage site
- Dedicated to Lord Vishnu
- There are 3 Jain Basadis here

# TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE AND CHOLA EMPIRE



## MEDIEVAL HISTORY

700-1200 AD

### Early Medieval

- ✓ Gurjara Pratiharas
- ✓ Rajputs
- ✓ Palas
- ✓ Rastrakutas
- ✓ Cholas

1206-1526 AD

### Sultanate

- ✓ Sultans
- ✓ Vijayanagar Empire
- ✓ Bahamani Sultanate

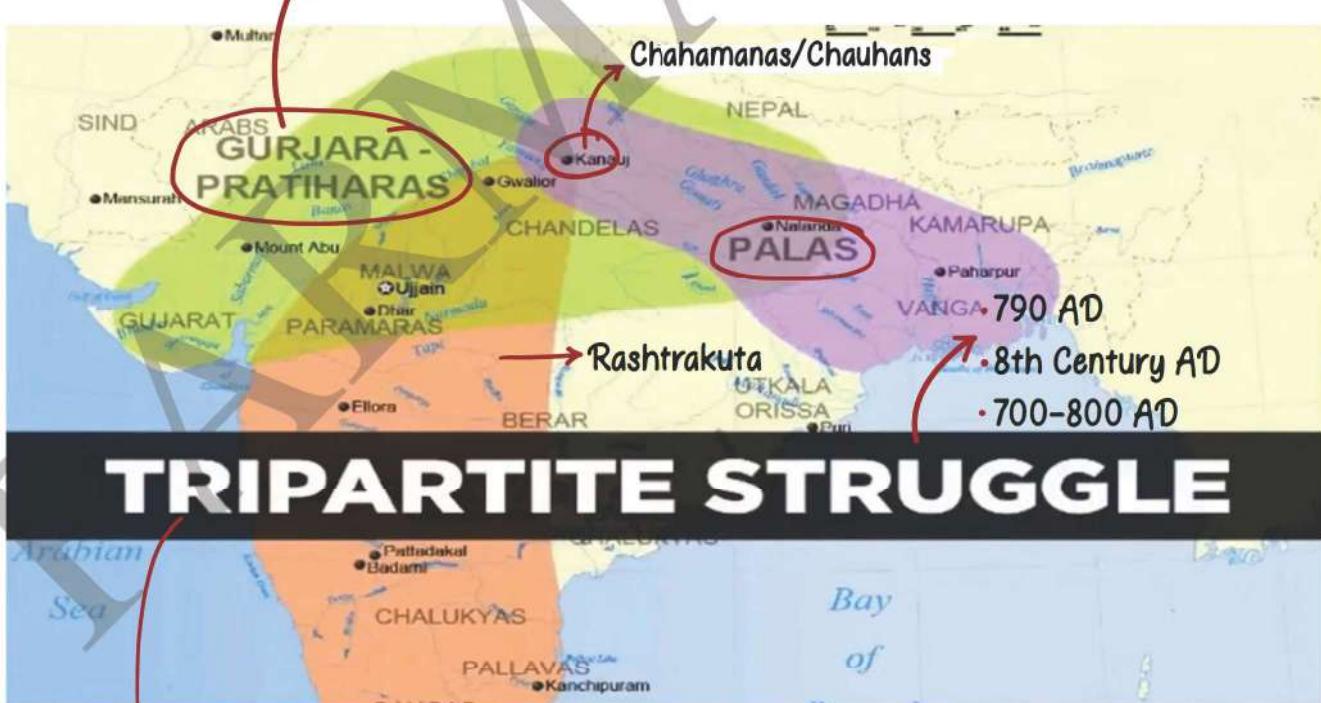
1526-1707 AD

### Mughals

- ✓ Mughals
- ✓ Marathas
- ✓ Deccani Sultanate
- ✓ European Traders

• Founder: Nagabhata I

• Satvahanas started land donations to Brahmins



## TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE

Also known as Kannauj Triangle Wars took place between Palas, Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas during 8th and 9th centuries

## Pala

Founder: Gopala → Founder of Odantapuri

Son: Dharmapala → Founder of Vikramshila University  
(Bhagalpur, Bihar)

Defeated Indrayudh

Conquered Kannauj for a brief time

## Gurjara Pratihara

- Founder: Nagabhatta
- Capital: Kannauj/Bhinmal

## Rulers

### Nagabhatta 1

#### Mihir Bhoja (836-885 CE)

- He was a praised by the Arabian Scholar Sulaiman for keeping his empire safe from robbers
- Sulaiman was an Arab traveler who visited during his reign and described his military power, riches and efficient administration

## Mahendrapala

- Rajashekhar was his court poet

## Chola Dynasty (850-1280 AD)

- Founder: Vijayalaya
- Feudatory to Pallavas
- Captured Tanjore/Thanjavur from Muttaraiyars
- Built a temple for goddess Nishumbhasuden

Kaveri delta

## Rulers

- Prantaka I (873-955 AD)
- Defeated Pandyas at Vellore
- Lost to Rashtrakuta king Krishna III — Made victory Pillar and Krishneshwara temple at Rameshwaram

## Raja Raja I

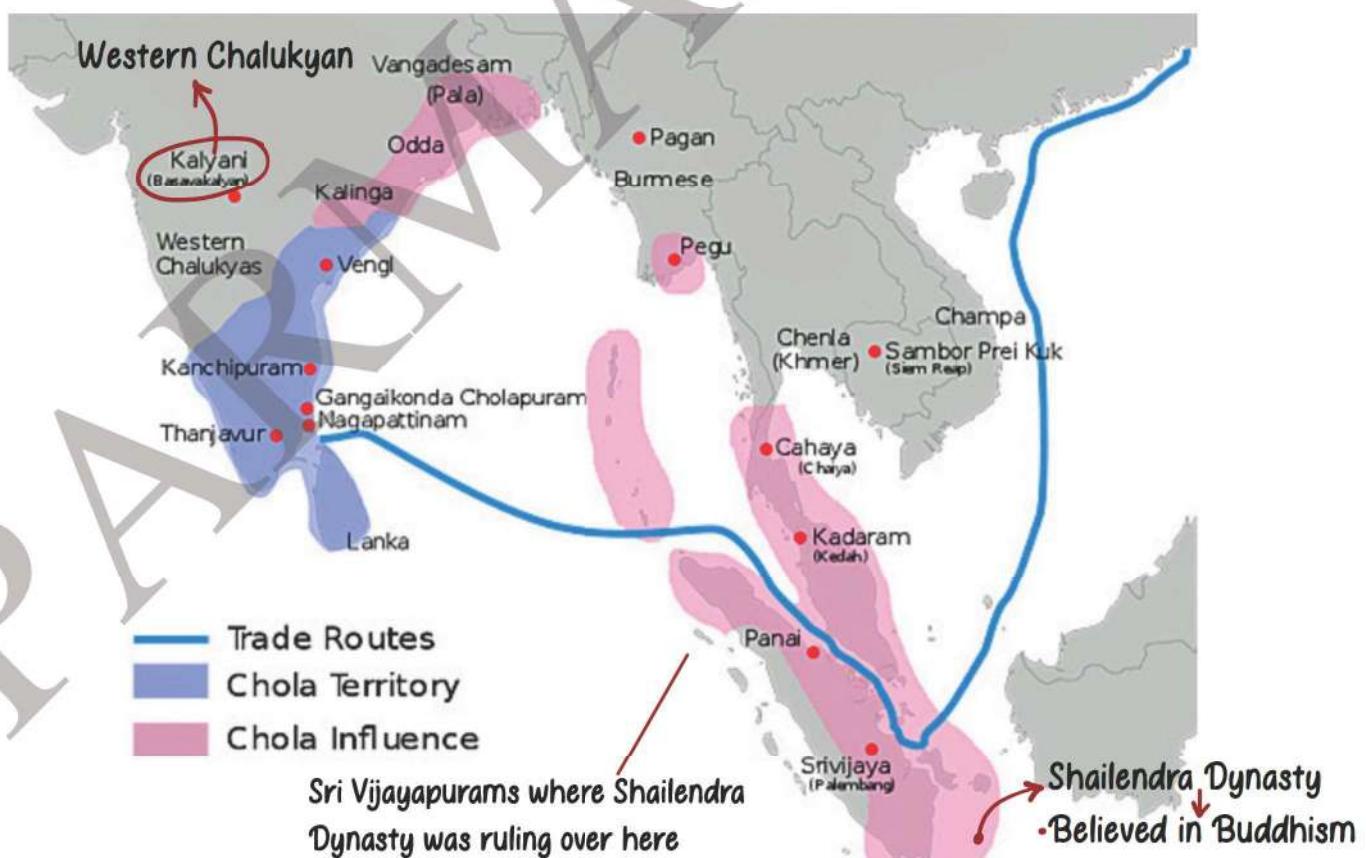
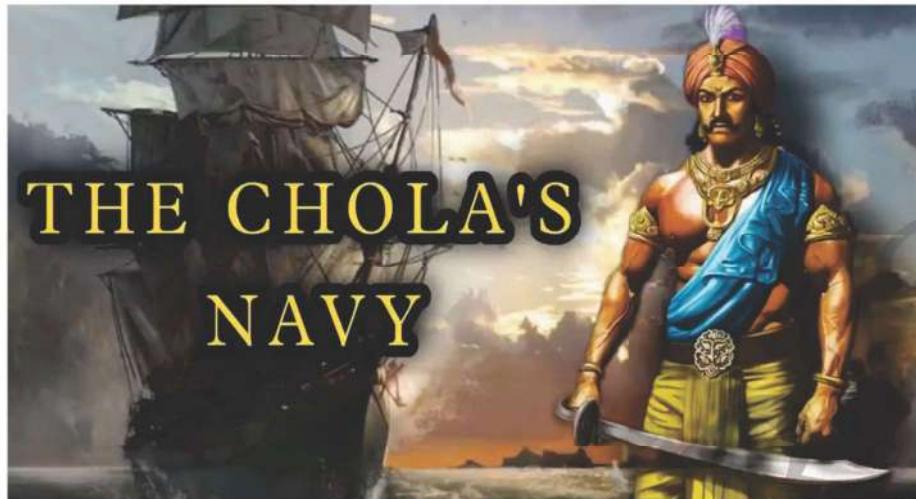
- Defeated Cheras at Trivandrum
- Defeated Pandavas and conquered Madurai
- Conquered Maldives and invaded Sri Lanka
- He encouraged the Sailendra ruler of Sri Vijaya-Vijayatunggavarman to built a Budhist Vihara at Nagapattinam

## Palas

- They ruled over Bengal region
- They were the followers of Buddhist religion
- Gopala → Dharampala → Devapala → Mahipala → Ramapala

## Rajendra I (1012-1044 AD)

- Son of Raja Raja I
- Known as "Napoleon of South India"
- Completely conquered Sri Lanka (Ceylon – Anuradhapur)
- Mahmud of Ghazni was his contemporary
- Crossed Ganga and defeated 2 local Kings of Bengal
- Title assumed: Gangaikondachola
- Built a new city Gangaikondacholapuram
- Carried Naval Expedition against Sri Vijaya Empire and Sailendra Dynasty of Sri Vijayapuram



- Chola fought against Chalukyas of Kalyani
- Chola empire declined during early part of 13th Century
- Place of Cholas was taken by → Pandyas and Hoysalas
- Place of late Chalukyas was taken by → Yadavas and Kakatiyas



- King has all the authority
  - He had Council of Ministers to advise him
  - Chola Empire divided into:
    - Mandalams (provinces)
- Further divided into
- Valanadu/Nadu

### Chola Government

- Cholas are known for local/village government
- 2 Assemblies

Ur. Assembly of common people → **Agrahars** → Land of Brahmins  
 Sabha: Assembly of learned Brahmins

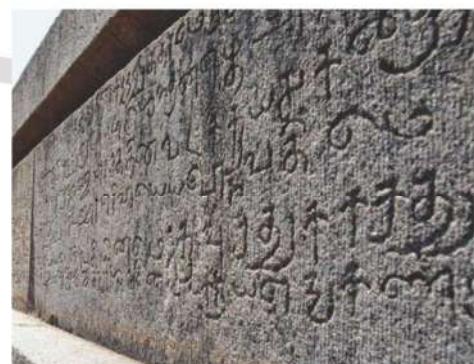
- Affairs of village were managed by an executive committee

Election held

People with property or land were privileged to take part in elections

every member of committee appointed for 3 yrs

\* Uttamerur inscription: Related to Chola Dynasty



### Land Donations during Cholas

1. **Brahmadeya**: land donated to Brahmins
2. **Vellanvagai**: land donated to non-Brahmins/peasants
3. **Devadana**: land donated to temples
4. **Pallichchhandam**: land donated to Jain community
5. **Shalabhoga**: land donated for maintenance of school

### Tax during Chola Empire

- Two types:

Vetti: forced labour

Kadamai: land revenue

All listed in UNESCO Heritage

### Great Living Chola Temples

#### Brihadeshvara Temple

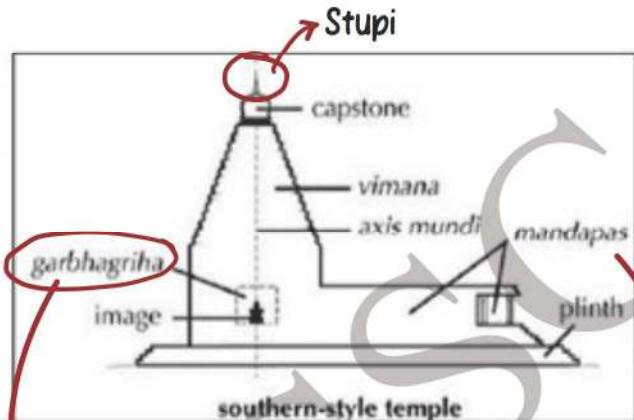
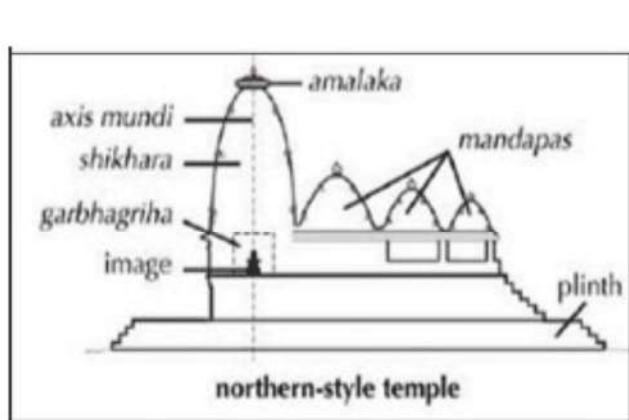
- At Tanjore
- Built by: Raja Raja I

- At Gangaikondacholapuram
- Built by: Rajendra I

#### Airavatesvara Temple

Built by: Raja Raja II

## Temple Architecture



### Nagara style

- Main shrine: Shikhara
- Gopuram (main entrance) is not present here
- Nandi is placed inside the temple

Shikhar

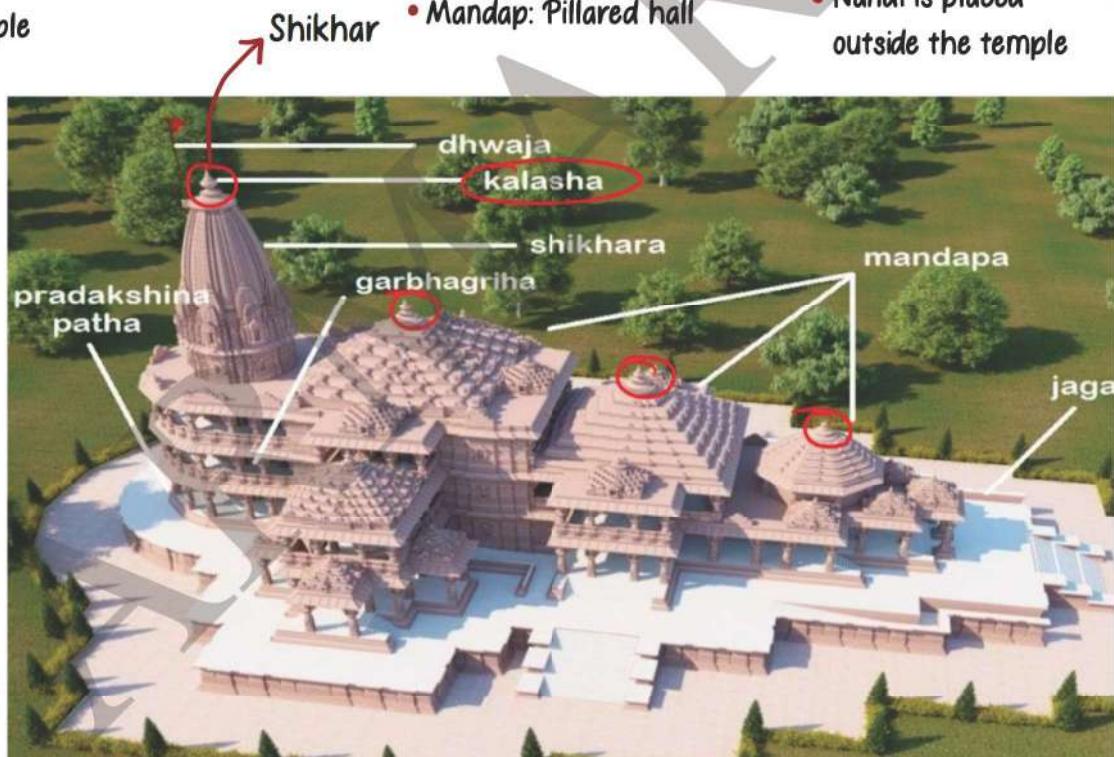
- Chief deity installed here
- Also known as Sanctum
- Main shrine: Vimana
- Gopuram is present here
- Mandap: Pillared hall

### Dravida style

- They are made on apsidal plane (elliptical shape)
- Nandi is placed outside the temple

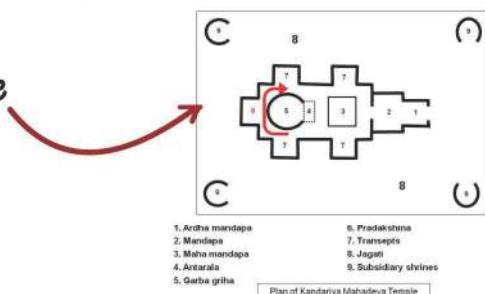
Main entry/hall where bell is placed

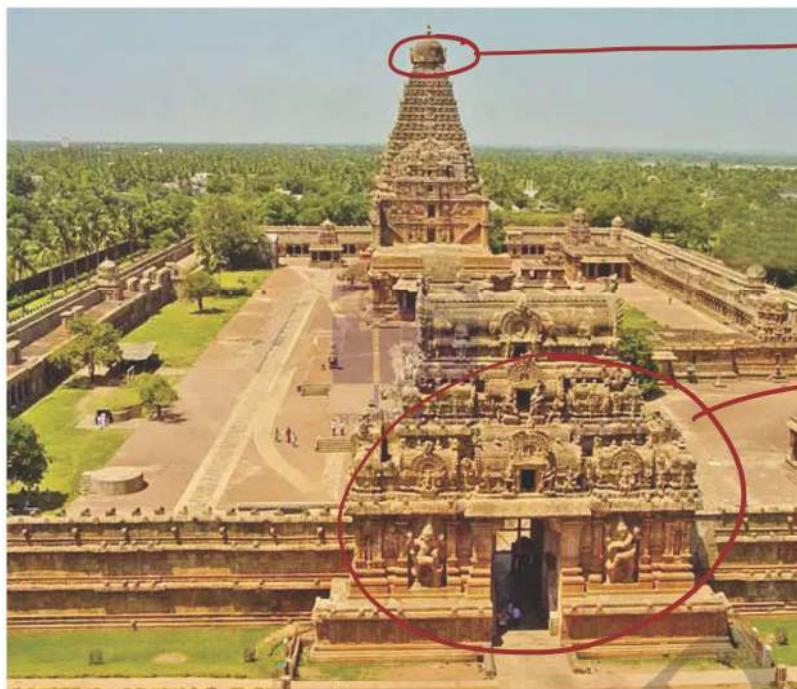
Known as Gaja Pristha



North Indian Style Temple

- Some North-Indian architecture follows Panchayatan style



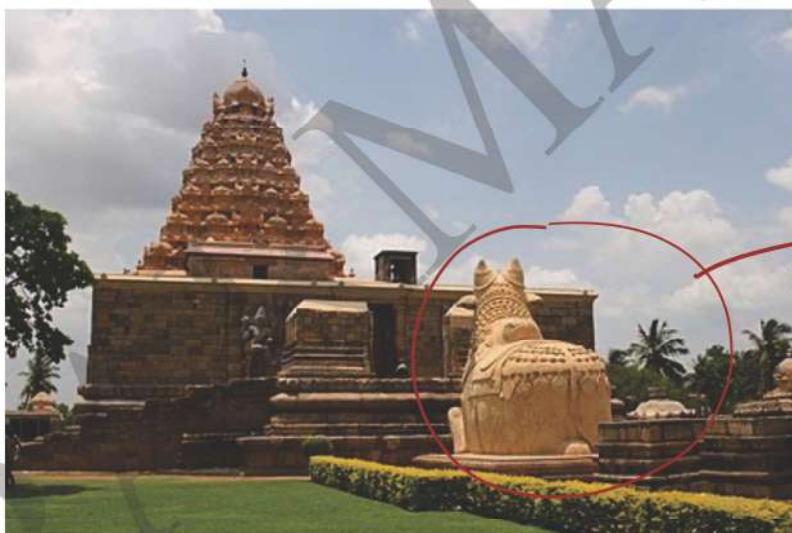


Brihadishwara Temple at Tanjore

→ Cap stone weight: 90 tonnes

→ Gopuram

- Dravidian temples consist of large water reservoir, or temple tanks enclosed within the temple complex



Shiva Temple at Gangaikondacholapuram

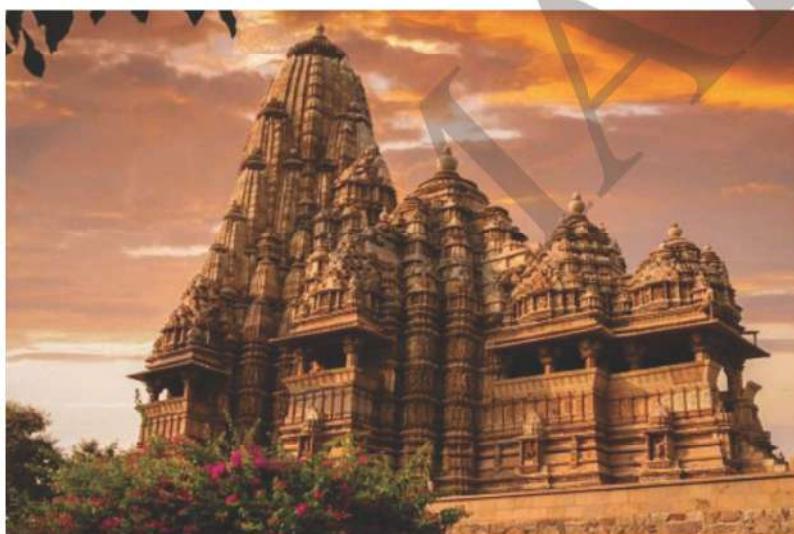
→ In South Indian temples  
Nandi is placed outside

• In early 11th century, the Chola king Rajendra I built a Shiva temple and filled it with Sun-pedestal seized from the Chalukyas

• A sun pedestal from the Chalukyas, a Ganesha statue and several statues of Durga; a Nandi statue from the eastern Chalukyas; an image of Bhairava (a form of Shiva) and Bhairavi from the Kalinga of Orissa; and a Kali statue from the Palas of Bengal (Brihadishwara temple)



Airavateshwara Temple at Kumbakonam

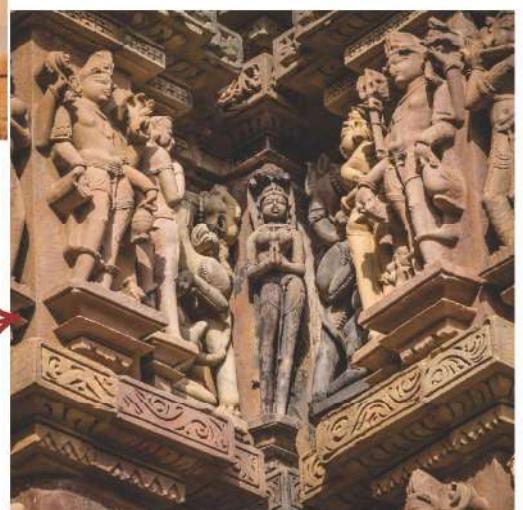


Kandariya Mahadeva Temple at Madhya Pradesh

(A part of Khajuraho temples)

- Built by: Chandela dynasty rulers

Inside: sculptors based on  
Vatsyayana Kamasutra





**Virupaksha Temple at Pattadakallu, Karnataka**

- Built by: Chalukya Dynasty → Queen Lokamahadevi commissioned its construction
- Vesara style (Nagara + Dravida)

### Dancing Figure of Shiva (The king of dance)

Natraj  
Performing Tandava

Made of Bronze  
using Lost wax technique



- Cholas were known for their splendid bronze sculptures

## Other Temple Architectures



**Konark Sun Temple, Odisha**

- Also known as Black Pagoda
- Built by: Narasingha Deva I (Eastern Ganga Dynasty)
- Nagara + Kalinga style
- Seen in 10₹ note



**Dilwara Jain Temple by Vastupala brothers**

- It is Maru Gurjara style (developed by Solankis)
- Feudatories of Chalukyas)
- Place: Mount Abu, Rajasthan



**Somnath Temple of Gujarat — Maru Gurjara style**



### Modhera Sun Temple: Maru Gurjara Temple

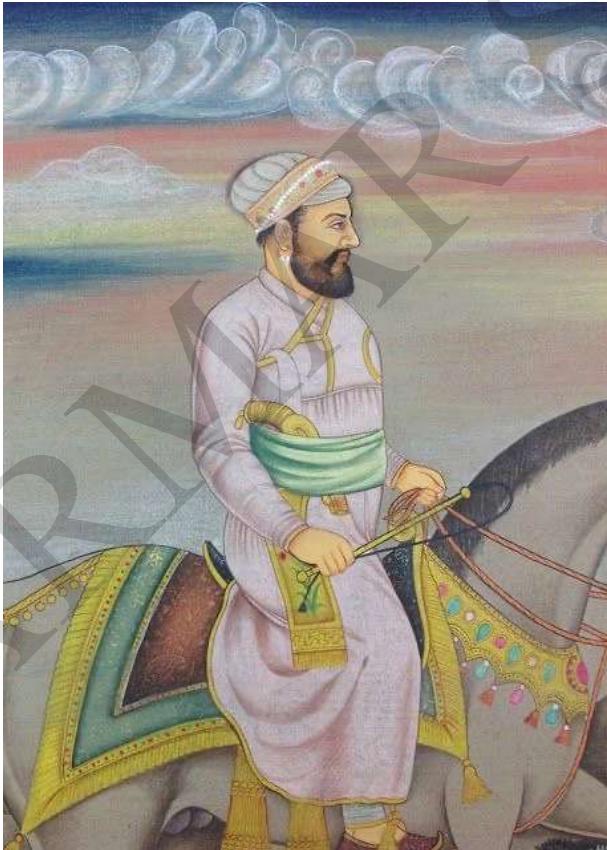
- Place: Modhera, Gujarat



### Jagannath Puri temple

- Place: Puri, Odisha
- Also known as White Pagoda
- Style: Rekha deula
- Built by: Avanti + Eastern Ganga Dynasty

# DELHI SULTANATE



## Delhi Sultanate Period: 1206-1526

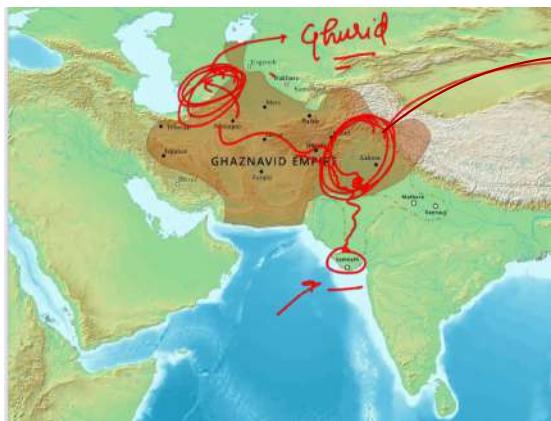
### Foreign Invasions

- The first Muslim invasion: Mohammad Bin Qasim's Invasion (712 AD)
  - Killed Raja Dahir
  - He came from Arab

The first Turk invasion by: Mahmud Ghaznavi (998-1030 AD)

Country: Turkmenistan

- 1001 AD: 1st attack — During the rule of Jayapala
- Attacked 17 times (1001-1027 AD)
- Reason: Revenge (for his father's (Subuktigin) death and Loot)
- Death: 1030 AD — Due to Malaria



Battles of Waihind: A series of conflicts between Ghaznavi and Hindu Shahi rulers

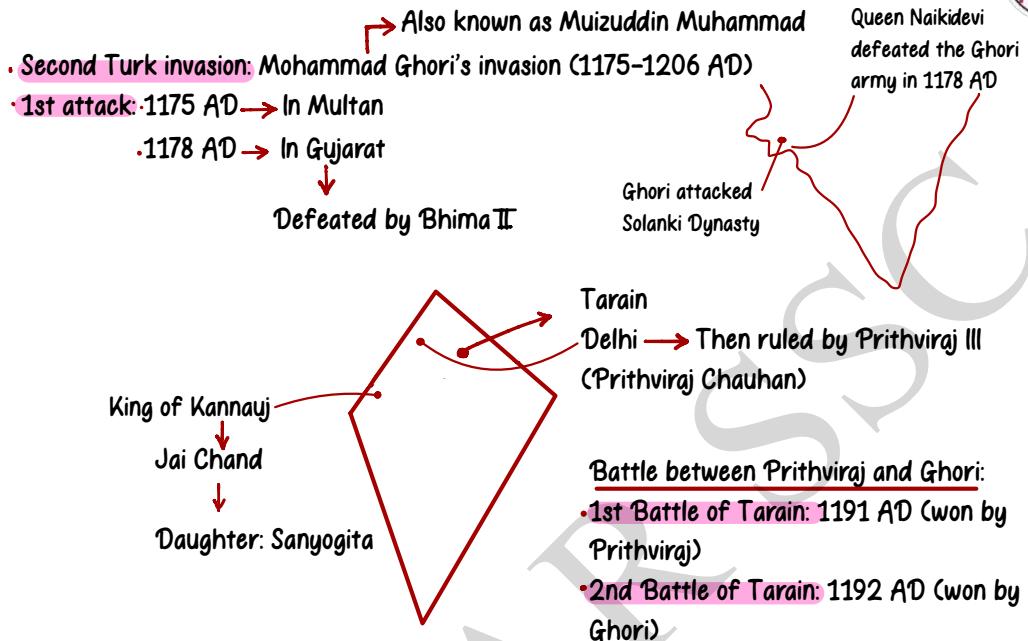
- Battle of Peshwar fought between Ghaznavi and Jayapala (1001 AD)

### Ghaznavi invaded Somnath

- 16th time — Temple (1025 AD)
- 17th time — Last attack in 1027 AD
  - Jats looted Ghaznavi

### Writers during Ghaznavi's time

- Firdausi wrote: Shahnama
- Al Beruni wrote: Tahqiq-e-Hind (also popularly known as Kitab-al-Hind)



Writer in Prithviraj Chauhan's court:

Chandra Bardai wrote: Prithviraj Raso

According to it daughter of Jaichand — Sanyogita was married to Prithviraj Chauhan

Ghori again invaded India

• Battle of Chandawar (1194 AD): between Ghori and Jai Chand (King of Gahadwal)

TICK to

Remember

• Slave Dynasty (1206-90 AD) S

• The Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320 AD) K

• The Tuglaq Dynasty (1320-1414 AD) T

• The Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 AD) Sa

• The Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD) Lo

• Qutubuddin Aibak (Commander of Ghori) helped in Battle of Tarain

• Other slaves of Ghori:

> Yalduz

> Qubacha

> Bhaktiyar Khilji → Destroyed Nalanda University

SAKT SA LONDA

## The Slave Dynasty (1206-1290 AD)

Qutubuddin Aibak: 1206-10

• He ruled Lahore (Capital)

• He was given the title 'Lakh Baksh' (giver of Lakhs)

• He died in 1210 while playing Chaugan or polo

• He constructed two Mosques: Quwat-ul-Islam at Delhi and Adhai din ka Jhopra at Ajmer

Also known as Mamluk Dynasty

• Rulers belonged to Ilbari tribe/Shamshi tribe



Quwat-ul-Islam next to Qutub Minar



Made of Corbeled Arch Technique

Built in: 12th Century



Adhai din ka Jhopra at Ajmer

Earlier it had Jain Monasteries

Sanskrit Vidyapeeth

Aibak was only available to complete the basement

• He also began the construction of Qutub Minar, in the honour of famous Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki

• He patronised writers like: Hasan -un-Nazami (author of Taj-ul-Masir) and Fakhrudin



**Qutub Minar (Indo-Islamic structure)**

5 storeys (73 m)

Son-in-law of Qutubuddin

Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1211-36) — He killed his son Aram Shah

- He made Delhi the Capital in place of Lahore
- He saved Delhi Sultanate from the wrath of Chengiz Khan — (He attacked Transoxiana region in 1219 AD)
- Nizam ul Mulk was his Wazir (PM)  
(Looked after Finance dept.)  
died in: 1227 AD



- He introduced: Silver coin (tanka) and Copper coin (jital)
- Organised the Iata System — (Piece of Land)
- He set up the official nobility of slaves known as Chahalgani Chalisa (group of 40)  
Turkish slaves

### Razia Sultana: 1236-1240 AD

Court language of Turks: Persian

- Daughter of Iltutmish
- The First Lady and only Muslim lady who ever ruled in India
- Altunia, governor of Bhatinda refused to accept suzerainty of Razia, Razia accompanied by Yakut marched against Altunia
- Altunia got Yakut murdered and imprisoned Razia (In Quila Mubarak of Bhatinda)
- Later Altunia and Razia got married
- In 1240 AD, Razia became the victim of a conspiracy and was assassinated near Kaithal (Haryana)
- She patronised: Minhaj- i -Siraj (Chronicler)

Wrote: Tabakat-e-Nasiri

By Khokhar tribe

Yakut was an Ethiopian slave

### Ghiyassuddin Balban: 1266-1287 AD

He was naib under Nasiruddin Mahmud

- He broke the power of Chalisa and restored the prestige of the crown
- He established the military department Diwan-i-Arz
- Title taken: Zil-i-llahi (shadow of Allah) → Descendants of Afrasiyab
- He introduced Sijda (prostration before the monarchy) and Paibos (kissing the feet of monarch) as the normal form of Salutation
- He started blood and iron policy
- He adopted the policy of consolidation rather than expansion
- His title: Ulugh Khan
- Original name: Baha-ud-Din
- He started Nawruz (Parsi festival) in Delhi Sultanate
- Tugril Beg, the governor of Bengal under Sultan Balban, revolted against Balban, and declared himself as an independent ruler of Bengal in 1279

### Last ruler of Slave Dynasty

- Khaiqabad (1287-1290 AD)

### Important Officers

- **Wazir:** Prime Minister (looks after the finance dept.)
- **Amil:** Collects revenue
- **Amir:** Governor of Pargana
- **Naib:** Incharge of all other dept. except finance
- **Muqti/Wali/Iqtedar:** They hold iqta