



Anga:

Capital: Champa (Munger & Bhagalpur in Bihar)

Description:

- Known for trade and commerce
- Anga is mentioned in Atharva Veda as well as in Jaina text
- It was annexed into Magadh Empire by Bimbisara



Magadh:

Capital: Rajgriha & Patliputra (Patna in Bihar)

Description:

- Capital, Rajgriha was protected by five hills
- It started policy of imperialism by capturing surrounding area
- Magadh Empire was separated from Anga by River Champa



Koshala:

Capital: Sravasti and Ayodhya (East Uttar Pradesh)

Description:

- Some of the important rulers were Prasenjit, Shuddhodhan, Mahakasala etc
- Prasenjit married his sister Koshaladevi to Bimbisara and gave Kashi as dowry
- During reign of Vidudabha, Koshala was merged with Magadh



Kashi:

Capital: Varanasi (Banaras)

Description:

- Varanasi is situated on confluence of river Ganga and Gomathi
- Known for horse market and cotton textiles
- Kashi was initially the strongest Mahajanapada but was conquered by Koshala.

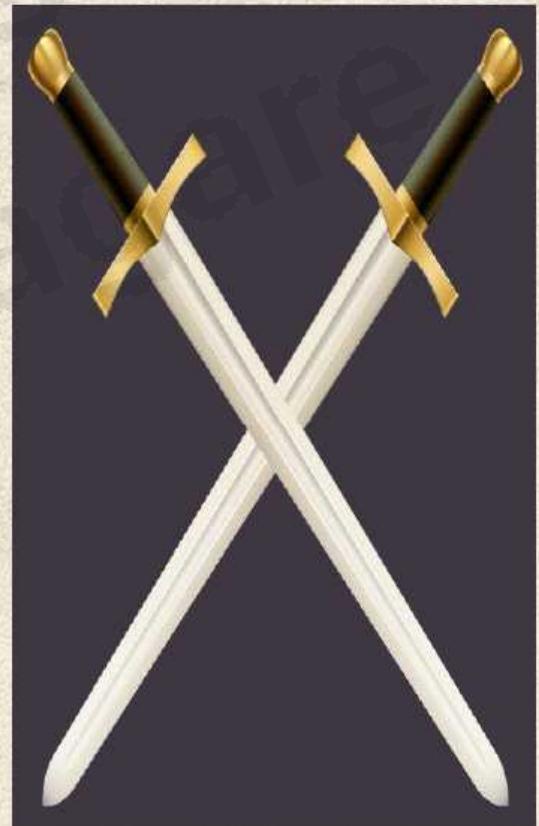


Vajji:

Capital: Vaishali (Modern day Bihar)

Description:

- Republican kingdom
- It was a confederacy of the 8 clans which include Lichhavis, Jantrica, Videha etc.

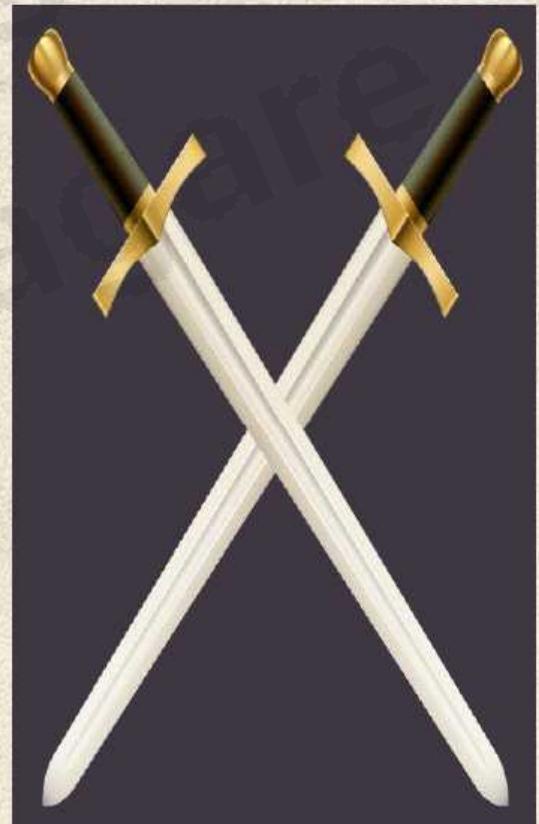


Malla:

Capital: Pava & Kushinara (Deoria and Uttar Pradesh)

Description:

- Republican form of the government
- Buddha attained nirvana at Kushinara and Mahavira attained nirvana at Pava



Chedi:

Capital: Sothivati or Banda (Bundelkhand)

Description:

- Find mention in Mahabharata and Rig Veda
- Territory stretched upto Malwa plateau



Kuru:

Capital: Indraprastha (Meerut and South East Haryana)

Description:

- Koravya and Isukara were its important rulers and they belonged to Yudhishtira
- Kurus are mentioned as Rajasabdopajivinah (council of king) in Arthashastra.
- Thus absolute monarchy may not have been there in Kurus.

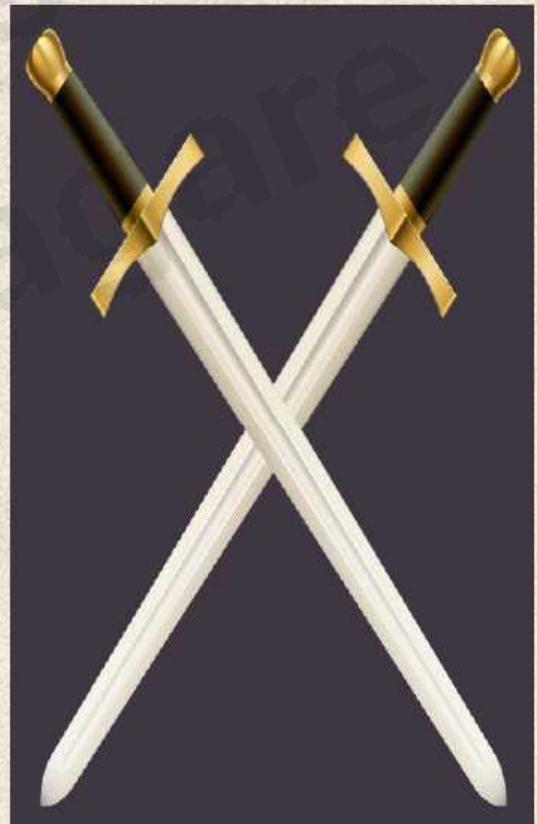


Panchala

Capital: Ahichchatra and Kampilya (Western Uttar Pradesh)

Description:

- Initially followed monarchial form of the government and later switched to the republican form



Vatsa

Capital: Kaushambhi (Allahabad)

Description:

- They were a branch of Kurus
- Udayana was the most prominent ruler
- Purana: Nichaksu (a Pandava descendant) shifted the capital from Hastinapur to Kaushambhi



Matsya:

Capital: Viratnagar (Jaipur)

Description:

- Viratnagar is famed as hiding place of Pandavas
- It was once a part of Chedi kingdom



Surasena

Capital: Mathura (Modern day Uttar Pradesh)

Description:

- Republican form of the government
- Avantipura the ruler of Surasena was a chief disciple of Buddha



Avanti:

Capital: Mahishmati and Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh)

Description:

- Pradyot was the powerful king who was contemporary to Bimbisara



Asmaka / Assaka

Capital: Paithan (Modern day Maharashtra)

Description:

- Brahmadatta and Aruna were the important rulers
- Important trading town in Dkashinpatha



Gandhara

Capital: Taxila (Modern day Pakistan)

Description:

- As per Mahabhatta, Gandharas were the strong allies of the Kurus who together fought against the Pandavas
- It was conquered by Persians in the later half of the 6th century BC



Kamboja:

Capital: Poonch (Modern day Kashmir)

Description:

- In Brahamanical text Kambojas were referred to as uncultured people
- Arthashatra mentioned them as Varta-Sastropajivin Samgha which means confederation of agriculturalist, traders, herdsmen and warriors.

