



## 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.



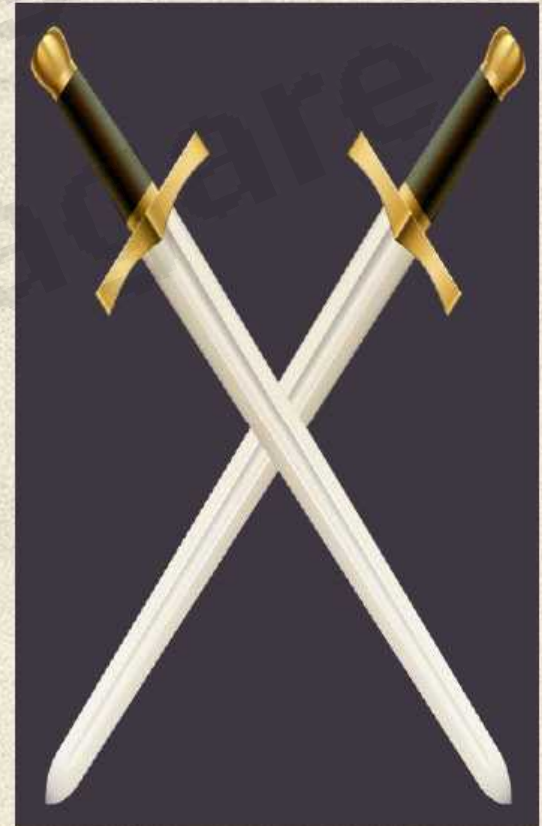


## Vajji:

**Capital:** Vaishali (Modern day Bihar)

### **Description:**

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



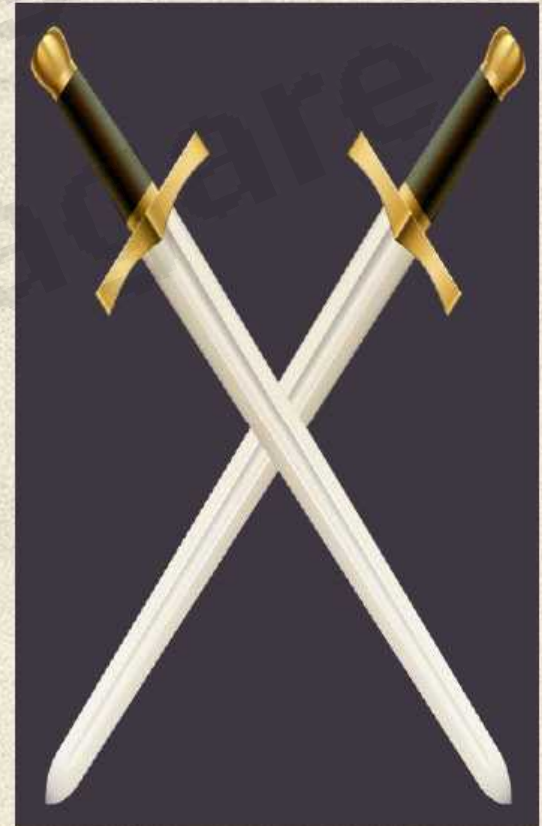


## Malla:

**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 monarchical 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 descendent) 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 Dakshinapatha





## Gandhara

**Capital:** Taxila (Modern day Pakistan)

### **Description:**

- As per Mahabharata, 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 Brahminical text Kambojas were referred to as uncultured people
- Arthashastra mentioned them as Varta-Sastropajivin Samgha which means confederation of agriculturalist, traders, herdsman and warriors.

