

Ancient India

chapters:

1. pre-historic culture [1-4 million yrs ago - 2500 BC] ★★
(Earliest)
2. Indus Valley civilization [2500 - 1500 BC]
3. Vedic/Aryan civilization [1500- 600BC]
4. Pre-mauryan Age (600-300BC)
5. Mauryan Age [300- 200BC]
6. Post-Mauryan Age [200 - 300AD]
7. Gupthan Age [300-550AD]
8. Post-Gupthan Period [550-750AD]

Pre-historic Culture

Culture - living pattern / way of life / what you are

Civilization - what you have.

Advancement in materialistic development & technology

Features of civilization:

- (i) Urban life
- (ii) Script
- (iii) Sophisticated technology
- (iv) Materialistic development
- (v) Increasing use of metals (Alloys)

First civilization in India - Indus valley civilization [2500BC]

The classification of ancient period on the basis of script is 2 types

- * Pre-historic period
- * Historic period

Pre-historic : The period where no scripts and records
Not studied by any historians

Historic : The age studied by historians

Archaeologists name the culture based on metals, used to prepare
weapons, coins, tools, etc..

Earliest culture is named as stone age

- * Old stone age
- * Middle stone age
- * New stone age

First metal used by human beings is Copper. Simultaneous use
of stone & copper leads to fourth culture called copper-stone age.

Bronze age culture

Bronze is an alloy [copper + tin]

Iron age culture

In historian's perspective Iron age is called as Aryan Civilization.

The first four cultures are come under pre-historic cultures.

Paleolithic culture [old stone age]

BORI CAVES: First evidence of Human beings in India.
[1.4 million yrs ago]

Pallavaram: { First paleolithic culture site. (1863)

"Robert Bruce Foote", British Archaeologist identified the pallavaram site.

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) - 1861, first director General - "Alexander Cunningham".

Tools: "Quartzite" is used to made all types of tools, like, blades, hand axes, flakes, breccias, scrapads ---

Race: homo sapiens [Human being with thinking capability]

- Food hunting and food gathering are sources of economy.
- Village communities were not formed

People were living as a Bands (small group of people)

• Pleistocene conditions (extreme cold conditions)

• Culture is determined by Geography

• thousands of settlements were found at coastal areas except Kerala

Mesolithic Culture [middle stone age]

Man was so happy in this period because of comfortable conditions for living.

- Holocene conditions [warming conditions]
- Domestication of animals.

First domestication of animals found at two sites.

- * Adampur (Madhya Pradesh)
- * Bargor (Rajasthan)

- Construction of houses

First houses in India — Sarai Nahar Rai (UP)

- Pottery

Mesolithic man started making pots.

First pots (handmade) in the world — Chopanimando (UP)

- Microliths

The stone tools made by mesolithic man were too small in range [1cm - 8cm], so these are called microliths.

* Bhimbetka — mesolithic site in M.P (Narmada region). So many paintings were found on the walls of rocks. This is one of the earliest art in world.

UNESCO recognized it as World Heritage centre.

Jantar Mantar in Jaipur, recognised as World Heritage centre recently by UNESCO, which was built by Sawai Jai Singh in 18thc.

28/7/22

Neolithic culture (New stone age)

Agriculture → North India : Wheat, Barley
South India : Ragi, Horsegram

Villages were formed.

* Mehrgarh (Pak) : First to take up agriculture in Indian subcontinent

Mehrgarh people invented Cotton, pottery wheel first time in world.

* Koldihwa:

First evidence of 'rice' in world.

Radio carbon or C14 method is used to find the dates of only organic materials. Half time decay of radioactivity is 5568 yrs.

* Burzahom:

Large no of pit (houses under the earth) were found.

* Chiran: Large no of Bone tools

* Karnataka sites : Maski, piklihal, Tekkalakota (some gold ornaments were found), Sangana kally

* Andhra Pradesh : Nagayuna konda

* Tamil Nadu : Piyomapally

* Assam : Daujali Hading

Chalcolithic culture: (copper-stone age)

Copper (3000BC) → Bronze (2500BC) → Iron (1000BC)
(M.P of Iron is very high)
melting point

Most of the sites found at Rajasthan because it is large source of copper. Ahir, Guling, Balathal, Thambavati

Malka region → Kavatha, Navdatoli, Gran

Maharashtra → more than 200 sites

Jorawar, Inam gam, chandoli, Daimabad.

Daimabad:

population: 4000

Cemetery → burial ground, here skeletons do not have feet.

Infant mortality rate (IMR) is very high

[deaths of one yr below children]

people of daimabad has no diary technology.

Indus-valley Civilization

Diff names:

- Harappan civilization

Harappa is the Type site of civilization because it is first site discovered (1921) in entire civilization.

- Bronze age civilization
- Proto-Historic civilization

This civilization had script, but it is not studied by any archaeologist. So it is called proto-historic.

There are another 3 imp civilizations contemporary to the Indus-civilization in the world.

- * Sumerian civilization [Mesopotamia]

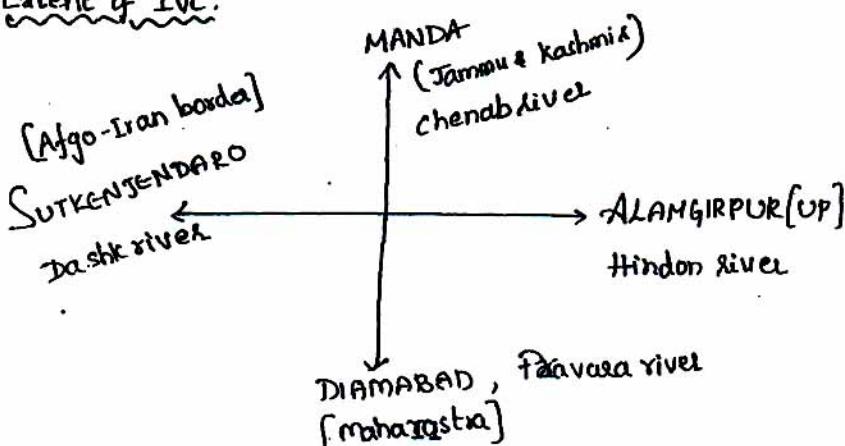
↳ Land b/w two rivers

Two rivers are Tigris, Euphrates

- * Egyptian civilization [Nile valley]

- * Chinese civilization [Hoang Ho valley]

30/7/21 Extent of IVC:



Total area of civilization : 1.3 million sq. km

Authors of IVC:

Archaeologists discovered 4 diff races of people were built this civilization.

- Mongoloids
- Proto-Australoids
- Albinoids
- Mediterranean/Dravideans

North-Indian Languages → Aryan group of languages

South " " → Dravidian group of languages.

Important cities of IVC:

Total : 1400 sites

India : 900

Pakistan : 500

Mohenjodaro means "mound of dead" [Sindi]

Lohat means "mound of dead" [Gujarati]

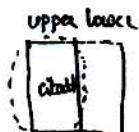
18/1

Important characteristics of IVC:

* Town planning

Every city is divided into 2 parts : Upper [citadel]

Lower



Citadel part is protected by the wall

Chanhudara → only city doesn't had citadel

Bholavira → The city was divided into 3 parts

S.NO.	Name of city	Year	Excavator	River	state	Findings/significance
1.	Harappa	1921	Dayaram Sahani	Ravi	Punjab (in pak)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 granaries. • wooden coffin → box where dead bodies kept • From a grave - 12 bronze mirrors, many Jems and Jewellery • Great granaries • Great bath (so big in area) 29 x 28 x 8 feet • A bronze dancing girl, steatite bust of a priest. • Lipsticks • Evidence of cat • yard (346) • fire alter • Twin burial • 7 fire alters [around some bone of cattle]
2.	Mohenjodaro	1922	R.B. Benjee		Sindh (in pak)	Karachi
3.	Mohenjodaro	1931	M.G. Majumdar	Sindh	-	
4.	Lothal	1955	S.R. Rao	Phogaro	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fire alter • Twin burial • 7 fire alters [around some bone of cattle] • Largest site in India • A reservoir • stadium was found.
5.	Kalibangan	1961	B.B. Lal	Ghaggar (branch of Saraswati)	Rajasthan	
6.	Bholavira	1991	J.P. Joshi		Gujarat	

The cities built on Grid pattern [chess board pattern]

Chandigarh, only city built on Grid pattern in India.

Every city in SVC is built on Grid pattern except Banavali.

* Under ground drainage system along with manholes

- every city had this drainage system except Banavali

Social structure of SVC:

Society is class divided based on wealth

class → mobility is allowed

caste → mobility is not allowed

John Marshall, Director-General of ASI at the time of Indus valley excavation.

- According to him, Indus society is Matriarchal society
ie Mother is head of family.

- Religion is the reflection of society

SVC society was highly matured.

Political System:

It is difficult to study

D.D. Kaushambi → the priest class people are rulers
ie theocracy

R.S. Sharma rejected this hypothesis, because there were no religious symbols (ie temples) in SVC. If priests were the rulers then they built temples which reflects their religious culture.

According to him, merchants are rulers.

Economy of IVC:

Agrarian economy → economy to which agriculture is backbone.

Imp. food grains → barley & wheat

Commercial crops → cotton, mustard,

Rice was rarely cultivated

In Lothal, a rice grain was found

In Rangapur, rice husk was found

Hoe was used by Indus people instead of plough

* ^{usage} plough evidences were found in two places

- Thalibangan → furrows [a field which has plough marks]
- Banavali → Terrakota replica of plough

* Evidence of Horse

- Lothal [a doubtful terrakota horse was found]
- Sankotado (Gujarat) → skeleton of horse was found

Industries:

- Textile Industry [cotton]
- Brick Industry
- Metalogical industry [copper & bronze]
- ship building industry [only at Lothal]
- Jewellery industry (breads & shell ornaments)

↳ located in 8 sites

- Chanhudaro
- Lothal
- Bholatika

Trade and Barter:

Trade < International (Lothal)
Internal

Sumeria is imp trading partner

The Indus valley seals were found in Mesopotamia

seal → the small pieces of steatite (1cm)

Seal consists the pictographs, animals etc

4000 seals found. shape: rectangle or square

Mesopotamian seals were always cylindrical shape.

Mohenjodaro → 3 seals of mesopotamia were found.

Indian cotton was found in Umma

In 2300 BC, SINDON(means cotton) from Meluhha.

Mesopotamia scripts were in cuneiform

Barter system → Exchanging the good.

Religious beliefs of SVC people:

- Mother goddess
- Pashupati Mahadeva

In Mohenjodaro, a seal was found, consists the pashupati mahadeva image (with 3 heads, two horns) surrounded by animals.

In the opinion of John Marshall, pashupati mahadeva was Proto-shiva " and most of scholars accepted it.

- Evidence of Linga-yoni

- Bull, Snake, tree ... worship
- clear evidence of rituals along with animal slitting
- Large no of amulets (talismans) were found in many sites.

Causes for the end of 2VC:

Opinions of diff scholars:

- * Mortinum Wheeler → Aryans invasion

Evidence : 13 skeletons were found at one place [including women & children], those are scattered & has some knife marks.

Many scholars opposed this because the aryans come to India in 1500 BC.

- * Some scholars said, "floods" were the cause of end of 2VC. Mohenjodaro, chanhudaro cities were destroyed many times by floods and those cities were rebuilt.

But there was no evidence of floods.

- * Earth-quakes

- * Drying of rivers or the direction of flow of rivers was changed.

Today, Indus river is 40 km away from the Mohenjodaro but in ancient period, this city was built on the banks of Indus.

- * Ecological Degradation.

Indiscriminate use of natural resources

Weights & Measures of 2VC :

16 is base for weights & measures

Today, 1 RS = 16 annas

1 sare = 16 chakas¹⁷

appscgroup.blogspot.com

3/8/11

Vedic/Aryan Civilization

Beginning of historical age because it has literature

700 sites were found. Painted Grey Ware was found in all those sites. So this is also known as PGW civilization.

Sources:

Vedic literature → Not an isolated book

It is massive one, which has library full of books

Manuscripts were written from 4000 AD

Vedic literature is & moral literature

It is divided into 8 parts

Vedas	{	Shruti literature
Brahmanas		
Aranyakas		
Upanishads		

vedangas	{	Smriti literature
puranas		
Upavedas		
Ethihoras (epics)		

Vedas:

4 vedas

1. Rigveda - 1028 shlokas

"Gayatri Mantra" address the goddess Savitri

10 chapters / mandalams

10th chapter is imp., Purushasukta

* Purushasukta → first reference of caste system

Every human being is created by Brahma, from his same body but from diff organs.

People created from head of Brahma - Brahmanas

shoulder - Kshatriyas

thighs - Vyshyas

feet - Shudras

2. Yajurveda

Describes about rituals

The biggest problem of rituals is there is no direct connection between the god & devotees

3. Samaveda

This veda gives importance to music.

Shlokas in Rigveda well tuned.

4. Atharvanaveda

Describes prevention of diseases & evil spirits

Brahmanas:

Total 7

1. Aitareya Brahmana

first reference of Andra

2. Satapatha Brahmana

3. Kausikti Brahmana

Aranyakas:

contains the philosophy of germis & Rishis in the forest

Aranyakas are appended ₂₀ to Brahmanas

Upanishads : 108

- Chandogya
- Brihadaranyaka
- Svetesvatarā → first reference of Bhakti
- Mundaka → "Satyameva Jayate" is present in this Upanishad

Bhakti

contradictory to rituals

- Two aspects of bhakti — personal

self surrender to god (mysticism)

Islam → Surrender

Islamic mysticism → Sufism

Philosophical speculations

Describes about Atma, paramatma, Janma, punarjanma, soul, Karma, moksha, comes from bhakti,

Vedangas:

The 6 Vedangas are organs of Vedas

(i) Shiksha → deals with phonetics

This is tongue for Vedas, helps to talk

(ii) Niruktha → deals with "etymology"

↳ origin of word

(iii) Vyakarana → Grammar

(iv) Jyotisha → Astrology

(v) Chandas → metrics

(vi) Kalpa → deals with rituals

There are 3 parts of Kalpa

* Grihasutra → describes domestic rituals

Every individual shall perform 16 rituals to get -
- moksha.

* Srautasutra → describes public rituals

King perform this rituals for the sake of his people

* Suluvasutra → construction of fire alters

Domestic rituals: Lot of inf about "Geometry".

16 rituals performed from Womb to tomb

Important ritual is 11 → Upanayana

Males of first three communities are eligible to do the Upanayana, they are called "dvija" → twice born.

Shudras and women of all communities are not eligible, called "Ekaja" → once born

16th ritual is vivaha

Asvamedh yaga → kings are eligible to perform this ritual.

Rajasuya yaga → After successful completion of this yaga, the chief priest announces that the King is like a god

Puranas: Total 18

- Vishnu purana
- Matya purana
- Markandeya purana
- Vayu purana
- Agni purana

- Based on purans, & types of ages

Kruttayuga, Tretayuga, Swaparayuga, Kaliyuga

- Puranas contains "Genealogy"

↳ family tree of King

Upavedas:

- Ayurveda → medicine
- Gandarva veda → music
- Shilpaveda → Art & Architecture
- Rishnaveda → War & Archery

Epic's:

- Ramayan
- Maha Bharath

{ 1st epic writer in world - Homer
Book: Iliad & odissi
[Long journey]}

⇒ Who are the Aryans?

- * A.C. Das → Aryans are pure Indians

Saptasindhu is native place

Boundaries of Saptasindhu,

East - Jamuna West - Afghanistan

North - Kash South - Aravali

7. Rivers:

saraswathi	Satudri (Satlez)
------------	------------------

sindhu	Vitasa (Jhelum)
--------	-----------------

parushni (Raavi)	Vipasa (Beas)
------------------	---------------

	Asikini (Chenab)
--	------------------

- * Tilak → Wrote a book on the nativity of the Aryans, called

"Architic - The home of Aryans"

- * Dayananda Saraswathi → Aryans from Tibet

* European historians → Aryans came from Germany

Hittites believed that Germans are original Aryans

Mostly accepted theory about Aryans was proposed by

Max Muller, a German Indologist, prof in Sanskrit.

Indology → studies about India

Indology is a dept in all European Universities. [Now also]

Two British indologists called as Fathers of Indology.

1. Wilkins → Translated Bhagavat Gita into English

2. William Jones (1784) → he started an org called, "Asiatic Society of Bengal", this is very helpful to Indian Anthropology & History.

He translated "Abhignana shakuntalam" into English

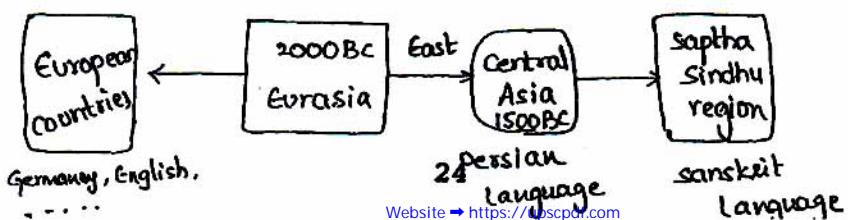
A.L. Basham, British Indologist settled in Australia
(prof of cambron university)

He wrote a book in 1951, "The Wonder that was India"

Max Muller translated Rigveda into English.

Central Asia hypothesis proposed by Muller:

According to him, Eurasia is native place of Aryans
[Khajkistan]



This hypothesis was based on philological & Epigraphical studies

Bhogazkoi → Some inscriptions were found.

These inscriptions talks about some tribes moved towards the east.

[There is no direction evidence]

1500-600BC → phase I [1500-1000BC]

→ phase II [1000-600BC]

Phase I → Early vedic period / Rigvedic period

Source to study phase I is Rigveda

Phase II → Later vedic period

The study of Aryans is in two phases because there are major changes especially Geographical changes.

- Early vedic period developed in Saptasindhu region
- Later vedic period " Gangetic region.

Economy :

Rigvedic economy :

- It is pastoral, means cows & horses were domesticated.
- Limited cultivation

Food grains - Barley & wheat [Yava]

- Less trade

Industries: Textile, pottery, carpentry, metallurgy & Brass [Bronze]

- Suvarna Nishka → ornament with fixed value,

Arya

Later Vedic Economy:

- Agriculture → Agrarian economy
[Rice → imp food grain]
- Vrihi — Rice
- First time Iron was used by later Aryans
→ Krishna Aya

Society of Aryans:

Rigvedic Society:

- Tribal society
- Aryans were semi-nomadic [moving from one place to another place, Saptasindhu region]
- Patriarchal system
[joint family system]
 - Head of family → Kulapa
- Class divided society
 - Priestly class
 - Warrior class
 - Commoners class

social & professional mobilities
are allowed in either
directions.
- Interdining & inter marriages were allowed freely.
 - ↳ 2 types
 - Anuloma [Hypergamous marriage, higher class male, lower class female]
 - Pratiloma [Hypogamous marriage, lower class male - higher class female]

1st & 10th chapters in Rigveda were not taken as the basis for early vedic period because they were added later in period i.e. Later interpolation.

• Perfect gender equality

Polygyny

Polyandry ex: droupati

- Child marriages were never allowed
- Equal accessibility to woman education

Gosha → woman who did not marry & she is Brahmanavod

- Sati was mentioned but symbolic
[Widow was not burned with her died husband but she just act like that]

- Cowvade system [pseudo pregnancy]

6/8/11

Vilagai (AP & Karnataka)

Nadukkul (Tamil Nadu)

} These are stones on tombs of heroes, who participated in wars.

- No direct evidence of widow marriages, but there was Niyoga
 - "Niyoga" → childless widow
 - The new husband is brother of died one.

Later Vedic society:

- Caste society with no mobility
(Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra)
- Anuloma was allowed, but not Pratiloma.
Chandalas → the children borned due to Pratiloma marriage
- Polygyny was allowed.
- Social sub-ordination of woman
- Child marriages were performed
- Widow marriages were banned
- Sati comes to reality.

Types of marriage: [8 types]

- Brahma vivaha → most ideal one
• Marriage performed as per sastros
- Daiva vivaha → exclusively for priest class
- Arsa vivaha → bride price of cow & bull
- Prajapत्य → No dowry, no bride price [without any economic transactions]
- Gandarva → marriage at first site.
Only kings are eligible
- Asura vivah → marriage by purchase
- Rakshasa vivah → marriage by elopment [run away]
- pisacha vivah → marriage by abduction.

Political System:

Rigvedic period:

- Tribal polity → very democratic system of governance
 - tribe → Rajan [head]
- Every tribe has some assemblies
 - ↳ Sabha, Samithi, vidhata, gand
- Protect jana & pasu
 - No janapadas at that time
 - Territory is not imp to the Rajan
 - wars fought for cattles
- Gavishti → term of war
- Dasarajan → imp wall

- Purukutsa → Rajan of Pura

An association was formed [purutusta + 9 other tribes] against Barata Sadama [Barata tribe] for war.

- Bureaucracy

Officers : Senapati, purohita, prajapati,

spasa [who collect the secret inf from other tribes]

Gramani [head of village]

- Sources of Income

No concept of tax system.

Booty → wealth got from war

[Rajan has share in Booty]

Bali → voluntary offerings to Rajan by tribe people

Here Rajan is Gopala.

8/8/11

- Later Vedic political system

- Monarchical polity

- Tanapadas was formed

[because of fertility of soil, settled life]

- King is Bhupala

Territory is most imp.

- Source of Income → Tax system called Bhaga

Bhaga → earliest taxes collected in India.

- Bhagadega → tax collector

- Sangrabhitri → a treasurer

Religion System:

Rigvedic religion System:

- Worships natural forces

33 gods & goddess [Divinity]

Indra → Weather & war God

1/4 shlokas in Rigveda are about Indra

Agnideva → personification of fire

Varuna → God of water

Soma → the god of plants

Ashwin → god of medicinal plants [two gods]

Tvastri → god of valcano

Mazuts → God of thunder storms
[two gods]

Aditi → earth goddess

Savitri → Goddess of light

Ushas → Goddess of dawn

- Methods of worship

simple, that includes prayers, offerings & Soma drink.

- purpose of religion

Religion is highly materialistic [benefits]

pasu & praya

Later Vedic religion system:

- Trimurti (Trinathi)

• Prajapati (Bramha) - Creator everything

- Vishnu → protector
- Natural forces are in subordinate position.
- Methods of worship
 - Rituals, Dakshina to priest
 - very expensive
- Highly non materialistic, spiritual

Vedic religion system is Orthodox System
↳ Brahman's policies.

Pre-Mauryan Age

Diff names : [600-300BC]

Age of shodasa Mahajanapadas

Age of Buddha [yugapuruusha]

Mahajanapadas:

Anguttara Nikaya → Buddhist literature in pali language

Imp languages of Ancient India:

Sanskrit → intellectual language

Pali
prakrit } → convenient to common man

Buddists → pali language

Prakrit ^{long} → Jain

North-West India - 2 Janapadas

South India - 1 ,

North India - 13 ,

Name	Capital
Magadha	Raja Gruba ^{shifted} → Pataliputra
Anga	champa
Malla	Pava, Kashi (Bihar) (UP)
Vijji/Lichavi	Vaishali (Bihar)
Kasi	Varanasi
Kuru	Hastinapur, Indraprasta
Vaatsa	

Saurasena	Mathura
Panchala	Ahichchhatra
Kosala	Shravasti
Matsya	Vriratarnagara (Jaipur)
central India	Avanti
	chedi (Bundelkhand)
	Suktimati
North-west India	Gandhara
	Takshashila (Taxila), Pushkalavati ↓ (Rawalpindi) ↓ [Pak-afghan border]
South India	Kamboja
	Rajapura
→ Asmaka	Podana [Bodan in Nizambad]

History of Magadha:

3 dynasties — Haryanka
 Sisunaga
 Nanda

Haryanka :

* Bimbisara [1st king & founder]

His policies were,

- Annexation (war) Ex: Anga

- Matrimonies (marriage alliances)

Ex: Kosala Devi (princess of Kosala)

- Diplomacy

Ex: The doctor of Bimbisara, Jivaka went to

Avanti to save the king [friendship]

* Ajatasatru :

He was a patricide [who kills his father]

His policy → war

Ex: kasi, vaisali, malla, kosala . . .

* Udayana

He was assassinated by Sisunaga, Senapati

He built a fort at the Confluence of Ganga

Sisunaga dynasty:

* Sisunaga → Avanti was captured by him

* Kalasoka → shifted capital from Rajagir to Pataliputra

He was assassinated by senapati, Mahapadmananda

Nanda dynasty:

Caste: shudra

Religion: Jain

* Mahapadmananda

Greatest among all Magadha Rulers

First North Indian King conquered the South-India

[upto Godavari region]

Except two North-West janapads all were conquered by Nanda.

* Dhanananda [Last ruler]

In 321 BC, he was defeated by Chandra Gupta Maurya.

Why Magadha rulers not touched the North-West Janapadas?

At that time the 2 janapadas were conquered by Iranians (Persians), they are greatest rulers in world.

* First foreigner who conquered India - Cyrus

Cyrus grandson "Darius" completed conquering the total North-
India.

According to Herodotus,

Among 28 provinces, India was one which gives $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of
income to persians. (Sindhu - Hindu)

Domination of Persians came to end because of Alexander.

Darius-II was defeated by Alexander.

King of Taxila, "Ambhi" invited Alexander.

Alexander was couple of years in India [327-326 BC]

Imp battle is "Hydaspes"

* In 323 BC, at Babilonia (Iron) Alexander was died.

* King of Syria, Selucus Nickata (Greek Empire).

↳ he ruled India After Alexander.

Economic developments:

* Introduction of metal coins [6th c. BC]

Earliest coins - "Punch Marked Coins"

↳ These coins were Uninceived

Made up of Silver & copper.

* Emergence of Guild system

↳ SRENI (sanskrit)

Means - Association of merchants & Traders.

Kotika sreni - Weapons manufacturing

Kulala sreni - pots manufacturing

Gandika sreni - Perfumes

Religious developments:

62 Heterodox movements were born, against the Brahmanism.

Buddhism:

Buddha lived in 5th-6th c.

tribe: Sakyas

Born in Kapila & Vastu (Nepal)

Father: Suddodana wife: Yasodhara

Mother: Mahamaya son: Rahul

Pancha Mahakalyana:

5 great events in the life of Buddha

(i) Birth: Lumbini

symbol: Lotus

original name: Siddhartha

(ii) Mahabhinishkramana (Age: 29)

Symbol: Horse (Kantaka)

(iii) Sambodhi

Age: 35

in Gaya (Bihar), Under Bodic tree (49 days)

He became Buddha [Tatagatha → who knows truth]

symbol: Bodic tree

(iv) Sermon

1st lecture of Buddha - Dharma chakra Parivartana,

at Saranath (near to Kasi) attended by 5 people

symbol: chakra [wheel of 8 spokes, indicates the

36 Astanga marga]

v) Mahaparinirvana

Death of Buddha [80 yrs] in Kushi [Kusinagar]

symbol: stupa

12/8/11 Buddhist Monuments:

* Stupa

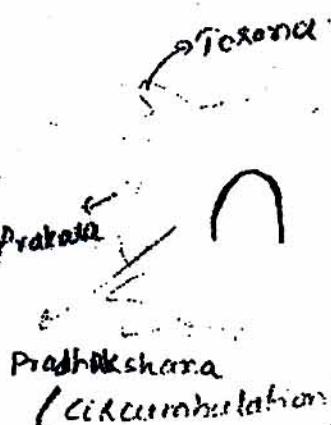
Buddhist structure built on the
ashes of Buddha or Buddhist monks

Semi domical structure

* Vihara / Arama

Residences of Buddhist monks

* Chaitya - prayer hall



Doctrines of Buddhism:

[sayings of Buddha, secular things]

He was rational & scientific philosopher

* 4 Noble Truths

- World is full of misery
- Cause of this misery is greed
- Conquering greed one can attain Nirvana
- There is a way to prevent misery - Marga

* Astanga Marga [8 fold path]

Right actions

Right efforts

Right speech

Right livelihood

Right vision

Right awareness

Right Aim

37 Right meditation

* Middle path

The extremes of every thing should be avoided

* Pratyutta Samuppada [cause & effect relationship]

Hinayana

- Anti changes
ie rejects the any change incorporated in religion
- language - pali
- Never worship idols
symbol worship (stupa, tree, etc)

Mahayana

- Pro-change
- Language: sanskrit
- Idol worshipers

13/8/11 * Bodhisattvas — previous births of Buddha

Avalokiteswara (Padmapani)

Manjusri (born in Amaravathi)

Vijrapani

padma sambhava

Amitabha

Maitreya — Future Buddha

S.NO	Year	Venue	President	King	Purpose	Outcome
1.	483 BC	Rajgruha	Mahakasyapa	Ajata satruvu	Documentation of Buddha's preachings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ananda compiled Sutta Pitaka, contains the preachings of Buddha.
2.	383 BC	Vaishali	Sabakami	Kalashoka	Bridge the gulf b/w 2 groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upali wrote Vinaya Pitaka, which deals with code of conduct of monks
3.	250 BC	Pataliputra	Moggaliputta Tissa	Ashoka	Various issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buddhism was divided into sects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maha sangikas Staviravadins / Theravadins
6						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abhidhamma Pitaka, it talks about philosophical speculations
4.	1 st c. AD	Kundalavana (Kashmir)	Vasumitra Asvagosha (vp)	Kanishka	To unite 16sects of Buddhism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buddhist missionaries were formed. 18 sects into two group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hinayanism (Hinayana) Mahayanism (Mahayana)

Vajrayana Buddhism:

Moksha margas - Magic

Sexual interpolates

Sanghas started by Buddha,

men as monks

women as nuns

"-Amasavati" - birth place of Vajrayana

* degeneration of Sanghas

- give up of Pali
- Idol worship
- deform of Brahmanism.

Jainism:

24 Tirthankaras → ford makers

1. Rishaba Natha / Adinatha

symbol: Bull

2nd Neminatha / Arista Neminatha

symbol: shell

23rd. Parshvanatha parents: Ashrasenudu

symbol: Snake

Vamala devi

Lived in 8th c. B.C., Born in Royal family of Kashi

New religion was founded by him : Nigrantha

Nigrantha → free from the bonds of world.

4 doctrines

- Asatya - Non lying
- Ahimsa - Non injury
- Asetya - nonstealing
- Aparigraha - non accumulation of wealth

24th. Vardamana Mahaveera

Symbol : Lion

Born in 540BC, at Kundagrama [Near to Vaishali, in Bihar]

Kshatriya family - Jnatrika

Father: Siddhartha

Mother: Trishaladevi

Wife: Yashoda

Daughter: Priyadarshi

Son-in-law: Jamali

At the age of 42, he reached the last stage i.e tirthankara

Title :

Kavali → Kaivalyagyan [ultimate state of knowledge]

Jina → Conqueror [Become the master over the senses]

Sallekhana → Extreme fast to death

Give max pain to your senses without taking water
and food.

He died in Parva, (72)

Historical founder of Jainism - Parshwanatha

Doctrines of Jainism:

1. Panchasutras

4 given by Parshwanatha

5th by Mahaveera is Brahmacarya

2. Tri-latinas

samyak kriya [good actions]

Samyak Gyana [right knowledge]

samyak visvav [faith]

Approximately around 300BC,

Jains had been divided into 2 sects

- Svetambaras [white cloths] — Stulabhadra
- Digambaras [discarded cloths] — Bhadrabahu

Svetambaras followers of 23rd trithankars

Digambaras " 24th "

Parisista-purvan written by Hemachandra

Acc to this book, around 300BC - 12 yrs famine in Maghada

12000 monks left maghada, leader was Bhadrabahu
and they settled at Sravana Belgala and became digambaras

Chandra Gupta Maurya died at Sravana Belgala.

* Huge statue of Jain monk in Sravana Belgala called as
Gomateshwara / Bahubali

This statue was built by Minister of Mysore state,
Chamundaraya (10th c AD).

* Gomateshwara, son of 1st tirthankara

He was strong man and conquered many Rajyas so people called him as Bahubali

He was not a tirthankara.

* Mahamastakabhisheka

For every 12yrs in Sravasti Belgola the people celebrating an Ustavaam.

15/8/11 Dwadasha Angas:

Scriptures of Jainism

12 angas compiled in 6th c. AD at a conference held at "Vallathi"

Ajiveka:

by Makari Gosalaputta [friend of Mahaveera]

Very popular religion in Mauryan's age

disappeared after 200BC

Central theme: "Niyati" doctrine

↳ predetermination.

Charvaka:

founder: Ajita Kesta Kambali

Very radical philosophy

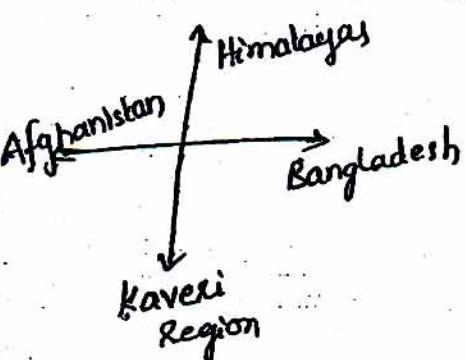
Totally believed in materialism & ethism

↳ No life after death.

Mauryan Age (300-200BC)

Mauryans were ruled entire Indian Subcontinent except Tamilnadu and Kerala.

Ashoka's inscriptions say, Southern the India was ruled by some kingdoms: Chola, Pandiyas, Keralaputta [Chera]



Sources:

Literary sources

Epigraphical sources

Literary:

* Magastanese - Indica

- Greek ambassador, in the court of Chandragupta Maurya sended by Seleucus Nicator

Controversies in Indica:

- There is no slavery in India
- There are 7 castes in India
- There are no famines in India
- There is no usury system

* Shatgata Brahmana → first evidence to money lending in India.

* Arthashastra

* Nudrakshasa

Author: Vishakadatta

scholar of Guptan age

"Dethroning of Nandas" — tells about how the Mauryans got power.

* Harshacharita — Bana [7th c]

Primary sources:

Indica, all archeological sources

Secondary sources:

written by scholars who were not belongs to that period.

Ex) Harshacharita.

↳ about decline of Mauryan power.

Last emperor — Bribhadada, who was assassinated by his
Senapati Pushyamitra Shunga.

* Raja Tarangini — Kalhana [10th c]

↳ exclusively deals with Kashmir [1st-12th c]

"Sri Nagar" city was built by Ashoka.

Foreign texts:

* Divyavadana {Tibetian language}

* Mahavamsha

* Deepavamsha } Pali language, Sri Lankan buddhist

* Natural history by Pliny, Latin language

about military strength of Mauryans

Chaturanga

- bala: • 6 Lakhs infantry [foot soldiers]
• 30,000 cavalry [Ashrikadalam]
• 9,000 elephantry [Gajadala]
• 8,000 chariotry [Radhadala]

16/8/21 Epigraphical sources:

* Ashokan inscriptions

→ Based on content inscriptions were two types

- Eulogy / Prasasti → for public reading
- Landcharters / Dana shasana → not for public

Ashokan inscriptions neither eulogy nor Landcharters

↳ are called Edicts

Edicts: Royal order

Instructions to people

181 edicts in 47 places

Prakrit: official language of Mauryans

Scripts { Kharosthi - 2 places [in pak]
Brahmi - 44 places

↳ most popular script in ancient period.

In Kurnool (Ap) these inscriptions were found.

One inscription at Kandahar [Afghanistan], which is unique
written in two Languages with their own scripts

- Greek
- Aramaic

Total languages : 3 [Prakrit, Greek, Aramic]

a. Scripts : 4 [Kharosthi, Brahmi, Greek, Aramic].

* 1837, James Prinsep successfully deciphered the Brahmi script.

Ex: Devanampiya piyadarshi loja magadha

[Ashokan inscription] Ashoka was not used his name
in his inscriptions

In 1915,

Karnataka - Misty

Odegolam, Nittur

Madhya Pradesh - Gujara

Inscriptions found at these 4 areas were only contain the name of Ashoka.

Types of Edicts:

- Rock Edicts
- Pillar Edicts
- Cave Edicts

Ashoka — First King who built Rock cut caves.

Rock Edicts: 2 types based on length

- Major → XIV at 8 places
- Minor

Places: (major)

Yerraguddi [Kurnool, AP]

Sopara [Maharashtra]

Girnar [Gujarat]
47

Kalsi [Dehradun]

Jaughada }
 Dhauli } orissa
 Mansheea }
 shahbajgil } pak [kharoshi script]

Content is Dhamma, Admin, Kalinga war, Welfare measures

Minor RE:

1. Bhaburi (West Bengal)

Ashoka expressed his faith in Buddhism

- Buddham Saranam Gachhami
- Dhammam Saranam Gachhami
- Sangam Saranam Gachhami

three sharanyas in Buddhism

Pillar Edict:

- Delhi - Meerut
- Delhi - Topra

} These two inscriptions were shifted by P Firoz Shah King

• Rummendai (Lumbini)

↳ Inf about tax system of Mauryans

Ex: Astabhigya (Y⁸th)

• Prayaga - Kosam

These pillars consists inscriptions of Ashoka, Samudra Gupta and Jahangir.

Barabara Cave edit:

4 caves built by Ashoka & donated to Ajivikas

Nagazuni cave inscriptions:

by Dasharatha [Grand son of Ashoka]

'3' caves donated to Ajivikas.

17/8/11

Chandra Gupta Maurya: (founder)

321 BC - 297 BC

chandra gupta gave all his territory upto Kabul to selucus Nicat ^{level}
after a war.

C.G. maurya married Selucus daughter

He performed Sallekana at Sravasti Belgala

Bindusara: (297 - 272 BC)

follower of Ajivika religion

2 Greek ambassadors in his court ,

- Deimacus [syria]
- Dionysius [Egypt]

In Greek records ,

chandra gupta was named as Sandrabotiy

Bindusara → Amitrachates

↳ Title: Amitraghata

Ashoka: (268 - 232 BC)

Bratrisidal war of succession . He killed all his brothers ⁽⁹⁹⁾
as per the Mahavamsa (Srilanka) book

13th major rock edict gives inf about Kalinga war

8 yrs the war was fought

After this war he decided not to do any war again.

i.e. No bherighosha but only dhamma

Dhamma: moral law

defines code of conduct for each individual in family and society.

- Non-violence

- Respect towards others

Symbol: circle with 24 spokes

Ashoka chakra

Acc to puranas,

Ashoka divided his kingdom into 2 parts

- Eastern part — Dasharatha [grandson]
- Western part — Kunala [son]

"Samprati", united the Kingdom.

Last ruler : Brihadrada

Maurayan Administration:

Two imp features

- Admin is highly centralised
- Admin is highly Bureaucratized.

Some imp officers:

Samahasta → head of tax system

Sannidhata → chief treasury officer

Mahamatras → officers of high rank in any dept

Apart of them ; 34 Adhyakshas headed by one person

Akasa - Head of mines dept

Kupya - forest dept

Pautava - Weights and Measures

pattana

Sitadhyaksha - Agriculture dept

Lakshana

Vivata - grassland, pasturs

Tanya - Trade dept

Provincial and local adminn:

4 provinces

Uttarapada - Takshashila [capital]

Avantipada - Ujjain

Dakshinapada (sadarah) - Suvarnagiri

Prachyapada - Pochhali (Rhaul)

Head of these provinces - Aryaputra

provinces are divided into Aharas [districts]

- Rajuka - Incharge of Revenue admin

- Pradeshika - Police admin

Gramas administrated by Gramani

Acc to megastanese - Indica ,

every city had urban admin ie. Municipal council ,

consisted of 30 members .

These members divided into 6 boards

Board of Taxes

Board of Industries

Board of Foreigners

Board of Census

18/7/11

Judiciary admin of Mauryans:

Civil courts - Dharmashya

Criminal courts - Kantakashodhana

Acc to Megastanese-Indica, at that time there was less crime rate and thefts were known to them because of harsh penal code punishments.

* Trial by ordeal system [Biggest defect of Judiciary System]

Ex: Agnidivya - test by fire

this was abolished by Britishers.

Military admin:

Acc to Kautilya, 4 wings - chaturangabala

Acc to Megastanese, 6 wings - chaturangabala

+
Navy & Transport

espionage - Intelligence dept

Kautilya - guda

Megastanese - overseers

Art & Architecture:

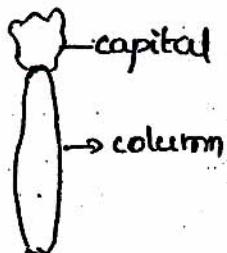
History of Art & Architecture started in India

Pillars → All pillars were made by Red-sand stone
 stupas [Available in mathura]
 caves
 sculptures

Pillars:

It is a huge monolithic column

Height : 50ft { approximately
 weight : 50 tones



Glossy polish finish given to these pillars

Every pillar was crowned by an element ie capital
 { animals}

Column is same for each pillar but capital is diff

- * Bull capital — Rampurva [Bihar]
- * Single lion capital in seated posture — Lauriya Nandangarh
- * elephant capital — Sankissa [UP]. [Bihar]
- * Horse capital — Rummendai
- * Saranath capital in kashi — Best & imp capital.

4 Roaring lions [standing posture] faced to 4 directions

Dharma chakra / Ashoka chakra [below the lions]

four animal symbols around the chakra

Horse, bull, elephant, lion.

At bottom — Inverted Lotus

After Independence, the govt of India taken this symbol as emblem with two modifications.

Indo-Greeks :

[Indo-Bactrians]

Demetrius, the Bactrian King who conquered North Indian and returned to home land after appointing a forced Governor,

"Menander"

* Menander : [2nd c. BC]

After some period, he was declared independence
capital : sakala.

In Indian literature, Menander known as Milinda

- Second Greek hero who conquered India - Demetrius

Menander — follower of Buddhism

Nagasena Bikshu — A monk in his court

Milindapanho → which contains the dialogues & philosophical discussions in the form of questions and answers b/w monk and king.

In pali, panho means questions

This is secret book for Buddhist

- * Gold coins : Indo-Greeks were first people who introduced gold coins in India.

* Double die struck coins:

The coins contains some inf on both sides

Titles on coins: Deva vrata

Sudeva vrata

Kings inf on one side, ⁵⁶ Religious inf (symbols) on another side

the value of coins depends on the value of metal in market.

Parthians :

Northern provinces of Iran - Parthia.

* Gondopharnis [19-45AD]

Acc to Syrian text, Saint Thomas

In 13thc, Marco Polo says "At Madras he saw the holy tomb of Saint Thomas" in his book.

He started praising the queen who was ruling Motupalli in Prakasam dist at that time i.e Rudramma Devi [Kakatiya Dynasty]

Scythians / Shakas :

Around 220BC, "shih-Hung-Ti", who built the Great Wall of China to protect the China from the attacks of shakas and yuchies. so shakas came to India.

5 independent Kingdoms of shakas in India.

- Kapisa kingdom [Afghanistan]
- Taxila kingdom
- Mathura kingdom
- Ujjain [Gujarat & Malwa region]

most powerful and biggest kingdom

- Barukachchha

Rudradaman, the king of Ujjain in 2nd c. AD

His inscription found at Junagadh

Content: sudarshana, historical lake, which was built by Mauryans and he repaired that lake.

Yuchies / Kushans:

Kingdom → Indo-Gangtic region to Central Asia (oxus river)

Two capitals: Purushapura [peshawar]
Mathura

Founder: Kujulabodaphysis

2nd king - Wima

3rd king - Kanishka

* Dinars: The gold coins of Kushans

Wima:

Title: Maheshaore

Other side of coin has images of saivas

Kanishka title: Sak yo Buddo

Human form of Buddha

Literature:

Couple of Buddhist scholars in Kanishka's court

* Vasumitra wrote a book: Maha Vibhasha Sasttra

* Ashvaghosha: first dramas wrote by him in India.

Earliest dramas: Sundaranandana

Sauciputra Prakarana

Kavyas: Buddha charita

Vaisashuchi

Shunga Dynasty: [Brahmans]

10 kings

Capital: Vidisha

Pushyamitra Shunga - In all literatures he mentioned as Senapati

- * At least a couple of times he defeated Yavanas
- * performed two Ashwamedha yagas at Ayodhya.

The revival of Brahmanism was because of shungas and shatavahanas.

Patanjali, Priest of pushyamitra Shunga

Book: "Mahabhashya", this was a great commentary on a book called Astadhyayi written by Panini {5thc. BC}

↳ source to all books on Grammar
1st book on sanskrit Grammar.

Panini proud graduate of Taxila university.

Taxila University [500BC-500AD]

First universty in India

Graduates from this university.

- Jivaka [6thc] - Doctor
- Panini [5thc] - Grammarian
- Kautilya [4th] - Public Administration
- Charaka [1st AD] - Doctor

Acc to Divyavadana (book), pushyamitra shunga destroyed about 84,000 stupas which were built by Ashoka.

But archaeological studies said that pushyamitra was religious tolerant and he built many Buddish stupas, even today these stupas were surviving.

Ex: stupas at Gaya.

Agnimitra shunga:

{son of pushyamitra}

He was a hero of a drama written by Kalidasa

"Mala Vikagnamitram"

Bhaga Bhadra: [6th king]

His coins were found in Karimnagar.

Greek ambassador in his court, "Heliodorus"

An inscription of Heliodorus was found at Besanagar village near Vidisha.

Devabhuti (last king)

Senapati - Vasudeva Kanva assassinated him

Kanva Dynasty:

No absolute inf about this dynasty

Susharma (last king)

Acc to Vishnupurana, he was assassinated by an Andhra king. Shatavahanas were mentioned in puranas as "Andhras". So the king may be Shatavahana king.

22/8/11 Shatavahanas: 30 kings

{ 225 BC - 225 AD }

Capitals: Pratisthanapura [on the bank of upper Godavari]

Dhanyakata [-Amaravati in Guntur]

* Ssimuka

coins: silver & lead

These coins were found at Kotilingala in Karimnagar dist.

* Shatakarni-I

Nanaghat inscription [Near Nasik] which was issued by his wife "Naganika" describes the victories of king.

- Dakshinapajapati
- He performed one Rajasuya Yagac, 2- Ashvamedha yagac and other rituals.

He gave cows, elephants and villages to priests.

"Land grants" were given by this king first time.

* Kuntala Shatakarni [11th king]

Two scholars in his court,

- Gunadya — Book: Brihat Katha [Pali form of Prakrit language]

Each language has many dialects

Dialects &
Prakrit

- | | |
|---|--|
| { | Magadhi — Ashoka inscriptions |
| | Arda magadhi — Jain literature |
| | Sauraseni — spoken in Mathura region |
| | Maharastri — shatavahana inscriptions were |

• Sharva Varma

Author of Katantika Vyakarana

[simple grammar]

* Hala [19th king]

Title: Kavi Raja

Book: Gadasaptasati

* Goutamiputra shatakarni [23rd king]

Metronymics → taking name of the mother before his name

ex: Goutami

this time, the society was highly polygyny

Law cannot change the society.

Nasik inscription by his mother, Goutami Balashri, describes her son's victories.

Titles: Eka Brahmana

Raja Raja

Dvija kula vadhana

Tre samudra toyapita vadana

[King who has a horse which drink the 3 seas water]

* yagnashri shatakarni [29th king]

coins: made by potin, with ship image

↳ indicates the foreign trade

Acc to a tradition, " Acharya Nagarjuna" lived in his court

Acharya Nagarjuna:

2nd tatangatha

Indian Einstein

He developed new philosophy 62

He wrote 24 books

Madhyamika Karika

shunya Saptathi

suhrukkha [good letters]

Prajna paramita

* Pulomavi III (last king)

3 Kingdoms

- Abhira - Nasik [Maharashtra]

- Ikshvaku - Vijayapuri [Nagayuna Konda]

1st Hindu temples were built in India by Ikshvaku

- Chutunaga dynasty - Banavasi [Mysore, Karnataka]

Mahameghavarma Dynasty:

" Hatigumpha " the place where an inscription was founded.

Kharaveli - King

capital: Kalinga Nagari

This inscription gives inf about his victories

- Defeated Shatavahanas

- Twice conquered Magadha

- Defeated Tamraparni Sanghatam

He promoted Jainism in Orissa.

23/8/11

Name	Region	Capital	Emblem	Greatest King
1. cholas	Northern Tamil Nadu	Kaveripatnam	Tiger	Kanikala Chola
2. Pandya	southern Tamilnadu	Madhurai	Cape {2 fishes}	Negunjeliyan
3. chera	Kerala	Venji	Bow and arrow	Senguttavan

Tamil literature:

Ancient most spoken language in India - Tamil

Aryan Group — North Indian languages

Dravidian Group — South Indian languages

Tamil - B.C

Kannada - 9th c. A.D

Telugu - 11th c. A.D

Malayalam - 14th c. A.D

Tamil was recognised as the classical language by the govt of India in 2004-05.

Rules for classical language:

- Language must be 150 yrs old
- Independent literature

Sangam literature — Earliest literature in this period.

↳ meetings of Tamil poets, acc to one tradition at Madhurai city

1st Sangam : [Mythological]

* Agastya Mahamuni

First Aryan came to South and introduced aryan culture resulted in castesystem, rituals, Brahmin society etc.

2nd Sangam:

Tamil text on grammar

Tolkappiyam — earliest text of Tamil literature

written by Tolkappiyar

3rd Sangam:

very imp, and massive literature was introduced.

three groups

- 18 major works
- 18 minor works
- 3 Epics

18 major works:

* Terumurugarruppadaï

A Book on Tamil god - Murugan

written by Nakkirar, president of 3rd sangam.

18 minor works:

* Tirukural [The Bible of Tamil literature]

written by Tiruvalluvar

3 Epics

* Silappadikaram by Ilango Adigal

[story of Kannaki]

* Manimegalai by Sattalai Sattanar

↳ story of a dancer, manimegalai.

she become a buddhist nun

* Sivaga Sindamani by Siruttokadevar

↳ story of hero called sivaga/jivaka
(became a Jain monk)

Economy:

Most prosperous age of Indian History.

Reason: Trade.

Trade with Roman empire:

Roman empire - Main partner

More no of Roman coins were found.

- China.
- Egypt & Ethiopia
- South-East Asia including Burma & Sri Lanka.

Spices:

Pepper [Yavanapeiya]

↳ cheea kingdom

This was most imp item in exports

Textiles:

High quality cotton - Muslin

Leading exporters - satavahanas & cholas

pearls:

Leading exporters: Pandyans.

Very demanded item in Europe.

24/8/11

Books giving too much info on foreign Trade:

* Natural History [72 AD]

by Pliny, Roman

Roman empire imported luxury products from India
(and paid 50 crore gold coins annually)

In archaeological excavations thousands of gold coins
were found in South-India (Kerala)

* Periplus of the Erytheian sea [Greek book]

Greeks called Red sea as Erytheian sea.

→ the author was Sailor of Alexandria [captain of ship]

24 port cities were mentioned.

Important port cities,

- Baryagaza [Broch in Gujarat]
- Tyndis [calicut]
- Muziris [kochchin]
- Poduka [pandichheri]
- Musolka [machilipatnam]
- Gang [ramrajpti → ancient most port of Bengal]

Ancient Roman trade,

→ Arabian sea → Red sea → Mediterranean sea

Meeting city — Alexandria.

Factors that influenced the trade:

* Discovery of Monsoons, 46 AD

Hippalus — Italian sailor, who discovered the monsoon direction.

This discovery was very useful to Trade

Favourable monsoons — quick and safe Trade

* Silk route to India

Entire world learned Seri culture from China [13th c]

Even today, 70-80% silk from China

Chinese trade with Romans was over land.

This land trade came to an end in 1st century, because of troubles created by Central Asia.

China — Tibet — Sikkim — North-eastern states — Assam
[Nathula]

Indian rulers started collecting taxes

Because of silk route, Shatavahanas and Northern East became more prosperous.

Recently, Nathula route was reopened.

Religious Development:

* Revival of Brahminism

* Buddhism

* New religions were borned.

Bhagavata → 5 gods family: Vishnu
tribe: Yadu
ie Pancharatra Worship

- Vasudeva Krishna
- Samkarshana [Baladeva / Balarama]
- Samba [son of Krishna - Jambavati]
- Pradyumna [son of Krishna - Rukmini]
- Aniruddha [son of Pradyumna]

Bhakti based religion and anti-ritualistic

Heliodorus — author of Besanagae pillar inscription

content: calling himself as Parama Bhagavata

Vasudeva Krishna — Deva Deva

In sangam literature, Krishna as Mayon

25/8/11

Growth of Art and Architecture:

In North-West, New style of Art was developed

ie Gandhara, headquarters: Taxila

this art was initially developed by Indo-Greeks

After - Kushans

In Indo-Gangetic basin [mathura]

this art was developed by Kushans.

* In the lower valleys of Krishna and Godavari

Headquarter: Amaravati

Gandhara school of Art:

- It was composite in nature
- combination of Indian & Greek traditions

so, Indo-Greek ⁶⁹ Art

- Purely Buddhist

The art has images of Buddhism

- Much more importance to physical accuracy.

Bamiyan → the rock-cut Buddhas were found

Tallest Buddha in World [175 ft]

Around 2000, All Buddha idols were destroyed by Taliban.

Mathura Art

- Purely indigenous

- Not confined to one religion

Ekamukha linga, chatuemukha linga

Trimurtis & their wives

- Secular images were also found.

ex: Kaniska.

- Spiritual looks were given along with physical accuracy

Amaravati Art: 150 BC - 350 AD → under Shatavahana rule

Pre-mahayana Amaravati — symbols

Mahayana → human form to Buddha

Best representatives of Amaravati Art : Ayakapata,
Apsarasa

* Ayakapata — white marble stable with images of events of Buddha

Amaravati Art was preserved at "Nagajuna konda"

* Apsarasas → created with human expressions

ie great achievement because it is very difficult
70

to create such expressions.

Gupta Age

[300-550 AD]

Two capitals: Pataliputra
Ujjain

Sources:

Literary
Epigraphy [inscriptions]
Numismatics (coins)

Literary Sources:

<u>Scholar</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Content</u>
Kamandaka	Nitasara	Administration
Vajjika	Kaumudi Mahotsava	Coronation of chandra Gupta -I
Vishakadatta	Devi chandraguptam [Drama]	story of chandra Gupta -II and queen: Dhruva Devi
Basa	Swapna vasavadatta [Drama]	The dream of vasavadatta
* shudraka	Mitichachakatika	[story of Brahman charadatta who loves vasantasena] Imp source to know social issues
* Somadeva Kashmiry Scholar 11 th c. A.D	Kathasarit sagara	spread of Indian culture towards South-East Asia

- * Angkor in Kambodia, Vishnu temple. [biggest temple in world]
built by Suryavarman in 12thc.
- * Borobudur (Indonesia) Biggest Buddhist stupa built by

Fahien [399-414]

Chinese Buddhist pilgrim

Came to India in Chandragupta-II period

Book: Fu-Kuo-Ki

content:

↳ common man life and untouchability

Puranas:

After Guptans, no dynasty was discussed in puranas

Epigraphical sources:

42 inscriptions

Inscriptions of Samudra Gupta

* Allahabad — Prashasti

List of kingdoms he conquered

* Gaya copper plate inscription — Land charter

A village was donated to Buddhist Vihara at Gaya

Vihara was built by Mahamegha Varma [Srilanka King]

Inscriptions of Chandragupta-II

* Mehrauli Iron pillar inscription — Prashasti

Inscriptions of Skandagupta:

* Bhitari — Prashasti

inf about invasions of Huns

Repeated invasions of Huns leads to end of Gupta period.

Two Leaders of Huns,

- Toramana --- Jainism

- Mihirakula 72 --- Shalivism

Inscription of Bhanu Gupta:

* Eran [madhya pradesh] - 530 AD

prashasti

the first Epigraphical evidence of sati

Nomismatic Sources:

coins of Guptans - Dinars

Gold coins

coins of chandragupta-II

Potriate of King and Queen [Kumara devi]

coins of Samudra Gupta

* playing with veena [lute]

Title: Kavi Raja

Title
Lute

* Performing rituals

Title: Aswamedha Parakrama

coins of chandragupta-II

Hunting lion

Title: Simha chandragupta

* 1st King of guptans who issued Silver coins → Rupaya

coins of Kumara Gupta:

Performing Aswamedha yaga

Title: Aswamedha mahendra

Political History:

1st King - Sri Gupta

2nd King - Ghatotkacha 73 } Title: Maharaja

this title indicates the political status of these two kings
ie not independent. They were samantas to Kushans.

- * chandra Gupta-I [1st Independent King of this dynasty]

Title: Maha Rajadि Raja

- * Samudra Gupta

Allahabad inscription was issued by Harisena, who was
Sandivigrahaka [minister of external affairs] of Samudra Gupta.

Acc to this inscription, the king conquered 100 kingdoms.

- 8 Aryavarta kingdoms

↳ Land b/w Himalayas & Vindhya

- 5 pratyanta kingdoms

↳ Border states

- 9 Ganarajyas [republican states]

- 18 Atavikarajyas [jabalpur region]

- 12 Dakshinapada [south states]

V. A. Smith, a British Historian describes Samudra Gupta as

"Indian Napoleon"

- * chandra Gupta-II

He captured Ujjain & took two title

- Sakari [destroyer of shakas].

- Vikramaditya

Ujjain become cultural capital of Guptans.

9 great scholars in his court "Navaratnas".

27/8/11

1. Kalidasa:

Three dramas — Natakatiyaya

- Abhigñāna shakuntalam
- Malavikagīna mitram
- vikrama .Urvashi

Kavyas :

- Megadhanusam
- Raguvamsha
- Kumara Sambavam
- Ritu Samhara

2. Vishnu Sharma:

Panchatantra

3. Amarac Simha

Dictionary: Amarakosha.

4. Vara Ruchi

Book: Prakuta Prakasa

5. Susruta [doctor]

Book on Surgery: Susruta samhita

6. Dhanvantari [doctor]

Medical dictionary: Nighantu

7. Arya Bhatta [5thc. AD]

- Surya siddanta [on Astronomy]
- Arya Bhattiam [on maths]

'0' (zero) was invented by unknown Indian and it was used
by Arya Bhatta in his book.

8. Varaha Mihira

- Brihat Samhita — Sarvagna [deals with every science]
↳ Encyclopedia
- Panchasiddhantika [Astronomy]

9. Brahma Gupta [7thc]

- Khandana Khanda Khavya

He was known as Indian Newton

Decimal system was invented by Arabs

↳ Hindsa

Wilmat — cloning master

* Kumarla Gupta:

1st King who placed problems due to Huns

Nalanda University belongs to Mahayana Buddhism.

Acc to Huen Tsang, the strength of this university is 8500 students,
1500 teachers . . . from diff places of world.

200 villages under this university for maintenance purpose

Archaeologists said the capacity of this university = 2000
they excavated entire University.

* Skanda Gupta

* Vishnu Gupta [last king]

Hinduism:

Not a religion, it is a way of life.

- Vedic rituals without animal sacrifice + Bhakti
- Rudra + shiva
- Vishnu + Krishna + Buddha

conflicts b/w worshipers — & imp sects

- Shaivism
- Vishnavism

Growth of Art and Architecture:

Buddhist - Brahmanical

Architecture → 2 types

- Cave temples
- Structural temples

Cave temples: Large nof Buddhist caves.

* Ajanta [Maharashtra]

32 Buddhist caves today.

Some of them were built by Guptans.

* Bagh [MP]

9 Buddhist cave temples.

Hindu caves

* First Hindu caves in India built by Guptans in Udayagiri [MP]
(9)

structural temples

* Ikshvaku dynasty, built first Hindu structural temples in
"Nagarjuna Konda" [3rd c]

* In 4th c, Guptans built these temples in North India.

- * Kankalidevi temple [Jabalpur] }
 - * Vishnu & Varaha temple [Eran] }
 - * Shiva temple [Bhimaara] }
 - * Passrati Mahadeva temple [Nachnakutala] }
 - * Dashavatara temple [Deoghar] }
 - * Ruined temple [Bhitagarh] }
- M.P UP
-
- * Shikara / Nagara — style invented by Guptas [4th-5th c] in North-India. Vimana shape → semi pyramidical
 - * Dravida — style invented by Pallavas in South. [7th-11th] Vimana shape — △
 - * In Deccan, Vesara style invented by Badami Chalukyans (7th) [composite style of Architecture]

Sculptures :

- * A copper Buddha — "Sultan Gung"
 - Now, this is in Queen's palace [Buckingham Palace]
- * Stone sculpture of Nataraja at Udayagiri

Paintings :

Ajanta & Bagh [Not surviving]

* Ajanta :

31 caves ← chaityas
viharas

Mural / Fresco painting → painting on walls

stories of Buddha, Bodhisattvas painted on walls of caves

called "Tatikas"

cave 16 : shavasti chamatkar

[one big Buddha & 100 another buddha]

cave 26 : mahaparinirvana

cave 9 & 10 were built by shatavahana period

8th - 19th c these caves were missed.

In 19th c a British officer discovered these caves.

appscgroup.blogspot.com

Post-Guptan Age

[550 - 750]

Some kingdoms in North-India,
imp.

Pushyabhuti - Sthanesvara

Maukhari - Kanauj

Gouda (Bengal) - Karnasuraena (Muzirabad)

Kamarupa (Assam) - Prag Jyotishapura (Gauhati)

Maitreka - Vallabhi [Ancient Buddhist university

"Vallabhi" founded by Maitreka]

In Deccan, Badami Chalukyan kingdom was most imp.

In south, "Pallavas of Kanchi".

Great Harshavardhana belongs to Pushyabhuti kingdom.

* Pushyabhuti's of North India.

↳ Samantas in Guptan period

Harshavardha came into power and the kingdom got independence. [606-647]

Political career:

He conquered Kanauj (capital), Bengal, Assam, Gujarat, Bihar, Rajasthan.

When he conquered Gujarat, the king was Pulakeshii-II

& Badami Chalukyans.

- Harshavardhan ¹⁰⁰³ defeated by Pulakeshii-II and made an agreement that "Naemada" as border.

This inf was known from "Aihole" inscription, which was on the walls of Jain temple.

In that inscription "sakalottara padeshwara" refers to Harshavardhan
sakala - whole, uttara - uttara (lord of North India)

Literature :

Harshavardhana wrote 3 dramas only

- * Priyadarshini
- * Nagananda
- * Ratnavali

"Bana Bhatta" who was a great scholar in his court. Some of imp books he wrote,

- * Harsha charita
- * Kadambani
- * Parvati parinayam

Welfare of the poor people :

After Ashoka, Harshavardhana was the king who take welfare measures.

"Mahamoksha Parishad" → A programme conducted regularly for every 5 years without failure. so this was known as quinquennial. This was taken for 75 days at Prayaga.

In this period, he distribute all wealth to the poor people.

Kanauj Assembly

Around 643 AD, he held Kanauj Assembly at Kanauj which was a religious conference.

All religious peoples came and share their ideas.

Huen Tsang, a Chinese pilgrim lived in India (630-644)

Tsang was the president of Kanauj Assembly.

In 647 AD, Harsha was died.

During the period (650-750AD) History of North India was not known.

* The 3rd Chinese pilgrim "Itsing" (675-685) does not give any inf about kings.

Around 700AD, a king called "Yashovarma" ruled Kanauj.

He may/may n't belong to Harsha's dynasty

He himself as a great scholar

He wrote a book called "Ratnabhyudayam", in this he described himself as a King of Kanauj.

Imp scholars of his court,

1. Bhavabhuti

Books = Uttara rama charita

Maha veera charita

Malati madhavam

2. Vakpati" wrote a book on Gudavaka in prakrit

Badami Chalukyan Dynasty:

They ruled Deccan b/w 543-755

Badami was a place in Karnataka (Bhagal Kot district)
(now)

↳ Vatapi Chalukyan → Ancient name

Pulakesh II

He was a great warrior, and conquered many kingdoms according to "Arhole inscription"

This inscription was authored by "Ravi Kirti", described the victories of his master.

- Kadamba (Kad) - Banavasi
- Ganga (Mysore)
- Alupa Kingdom
- "Harshavardhana was defeated" - which was a greatest victory
- Coastal districts of AP
new province has created, Vengi as capital and appointed
"Kubja Vishnuvardhana" as Governor
- After pulakesh II, Kubja Vishnuvardhana declared it as independent and ruled by Vengi Chalukyans about 400 years

In this period only, telugu literature was developed. Around 11thc the King, Raja Raja Narendra had two telugu poets in his court.

1. Nannaya → "Adikari"

He translated some parts of Mahabharat in to Telugu.
this was 1st available book in telugu

2. Palkuriki Mallanna

translated "Ganita sara Sangraha" into telugu

↳ (Sanskrit)
written by a Jain scholar.

13thc, Tikkana → translated another some parts of Mahabharat

14thc, Errana → "remaining"

Kavitrayam → Nannaya, Tikkana & Errana

* Pulakesh II's wars with pallavas

2 imp wars

1. The battle of "Pulaluru"

Matendravarman I was killed in this war.

2. At "manimangala", around 642

Narasimha-I killed * Pulakeshih-II

↳ Title : Vatapi Konda (Konda → conqueror/victor)

After Pulakeshih II, imp kings of Badami Chalukyan's dynasty,

Vikrama-ditya -I

Vinayaditya

Vijayaditya

Vikramaditya-II

Keertivarma-II → he was assassinated by his governor

"Dantidurga" around 755AD.

He was the incharge of Rastra, his dynasty was known as

"Rashtra kuta", capital as "Ellora"

Art and Architecture:

Badami Chalukyans build two types of temples

1. Rock cut cave type temples

Nagara / Sikhara

2. Structural type templs

Dravidian style

Vesara style (combination of above two)

Rock-cut cave temples found at Badami,

3 Hindu & 1 Jain temple

Structural temples:

* Aihole in Karnataka

- Durga temple

- Hucchimalli gudi

- Ladkhan temple (Siva temple)

- Jain temple (on which Aihole inscription is found)

- Pattadakal

The best temple in ancient India was Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi build by "pallavas"

Virupaksha temple is quiet imitation of Kailasanatha temple.

- * Alampur, Mahabubnagar district in AP
 - Nava Bhrahmecwara temples on the bank of Tungabhadra
 - Sangameswara temple at "Kudali sangam"

→ the meeting point of Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers

(South) Pallavas of Kanchi (550-850)

Political history of pallavas:

- * Founder — "simhavishnu" follower of Vrishnavism
- * Mahendra Varma - I
 - He wrote a sanskrit drama — "Matta vilasa prahasanam"
 - He was killed in the war with Pulakeshi II
- * Narasimha Varma - I
 - Title : Vatapi Konda
Mahabali/Maha maller
 - He build a new city called "Mahabalipuram"
- * Narasimha Varma - II
 - Title : Raja simha
 - He build no of Ghatikas
 - educational institutions related to
 - Hindu temples — Vedapata salo
 - Muslims — Madras
- * Nandivarman - II
 - 2nd & last follower of Vrishnavism
- * Nandi Varma - III
 - A tamil scholar, "Perundevanar" contemporaneous to this king.

Art & Architecture:

Initially, they passionate only Rock-cut cave temples.

* Mahendravarman - I

1. Siva ^{cave} temple at Sittanavasal

This temple had painting of Murals

2. Ananta shayana cave temple at Undavalli
↳ Best cave temple

* Narasimha Varma - II

1. Mahabalipuram — many cave temples are build.

Imp caves: "Pandava Caves" (8 caves)

Huge monolithic chariots

Each chariot carved from single rock

A great huge sculpture is also found

In left side → A muni with penance
(Shagunatha)

In right side → Kailasam, siva with parvati

and water flows from siva to muni.

This sculpture was known as "Arjuna penance"
(or)

(Gauga avatara) "Descent of Gauga"

* Structural temple build by Narasimha Varma - II

He developed a new plan for Hindu temples — Dravidian style

His temples were found at 1. Mahabalipuram

2. Kanchi

• Mahabalipuram is known as "Birth place of Dravidian Architecture"

The best temple was "Shore temple"

↳ both siva & vishnu temples are found

* Aparajita Varma (last king)

At Tanjavur, a samanta king "Aditya Chola" assassinated this king.

so, the rule of cholas began

capital: Tanjavur

Literature:

* Pallavas gave importance to Sanskrit.

* Two great Sanskrit scholars .

1. Bharavi → wrote a book "Kiratajuneeyam"

2. Dandi

author of "Dasha Kumara Charita"

this book was translated into many languages.

In 13th c, Ketana, disciple of Tikkana translated this book into telugu. so he was called as "Abhinava Dandi"

* Tamil literature

Some religious literature was composed into Tamil

1. Prabandham

Natayira Divya prabandham

↓
4000

This was composed by 12 vishnava saints & also poet saints popularly known as "Alvars"

Alvars were treated as semi gods now.

Among 12, one woman was "Andal"

2. Tevaram / Tirumurai / Dravida Veda

This was tamil sylvam literature

composed by "63 Nayanars"

Nayanars were also worshiped in temples

Marine archaeology studied that, many temples were found are submerged. This was found after Tsunami in 2004.

- Kanchi

Best temple in ancient period - Kailasanatha temple or Rajasimheswara temple.

Temples of Narasimha Varma II in Kanchi:

- Vykunta perumal
- Mukuteswara temple
- Matangeswara temple

* Pallavarameswara temple at Gudimallam, Chittoor district in AP

* At Gudimallam, the 1st sivalingam was excavated, which belongs to 2nd c AD and it was Ekamukha linga