

## Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 01

### INTRODUCTION OF THE SUBJECT (09:12 AM)

- The questions will be about culture, administration, etc.
- The dates and wars are not important as an analysis of events.
- Understanding is more important as it will be difficult to remember the exact terms.

### IMPORTANT CHAPTERS (09:41 AM)

- Ancient and Medieval India and Cultural History (Dynasties, Kings, Battles, Wars, and years are not important).
- **Ancient Indian History:**
- Pre-historic cultures (Stone Age and Metal Age)
- **Indus Valley Civilization (Both Prelims and Mains):**
- Indus Valley Sites, Findings, Indus Valley Society, Economy, Religion. **(Prelims)**
- The decline of IVC and its legacy **(Mains)**
- **Vedic Civilization:**
- Vedic Literature for prelims.
- Vedic Society, and Religion for the mains.
- **Buddhism, Jainism Brahmanism**
- Contribution of Buddhism and Jainism to Art, Architecture, Literature, and Philosophy.
- **Mauryan Artforms**
- Pillars, Sculptors, Pottery, and Cave Temple Architecture.
- **Tamil Literature of the Sangam Age (2nd Century BC to 3rd Century AD)**
- **Gupta Age**
- Golden Age: Remarkable progress achieved in art architecture, literature, painting, crafts, and science.
- **Pallavas and Chalukyas**
- Cultural contribution of Pallavas and western Chalukyas for art, architecture, literature, and Sciences.
- **Evolution of Temple Architecture**
- Dravida, Nagara and Vesara
- **Development of Agriculture, Trade & Commerce, Industries, and Technology in Ancient India.**
- **Medieval Indian History:**
- Cultural Contribution of Early Medieval India
- Under Cholas and Rashtrakutas
- **Indo-Islamic Culture** formed as a result of interaction between Islam and Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism.
- 1. Bhakti-Movement
- 2. Indo-Islamic Architecture
- 3. Music (Hindustani and Carnatic)
- 4. Development of Classical Dances
- 5. Development of Painting
- 6. Development of local languages and literature
- **Cultural contribution of the Vijaya Nagara Empire**
- Development of agriculture, trade, commerce, and industries in medieval India and different administrative systems of medieval times.

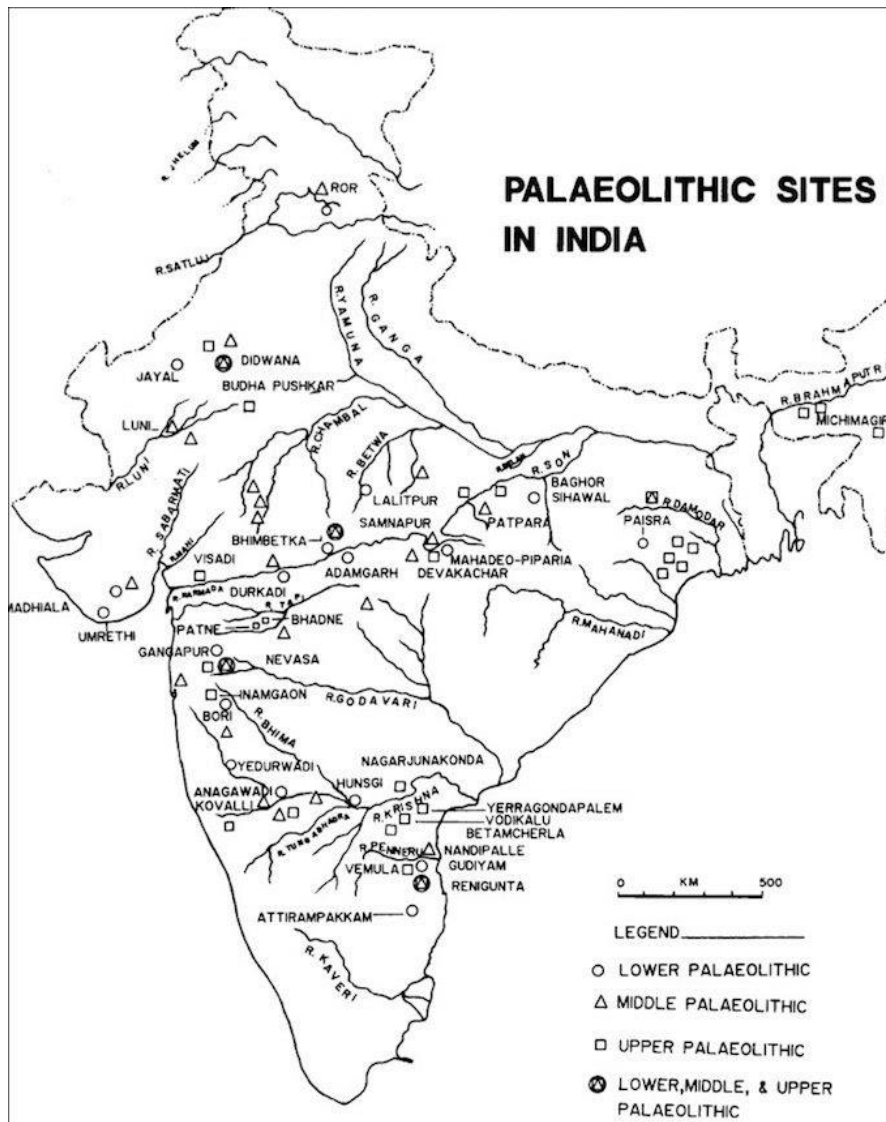
### IMPORTANT TEXTBOOKS (10:21 AM)

- Ancient India by R.S. Sharma for Class XI
- Medieval India by Satish Chandra for Class XI
- Indian Culture by CCRT
- Understanding Indian Culture by Mukherjee
- Introduction to Indian Art by NCERT

### FOUNDATIONS OF INDIAN CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION (10:30 AM)

- Culture may be defined as a way of life.
- Civilization means the highest stage of the development of culture and it goes with technology.
- The most advanced technology is used, and the most civilized is society.
- Planet earth was **5,000 million** years old.
- There was no scope for human evolution until 3,40,000 years BC, the earth was covered with ice sheets during the first ice age called the Pleistocene.
- The Pleistocene was followed by the Holocene which is still going on.

- The beginnings of mankind started in Africa in the country of Ethiopia otherwise Abyssinia. Here around 3,40,000 years BC, an early form of Human being (Hominid) was born called **Australopithecus**. [continental drift led to the migration of the hominoids].
- In India, the early hominid called **Ramapithecus** was found in Shivalik Mountains.
- In China, it was called **Sinonthropus**.
- Of the three, Sinonthropus was the most intelligent and was the first to discover the use of fire.
- The paleolithic age is the old stone age was the first stage of Human cultural evolution.
- It was placed roughly between **3,40,000 years to 38,000 years B.C.**
- It was further divided into 3 sub-stages called- Lower paleolithic, Middle paleolithic, and Upper paleolithic
- The lower paleolithic stage was called the age of **Hominids**.
- The Middle Paleolithic age was called the Age of **Homo Erectus**
- The upper Paleolithic age was called the age of **Homo Sapiens** [Sapiens means Wise people]
- In India, for a long time, there was no evidence of Human habitation. **Bori** in Maharashtra gave us the first evidence of Human habitation.
- Similarly, for a long time, we could not establish evidence on Homo Erectus, finally, evidence came from **Hathnora near Hosangabad** in Madhya Pradesh.
- The paleolithic culture was found for the first time at Kahalgaon in Kashmir.
- **Important sites are:**
- Kahalgaon in Kashmir
- Jalore and Pushkar in Rajasthan
- Adamgarh, Bhimbetka, and Hosangabad in Madhya Pradesh
- Lalitpur in UP
- Borra caves and Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh
- Nagarjuna Sagar in Telangana
- Payampalli and Attirampakam in Tamilnadu
- Gulbarga and Bagalkot in Karnataka



- At **Adhamgarh and Bhimbetka**, paleolithic and Mesolithic cave drawings and paintings were found.
- **Paleolithic man** used Stone tools made of the Type of stone called Quartz. As such the paleolithic culture was called **Quartzite culture**
- The most important tool was the **Stone hand axe**. The first stone hand axe in India was found at Pallavaram Chennai (Madras).
- As such, the entire hand-axe industry was called the **Madarasian industry**
- The paleolithic culture was characterized by Hunting and Food gathering, No settled life was found.

#### MESOLITHIC AGE (38,000 to 10,000 BC) [12:03 PM]

- It was a transition period from the Paleolithic to Neolithic Age.

**The topic for Next Class: Mesolithic Age and Neolithic Age.**

**Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 02**

#### MESOLITHIC AGE CONTD. (09:10 AM)

- **Major changes in the mesolithic age:**
- **Bow and Arrow** were used for the first time.
- **Small stone** tools called microliths were being manufactured.
- The practice of covering the human body with **animal skin** and an open burial system all appeared for the first time.
- **Important Mesolithic Sites:**
- **Bhimbetka and Adangarh** in Madhya Pradesh.
- **Bagor** in Rajasthan
- **Chopani** Mando, Sarai Nahar Rai, Mahagara.
- **Paisra** in Bihar

- In Adamgarh's cave drawing, we find a hunting scene of a Rhino.
- Adamgarh and Bagor in Rajasthan give us evidence of the **domestication of animals**.
- **Bagor** is a fully excavated site giving us evidence of the microlith industry.
- At Chopani Mando in UP, we have evidence of the earliest handmade pottery.

#### NEOLITHIC AGE (10,000-4500 B.C.) (09:36 AM)

- It is also called Neolithic Revolution.
- **Changes in the Neolithic Age:**
- **Agriculture** started for the first time transforming human society from food gathering to food producing stage.
- It started first in the **Nile Valley** in Africa.
- From there the knowledge of agriculture got diffused to different parts of the world.
- Agriculture entered India via Central Asia.
- Prehistoric society remained **matriarchal**, with the mother as the head.
- **Wheel-made pottery** appeared for the first time.
- Neolithic culture with knowledge of making pottery was called ceramic culture.
- The wheel was used for transportation and bullock carts appeared for the first time.
- Domestication of animals started.
- **Settled village life** started.
- Pottery established the identity of a race.
- **Neolithic Sites:**
- **Burzahom** in Jammu and Kashmir: It is known for its double burial system and pit dwelling.
- **Gufkral** near Burzahom. Literal meaning Potters Cave. Here tools made of animal bones and stones were found.
- **Chirand** in Bihar tools made of human bones is found.
- At Mahagara in UP, and the places nearby Allahabad, **rice cultivation** started for the first time.
- Pandurajhar Dhaba in West Bengal is known for practicing agriculture without the domestication of animals.
- In South India, the maximum neolithic sites are located in the state of Karnataka.
- They include Maski, Sangarankallu, T Narsipur, Bagalkot.
- At **Maski and Ashkan** Inscription was found in which Ashok revealed his actual name.
- **Nagarjuna Sagar and Utnur** in Telangana, **Kurnool, and Kalyanpur** in AP are the other neolithic sites.
- South Indian Neolithic sites were the first to cultivate the Ragi crop.
- The other unique aspect was **Ash Mounds** found all over the neolithic culture, suggesting burning forests and bringing more land under cultivation.
- Mehargarh is the most important Neolithic site located in Baluchistan.
- It maintains contact with Mesopotamian Civilization (Iraq), the first civilization in the world.
- Thus **Mehargarh** acted as a transitory point between Mesopotamia and IVC.
- Of all neolithic cultures, it survived the longest.
- The Indian subcontinent was the first place where agriculture started.

#### CHALCOLITHIC AGE (4500-2500 B.C.) (10:29 AM)

- Copper was the first metal discovered, chemically called Chalco.
- At the same time, the stone was also used as such the age was called Chalcolithic.
- Chalcolithic cultures in India were:
- **The Balochi Culture:** Qulli, Quetta, Zhon and Nul.
- **In Rajasthan:** Kalibangan (Sothi Culture), Ganeshwar
- **Gilund and Ahar come under the Banas culture of Rajasthan**
- **In Gujarat, Prabhas Culture**
- **Salvada and Jorwe in Maharashtra**
- **In MP: Malwa, Eran, Kayata and Navadotali.**
- **Important Sites:**
- **Ahar** in Rajasthan is known for copper smelting.
- **Khetri** in Rajasthan provided copper for the entire Indus Valley Zone
- In Navadotali in MP extensive cultivation of crops.
- At **Eran in MP**, walls suggesting fortification were found.
- In Maharastra under Jorwe Culture, important sites are Inamgaon and Daimabad are the two important cultures.

- At **Inamgaon** we found, evidence for the mother goddess, and evidence for worshipping the mother goddess.
- Image of a bull and a small size dam all establishing contact with the Indus Valley Civilization.
- The Inamgaon itself was a well-developed site with nearly 100 houses, to be transformed into a town.
- Of all the chalcolithic cultures, **Malwa culture** manufactured highly qualitative pottery.
- Chalcolithic cultures were the first to use painted pottery.
- In spite of contact with IVC, chalcolithic culture remains underdeveloped.
- The reason was that they are located in areas of **less fertile tracts** and **water conservation** was the main problem for them to develop into full-fledged agricultural economies.
- There is **no good trade network** like that of the Indus Valley Civilization.

#### **BRONZE AGE (2500-1750 B.C.) (11:18 AM)**

- Bronze is derived by mixing copper with tin.
- In the bronze age, IVC had seen its highest stage and at the same time its decline.
- **Iron Age (1,000 BC onwards)**
- It is the latest metal age. It started with the **later Vedic age**.
- Later Vedic Aryans called Iron- **Krishna-ayas**.

#### **INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION (11:24 AM)**

- **Importance of the Civilization:**
- The only surviving civilization in the world.
- It made India the only country which never had any break from the past.
- The survival and continuity of IVC are seen in our religious beliefs, social customs, and traditions in our agricultural practices, in-house construction, and town planning and in the idea of "**peaceful coexistence**".
- It is the world's biggest and largest cultural formation.
- Its utmost unique aspect was the underground drainage system with manholes.
- No other contemporary civilization had an underground **drainage system**.
- **Other unique aspects of civilization:**
- Uniformity in town planning and uniformity in brick size.
- Indus Valley People were the first to **cultivate cotton**.
- They were scientifically well-advanced.
- They were the first to build **artificial naval dockyards** (Lothal in Gujarat).
- They were highly artistic and manufactured beautiful **pottery and seals**.
- The Discovery of the Indus Valley Civilization pushed back the History of India for another 2,000 years.
- Before 1921, British Historians maintained the stand that India had no History before the advent of Aryans (1500 B.C.).
- With the excavation of **Harappa in 1921**, India could proudly tell the world there was a very well-developed civilization even before Aryans entered.

**The topic for Next Class is Indus Valley Civilisation Continued.**

**Ancient medieval and Culture Class 03**

#### **DISCUSSION ON INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION (IVC) CONTINUES (1:10 PM)**

- **Origin of IVC:**
- The controversy was whether it was sudden or gradual.
- For **Sir John Marshal**, it was an abrupt or sudden appearance as there were no village cultures formed around Indus Valley cities to support urban life.
- However, firstly, the excavations conducted quite extensively have given us evidence for the villages supporting city life.
- Secondly, close observation of Indus Valley scripts, pottery, and seals established beyond doubt that **civilization evolved over a period of time**.
- Thirdly, the C14 test or Radio Carbon dating method used for establishing the age made it clear that all Indus Valley cities had not developed at a time.
- **IVC developed over a period of time in 4 different stages:**
- **FIRST STAGE: PRE-HARAPPAN STAGE (4500 BC- 3500 BC)**
- It was the first stage during which the beginnings started in **Baluchistan**.
- Nearly 10 village cultures were found in this stage closely interacting with Mehargarh.
- The **village cultures** were Quilli, Quetta, Nul, Zhob, Rehmandheri, Saraikola, Gumla, Jalilpur, Ranagundai, and Killigul Mohammad.

- Pre-Harappan cultures were essentially village cultures that depended more on the Cattle population than agriculture.
- They lived in Huts.
- **SECOND STAGE - PROTO HARAPPAN STAGE (3500-2500 BC)**
- In this stage, the Baluchi cultures entered Sindh and started agriculture.
- They **generated surplus production**, and with that trade and commerce developed and towns and cities were formed.
- **AMRI AND KOTDIJI** were the early towns of IVC.
- In this stage, civilisation extended up to Rajasthan and Haryana with Kalibangan and Banwali developed as other cities.
- **THIRD STAGE: THE HARAPPAN STAGE (2500-1750 BC)**
- It was the highest stage of IVC.
- In this stage, we have as many as **250 sites**.
- In this stage, IVC emerged as the world's biggest civilization and the largest cultural formation with **boundaries of Suktazendar in the west, Alamgiri(U.P.) in the east, Manda(Kashmir) in North, Dimabad (Maharashtra) in the South**.
- All the great aspects of IVC such as **two stories buildings, drainage systems** etc appeared in this stage.
- **FOURTH STAGE- POST HARAPPAN**
- It means the continuation of IVC even after its decline.
- The post-Harappan cultures are **Zhukar, Zungar, and Rakhigarhi**.

#### IMPORTANT SITES OF IVC

##### HARAPPA (1:45 PM)

- It was located on the banks of river Ravi in the Montgomery district in **West Punjab**.
- The site was excavated by **Dayaram Sahni in 1921**.
- As it is the **first site excavated** IVC is called Harappan culture.
- Outside the city of Harappa, 12 **granaries** were found in two rows. Harappa is called the **City of Granary**.
- A **cemetery looking like an alphabet H** is found outside the Citadel.
- Inside the city of Harappa, coffin burials were found and a stone image of a male person above the waist was also found.
- The text Rig Veda mentioned Harappa as **Hariyupia** and called it the city of thousand sacrifices destroyed by Indra.

##### MOHENJO DARO (02:01 PM)

- In the language Sindhi, it means **mound of the dead**.
- It was located on the banks of the river Indus in the Larkhana district of the **Sindh part of Pakistan**.
- It was **excavated by R.D. Banerjee in 1922**.
- It was called a **model city** as it had become the basis for Town Planning of the other IVC cities.
- It was the **most populated city** with an estimated population of 50,000.
- **Important civil construction**
- **Great Bath**
- A swimming pool-like structure called the **Great Bath** is in the heart of the city with a northern entrance and Southern exit.
- A well on the west side and a drainage in the east for disposing of the used water.
- It had Gypsum plastered flooring for conserving water.
- The main purpose of the structure was **communal bathing or ritualistic bathing**.
- On the right side of the Great Bath is an assembly hall, and on the left side, a temple-like structure Great Granary (the biggest granary of Indus valley times) was located.
- The **Seal of Pashupati Mahadev** was found here.
- In the seal, Pashupati is seen in a sitting posture, in deep meditation with three faces and two horns surrounded by four animals - Tiger, Rhino, Buffalo, and an Elephant standing in four different directions with two deer at his feet.
- It is the earliest form of Lord Shiva, otherwise called **Proto Shiva**.
- Bronze image of a **dancing girl**, the most beautiful image in the entire IVC art.
- The image of a **bearded man** looking like a priest (made of steatite), and the seal of a Horse is the other findings.
- A piece of woven cloth and a scale for measuring the distance were also found.
- Mohenjodaro was flooded as many as seven times.

##### CHANDIGARH (02:40 PM)

- It was located on the banks of the river Indus to the south of Mohenjodaro in the present **Sindh part of Pakistan.**
- It was excavated by **N.G. Majumdar in 1931.**
- It is a city without Citadel.
- It was a major centre for Bead making industry.
- An object called **Inkpot** was found here.
- A stone image of a **male dancer** looking like Lord Shiva was also found.
- It was flooded thrice.

#### **KALIBANGAN IN RAJASTHAN (02:50 PM)**

- It was **located on the banks of river Ghagar.**
- It was **excavated by archaeologist Dr Gosh.**
- The **largest unit of land** in the entire Prehistory is found here suggesting wide extensive cultivation.
- NO washrooms, bathrooms and no evidence of worshipping mother Goddess were found here.
- A different burial practice called **Cist burial (brick-chambered burial)** was found.
- Fire Altars suggest **Fire cult** and Camel skeletons were all found.

#### **BANWALI (02:58 PM)**

- It was located on the **banks of river Saraswati in Haryana.**
- It was **excavated by archaeologist Bist.**
- The people of Banwali cultivated **barley** quite extensively.
- Kalibangan and Banwali both experienced proto Harappan and the Harappan stages of development.
- In India, a maximum number of IVC sites are located in the state of Gujarat.

#### **LOTHAL (03:21 PM)**

- It also literally means **Mound of the dead.**
- It was located on the **banks of Cambay in Gujarat.**
- It was **excavated by Dr S.R. Rao**, a Marine archaeologist who is also connected with the discovery of Dwarka.
- Lothal is a city with an eastern entrance and western exit and also houses with side entrances.
- The people of Lothal were the **first to cultivate rice around 1800 BC.**
- It was a major centre for **import and export trade.**
- It was the **first known port in Indian history with an artificially built naval dockyard.**
- A jar was found here with a painting, depicting the story of a cunning fox like that of Vishnu Sharma's **Panchtantra** (Vishnu Sharma was the first Indian to write short stories and he belonged to the Gupta times)
- **Persian Gulf seal** was also found here giving us evidence of trade between the Indus valley and Persia.
- Like Chanhudaro, Lothal was also a major centre for **bead making industry.**
- Fire altars, Coffin burials, and Elephant tusks were all found here.

#### **SURKOTADA (03:48 pm)**

- It was located on the **banks of river Bhoguva in Gujarat.**
- It was **excavated by Jagpath Joshi.**
- Like Lothal, it was a major centre for trade.
- Though a horse skeleton was found here, evidence is not definite to suggest that the people of IVC had the knowledge of horse

#### **RANGPUR (03:51 PM)**

- **It was located in Gujarat.**
- It was **excavated by pt. M.S. Vats**
- It is the other IVC site where rice was cultivated.
- Rice husk was found here.

#### **DHOLAVIRA (03:53 pm)**

- It was **located in Rann of Kutch, Gujarat.**
- It is the most recent IVC site found in 1990 and excavated by 1992.
- **Jagpath Joshi and Bist** both were connected with the excavation of the site.
- Unlike other IVC cities, which developed in rectangular shapes, Dholvira developed in a **circular shape.**
- It is the other city **without a citadel.**
- The **earliest indoor stadium** in prehistory was found.
- The **longest inscription with ten pictographs in one sentence** was also found here.
- It is best known for **water conservation** projects.

#### RAKHIGARHI (03:57 PM)

- It is located in **Haryana**.
- It is the **biggest IVC site** as of today, put together in India and Pakistan.
- Examination of the skeletons of Rakhigarhi gives us evidence of no foreign race migrated to India and it is the one site with the continuity of IVC without break.

**The topic for the next class- Discussion on IVC (continue..)**

#### Ancient medieval and Culture Class 04

#### INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION CONTINUED (09:08 AM)

- **Indus Valley Society:**
- It may have been **matriarchal** i.e. mother was the head of the family.
- It is on the basis of anthropological studies we can arrive at the conclusion that society may have been matriarchal.
- In contemporary culture and post-Harappan culture, matriarchy prevailed in south India where Indus Valley Customs and Traditions flourished for a long time matriarchy continued to remain as the social system.
- In the Indus Valley art forms, the concept of the **mother goddess** established a respective position for women in society.
- There was no caste system dividing the society into Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, and Shudras.
- The class composition of the society was rich merchants, traders, craftsmen, peasantry, labor class, hunters, and food gatherers.
- **Town Planning:**
- An essential aspect of IVC was its **town planning**.
- There was remarkable uniformity in the town planning in general the towns were planned and developed in **rectangular shapes** with Northern Entrance and Southern Exit.
- Each town in general was surrounded by a fortified wall called the **outer citadel**, within the city inner citadels were found demarcating the localities for the rich and the poor.
- In other words, in IVC societies there was social segregation between the rich and the poor.
- Rich preferred to live on the higher side of the town and the poor on the lower side.
- The Cities were planned in a **grid pattern** with vertical and horizontal lanes.
- Each lane crosses the other in the right direction.
- At the end of every lane, we see a **street pole** for night lighting.
- In house construction, in general, **well-baked bricks** were used.
- **Uniformity** in the size of the brick is the other unique aspect suggesting centralization of the production process.
- Every house will have an entrance and an exit point, well in front of the house, and enough space in the backyard, washrooms outside the house, and bathrooms inside the house with plastered flooring and tubs for storing water.
- Every house is connected to the main drainage system by a sub-drainage.
- An underground **drainage system with manholes** is the utmost unique aspect of the IVC.
- **Assembly halls and swimming pools** structure is part of the civil society of IVC.
- **Granaries** were built at the elevated platforms so that they are not affected by floods.
- They exhibited a remarkable understanding of water conservation and distribution.
- At **Dholavira**, one-third of the city is found with reservoirs and rock-cut water tanks.
- Enough Space was left for soaking pits for conserving the water.
- There are separate canals for providing drinking water to the city.
- Their water conservation project was found relevant for today's town planning and civil life.
- **Importance of the study of Indus Valley Town Planning:**
- Assumed special consideration as town planning itself had become a separate branch in today's municipal administration and the way they built their houses had become the basis for Indian **Vaastu-Shastra**.
- **Food Habits:**
- Their food habits were both **veg and non-veg**. Their staple food was wheat and barley.
- **Other aspects of Indus Valley Life:**
- They give a lot of importance to decking. Indus Valley women imported lipsticks, and perfumes from Greece and borrowed different hairstyles.
- Men used sharp blades for shaving.



- They had a wide range of **hobbies and pass times** like bullfighting, boat racing, playing cards, singing, dancing, and fishing.
- **End Rituals:**
- In the **end rituals**, generally, the dead bodies were disposed of by cremation.
- Dead bodies are buried in the **sitting posture** head facing the north, a practice of the Shaivite followed even today by the **Lingayats of Karnataka**.
- The other practices were partial burial of burying either hand bone or leg bone.
- **Coffin burial** and **urn burial** by preserving the ashes in the pot and burying the pot.

#### INDUS VALLEY ECONOMY (10:42 AM)

- **It was a well-developed economy with a solid agrarian basis.**
- In agriculture, they had knowledge of **crop-rotation systems** and seasonal cultivation.
- They practice almost all irrigation systems like **tank, canal, and lift**. However, they practiced more tank irrigation.
- They cultivated both food crops and commercial crops.
- They had knowledge of almost all the crops **except sugarcane**.
- They also produce cotton. It was known for best cotton.
- They used **Ekkas** for transporting goods.
- **Trade and Commerce:**
- In Indian history, Indus Valley people were the first to go for International trade and commerce.
- They traded with almost all the contemporary civilizations.
- In the import trade, they imported **gold** from **Mesopotamia**, **Silver** from **Afghanistan and Sumeria**, **Diamonds** from **Egypt**, **Lapis Lazuli** from **Badakshan in Afghanistan**, and **Agate** from Mongolia.
- From south India, pearls, shells and steatite from Vindhya Mountains.
- In the export trade, food grains and textiles were the major items, and **Khetri mines** in Rajasthan provided copper for the entire IVC.
- Mesopotamians called evidence for the trade, and Mesopotamians called Indus Valley- **Meluha: the land of rivers**.
- Indus valley seals were found in large numbers at a place called Teleasmara in Mesopotamia. On the basis of these seals, the chronology of IVC is fixed between 2,500 to 1750 BC.
- Persian gulf seals were found at Lothal. The **main centers** of the trade were Lothal, Surkotada, Balakot, and Suktazander.
- The Mesopotamians entered into Indus Valley, the main entry point was **Delemun, Bahrain**.
- A well-developed system of weights and measures was followed. System 16 was the basic unit and its multiples were used.
- They had knowledge of the decimal system.
- In the **medium of exchange**, generally, it was a Barter system for internal trade, and in the external trade gold and silver seals were exchanged only for the purpose of marking ownership.
- They had knowledge of all matters except iron.
- **Polity:**
- Cities must have been governed by rich merchants and the form of governance may be called an **oligarchy**.
- However, for DD Kosambi, the first Marxist historian of India, the priest may have been the ruler.
- **Religion:**
- Strictly speaking, it was more a belief system than a religion as they had **no scriptures, organized rituals, and holy places**.
- They had a set of beliefs as such it was more a belief system than a religion.
- It is characterized by **Nature Worship**.
- They worshipped the forms of Nature like trees, stones, birds, animals, and even secret organs of human beings.
- **Bull** was the sacred animal, the **Peepal tree** was a sacred tree and the **sparrow** was a sacred bird. They worshipped even **snakes**.
- The concept of **'Mother goddess'** is the most striking aspect.
- A mother goddess is worshipped as the goddess of progeny, prosperity, and wealth.
- They must have borrowed it from Mesopotamians who worshipped Goddess Esther and Egyptians who worship goddess Isis.
- The only male god was **Pashupati**.

- They also worshipped **half-lion and half-men**-shaped forms. Quite similar to that of Gilgamesh of Mesopotamia.
- They believed in rebirth and evil spirits.

#### INDUS VALLEY ART FORMS (11:30 AM)

- The study of art forms not only reflects contemporary society and its culture. But also **artistic and technical perfection** achieved by society.
- Indus valley art forms consist of **seals, terracotta figures, pottery, images, and script.**
- **Seals:**
- They are the most beautiful of all the Indus Valley Artforms.
- There are nearly 2,000 seals found so far.
- They are made of a soft rock called **steatite**.
- Seals were made in almost all shapes. However, most of the seals were square shape.
- In most of the seals, we find humpless bulls.
- The image of **fish** in the seals is considered a sign of prosperity.
- The importance of the seal is they help us in understanding the Indus Valley religion (**Seal of Pashupati**), trade and commercial contacts, seals found in Mesopotamia, and in fixing the chronology of IVC.
- **Terracotta Figures:**
- They are made of **clay**.
- They are actually dolls meant for kids to play with.
- Most of them are monkeys.
- The importance of these figures is they illustrate the concept of the mother goddess, they also their light on the decorative practices of Indus Valley women particularly hairstyles.
- **Pottery:**
- They manufacture the most beautiful pottery ever manufactured.
- It is characterized by **glassy and shiny quality** with beautiful paintings around and geometrical design.
- In archeology, it is called **BPW (Black Polished Ware)**.

**The topic for the next class: Indus Valley Art Forms Continued.**

#### Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 05

#### ARCHITECTS OF INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION (IVC) (01:15 pm)

- There were as many as **six races in the Indus valley zone:**
- i) Proto Australoids
- ii) Australoids
- iii) Nigroloids
- iv) Mongoloids
- v) Alpinoids
- vi) Medetaranians
- Of these six races, Proto Australoids may have been the architects.

#### THE DECLINE OF IVC (01:25 pm)

- The controversy is whether the decline of IVC was sudden or gradual.
- The idea of the sudden end of IVC was supported by the following evidence-
- a) No IVC site survived beyond 1750.
- b) There was no word called **Meluha** in the Mesopotamian inscriptions after 1750.
- c) Skeletons around the Great Bath in the city of Mohenjodaro suggest the sudden end of IVC.
- The **theories supporting the sudden end are :**
- i) Aryan Invasion theory.
- ii) Floods.
- iii) Earthquakes.
- iv) Epidemics.
- However, None of these theories proved valid.
- It is established that IVC must have had a gradual end.
- It is explained by the **theory of Ecological changes suggested by E.J.H. Meckey**
- According to the theory,
- i) There was **less rainfall** in the IVC zone from 1800 BC.
- ii) **Thar desert** expanded increasing salinity in the soil making it not convenient for agriculture.
- iii) **Rivers changed their course** causing a severe shortage of drinking water for IVC cities.

- The concluding part of the theory is cities were deserted not destroyed.

#### IVC SCRIPT (01:49 pm)

- Pictography- the language of pictures.
- It is written in a style called **Boustrophedon**.
- **In Every sentence maximum of 3 or 4 pictures** are found with immature alphabets in between.
- The first pictograph was found in 1853.
- There are as many as 400 pictographs found so far.
- The **Scripted is not deciphered** so far.
- However, **I. Mahadevan** claimed to have deciphered the script.

#### VEDIC CIVILIZATION (1500 BC-600 BC) (02:05 pm)

- The word **Arya** means noble.
- It is more of a linguistic term, not a racial one.
- **Aryan** means people speaking Indo-European languages.
- According to **Max Mueller** who translated Vedas into German, their home was **Euro-Asia**, the green fields called steppes.
- For him, Aryans first appeared in Iran, from there into Afghanistan, and via Khyber and Bolan passes, they entered India.
- According to Bal **Gangadhar Tilak**, who wrote Gita Rahasya, Aryans must have come from the Arctic zone.
- According to **Dayanand Saraswati**, the founder of Arya Samaj, they must have come from Tibet.
- **Rig-Vedic Polity**
- It was a **tribal polity**.
- King called **Rajan(most qualified), Gopa(protector), and Ganapati(head of the tribe)** protecting the life and property was the main function of the king.
- Generally, it was the hereditary monarchy, there were also elected monarchies for the Republican states.
- King was not **absolute**.
- He was controlled by powerful **Legislative Assemblies, Sabha and Samiti**.
- Sabha was the assembly of the elders(Heads of the families called **Grihapatis**) and heads of clans called **Kulapatis** whereas **Samiti** was a general assembly opened for all including women.
- Sabha was merely an advisory body whereas Samiti's decisions were final and binding on the part of the king.
- There was no **bureaucracy** and when the need arises, the king was assisted by **Purohit(chief adviser)**, Chief commander, Senani and crown Prince Yuvraj.
- There were no standing armies.
- There was a tax called **Bagha**.
- However, Rig Veda had not described how much was Bagha and who was the officer to collect.
- **Bali** was a voluntary offering.
- Village **Grama** was the lowest unit of administration headed by **Gramini**.
- **Group of villages** formed into Vis headed by **Vishyapati**.
- There was another assembly called **Vidhata at the Vis level**.
- Different blocks of villages formed into a Gana or Jana headed by Rajan.
- It was definitely democratic as the executive was answerable to the legislature.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF ARYANS (02:38 pm)

- Rig Veda is the only source on the history of the **Early Vedic Age or Rig Vedic age (1500 BC- 1000 BC)**.
- According to it, Aryans formed into different tribes called **Janas or Ganas** and settled in **Sapt Sindhu Region**. (the land of seven tributaries of the river Indus) (Present **United Punjab and Haryana**)
- The rivers mentioned in Rig Veda were:
- River Sindhu(mentioned a maximum number of times)
- River Saraswati(the most sacred river)
- The seven tributaries were:
- Vitsata- Jeelam
- Purushni-Ravi
- Suvastu- Swath
- Suturdi- Sutlej
- Askeni-Chenab
- Vypus-Beas
- Drishaduadi-Rakshi

- Rig Veda talks about Ganga-Yamuna in the East and also rivers Krumu(river Khurram), Khuba(river Kabul), and River Gomai in Afghanistan.
- Himalayas in the North and Vindhya in the South were also mentioned.
- A mountain called **Mujawanth in the Himalayas** is mentioned as the place known for **the plant Soma**.
- The tea of the plant Soma, is most sacred for Aryans.
- They had the knowledge of lions but not tigers which means they had not entered UP, Bihar, Bengal, and South India.
- They had no knowledge of the sea, the word Samudra was mentioned only once, which implies **the collection of water**.
- They described India Jambu Dweepa and Bharat Varsha.
- Aryan settlements formed into 6 tribes(Janas, Ganas):
- Bharatas
- Purus
- Thughuasas
- Yadus
- Anus and
- Druhyas
- Bharatas, the most powerful.

#### **RIG VEDIC SOCIETY (03:25 PM)**

- It was **patriarchal** with the **father as the head**.
- Father called **Grihapati and Dampati**(first in the couple).
- Families connected to each other by blood formed into **Kula(clan)**.
- Head of the Clan **Kulapati** thus blood relationship or lineage was the basis for the formation of the society.
- The most important development was **Varna System**.
- **Varna literally means colour** or complexion.
- On the basis of Varna, society was divided into two Varnas:
- The white-skinned Aryans formed into **Shweta Varna**
- The dark skin non-Aryans formed into **Krishna Varna**.
- In the second stage, on the basis of temperament called **Pravriti**, professions called **Vrittis** were decided and led to the formation of Trivarnas- Brahmin, Kshatriya, and Vaishya.
- In Rig Vedic society, Shudras were there, they were at the lower section of the society.
- They were very much Aryan and there was nothing called **untouchability**.
- The lowest section of society was the independent non-Aryans called **Dasyus** and below them **Dasas(slaves)**.
- Dasas included both Aryans and non-Aryans.
- The tri-varna system was flexible and liberal.
- Anyone could change varna by changing profession.
- Intervarna and inter-varna dining were all permitted.
- The most important source on the Varna system was **Purushasukta**, part of the **Tenth Mandala or the tenth chapter**.
- However, it says that there were four Varnas in the Rig Vedic society.
- It is because of the part of the tenth chapter of Rig Veda which was composed in the Later Vedic Age and added to Rig Veda.
- By the time of its composition in the Later Vedic age, Shudras got Varna status.
- Women were given absolute freedom and liberty.
- They were permitted to study the Vedas, wear sacred threads, and even allowed to perform rituals without husbands.
- Liberty was given in choosing life partners(Svayamvara), she could as well remain without marriage.
- There were no social evils like child marriages, Sati, and the dowry system.
- Widow remarriage was permitted.
- There were great women scholars called **Brahmavandins or Vishwavandins** such as **Gargi, Maitreya, Lopamudra, Jabala, and Vishwawara**.
- It was Gargi who challenged the greatest scholar of the Rig Vedic times **Yagnavalkya**.
- He belongs to the Court of King **Janaka**.
- He composed **Brihadaranyaka Upanishad**, the first Upanishad to talk about **the transmigration of the soul**.

- It was translated into English by **TS Elliot** called **Wasteland** which got him **Noble Prize**.

**The topic for the next class: The discussion on the Rig Vedic age will continue.**

#### **Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 06**

#### **RIGVEDIC ECONOMY (09:09 AM)**

- It was essentially **pastoral**.
- This was why the **cow** was regarded as **sacred**.
- It was called **Duhitre(the daughter of the house)**, **Govesti(searching for cattle)**, **Aghaya(not to kill cow)**, and **Gogranya** literally means killing a cow and serving its flesh.
- However, the real meaning is to kill the inner ego and to serve the guest.
- They practice much less cultivation.
- **Godhuma** means **Wheat**, **Yava** means **Barley**, and **Vrihi** means **rice** only for rituals and ceremonies.
- It was essentially a **rural economy**, with no towns or cities.
- The word **Puram** means town was found only once.
- Rig Veda talks about a community of non-Aryan merchants called Panis, experts in the cattle trade.
- The barter system was the **medium of exchange**.
- **Nishka, Satamana** means silver used as mediums of exchange but not as coins.
- Rig Vedic Aryans manufactured two types of pottery:
  1. OCP (Ochre Coloured Pottery)
  2. BRW(Black Red Ware).

#### **RIGVEDIC RELIGION (09:20 AM)**

- **Indra, Varun, and Agni** are the three prominent gods of the Rig Vedic Religion.
- **Hiranyagarbha** sacrifice is a major sacrifice of Rig-Veda.
- Indra is also called a Purandara- destroyer of forts.
- Agni is a messenger between the people of earth and the heavens.
- **Gayatri Mantra** is a Mahamantra addressing Savitri.

#### **LATER VEDIC AGE (1,000-600 B.C.) (09:41 AM)**

- **Major Changes:**
- The main center of Vedic Civilisation shifted from Sapta Sindhu to Ganga Yamuna Doab.
- Entire Vedic Literature except Rigveda was composed during this age.
- Rig Vedic Aryan Tribes disappeared, and new Aryan tribes formed were **Kurus, Panchalas, Angas, Videhas, Vangas, and Kasis**.
- Kurus are the most powerful.
- The Kuru clan was formed as a result of matrimonial alliances between **Puru and Bharatas** of the Rig-Vedic Times.
- The Mahabharat battle must have taken place around **956 B.C.**
- **Later Vedic Polity**
- The small Rig-Vedic tribal state called Janas/ganas was replaced by a big territorial state called Janapadas.
- The office of the King became quite powerful because. Reasons:
- The most Powerful legislative assembly of Rig-Vedic Age **Samiti disappeared**.
- Samiti disappeared due to the distance factor.
- In the absence of Samiti, Sabha became an advisory body.
- Kings claimed divine status by performing highly complicated ceremonies and sacrifices.
- An ordinary king 'Rajan' became '**Rajanya**' (King of Kings) by performing **Ashwamedha**, and becomes Suarat (Emperor of Emperors).
- Suarat by performing "**Vajpeya**" (Chariot drawn by 4 horses) to become **Virat**. Virat is one step less than Indra.
- **Narmedha** was prescribed but never followed as it was highly complicated.
- Bureaucracy was well established by Akshavepa and Govikartan (Royal Bodyguards), and Suta (Royal bard).
- Profession-wise chariot drivers, Suta recited Mahabharat composed by Ved Vyas.
- The Mahabharat's actual name is '**Jayasamhita**'. [**\*Important**].
- Its other names 'Sathasahastra Samhita' (Epic of 1 lakh Verses), Pancham Veda (Fifth Veda), and Purushardha Pradayini (**4 Purusharthas: Dharma, Artha, Kama, and Moksha**).
- **Tax System:** Baga was the compulsory tax. It was fixed on 1/6th.
- **Baghadugga** officer collecting Bagga.
- **Bali Sadhaka** collected Bali, the voluntary offering.

- **No regular Army** in the later Vedic age also.

#### LATER VEDIC SOCIETY (10:22 AM)

- The tri-Varna system of RigVedic Times transformed into the **Chatur-Varna system** (Four-fold Varna System).
- The difference between the two: The first one is based on profession, and the second one is based on birth.
- In Trivarna System, inter-varna marriage and dining are permitted whereas, in the second one, it is discouraged.
- To maintain, social hierarchy Varnashrama-Dharma was introduced for the first time (**Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, and Sanyasi**).
- A brahmachari coming home after completing his education goes with a ceremony called **Samvarthana** (Home Coming Ceremony).
- These **Ashram Dharma** were mentioned for the first time in **Jabala-Upanishad**.
- All four dharma are compulsory for brahmins. However, Sanyas was never observed.
- The first three are for Kshatriyas and the First two are for Vaishyas.
- Shudras are completely exempted and as such declared ineligible for Salvation (Moksha).
- **The Gotra** system appeared for the first time, literally meaning **Cow-Shed**.
- In the context of the Vedic society disclosing the antecedents or revealing the ancestor's name.
- Marriage within the same Gotra is prohibited.
- A new concept called **Dvija (twice-born caste)** appeared for the first time.
- The **three upper castes** called Dvija were declared eligible to perform rituals and ceremonies.
- Of them, only Brahmins are eligible for reciting Gayatri Mantra.
- **Untouchability appeared** for the first time, untouchables were of two types by birth and by profession.
- Untouchables by birth were the children born under **Inter-Varna Marriage**.
- If the marriage is between upper-caste men and lower-caste women called '**Anuloma**'.
- Children born are called **Vratyas (half-polluted)** and in the '**Pratiloma**' Marriage (marriage between lower caste men and upper caste women), children born were called **Chandalas (Fully-Polluted)**.
- Untouchable by profession were those who were made to stay outside the village called **Antyajas or Nishads**.
- Forest tribe violent in temperament called Kirats also declared untouchable.
- Women have lost their liberty and freedom completely.
- Social evils like **Sati, Child-Marriage, and Dowry System** all appeared for the first time.
- A new custom called **Niyoga** appeared for the first time. It meant the cohabitation of a wife with her husband's brother until she becomes a mother.

#### LATER VEDIC ECONOMY (11:25 AM)

- The most important development was the introduction of Iron Technology.
- The new metal Iron was called **Krishna-Ayas (Black-Metal)**.
- With the cheaply available Iron, iron tools and implements were being manufactured and came within the reach of the Shudras.
- Shudras dependent on Upper Caste became independent cultivators and they expanded the agricultural economy.
- As the society, dependent upon Shudras, they were given Varna Status. The three upper Varnas withdrew from agricultural activity.
- With surplus production generated, trade and commerce flourished, and new towns and cities were formed for that later Vedic age called the **second age of urbanization**.
- Vaishyas entered into trade and commerce, and with the expansion of economic activity, **guilds called Shrenis** were formed for the first time.
- The merchant guild was headed by **Shreshthi** (a rich merchant).
- The guild of professionals was led by **Jestaka**.
- Each guild had its own code of conduct called **Shreni Dharma**.
- Guilds enjoyed autonomy. They decided what to produce, how much, and at what quality and at what price.
- The state never interfered with the functioning of the guilds.
- A new type of pottery appeared called **Neel-lohitha**.
- In archeology, it was called **PGW (Painted Grey Ware)**. [\*Important].
- Early Rig-Vedic Aryans used two different types of pots **Black-Red Ware Pottery and OCP (Ochre-coloured Pottery)**.
- The money lending business also appeared for the first time.

- The money lender is called **Kusada** and the money borrower is called **Kusidin**.

#### **LATER VEDIC RELIGION (11:54 AM)**

- Completely dominated by Brahmins.
- New gods appeared like Kuber for Wealth, and Rudra of Rig-Vedic times become Shiva.
- Indra, Varun, and Agni lost their importance.
- Saraswati was not mentioned after the Vedic age.
- Religion became highly ceremonial.

#### **The topic for Next Class: Later Vedic Religion (Continued)**

#### **Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 07**

#### **Later vedic period:(LVP):(1:07:54 PM):**

- **LVP Religion:**
- Dominated by Brahmins.
- Called Brahmanical religion.
- Became more ceremonial, ritualistic, and sacrificial.
- **Important changes:**
- Rig vedic gods Indra, Varun, and Agni lost their importance.
- Trinity called Brahma, Vishnu, and Maheshwar appeared for the first time.
- Brahma was called Prajapati, the creator.
- Rig Vedic Rudra transformed into Shiva.
- The only goddess Saraswati disappeared.
- New gods appeared were Kuber, the God of wealth and riches.
- He is called Narawahan Dutta--- god with a man as a vehicle.
- New God called Pusan appeared as the God of shudras.
- Pusan--God for agriculture, the cattle population, and also guide to travelers.
- As Brahmanism dominated the religion, it caused a lot of unrest in society.
- Buddhism and Jainism were the products of this unrest.

#### **Vedic Literature:(1:40:46 PM):**

- The entire vedic literature is divided into 2 parts:
- **1)Sruti literature.**
- **2)Smruthi Literature.**
- **Sruti literature:**
- **Consist of 4 Vedas:**
- Brahmana, Aryanaka and Upnishad.
- 4 Vedas are called Srutis which means revealed ones.
- As their main theme is knowledge and doing good to mankind, they are called **Samhitas**.
- As they were unwritten--->**Apaurusheyas**.
- **Rig Veda:**
- Composed in the form of poetry.
- Its main theme is prayer.
- It consists of 1028 verses.
- Divided into 10 chapters or mandalas.
- The second to the ninth mandala actually belonged to rig veda.
- The first and the tenth mandala were composed in LVP and added to Rig Veda.
- It is the most important of the 4 Vedas.
- The first text in Indo-European languages and also the first text in world literature.
- Described India as Jambudweepa and Bharat Varsha.
- Gayatri Mantra is part of the third mandala of Rig veda.
- The entire 9th mandala of Rig Veda is dedicated to Soma.
- Brahmins reciting Rig veda is called Hotri.
- **Samveda:**
- Its main theme is Chchenda. (metre or volume).
- Full of ragas-- Tunes.
- Became the basis for Indian sangeet shastra .
- Priest reciting Samveda--> Udgatar.
- **Yajurveda:**

- Composed in the form of prose.
- Its main theme is rituals and ceremonies.
- **Divided into 2 parts;**
- **Shukla or white yajurveda** could be studied and understood clearly.
- **Krishna or Black yajurveda.** --> not so clear.
- Priest who recites Yajurveda is called **Advaryu.**
- **Atharvanaveda:**
- For a long time not recognized as Vedas for the reasons:
- The theme was invoking evil spirits and to perform magic.
- Completely the work of non-Aryans.
- However, it was given the status of Vedas because of its practical utility, sciences like Ayurveda--Medicine, Rekhanigana--geometry, Khagola shastra-- Astronomy and ganitashastra--Mathematics were all parts of this veda.
- No brahmin is connected with the veda.

#### **Brahmanas:(2:27:02 PM):**

- 108 in number.
- Main theme-- ritual and ceremonies.
- Shatapatha Brahmana is the most important.
- It talks about rituals meant for agriculture.
- **Aryankas:**
- They deal with forest life.
- **Upanishads:**
- 108 in number.
- The last portions of the Vedas are called vedant.
- The main theme is metaphysics( from known to unknown).
- They are the highest sources of Indian philosophy.
- They are in the form of dialogues.
- **Important upanishads:**
- **Kathoupanishad:**
- Deals with the problem of death.
- In the form of a dialogue between a student Nachiketa and Yama.
- **Mahā Upanishad:**
- Talks about the idea of a universal family.
- National slogan satyameva Jayate.
- part of mundak Upanishad.
- **Swetasswatara Upanishad:**
- First, describe shiva.
- **Keno Upanishad:**
- First, describe Parvati or Uma.
- **Chandogya Upanishad:**
- First talk about the childhood of Lord Krishna.

#### **Six vedangas:(3:28:04 PM):**

- They help us in understanding the Vedas in the right sense.
- Nirukta--Etymology-- the study of the origin of words.
- Siksha--Phonetics--the art of pronunciation.
- Chchanda--Metre or volume.
- Vyākarna-- Grammar.
- Kalpa--Ritual.
- Jyotish--Astronomy.
- **Kalpa** is the most important.
- Its main theme is how to perform rituals and ceremonies.
- It is in the form of Formulas or sutras.
- **It is divided into 3 parts:**
- **Grihasutras or Dharmasutras.**
- Deal with household rituals.
- **Sruta sutras:**



- Deal with public ceremonies.
- **Sulva sutras:**
- Geometrical designs for making different types of fire altars.
- Dahrmasutras or kalpa became the basis for hindu law.
- **4 Upavedas:**
- The main purpose is to make human life happy, safe, and secure.
- **Ayurveda;**
- Deals with medicine.
- **Gandarvaveda:**
- Deals with music.
- **Shilpaveda;**
- Deals with fine arts like sculptures and paintings.
- **Dhanurveda:**
- Deals with archery.

#### **6 Philosophical systems called Shad darshanas:(3:48:18 PM):**

- **Sankhya:**
- Deals with logic.
- Founded by Kapila Muni.
- **Yoga of Patanjali.**
- **Nyaya of Gautama.**
- **Vaisheshika of Kanada.**
- **Purva Mimansa of Jaimini.**
- **Uttara Mimansa of Badarayana.**
- Of the 6, Vaisheshika was the pure material.
- They were the first to find the atomic theory of the universe.
- For them, a man comes from dust and returns to dust.
- **3 Epics:**
- Ramayana composed by Valmiki.
- Mahabharata and Bhagwat were composed by Ved Vyas.
- Dharmashastras such as Manudharmashastra, the first and the earliest.
- Parashar Smruti, Narada Smriti, Yajnavalkya smriti.
- 18 Puranas, 3 agamas--Shaiva, Vaishanava, and Shakti.
- All come under Smruti literature.

**Next class-Buddhism, jainism.**

#### **Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 08**

#### **REFORMIST MOVEMENTS OF 6th CENTURY BC:(9:22:54 AM):**

##### **Main reasons for the movements:**

- Social, Political, and economic reasons and religious unrest in the 6th cent BC.
- Socially clashes started between Brahmins and Kshatriyas for social status.
- Economically Brahmanism never encouraged distance trade, moneylending, and the profit motive.
- Shudras were affected as every Brahmanical ritual and sacrifice used to end with slaughtering cattle.
- Politically the small republican states were threatened by highly imperialistic powerful states.
- Religiously Brahmanism denied salvation to shudras.
- In between Buddhism and Jainism, Jainism was much older.
- Its history starts with Rig veda While Buddhism started with the Buddha of the 6th cent BC.
- A sense of Buddhism is the Buddha, its philosophy-dharma, and its monastery- Sangha.

#### **BUDDHA:(10:15:56 AM):**

- 563- 483 BC.
- Ceylonese chronicles of Mahavamsa, and Dipavamsa are the most authentic sources.
- The buddha tibetan source Divyavadan and Chinese chronicles are the other sources.
- Buddha or Siddhartha brings up Kapilavastu in Nepal.
- Parents--Siddhodhan and Mayadevi.
- Yashodhara was his wife.
- Gautami-- his stepmother.
- Born at Lumbini in 563 BC.

- Asitha was a monk of the Himalayas who visited baby Siddhartha.
- Mahakshaypa, a disciple of Asitha was made Siddhartha's disciple.
- Priyanka and Rahula, daughter and son of Siddhartha.
- Channa was a favorite chariot driver and a close associate of Siddhartha.
- Kantaka was his favorite horse.
- At 29--in the city of Kapilavastu, Siddhartha had come across **4 scenes**:
- Old man.
- Diseased man.
- a dead body.
- A sanyasi.
- At 29--Siddhartha left the palace called **Mahabhinishkramana-- Great Departure**.
- In the city of Urvila--Siddhartha had 2 gurus--Alarakama and Rudraka.
- They taught Siddhartha-- Sankhya and Yoga.
- At 35--Siddhartha sat for **severe meditation on the banks of stream Niranjana in the land of farmer Samaga under a peepal tree**.
- Sujata daughter of Samaga offered Siddhartha rice and milk.
- After 48 days of meditation, on the 49th day, Vaishakha, Full moon day, Shudhpuvni, and Siddhartha got **Enlightenment- Bodhi--Intuitive knowledge**.
- Mura was the demon sent by Indra to disturb the meditation of Siddhartha.
- Bhoomisparshamudra--Buddha touching the earth, witness for his enlightenment.
- It is in form of paintings in Ajanta caves.
- The Buddha gave his **first sermon on the topic of Dharmachakraparivartana to his 5 disciples in the deer park in Sarnath**.
- 2 Other chakras he taught were:
- **Dhanyachakra.**
- **Kalachakra at Amravati in Andhra Pradesh.**
- Buddha converted Amrapali, a dancer in the court of Ajatshatru, and Angulimali, a dreaded dacoit, and his stepmother Gautami into Buddhism.
- The great kings of the times King Ajatshatru and King of Kosala Prasenjit both accepted the Buddha as Guru.
- At Kusinara, the Buddha became a guest for the untouchable Chunda.
- At the age of 80, Buddha died at Kusinara on a full moon day.

#### **SANGHA:(11:20:36 PM):**

- Woman's entry into the sangha became questionable.
- Conversation between Ananda and Buddha.
- Buddha was finally admitted after much deliberation.
- Buddhists should take a minimum of food.
- Some rules like:
- eat once a day.
- Rest only during the rainy season.
- Shave off the head.

**Topic for Next class-Dictation of the sangha, monks' practice in Buddhism, and continuation of the same.**  
**Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 09**

#### **BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY:**

- The Buddha founded **Arya Satyas (four noble truths)**:
- The world is full of misery.
- The cause of misery is excess of desire, and zeal (Trishna).
- Trishna could be surmounted.
- To conquer the zeal, one must follow **Arya Ashtanga Marga (8-folded path)**.
- The Buddha prescribed **Madhyamarga (middle path)**, the path between two extremes, in other words, balance.
- The Buddha condemned Vedas- Vedas, rituals, ceremonies, and the domination of the Brahmins.
- He condemned caste evils but not the caste system itself.
- In Buddhism, the caste hierarchy is Kshatriya Brahmana Vaishya Shudras.
- In his caste system, all are declared eligible for salvation, including Shudras.
- For the Buddha, caste must be decided by merit, not by birth.

- At the question of the existence of the gods, the Buddha preferred silence and was called agnostic, he who doesn't take a stand.
- For him, the existence of god is irrelevant.
- Though Buddha was a great rationalist, he believed in **Karmasiddhanta/ karma doctrine**.
- He called it Partitya Samutpada Siddhantha.
- The Buddha was **Anatmavadi** (who doesn't believe in the existence of the soul).
- However, he believed in **Atma Punarjivan** ( the rebirth of the soul), a contradiction.
- And the question of salvation(moksha), for the Buddha, it was freedom from desire, though nothing wrong with desire.
- In other words, the unfilled desire causes the cycle of birth and death.
- For the Biuddha Ahimsa/ non-violence, is a virtue.
- However, one must be prepared to face violence, at least for self-defense.
- For the Buddha, all living creatures, and animals must be taken care of.
- It is found in the Buddhist text **Suttani Pada**, Buddha telling cattle the source of wealth, prosperity, and joy.
- (Source for annada, vastrada, sukhda and sampada).
- The Buddha encouraged profit motive and at the same time not to crave wealth.

#### **SANGHA (01:28 PM)**

- It is a Buddhist monastery.
- In Buddhism, followers of Buddhism, leading family life were called **Upasikas**.
- Sangha is for Bhikshus (monks).
- The Buddhist sangha is the world's first church.
- Qualifications to enter sanghas- age must be 18, (slaves, diseased, insolvent/debt, criminals, and women not qualified to enter the sangha).
- However, at the instance of Ananda, his close disciple, the Buddha unwillingly admitted women into the Sangha.
- Eligibility- monks are permitted to have one pair of yellow cloth, a begging bowl, a needle, and a piece of string.
- Monks eat only once a day and rest during the rainy season.
- Monks should not commit 64 types of crimes called the **Pratimokshas**.
- Monk committing a crime must face a confession ceremony called Pravarna and must observe fasting called Upostha on a full moon day.
- Monk must get back to Sangha by full moon day and share his experiences with others.

#### **BUDDHIST COUNCILS (02:00 PM)**

- **First Buddhist council:**
- It was held at Rajyagriha, the capital city of Magadha.
- Soon after the death of the Buddha, it was held in 483 BC.
- It was sponsored by King Ajatasatru, the greatest Haryanka dynasty.
- It was presided over by Maha Kashyapa, the first disciple of the Buddha.
- In this council, the favorite of the disciple of Buddha, Ananda composed **Sutta Pitaka**, a code of conduct for the monk.
- Another disciple Upali composed **Vinaya Pitaka**, a code of conduct for the sangha.
- **Second Buddhist council:**
- It was held at Vaishali, 100 years after the death of Buddha, 383 BC.
- It was presided over by Sabbakami, and it was patronized by Kala Ashok, the greatest of the Sishunag dynasty.
- In this council, Buddhism was divided for the first time into- pro changers called Mahasanghikas and no-changes called Theravadas or Sthaviravadins.
- It was on the question of whether the monk should get back to sangha by full moon day or not, and the split took place.
- **Third Buddhist council:**
- It was held at Patliputra sponsored by Samrat Ashok, the greatest of the Mauryan dynasty.
- It was presided over by Mogliputratisa ( Upagupta), who converted Ashok to Buddhism.
- President Disha composed the third Pitika-**Abhidamma Pitaka**, which deals with Buddhist philosophy.
- In this council, Samrat Ashok declared that he would make Buddhism international, and at the same time, he warned monks not to cause splits.
- **Fourth Buddhist council: (02:16 PM)**

- Held at Kundalavana in Srinagar, Jammu, and Kashmir, in the first century AD.
- It was presided over by Vasumitra.
- Ashvagosha was the vice president.
- Acharya Nagarjuna participated.
- It was patronized by Kaniska, the greatest of the Kushans.
- Kaniska was converted to Buddhism by Parsva.
- In this council, Buddhism was divided for the second time into **Mahayana** and **Hinayana**.
- The concept of Mahayana Buddhism was introduced by Acharya Nagarjuna.
- According to it Buddha's desire to liberate the mankind from misery was not fulfilled.
- Buddha's soul rests in the seventh heaven **Tushita** comes down to earth to liberate mankind as this is an unending journey, it is called Mahayana.
- According to Mahayanism, the Buddha had had nearly 550 previous births, of which he had taken human form 24 times (Manushi Buddha).
- He has been searching for knowledge and was called **Bodhisattva**.
- Bodhisattva was the one who delayed his enlightenment process for the sake of humanity.
- Mahayanism declared the Buddha as god and also started worshipping him.
- For Mahayanism nothing wrong with following rituals or ceremonies, and accepting Sanskrit as the language.
- In contrast to Mahayanism, for Hinayanism, Buddha would not be born again.
- He realized his desire and got Mahaparinirvana, a point of no return.
- He is more of a great philosopher than a god and has no place for rituals and ceremonies.
- Pali shall continue as a language.

#### **POPULARITY OF BUDDHISM: (03:22 PM)**

- Its ideology was the major factor in its popularity.
- It appealed to different sections of society.
- It addressed contemporary social, economic, political, and religious issues.
- In religion, the Buddha simplified everything that was made complicated.
- Declared salvation for all the sections and caste system recognizing the individual by merit.
- He ended the social conflict between Brahmin Kshatriya, by giving Kshatriya first place in this social hierarchy.
- He encouraged trade, commerce, and industry, serving the purpose of the vaishyas.
- Similarly, by condemning the killing of animals, he protected the interest of the Shudras.
- In the political sphere by preaching non-violence and peace, he ended the clash between monarchists and republican states.
- Sangha played an important role in promoting Buddhism
- KumarJeeva was the first to preach it in China.
- Vijayasinghava and Padmasambhava were the one first to preach Buddhism in Ceylon, Srilanka, and Tibet respectively.
- Samrat Ashok made Buddhism international by sending delegations.
- Maha Rakshita was sent to Greece.
- Tara was sent to Suvarna bhumi (Myanmar).
- Ashok's son and daughter- Mahendra and Sanghmitra were sent to Ceylon, Sri Lanka.
- Asvagosh and Kanishka made it popular in central Asia.
- Minander, the greatest of the Indo-Greek, was converted to Buddhism by Nagasena.
- The dialogue between the two had taken the form of a text called- **Milindapanha**.
- Acharya Nagaarchana founded Sri Parvat University, the first Buddhist university at Nagarjunsagar.
- Kumar Gupta founded Nalanda University.
- It had a library called Ratnagarbha with more than 2 lakh textbooks.
- The Pala dynasty which ruled Bengal promoted Vajrayana Buddhism, a form of Buddhism.
- Dharmapala, the greatest of the Palas, founded Vikramasila, Uddandapura, and Jagaddala Universities.
- Ramapala founded Ramapura University.
- These universities, particularly Nalanda attracts students from all over central and southeast Asia.
- According to Hu Yan Tsang, who visited India during the times of Harshavardhan, there were as many as 10,000 students at any given point at Nalanda University.

#### **NEXT CLASS TOPIC: Decline of Buddhism (Dictation to be provided).**

#### **Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 10**

#### **DECLINE OF BUDDHISM:(9:11:52 AM):**

- Mainly due to internal problems.
- The process of decline started.
- The Buddhist sanghas became the main centers for social evils as wealth and prosperity accumulated.
- As many as 33 subjects were formed within Buddhism.
- This naturally weakened the Buddhist sangha.
- Mahayana Buddhism declared the Buddha as God giving scope for Brahmanism to declare Buddha as the 9th avatar of Vishnu.
- Thus Buddhism lost its identity.
- Under the Gupta dynasty, Samudragupta's imperialism was meant for promoting Brahmanism.
- Buddhism gradually lost its patronage.
- Adi Shankaracharya with his resound logic and reasoning proved that both Buddhism and Jainism were branches of Brahmanism.
- As such that they had no identity of their own.
- With the advent of Islam, Buddhism was forced to leave India.
- In 1197, Bakhtayar Khilji attacked Bihar and Bengal and destroyed Nalanda university and the Buddhist stupa in Patna.
- It was due to a lack of protection.
- Buddhism left for Nepal.

#### **FORMS OF BUDDHISM:(9:34:32 AM):**

- Started with differences in the second Buddhist council dividing Buddhism into **Mahasanghikas(Pro changes) and Therawadins(No changes)**.
- One of the followers of the Mahasanghika school-- Mahadeva Bhikhsu was the first to introduce a form of Buddhism called **Chaityakavada which means worshipping the symbols and the signs of Buddhism closely connected with the life of the Buddha**.
- Mahasanghika tradition continued finally giving the way to Mahayana Buddhism.
- Mahayanism became popular in Tibet, Nepal, China, Japan, and Vietnam.
- Hinayanism was well established in Srilanka, Myanmar, Taiwan, Cambodia, and Laos.
- In Mahayana Buddhism, **Different forms of Bodhisattavas** were introduced:
- **-Amitabha**( Boundless light)--Guardian of the west.
- He is the creator of heaven called Sukhawati.
- For entry into Sukhawati, one must surrender to Amitabh.
- **-Avalokiteshwara**--Ever watchful.
- Also called Padmapani.
- known for compassion.
- **-Manjushri:**
- Known for wisdom.
- In general, found a textbook in his hand.
- **-Vairochana:**
- Illuminating Buddha.
- God for maintaining Dharma.
- **-Samantabhadra:**
- Instantly Auspicious.
- Also called Chakrapani-- holds a wheel.
- **-Akshobhaya:**
- Means unshakable.
- Also called Vajrapani.
- Holds Vajrayuda.
- **-Amoghasiddhi:**
- Bodhisattva with great power.
- **-Maitreya:**
- Future Buddha.
- Comes from seventh heaven--Tushita.

#### **DIFFERENT FORMS OF BUDDHISM:(10:02:32 AM):**

- **-Vajrayana Buddhism:**
- Started with Vice-chancellor of Vikramshila university Ateesh Dipankar.

- Certain hard yogic exercises, so hard as a diamond(vajra) are prescribed for reaching the stage of the Buddha.
- **-Tibetan Buddhism:**
- Also called Kalachakra Buddhism.
- It was introduced by Padmasambhava.
- It comes very close to Vajrayana Buddhism.
- The difference is certain signs and symbols are also worshipped for magical powers.
- it is the form of Buddhism - Lamas follow.
- **-Tantric Buddhism:**
- Popular In Nepal.
- Taras(stars) are worshipped as the spouses of the Buddha for magical powers.
- **-Sahajayana Buddhism:**
- Apart from Yogic practice, this gives equal importance to sensual pleasures.
- **-Zen school of meditation:**
- It originated in Japan.
- Emphasizes meditation as a better means to realize one's own self.

#### **CULTURAL CONTRIBUTION OF BUDDHISTS:(10:38:19 AM):**

- **Buddhist architecture:**
- A significant contribution to art architecture and literature.
- Importance of Buddhist art and architecture.
- It was the first tradition developed on a text basis.
- A text called **Chullawagga** is the basis for Buddhist architecture.
- Buddhist architecture became the basis for Hindu temple art and architecture.
- **3 essential forms of Buddhist architecture are:**
- Stupa.
- Chaitya.
- Vihara.
- **Stupas:**
- They are the earliest monuments in Indian History.
- The word stupa is derived from Pali's word sthupa which literally means gathering ashes.
- Stupas are built either on the ashes or the relics of the Buddha.
- As such they are sacred structures meant for worshipping.
- **Stupas are of 3 types:**
- **-Dhatugarbitha or Living stupas or Sajiva Stupas.**
- They are built on the ashes of Buddha.
- **-Paribhojaka stupas:**
- Built on the objects or the relics of great Bhikshus called parivrajakas.
- **-Uddesika stupas:**
- Stupas are built for a specific purpose to express gratitude.
- Size wise they are very small.
- Structure wise a stupa is a semicircle, a dome looking like a bubble.
- The implied message is the essence of Buddhist philosophy that life is impermanent.
- Inside the stupa, ashes were kept in silver bowls with golden covers inside the closed platform called inner Vedita.
- Stupa was built on another platform called outer Vedita.
- The mid-portion of the stupa is called Pinda which means a structure with life.
- On the top portion of the stupa, we have a square platform called **Harmika-- the abode of gods.**
- At the center of Harmika--a pillar with 3 ribs is placed called Chatra.
- It is a sign of spiritual perfection and sovereignty.
- 3 Ribs stand for Uddham, dharma, sangha symbolically.
- For every stupa, there are 4 entrances in 4 directions called toranas.
- On both sides of every Torana, 5 Pillars called Ayukastambha are installed.
- Symbolically, they stand for 5 major events in the life of the Buddha called **Panchakalyanas.**
- Namely- Birth, Great Departure, Enlightenment, First discourse, and Mahaparinirvana.
- Inside the Stupa a passage called **parikrama** is provided to make Pradakshin.
- According to Buddhist tradition, Samrat Ashoka constructed 84000 stupas.

- However he was definitely responsible for Sanchi, Sasaram, Soneri, and Sarnath Stupa.
- **Sanchi Stupa**--Built-in elevated platform and well preserved.
- **Piprawaha Stupa**- earliest in India and The Bharhut stupa built by the Shunga dynasty in MP.
- **Amravati Stupa**--was actually built by King Nagashoka and expanded by Satavahanas.
- It was the world's biggest Stupa in ancient times.
- However, as of today, the world's biggest stupa is Borobudur Stupa in Jawa, Indonesia built by Shailendra Dynasty.

#### **CHAITYA:(11:46:01 AM):**

- They are the prayer halls.
- Inside the chaitya, a sanctum sanctorum called garbhagriha is built.
- Inside it, on an elevated platform, the idol of Buddha is placed.
- On both sides of Garbhagriha, we find small rooms meant for monks to pray.
- Nasik, Karle, and Kanheri all in Maharashtra, and Guntupalli in AP are the best-preserved chaityas.
- Karle Chaitya is the most beautiful.
- **VIHARAS:**
- Rest houses of the monks.
- Generally built in a circular shape looking like a lotus.
- Mahavihara at Nagarjunasagar was built by Shantishri, sister of King Shantamula of the Ishvaku dynasty.

#### **The topic for the Next class-Buddhist sculpture.**

#### **Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 11**

#### **BUDDHIST ART:**

- It developed under three different schools- Gandhara, Mathura, and Amravati.
- The historic importance of the art is it has become the basis for Hindu temple art and architecture.

#### **GANDHARA SCHOOL OF ART:**

- It developed in present Afghanistan and Pakistan with its main centers in Peshawar, Gandhara, and Sialkot.
- Art was developed by Indo-Greeks and reached its highest state under Kushanas.
- It was essentially Greco-Roman art with the theme of Indian.
- It was Greek regarding the physique and ethnic features of the Buddha.
- Buddha looks like a Greek warrior with a well-developed chest, strong physique, square face, thin lips, wide-open eyes, elongated ears, and curled hair touching the shoulders.
- He is found in standing posture, with pointed fingers in the sign called **Adeshika Mudra**, looking like a Greek philosopher.
- In some of the images, he appears like the Greek god Apollo.
- Art is **Italian and Roman** when it comes to dressing, decorative items, and objects.
- In the art Buddha is seen wearing a long stretched cloth covering his left shoulder with draping/ folding called Italian Tongue.
- Buddha is decked with wreaths, a practice of the Romans.
- Objects like pots and jars come very close to Roman and Italian traditions.
- Art came under the influence of Mahayana Buddhism during the times of Kushans.
- In Gandhara art, we find images of the **Bodhisattvas** also.
- The Kushan **dress tradition** of wearing long coats, and leather shoes, also appeared in the art.
- The material used was stucco and Blue schist.
- Classic examples of Gandhara art are gigantic standing images of the Buddha called **Bamiyan Buddha Statues** destroyed by the Taliban.

#### **MATHURA SCHOOL OF ART: (10:00 AM)**

- It was developed by the Shunga dynasty and art developed in and around Mathura in U.P.
- It's not exclusively Buddhist, we find the influence of both Brahmanism and Jainism on Buddhist art.
- Images of Thiranthkars (Jain gurus) and Brahmanical gods and goddesses like Yaksha, Yakshini, Naga, Nagini, and Gandharvas were also found.
- In this art, Buddha is seen with a thin body, unlike the Gandhara art where he was found with a masculine body.
- Secondly, in Gandhara art, the Buddha, the Buddha looked quite seriously engrossed, not so pleasant whereas in Mathura art he looks quite pleasant.
- The utmost unique aspect of the art is Buddha is seen with Gyanachakra or wisdom wheel behind the head.
- The material used was red sandstone.

#### **AMRAVATI SCHOOL OF ART: (10:07 AM)**

- The most beautiful of the 3 art forms.
- It developed under Sathvahans who ruled Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh and reached its perfection under Ikshvakus who ruled Nagarjuna Sagar.
- It's called the most beautiful and living art as all major events in the life of the Buddha were beautifully depicted.
- It's called living art for the reason, the sculptures excelled in exhibiting Inner emotions.
- It's increasingly decorative as Buddha is decorated with flowers and creepers.
- Art is known for its effect on movement.
- Ikshvakus and Gandharvas are found dancing around Buddha.
- Art is equally known for wonderful symbolic expression.
- Poornakumbha- A basket full of grain, a symbol of prosperity, and the emblem of the present state government of Andhra Pradesh is derived from the art.
- The material used is costly, white limestone and marble which makes the art look beautiful naturally.
- The historic importance of the art is it has become the basis for Hindu temple art.
- Ikshvakus dynasty which ruled Nagarjuna Sagar was the first to construct temples in India.
- In the construction, they employed Amravati sculpture and an artist who already excelled in the art of making images of the Buddha with all the signs (mudras) and symbols.
- This was how in the Hindu temple art we find Hindu gods and goddesses with the same Mudra and the symbols particularly Abhaya mudra giving an assurance.
- The signs in the Buddhist arts like lotus, elephant, and chakra (wheel), all entered into Hindu temple art.
- The architectural elements in the construction of stupas, such as four entrances, Ayaka-Stambhas, Harmikas, and Chhatris, all made their entry into Hindu temple architecture.
- For that matter, most of the early temples in south India were Buddhist chaityas converted into temples.

#### **MANDALA ART: (11:27 AM)**

- Buddhist art developed in the first century A.D. and gradually entered into Brahmanism.
- Mandala means circle.
- The art is practiced in Tibet, Nepal, India, Bhutan, China, Japan, and Indonesia.
- Art developed as part of tantrism, with mandalas as symbolic diagrams.
- Each shaped line and color of the mandala, symbolically represent a specific aspect of philosophical and religious ideas.
- The main purpose of art is to cure diseases and finally to liberate man from misery.
- For drawing the mandalas specialized pens called Pentonic pens are used.
- In general, there are three types of mandalas called- Sand mandala, Healing mandala, and Teaching mandala.
- However, in some traditions, four mandalas were also drawn called Sishu mandalas, Samaya mandalas, Dharma mandalas, and Karma mandalas.
- The five components of a mandala are Symmetry, Geometry, Color, Number, and Intention.
- **Different signs and symbols were used:**
- Dharma chakra with 8 spokes represents liberation from the birth and death cycle.
- Lotus for a balanced life.
- Sun for the universe.
- Triangle facing upward for action and energy.
- A triangle facing downward is for creativity and knowledge.
- Mandala art tradition had become part of the modern Tangka Buddhist art tradition.

#### **BUDDHIST LITERATURE: (11:45 AM)**

- Up to the first century A.D. Pali remained the official language of the Buddhists.
- It was the language of the Buddha.
- All the Buddhist scriptures called Tripitakas were compiled in the language Pali.
- Sri Lanka became the main center of the Buddhist Pali literary tradition.
- **Milindapanha**, the dialogue between Menander and Nagasena, is the most important text in the Pali literary tradition.
- **Buddhist Sanskrit Literature: (11:49 AM)**
- In Buddhism, Sanskrit started with Mahayana Buddhism.
- Asvaghosha was the first Buddhist Sanskrit scholar.
- He was a poet cum singer, a short storyteller, and a great dramatist.
- Asvaghosha wrote **Buddhacharitra**, the first Kavya in Sanskrit literature.



- His other literary works were Sundara Nandana and Seriputra Prakarna.
- (The first drama in Sanskrit literature- It is about converting rich merchant Seriputra into Buddhism).
- Aswaghosha and Parsva together wrote a commentary on Buddhist philosophy called **Mahavibhasya**.
- Acharya Nagarjuna was the greatest Buddhist philosopher and scholar.
- Nagarjuna wrote- Madhyamika, Siddhanta, Madhyamika Sutralankara, Saddharma Pundareeka and Sruhullekha.
- Madhyamika Siddanta became the basis for Mahayana Buddhism.
- Sruhullekha was letter by Nagarjuna to his close friend Yagnasri Satakarni.
- In physics, Nagarjuna founded the theory of **Shunyavada** (the theory of nothingness or wideness).
- In explaining the theory he came very close to Einstein and was called the Einstein of India.
- In medicine Siddha Nagarjuna medicine, a system started with him.
- In medicine, he wrote Aarogya Manjari on health.
- In chemistry (Rasyanavada/shastra) he wrote **Rasratnakara**, a text on chemical properties.
- The disciples of Nagarjuna- Aryasangha founded Yogakara philosophy.
- Another disciple Mytrejanaath founded Viganavada.
- Vasubandhu was appointed as a teacher by Samudragupta to his son Chandragupta 2.
- He wrote **Abhidhamma Kosa**, the first dictionary of Buddhist philosophy (Amarakosa by Amarsimha was the first dictionary in the Sanskrit language).
- Dharma Kirti wrote Nyayabindu popular as Kant of India.
- He introduced logic (Tarka) in Buddhist literature.
- Buddhaghosa went to Ceylon, got the original pali text, and based on them he wrote Visuddhi Maga, a standard text accepted by both Mahayanist and Hinayanist.
- In Buddhist Sanskrit, literature **Jatakas stories**, the stories of Bodhisattvas were written as many as 550 jatakas stories, all in Sanskrit.
- Jatakas stories are part of **Khuddaka Nikhaya**, a chapter of Suddhapitaka.
- Awadhana literary tradition in Buddhist Sanskrit literature means narrating the story of either great bhikshus or a nun.
- If it is the story of Bhikshus it is called **Theragaddha**, and if its the story of Nun, it is called Therigaddha.

**NEXT CLASS TOPIC: Continuation of Buddhist Literature.**

**Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 12**

**JAINISM: (1:10:20 PM):**

- Before the 6th cent BC, Jainism was called the Sramana school of thought.
- Sramana were critics of the vedic religion from Rig vedic times onwards.
- According to Jain sacred literature is called **anusruti**.
- There were 24 Tirthankars.
- The word Tirthankar literally means a guide to salvation.
- First Tirthankar was Risabhbnath or Adinath.
- According to Jain sources he was from Pothan (Present day Bodhan in Telangana state).
- Bahubali and Bharath were his sons and Brahmi was his daughter.
- She introduced the script called Brahmi named after her.
- **Other Tirthankars were:**
- Arishtanemi.
- Semi.
- Malinadh (According to swetambar--female).
- **Parshvnath:**
- 23rd Tirthankar, son of Ashwasena and Vamalla.
- Prince of Kashi.
- **He founded 4 cardinal principles of Jainism:**
- Sathya.
- Ahimsa.
- Asteya--Nonstealing.
- Aparigriha--Non possession.
- **Vardhman Mahavira:**
- 24th and the last of the Tirthankars.
- Born at Kundagrama in the Vaishali district of Bihar.

- Belonging to the clan of Gnatrikas.
- Also called Gnataputra.
- His parents Siddharth and Trishila.
- Yashoda was his wife.
- Priyadarshana or Anagini was his daughter.
- Jamali was his son-in-law.
- At age of 30--Mahavira lost his parents and decided to become a sannyasi to find out the purpose of life.
- Given permission by his elder brother Nandivardhan.
- At 36--Mahavira met **Makkali Ghosala** or Ghosala Mushkariputra.
- He was the founder of a sect called **Ajivikas**.
- Their main philosophy is **Niyati or the theory of preordination**.
- Worship the Ashokan tree and deer (Hindus--Elephant and banyan tree, Busdhists- Horse and peepal tree, Jains-Bull and sal tree are sacred).
- At 43--Mahavira reached a village called Jumbika on the banks of Rijupalika.
- On the 10th day of Vaishakamasa, he got supreme knowledge--Jina- a knowledge which is the end in itself.
- Vardhman declared himself jain and his followers are called Jains.
- He was called the **real founder of Jainism**.
- His followers were also called Nirgranthas (Liberated souls).
- At age of 72--Mahavira dies at Pavapuri in the house of merchant Nagasena by performing **sallekhana vrata-- starving himself to death**.

#### JAIN PHILOSOPHY: (2:10:05 PM):

- Mahavir added the fifth principle Brahmacharya.
- The 5 principles put together are called Panchananuvrats.
- **Mahavira also founded triratnas:**
- Right faith.
- Right knowledge.
- Right conduct.
- Though he was the contemporary of the Buddha, they never met.
- Mahavira agreed with the Buddha in condemning Vedas, rituals, and the domination of the Brahmins.
- However, **he differed from the Buddha wrt:**
- **-Non violence:**
- For the buddha, Nonviolence is a virtue but one must be prepared to face violence, for Mahavira, nonviolence shall not be compromised.
- **-Existence of God:**
- The Buddha preferred silence while for Mahavira-- God exists but is not the creator of the universe.
- Creation evolved on its own.
- Jain theory of creation is quite similar to the Big bang theory.
- **-On the existence of the soul:**
- Buddha--Anatmavadi--doesn't believe in the existence of the soul, Mahavira-- Atma is there, however, there is nothing called a universal soul (paramatama).
- **-On the question of salvation:**
- Buddha--Through Karma marga, Mahavira-- Gyanamarga.
- Jains-- knowledge could be attained by 7 different means called **saptabhangi**.
- The jain philosophy is quite similar to that of Sankhya shastra--Logic.
- **Called by 2 different names:**
- **Shadvada--Theory of maybe.**
- No definite answer can be given as knowledge changes from time to time.
- Also called **Anekantarvada**-- Means knowledge is infinite and nothing can be studied as a separate branch.

#### JAIN CHURCH:(3:26:21 PM):

- After the death of Mahavira, Jain sangha experienced some serious differences.
- Mahavira was survived by 11 close disciples, called Ganadharas.
- When Chandragupta Maurya was the ruler of Magadha, a serious famine occurred in the Magadha region.
- The great Jain monk Bhadrabahu or Bahulabhadra along with his followers left for South India.
- Chandragupta Maurya, the first great emperor in Indian history was converted to Jainism.
- He followed Bhadrabahu to the south and performed Sallekhana Vrata, at Sravanabelagola.

- In the absence of Bhadrabahu and his followers, the first Jain council was held at Pataliputra.
- It was presided over by Sthulabhadra or Sthulabahu.
- In the first council, the original teachings of Mahavira were compiled in the form of 14 texts called 'poorvas'.
- These were edited and reduced into 12 chapters called 'Angas'.
- Jainism was divided into two major sects- Svetambara and Digambara.
- Svetambaras followed Sthulabahu. They wore white-clad and accepted 12 Angas.
- Digambaras followed Bhadrabahu and remained naked following strictly the principles of Jainism.
- Digambaras follow 'Kalpasutra', written by Bhadrabahu.
- In the Sixth Century AD, the second Jain council was held at Vallabhi in Gujarat.
- It was presided over by Devavrata Kshama Ramana.
- It was patronized by Siddhiraja and Kumarapala of the Chalukya Dynasty.
- In this council 12 Angas were further reduced into 11 'Upangas' (Sub Chapters).

#### **POPULARITY OF JAINISM: (3: 45:20PM):**

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya was the first great patron.
- (b) One of the later Mauryan Kings called Samprapti, also followed Jainism and was called Jain Ashoka.
- (c) Kharavela, the greatest king in the history of Kalinga (present-day Odisha), followed digambara Jainism.
- In 161 BC, he held a Jain council at Kumaragiri in Odisha, for bringing unity between the two Jain sects.
- However, the council failed.
- Kharavela founded a new order of Jain monks called 'Yapanacharyas', for promoting Jainism.
- (d) Kundakundacharya was the most popular Jain philosopher in South India.
- In Andhra Pradesh, he founded the Jain sub-sect called 'Saraswati Gachcham'. (sub-sects are called Gachcham)
- He also wrote 'Prabhrtatraya', accepted by both major sects of Jainism.
- (e) Amoghavarsha, the greatest of the Rashtrakuta Dynasty, was the last great patron of Jainism. He was called 'Sharva'.
- He wrote Ratna Malika in Sanskrit and Kavirajamarga in Kannada.
- Kavirajamarga is regarded as the first kavya in Kannada literature.
- King Indra IV of Rashtrakuta also performed Sallekhana Vrata.

#### **REASONS FOR THE DECLINE OF JAINISM:**

- (a) Principles of Jainism, particularly ahimsa, were very difficult to practice.
- (b) Though Jainism criticized Brahmanism, it accepted Brahmanical God, Goddesses, and rituals. Thus it couldn't maintain its separate identity.
- (c) Early medieval India (700-1200 AD) was disturbed by very frequent wars. It became quite difficult to extend patronage to Jainism.
- (d) Jainism was exposed to the threat of a violent form of Shavism. Examples are Kalamukhas and Veerashaivas. These sects physically attacked Jains.
- Due to the lack of protection, it disappeared from its strongholds in South India.

#### **CONTRIBUTION OF JAINISM :**

- (a) The most important contribution of Jainism was the development of local languages.
- Entire Jain religious literature was written in **Prakrit**. (Local languages)
- Mahavira's language was **Ardhamagadhi**.
- Jains developed local languages like Ardhamagadhi (present Bihari), Sauraseni (Marathi), and Canarasi (Kannada).
- (b) Jains founded centers of learning called **Ghatikas**, in South India for promoting primary education.
- (c) Jains were the first to develop the art of making monolithic statues.
- The earliest monolithic statue made in India is that of **Parsvanath** (23rd Tirthankara), found at Sultanganj, Bihar.
- It reached its perfection with the **statue of Bahubali** or Gomateshwara at Sravanabelagola.
- It is one of the world's tallest granite statues.
- It was built by the great sculptor, Aristanemi, and was installed by Chamundraya (Prime Minister of the Ganga Dynasty)
- It took 12 years for making the statue as such, for every 12 years mahamastakabhishek is being performed.
- (d) Though Jains were not the first to develop cave temple architecture they perfected it.
- In India, the earliest cave temples were built by Mauryas, at Barabar in Bihar, called Sudhama and Lomasa cave temples.

- These cave temples were dedicated to Ajeevikas, by Samrat Ashoka.
- Jains developed the cave temples at Kandagiri and Kumaragiri in Odisha, Indragiri, and vindhyagiri in Sravanabelagola, Badami, and Aihole in Karnataka, Sittanavasal cave temples in Tamil Nadu, and Bhairavkonda in Andhra Pradesh.
- However, cave temples at Undavalli and Mogalrajapuram in Andhra Pradesh were not developed by Jains. They belong to Vaishnavas.
- These were developed by Pallavas and Vishnukundin dynasties.
- Jains developed their temple architecture based on **Acharangasutras**
- The Jain temples are called **Basadis**.
- In the construction of the temples, Jains followed a tradition called **Chaumukha**.
- It means installing the stone statues of 24 Tirthankaras, in all four directions.
- The classic example of Jain temple architecture is the Dilwara temples at Mount Abu.
- It is famous for its spectacular use of white marble.
- The design was made by the great sculptor Vastupal Tejpal.
- The other temples at Mount Abu, Vimal Vasahi, and Tejpal temples were built by Vimal Shah in the 11th Century.
- These temples were dedicated to Tirthankara Adinath.
- Pavapuri and Rajagriha temples in Bihar, Girnar, and Palitana temples in Gujarat are examples of the Jain School of architecture.

#### JAIN LITERATURE:

- Jains themselves won't claim the authenticity of the literature.
- The 12 Angas were codified after 250 years of the death of Mahavira.
- There were serious differences of opinion among the scholars, with regard to the composition of the literature.
- Jain Literature can be divided into 6 parts:
- (a) 14 Poorvas
- These were old and original text taught by Mahavira to Sudharma.
- They were compiled by Sambuttara Vijaya and Bhadrabahu.
- (b) 12 Angas
- These were the Jain doctrines.
- Of the 12 Angas the fifth one, bhagavathi is the most important.
- It is a comprehensive description of Jain doctrines, and legends about Mahavira and Mahavira's relationship with Ghosala.
- (c) 11 Upangas
- These are the sub-chapters attached to 12 Angas.
- (d) 6 Chchedasutras
- They deal with monastic life.
- (e) 4 Mulsutras
- these are the basic principles of Jainism: Satya, Ahimsa, Asteya, and Aparigraha.
- (f) Acharangasutras
- They not only deal with monastic rules but also the principles of Jain architecture.
- *Important commentaries:*
- (a) Bhadrabahu wrote Kalpasutras
- Kalpasutras consist of Jaina charitra and samachari.
- Samachari deals with the code of conduct for the digambara monks.
- (b) Kondkundanacharya wrote Prabhrat Traya.
- It consists of three sections: Samayasara, Pravachanasara, and *Pancastikayasara*
- (c) Hemachandra Suri was the greatest Jain scholar.
- He wrote Trishastisalaka Purushacharita.
- It deals with the great 63 Jain monks and their teachings.
- It is called Mahakavya of the Jains.
- (d) Jainasena Suri and Gunabhadra together wrote Adipurana.
- It deals with the lives and teachings of 24 Tirthankaras.
- It is also known as Mahapurana.
- (e) In Jain literature commentaries are called Niryuktis. These started with Bhadrabahu.

- (f) A story called Kalakacharyakatha talks about the conquest of the city of Ujjain by a foreign race called Sakas.
- (g) Tattvartha Sutra written by great scholar Uma Swami is regarded as the most authoritative Jain text accepted by Svetambars and Digambars.
- It deals with Jain's philosophy, ethics, and cosmology.

**The topic for the Next class-Cultural contribution of Buddhism and Jainism.**  
**Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 13**

**CULTURAL CONTRIBUTION OF JAINISM:(09:10:56 AM):**

- Contribution is found in art, architecture, and literature.
- A major contribution was the development of local languages (Prakrit).
- Entire Jain religious literature was composed in Prakrit only.
- Ardhamagadhi was the language of Mahavir.
- Jains developed local languages such as Ardhamagadhi (Bihari), sauraseni (Marathi and Gujarati), canrasi (Kanada).
- Jains founded centers of learning called ghatikas in South India.
- In Jain literature, Gunabhadra and Jinasena Suri together wrote Adipurana-- which deals with the lives and teachings of Tirthankars.
- Jains were the first to make a monolithic statue--First monolithic statue-- Parshvanath was found at Sultanganj (Bihar).
- The art of making monolithic statues had seen its highest stage with the Bahubali or Gomateshwara statue at Sravanabelgola.
- Was built by the great sculptor Arishtanemi.
- It was installed by Chamundraya, PM of the Ganga dynasty.
- It is the most perfect statue and the world's biggest granite statue.
- For every 12 years-- Mahamastakabhishek is performed for Bahubali.
- Jains perfected **cave temple architecture**.
- Not the first to develop cave temples.
- The earliest cave temples were built by Mauryas at Barabar in Bihar called Sudhama and Lomasa cave temples.
- They were dedicated to Ajivikas by Samrat Ashoka.
- Jain cave temples--Kandagiri, Kuamargiri, cave temples in Orissa, Badami, and Aihole cave temples in Karnataka.
- Sittanavasal cave temples in TN and Bhairavkonda cave temple in AP.
- However, Undavalli caves near Amravati in AP are not Jains but rather belong to Vaishnava cults.
- The Jain temple architecture is based on the principles of Acharangasutras.
- **Jain temples are called Basadis.**
- In its construction, in all 4 directions, we find the statues of 24 Tirthankars installed-- a practice called as **Chaumukha**.
- Dilwara temple at Mt Abu was built during the times of King Bhima 1 of the Solanki dynasty.

**BRAHMANISM:(10:00:30 AM):**

- Mainly consist of Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Shaktism, and sun and ganapati cults.
- **Shaivism:**
- India's oldest faith.
- Pashupati of IVC was called Rudra by Rig Vedic Aryans.
- Rudra transformed into Shiva in the Later Vedic age.
- Shiva was described in Svetasswatara Upanishad.
- Evidence suggests that worship of Shiva in Lingakara started in the first cent AD.
- India's earliest Shiva linga is found at Gudimallam near Renigunta in AP dateable to 56 AD.
- King Hala in his text Gathasaptasati referred to worshipping Shiva linga.
- The most sacred mantra **panchankshri** (Om namah Shivaya) is mentioned for the first time in the epic of Tamilians **Sillapadikaram written by Ilango Adigal**.
- **Different forms of Shiva:**
- As lord of knowledge-- Dakshinamurthy.
- Shiva with Lotus as lord of fine arts-- Sundaresha.
- Compassionate Shiva-- in deep meditation--Mahadev.
- Shiva punishing evil spirits-- Mahakal.

- Shiva performing celestial dance-- Nataraj.
- **Shaiva sects:**
- **Pashupata:**
- Founded by Nakulin or Nakulisa.
- **Kashmir Shaivism:**
- Popular in Kashmir promoted by 3 great devotees--Vasugupta, Somananda, and Kallata.
- Form of Shaivism is Trika.
- Ujjain was the main center, and a maximum number of shiva sects were formed.
- They included Mattamayura, Kalamukha, Agamanta and kapalika.
- kalamukha sect--most popular--founded by Kalasana, the disciple of Nakulisa.
- In south India, Shaivism started as a powerful movement.
- In TN-- with Tamil Shaiva saints called nayanars (63)--composed devotional literature and shiva in Tamil called **Thevaram**.
- It is popular as Dravida Veda.
- Chikkilar wrote **Periyapuranam** which deals with the lives and teachings of Nayanars.
- Tamil Nadu, Shiva Advaita sect was founded by Srikantha.
- In Karnataka-- Veerashiva sect was founded by Basava.
- AP--Devotional Shaivism or Ardyashaivism--founded by Mallikarjuna pandita.
- Shaivism attracted Indo-greeks and Kushanas.
- Greek worshipped Shiva as Dinocius.
- Kushans took the name Mahadeva.

#### **VAISHNAVISM:(11:32:24 AM):**

- **Bhagwatism:**
- Vaishnavism started as Bhagwatism.
- Bhagwatism is the philosophy of Krishna.
- He appears as a philosopher for the first time in Jaiminiya Brahmana and Taiminiya Upanishad.
- Bhagwat Gita composed by Ved Vyas is the highest stage of Krishna's philosophy.
- Krishna was the disciple of 3 Gurus-- Ghora, Angeerasa, and sandipani.
- **Essential ideas of Bhagwatism are:**
- Bhakti- devotion.
- Prapatti- Total surrender.
- Nishkam Karma- selfless act.
- Bhagwatism became popular as a reformist movement.
- Megasthenes was the first to talk about the popularity of bhagwatism as a sect on the banks of River Yamuna in his text Indica.
- In course of time, a new tradition called Panchratra system was introduced by Sandiliya.
- 4 Yadav heroes- Balram, sons Samba, Pradhyna, and Aniruddha.
- Krishna's clan was satwata and he belonged to the tribe Yadava.
- During the Gupta times, Bhagwatism was transformed into Vasihnavism.
- Krishna was declared an avatar of Vishnu and was called Govinda, Narayana, and Damodar.
- The system of giving avatars is called the Vyuha system.
- Greeks also worshipped Krishna as Harkles.
- A greek ambassdor, Heliodorus followed Bhagwatism and installed garuda pillar at Vidisha.
- Viashanvism started as a devotional movement in south India in TN with tamil saiva saints Alwars.
- Alwars composed devotional literature on Vishnu in Tamil called Prabhandha.
- Vaishnavism became popular with the translation of epics into Tamil.
- Kamban translated Ramayan and Perundevan translated Mahabharat into Tamil.
- Ramanujaacharya--Vishishtadvaita philosophy.
- His statue called the Samata statue was installed in Hyderabad.
- Nimbarka--Dvaitadvaita.
- Madhava--Dvaita.
- Vallabha--Shuddha dvaita.
- **Subsects of Vaishnavism:**
- Sree Vaishnava-- founded by Ramanuja.
- Vykanasa-- By saint Vikanasa.
- Kaundinya introduced Vaishnavism in Cambodia.

- He married princess Susa.
- Indonesia for a long time followed Vaishnavism.

**The topic for the Next class-- End of Brahmanism.**

#### **Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 14**

#### **OTHER IMPORTANT CULTS AND SECTS:**

- **Shakti Cult:**
  - The Mother goddess of the Indus valley time was transformed into the shakti cult.
  - In the eastern part of India Shakti was worshipped as Chandi, Manasi, Durga, and Kali.
  - Durga and Kali are seen with 16 hands symbolically representing 16 parts of the universe.
  - In worshipping shakti, over time tantrism developed into different forms.
  - Yamachara tantrism means left hand and Dakshinachara means right hand.
  - Yamachara is a more intensive and extreme form of tantrism.
- **Surya cult:**
  - The cult of the worshipping sun god.
  - It is quite popular in the eastern part of India, particularly Kalinga and east coastal Andhra Pradesh.
  - The sun temple of Konark and the Surya temple at Arsavelli in Andhra Pradesh are the main centers for the Surya cult.
- **Ganapati cult:**
  - The Ganapati cult started with a forest tribe worshipping elephants also called Naga.
  - Adi Shankaracharya united all the sects and sub-sects into one system called **Sanatana dharma**.
  - He incorporated all the systems of worship into one form called **Panchayathana**.
  - Under the system, Shiva, Vishnu, Surya, Durga, and Ganapati are put together to worship.
  - The system influenced Hindu temple architecture.
  - Followers of Adi Shankaracharya were called **Smarthas**.

#### **BRAHMANICAL LITERATURE (01:43 PM)**

- **Epics:**
  - Ramayan composed by Valmiki actually with 6000 verses but its volume went up to 24000 slokas today.
  - Mahabharat composed by Ved Vyas also called Krishna Dvay Payana, has 8800 verses.
  - However, today it has 1 lakh verses.
- **18 Puranas:**
  - Puranas talk about 5 subjects:
    - Creation of the world.
    - Destruction and reconstruction of the world.
    - Gods and their genealogy.
    - Different Manus for different yugas.
    - Vywaswanth, Manu for the present yuga, i.e Kalyuga.
  - Puranas also talk about solar and lunar dynasties.
- **Dharmashastras:**
  - Dharmashastra's main theme- is the duties and responsibilities of the king, women, and household. Thus they became the source of law.
  - The first of the Dharmashastra is Manu.
  - It is the most important source of Hindu law.
  - Experts on Manu Dharmashastra, Medhatithi, Govindaraja and Kullakabhatta.
  - Yagnavalkya Smruthi-i also deals with the law.
  - On this, the most important text is **Meetaakshara** written by Vigneshwara.
  - Parashar Smruthi is the most liberal legal text, as such, it is called the most suitable legal text for Kaliyuga.
  - It recognized women's rights to property.
  - It also introduced a new concept called **Apaddharma** (one is permitted to change once the occupation is in distress)
  - It was commented on by Madhavacharya.
  - Katyayachana Dharmasutras also recognized women's right to property and even mentioned Stridhana (women's property).

#### **HINDU COSMOLOGY (02:08 PM)**

- According to it, every great age (maha yuga) is divided into 4 sub-stages or 4 Upayugas:
- Kritayuga- 4800 years ago.
- Tretayuga- 3600 years ago.

- Dwaparayuga- 2400 years ago.
- Kaliyuga- 1200 years onwards.
- These yugas are named after metals- gold for Kritayuga, silver for Treta yuga, copper for Dwapara yuga, and iron for Kaliyuga.

#### 16 MAHAJANPADAS (02:50 PM)

- Also called Shodasa Mahajanpadas.
- By the end of the 6th century B.C., 16 very big territorial states called Mahajanpadas were formed.
- Of the 16 states, Vriji and Mulla were the republican states.
- Of the 16, Magadha emerged as the most powerful state.
- It was the first state in Indian history to satisfy 7 essential characteristic features of a state called **Saptanga** by Kautilya in his Arthashastra.
- Towards the end of the sixth century BC, 16 very big territorial states called '**Shodasa**' Mahajanpadas formed.
- Of them, 14 were the hereditary monarchy and 2 are Vajji and Malla known as republican states.
- Of the 16, **Avanti**, **Vatsa**, **Kosala**, and **Magadha** were the most powerful.
- Buddhist literature, **Anguttara Nikahya**, and **Sutta Pitaka** are the first text to talk about 16 Mahajanpadas.

#### BRIEF EXPLANATION OF MAHAJANPADAS:

- **Angas:** It is located in North Bihar capital **Champa**. A center for trade and commerce. Angraj was Bimbisara from Haryanka Dynasty.
- **Asmaka:** It is the only Mahajanpadas in the South corresponding to the present Telangana state. The capital city was **Bodhan**.
- Jain Tirthankar
- **Avanti:** Located in present Madhya Pradesh with two capital cities **Ujjain** and **Mahismati** is located on royal highways between Ujjain and Kanyakumari known as Dakshinavarta Marga.
- **Chhedi:** Corresponds to present Orissa and capital was **Suktimati**.
- **Gandhara:** According to the Puranic traditions Gandhari wife of Drithrastra hailed from this kingdom located in present-day Afghanistan.
- **Kamboja:** The capital city was Rajouri of South-West Kashmir.
- **Kashi:** Located on the banks of rivers **Varna** and **Asi**. Before the 6th Century BC this was the most powerful kingdom.
- **Kosala:** It is located in North-West Magadha with the capital city of **Ayodhya**. The legendary hero Ram connected to Kosala rajya according to Ramayan and Mahabharat it was the most powerful kingdom. King **Prasenjit** was the most popular ruler of Kosala.
- His sister Kosala devi married king Bimbisara of the Haryanka dynasty and the city of Kashi was given away as dowry.
- **Kuru:** Consist of Kurukshetra as Hastinapura as capital city.
- **Magadha:** Present Bihar emerged as the **first state** in Indian history to satisfy all essential characteristics and features of the state as mentioned by Kautilya in Arthashastra. It very soon becomes the most powerful state.
- **Malla:** It roughly corresponds to **Pavapuri** (Mahavir got Nirvana at this place) a confederate state.
- **Matsya:** It corresponds to present-day **Jaipur**.
- **Panchala:** Present-day **Badaun** and **Farrukhabad** a famous centers for trade and commerce. **Kannauj** is located within the Panchal kingdom
- **Surasena:** It corresponds to present-day **Mathura**. Avantiputra was one of the kings of Surasena and was a prominent disciple of the Buddha.
- **Vajji:** Corresponds today's Vaishali in Bihar and like Malla, it was a republican state.
- **Vatsa:** Corresponds to Kaushambhi near Allahabad region. Udayan the most powerful king of Vatsa. His mother Mrigavati was one of the earliest woman rulers in Indian history.

#### REASONS FOR MAGADHAS EMERGENCE AS THE MOST POWERFUL STATE: (03:08 PM)

- It has geographical advantages.
- Its 3 capital cities- Giriraja, Rajagriha, and Patliputra were located in the midst of a mountain range, surrounded by river Soneri.
- Located in the Ganga plains, Magadha was naturally rich in terms of agricultural development.
- It also has a rich mineral deposit, making it an industrially progressed state.
- Away from the disturbance of the western borders, Magadha enjoyed peace and prosperity.



- It was ruled by a very powerful and ambitious monarch under the Haryanaks, Shishunag, Nanda, and Maurya dynasties.
- The great man of their time, all have given their service to Magadha.
- Jivaka, the first known physician was from Patliputra and was a student of Taxila.
- Pingalaka was an expert spy in the court of king Ajathshatru.
- Kautilya actual name was Vishu Gupta was from Vidharbha.
- A student of Taxila university studied Rajneet.
- He gave his services to Magadha and made it more powerful under Chandragupta Maurya. Thus, Magadha had the services of the great people of the times.
- Magadha was also a center for the reformist movement- Jainism and Buddhism.
- It naturally made Magadha a progressive society when compared with other Janapadas.

#### **HARYANAKA DYNASTY: (03:21 PM)**

- Founded by Bimbisara, popular as Srenika.
- He married Kossala Devi, sister of King Prasenajith, and got the city Kasi as part of the dowry.
- He was killed by his son Ajatashatru.
- Ajatashatru was the greatest.
- He conquered Vriji and Mulla republican states.

#### **SHISHUNAGA DYNASTY:**

- Founded by Shishunag himself.
- Kala Ashok was the greatest.
- He was the sponsor of the 2nd Buddhist council.

#### **NANDA DYNASTY: (03:25 PM)**

- Founded Mahapadma Nanda.
- He was the first known shudra king, and the first to occupy Kalinga.
- Dhananada was the ruler of Magadha.
- Then Alexander's invasion took place in 326 BC.
- Nandas were removed by Kautilya and Chandra Gupta Maurya.

#### **MAURYA DYNASTY: (03:27 PM)**

- **Sources:**
- **Arthasasthra of Kautilya** is the most important source.
- The main theme is statecraft.
- It has 15 chapters.
- It was discovered by Shyama Shastri in 1904.
- It was translated into English.
- It also talks about Mauryan society and civil law.
- Vishaka Dutta wrote **Mudra Rakshasa**, a text on the diplomacy of rakshasa, prime ministers of Nandas.
- **Foreign Sources: (03:47 PM)**
- **Indica, written by Megasthenes.**
- It talks about the Municipal administration of the city of Patliputra (the first municipality in Indian history).
- Megasthenes controversial statement:
- Indian society is divided into 7 castes.
- Indians have no drinking habits.
- No slavery in India.
- His main problem was he treated every class as a caste by itself.
- Secondly, he studied Indian society with his Greek background.
- The actual Indica was not found so far.
- All Greek historians except Arrian quote Megasthenes in their writings.
- Arrian also wrote Indica and he doesn't quote Megasthenes.
- **Pliny** the elder wrote **Natural History** in which he complained about the drain of wealth from Rome to India.
- **Ptolemy** wrote **Geography**, which talks about trade and communication systems.
- Justin and Strabo talk about modern military strength.
- They say that Chandra Gupta Maurya liberated North India, with a 6 lakh army.

#### **THE TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: Archaeology sources (Maurya Dynasty).**

#### **Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 15**

#### **COIN:**

- The study of the coin is **numismatics**.
- Study makes us understand the state of the economy.
- Mauryas were the first to give minted coins called **Punchmarked coins**.
- Generally most of the Mauryan coins are found without signs and symbols.
- If at all found with signs, peacock, hill, and crescent are the ones found.
- Mauryan financial year starts with Ashada Masa (June).
- They issued gold coins called **Tolas**, a silver coin called **Pana**, and a mixed metal coin called **Krashpana**.
- Each Pana value was three-fourth of tola.
- **Roopadarshak** was the officer in charge of maintaining standards in currency.

#### **ASHOKAN INSCRIPTIONS (01:47 PM)**

- They were the first written recorded evidence that could be read and understood.
- They throw light on not only Ashok's personality but also its administration.
- They also marked the boundaries of the Mauryan empire.
- Inscriptions were written in the language Pali (Prakrit).
- However, the Kandahar inscription is bilingual and written in Greek and Aramaic languages.
- Script used in general was Brahmi (left to right).
- However, Mathura and Shahbazgiri inscriptions were written in the Kharosthi script (right to left).
- **James Prinsep** was the first to read/decipher Ashokan inscriptions in 1837.

#### **IMPORTANT INSCRIPTIONS (01: 52 PM)**

- They are divided into **three categories**:
- 14 Major Rock Edicts.
- Minor Rock Edicts.
- Pillar Rock Edicts.
- Ashok revealed his actual name in Maski (Karnataka) and Gurjara (Gujarat) inscriptions.
- In the Kanganahallu inscription Ashok's image is engraved.
- With the **XIII Major Rock Edict**, talks about the Kalinga war and the change in Ashok's personality.
- In Babru's edict, Madhya Pradesh Ashok expressed his faith in Buddhism and called the Buddha Bhagwan.
- In the Barabar cave inscription Bihar, Ashok declared his policy- secularism and dedicated Barabar caves to Ajivikas.
- Ashok issued an inscription in the name of his queen Karuvaki called Queen's edict, praising her charity.
- In the II and XI major rock edict, Ashok talks about his concept of Dharma or Dhamma.
- In the Sarnath pillar edict, he called himself Dharma Ashok.

#### **MAURYAN POLITY (02:03 PM)**

- **Chandragupta Maurya:**
- Founder of the Mauryan dynasty and the first great emperor in Indian history in 305 B.C.
- He defeated Seleucus, the representative of Alexander.
- The treaty between the two was the first treaty in Indian history between foreign and native rulers.
- According to the Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman, Saurashtra was part of the Mauryan empire.
- According to the inscription, Chandra Gupta appointed Pushya Gupta as governor of Saurashtra.
- Pushya Gupta built Sudarshan lake.
- Mauryan empire expanded from Kandhar in Afghanistan to Siddapuram in Karnataka.
- The concept of the welfare state and paternal kingship were all introduced for the first time by Chandragupta Maurya.
- Even before Samrat Ashok, he took the titles Devanampriya and Priyadarshi.
- **Bindusara: (02:36 PM)**
- Son of Chandra Gupta, took the title Amitragatha (killer of enemies).
- He was called Amratraghates by the Greeks.
- It was during his time, Diamochus succeeded Megasthenes as a Greek ambassador.
- Bindusara sent a delegation to the king of Syria, requesting him to send wine, figs, and a philosopher.
- His first Suman or Susima was made governor of Taxila.
- A revolt started in Taxila, against his mal-administration.
- It was suppressed by Ashoka, governor of Ujjain (M.P).
- Ashok killed all his 99 brothers except Tisya and came to power with the support of his minister Radha Gupta in 273 B.C.
- Bindusara followed the Ajivika sect.
- **Ashoka: (02:43 PM)**

- The greatest king in history.
- The only king who gave up war after victory, called 'Moon in the galaxy of stars' H.G Wells.
- In his 10th year of coming to power Ashok declared war on Kalinga.
- The main cause of the war was the Naga tribes of Odisha were looting the Mauryan ship.
- Such ships coming from Tamralipti (present Calcutta), while on their trade with the deep south.
- Secondly, Kalinga was part of the Magadhan empire.
- It was conquered by Mahapadmananda for the first time.
- However it became independent.
- At a place called Dhauli, the war suppose to have taken place.
- The two Kalinga kings were Demovasi and Meghavahana, who led the Kalingan army.
- It was the war that brought about a change in Ashokan's personality.
- Ashok was gradually attracted to Buddhism
- He was converted to Buddhism by Upa Gupta (Mogali Putra Tissa).
- Ashok introduced his own philosophy called **Damma or Dharma**.
- It was a social philosophy, conduct for society, and humane solution to the human problem.
- The principles of the Dharma were: (02:52 PM)
- Satya, Nonviolence (under this principle Ashok banned entertainment shows called **Vishayas** causing violence), Samyama (tolerance), and Sankhema (welfare).
- Under the principle of Sankhema- hospitals for animals were also founded.
- To preach and promote his Dharma Ashoka appointed officials called **Dharma-Mahamatras**.
- They were selected from all the communities thus Dhamma- a secular ideology.

#### LATER MAURYAS (02:59 PM)

- Samprapti followed Jainism and was called Jain Ashoka.
- Dasaradh followed Ajivika sect.
- Brihadrad- the last of the Mauryas.
- He was killed by the chief commander Pushya Mitra Sunga.
- The main cause for the collapse of the Mauryan empire was the **financial crisis** (the gap between income and expenditure).

#### MAURYAN ADMINISTRATION (03:20 PM)

- Mauryan state was the most centralized state with maximum bureaucracy.
- It was the first welfare state.
- The form of governance was a benevolent monarchy (The king enjoying absolute power in the interest of the state).
- According to Kautilya there were 27 departments at the center, each headed by one **Adhyaksha**.
- However, the department without Adhyaksha was fisheries.
- The king was assisted by a council of ministers called Mantri Parishad.
- Mantri was a mere advisor with a salary of 1000 Panas per year.
- Whereas the Amatyas were cabinet ministers with 48000 Panas as salary.
- **Samaharta**-was the chief tax collector.
- **Sannidata**- chief treasury officer.
- **The empire was divided into 4 provinces:**
- For the West Taxila.
- For the North Ujjain.
- For the South Swarnagiri.
- For the East Tosali was the provincial capital city.
- The Governor of Taxila, would be the future emperor.
- Provincial governors were called Aryaputras coming from the royal family.
- At the provincial level, the hierarchy was Pradeshika (chief revenue officer), Rajuka (revenue settlement officer), and Yukta (tax collector).
- According to Megasthenes, the capital city of Patliputra was administered by a municipal board of 30 members, divided into 6 committees.
- Mauryas were the first to conduct a census in Indian history.
- A board of 30 members, divided into 6 committees, managed military administration.
- **In judicial administration** Dharmasthey was the civil court, and Kantaka was the criminal court.
- Kautilya gave a lot of importance to secret agents called Gudapurushas(secret agents).
- The chief royal spy was called Pathivedika.

### REVENUE ADMINISTRATION (03:49 PM)

- In ancient and medieval times Indian peasantry had customary and hereditary rights but no property rights.
- Theoretically whole land belongs to the king, but in reality, only a portion of the land belongs to a king called Seetha land/ crown land.
- Officer appointed for supervising the Seetha lands was Seethala Adhyaksha (Seetha literary means Plough or Farrow).
- In medieval India, under the sultans and Mughals the crown lands were called Kalsa lands.
- Customary rights meant protection given to the peasantry.
- King or his officers had no right to occupy the land of a defaulter peasant.
- Kutumbakshetras means family land holdings.
- Land tax was called **Bagha**.
- Generally it was 1/6th.
- Additional taxes were also collected.
- **Hiranya** was the tax on forest products.
- **Hulivakara** means tax on plough.
- Dasamoli Bagha -tax for protecting the crop from 10 types of destruction.
- Bounded labor was called **Vesti or Vetti**.
- Officer called Vestivandaka was in charge of bonded labor.

### THE TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: Continuation of Mauryan Dynasty, and Post-Mauryan Dynasty. Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 16

### TRADE, COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRY:

- Mauryan state was the first state to regulate production and distribution.
- Licenses were also given.
- **Different officers connected with trade and commerce were:**
- Akara Adhyaksha- in charge of all the mines except iron.
- Loha Adhyaksha-only for iron.
- Panya Adhyaksha- for the quality controller.
- Potwa Adhyaksha- for weights and measures.
- Lavana Adhyaksha- for salt.
- Nava Adhyaksha-for navigational trade.
- Sthala Adhyaksha- in charge of local markets.
- **Guild System: (01: 18 PM)**
- In the Mauryan economy, guilds played an important role.
- They enjoyed autonomy.
- They maintained their army called Sreni Bhala.
- They maintained their currency, except the guilds of Patliputra in the capital city guilds in all other cities issued their currency.
- **Important guilds were:**
- Sarthabahu ( mobile merchant guilds).
- Nigama (settled merchant guild of the town).
- Puga (guild of money lenders).
- **Adhyantrikas**( manufactured hydraulic engines called **Ghatyantras** used in lift irrigation).
- **Communication systems** were well expanded.
- The royal highway was between Patliputra to Taxila.
- Another highway was between Ujjain to Kanyakumari.
- Megasthenes tells us that there were officers in charge of the royal highways called **Agronomis**.
- In the external trade on the west coast- Berigaza, Barukachcha, or Broach in Gujarat on the west coast and Tamralipti on the east coast were the major ports.
- Rome was the major trade partner.
- Trade contracts with China were not established during the times of the Mauryas.
- Swarna Bhumi or Myanmar was the most important area for trade on the east coast.

### MAURYAN ART FORMS (01:30 PM)

- They included Ashokan pillars, Mauryan sculpture, Mauryan pottery, and cave temple architecture.
- Ashokan pillars are the most beautiful of all the art forms.
- Pillars were made of buff-colored sandstone procured from Chunar.

- Some of them were made of black and red spotted sandstones procured from Mathura.
- Above the shaft of the pillar, a square platform called an abacus is found.
- In the middle part of the abacus, we find Dharmachakra and images of the animals, elephant, horse, bull, and deer.
- Lotus-shaped upside-down bell is found on the top portion.
- It is quite similar to the Persipolian bell of Iran.
- The practice of installing pillars Ashoka borrowed from the Greeks.
- But the Persipolian bell he borrowed from Achamenian architecture (Persian).
- On the topmost portion of the capital, 4 lions are found sitting in four directions.
- The most beautiful pillar is found at Lauryananadan Garh (Bihar).
- At the Rampura Ashokan pillar, we find the image of the bull on the top portion of the pillar.
- Delhi sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq shifted Ashokan pillars from Meerut and Topra to Delhi.
- **Mauryan Pottery (01:56 PM)**
- Pottery is characterized by lustrous polish and in archaeology, it is called NBPW (Northern Black Polished Ware).
- NBPW is the last of the chain of pots found in ancient history.
- (BBW of IVC-BRW, OCP of Rig Vedic times, PGW of later Vedic age, and NBPW during the Mauryan times).
- **Mauryan Sculpture (01:59 PM)**
- The masterpieces of Mauryan sculpture are standing images of Yakshini found at Didarganj, near Patna.
- The monolithic statue of an elephant was found at Dhauli in Odisha.
- **Mauryan Cave Temple Architecture (02:00 PM)**
- Mauryas first to develop cave temples.
- The earliest cave temples of India were Sudhama and Lomasa cave temples built at Barabar in Bihar, dedicated to Ajvikas by Samrat Ashok
- Megasthenese talks about a well-expanded pillared hall in the capital city Patliputra, which might be that of the palace but not mentioned by Kautilya.

#### **POST MAURYAN AGE (2ND CENTURY B.C TO 3RD CENTURY A.D) (02:04 PM)**

- It was called the dark age and Kaliyuga.
- Dark age, and for this reason, we are not able to see or understand exactly the type of change taking place.
- Kaliyuga because caste dharma/kula was violated and inter-racial marriages were taking place.
- It was also called the age of Dharmasutras, as experts on Dharma, Manu, Parashar, Narada, and Yagnavalkya, all belonged to this age.
- As such it was called the age of dharma sutras and dharmashastras.
- Foreign races like Indo-Greeks and Kushans entered India, and with that interracial marriage took place.
- According to law experts, pollution of blood had taken place.
- Words like **Aprachcha** (children born to native father and foreign mother), and **Mlechcha** (children born to foreign father and native mother) appeared for the first time.
- **Eight different forms of marriage were mentioned:**
- Brahmo marriage (arranged by an elder and performed as per shastras).
- Prajaptya marriage (arranged but not performed according to shastra).
- Daivo marriage (the bride is offered).
- Arsa marriage (the bride is purchased).
- Gandharva marriage (love marriage).
- Rakshasa marriage (secret marriage).
- Asura marriage (marriage by force).
- Paisacha marriage (marriage by abduction).
- The concept called **Apaddharma** appeared for the first time.
- It means one is permitted to change professions when survival turns difficult.

#### **FOREIGN DYNASTY (02:30 PM)**

- **Indo-Greeks:**
- The greatest of the dynasty Minander converted to Buddhism by Nagasena.
- Indo-Greeks were the first to issue gold coins with definite information inscribing the name of the king and the image of the king.
- **Sakas**
- Also called Khatrapas.
- They are divided into 5 branches, ruled by Gujarat and M.P.

- Frequent wars between Sakhas and Sathavahanas on the question of controlling trade on the Konkan coast.
- King Nahapana of Sakas was killed by Gautamiputra Satakarni.
- Rudradaman was the greatest of the Sakas.
- According to Girnar's inscription, he defeated two sons of Gautami Putra Satkarni.
- He issued the famous **Junagarh inscription**.
- It is the first inscription in the Sanskrit language.
- Sudarshan lake was renovated for the first time by the Rudradaman.
- Sakas were eliminated by Chandra Gupta Vikramaditya 2 of the Guptas.
- However, Vikramaditya of Ujjain was the first to defeat the Sakas, and with him started the Vikram era (58 A.D.).
- **Kushanas (03:14 PM)**
- They belonged to the Yu-chi Tribe of China.
- Their other name is Tocarians.
- They imitated the traditions of the Chinese and took the title Devaputra(Khadphesis).
- Kujala Khadphesis was the founder of the dynasty.
- Kanishka was the greatest.
- His coming to power in 78 A.D. marked the beginning of the Saka era, officially accepted by the Union Government of India.
- Kushans were the only dynasty to **control the silk trade route**, the route between Mongolia and Alexandria via Kandhar, Khorasana, and Trans-Oxiana.
- It never touched India.
- Kandahar is the nearest point for the Indian merchants to enter the silk trade route.
- The Kushan economy was very rich economy for the reason they controlled the trade routes
- They issued a maximum number of silver coins and their coinage tradition became the basis for Gupta coinage.
- **Parthians (03: 22 PM)**
- Gondopernus was the greatest.
- It was during his times, the first Christian father St. Thomas visited India and converted Gondo to Christianity in 56 A.D.
- The Italian traveler, **Marco Pollo** visited the court of queen Rudramadevi of the Kakatiya dynasty (Telangana).
- In the 13th century tells us that St. Thomas died at Milapura in Chennai.

#### **NATIVE DYNASTIES (03:26 PM)**

- **Kanwa Dynasty:**
- It ruled Patliputra, founded by Vasudev.
- Susarma, the last of the dynasty was killed by Satakarni 2.
- **Sunga Dynasty:**
- Ruled M.P. with capital city Videsha.
- It was founded by Pushya Mitra Sunga.
- His son Agnimitra was the hero in the Kalidas drama- **Malavika Agnimitram**.
- **Chedi Dynasty:**
- Ruled Kalinga.
- Kharavela was the greatest.
- Hathigumpu and Guntupalli inscriptions talk about his greatness.
- He defeated Sathakarni 1 and took the titles Maha Meghavahana and Thrisamudradhi.
- Hathigumpu inscription talks about irrigation systems and the canals developed during Kharavela's time.
- **Sathavahanas (2nd Century B.C-2nd century A.D) (03:47 PM)**
- 33 Kings ruled for 400 years.
- Their 1st capital city is Pratisthanapura or Paithan in Maharashtra.
- Their 2nd capital city is Amravati (Andhra).
- Sathakarni 1 was the real founder of the dynasty.
- He was the 1st to perform Aswamedha Yagya's in south India.
- His wife Naganika issued a Nanaghat inscription that talks about his greatness.
- Kuntala Sathakarni had fallen in love with Malayavati, a scholar in Sanskrit.
- For the Saka of Kuntala, SaryaVarma wrote Katantra Vyakarana.

- Hala- the great scholar king wrote Gadha Septa Sathi in Prakrit.
- It is a collection of 700 stories narrated by a parrot, theme-ethics, of and value.
- Gunadya wrote Brihathkatha in the language Paisachi.
- Its the story of Naravahana Dutta (Kuber).
- Gautamiputra Sathakarni, the greatest of the dynasty.
- His coming to power in 78 A.D. marked the beginning of the Salivahana era.
- He killed King Nahapana of Sakas.
- His titles were Eak Brahmin, and Dakshinadi Pathi (lord of the south).
- His mother Gautami Balasri issued **Nasik a** description, which talks about his greatness.
- Yagna Sri Satkarni, the last great king, and close friend of Acharya Nagarjuna.
- **Cultural contribution of Sathavahanas:**
- In architecture, they renovated the great Amravati stupa which was built by Naga Ashok.
- It was the biggest stupa in ancient times.
- In art, the Amravati school of art started during their times.
- In painting, the Ajanta school of painting started.

#### **NEXT CLASS TOPIC: Ajanta Painting, and Sangam Period.**

#### **Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 17**

#### **AJANTA PAINTINGS: (9:10:04 AM):**

- Started with Satvahanas and continued with Vakatakas, Guptas, and Western Chalukyas.
- The tradition started at Ajanta in Maharashtra found in nearly 29 caves.
- Theme - Mahayana Buddhism and Jataka stories.
- Painters are known for their technical perfection in drawing sharp lines with definite curves.
- They exhibited almost all advanced and sophisticated techniques in the paintings including foreshortening and fourth-dimensional effect.
- The most prominent paintings were the Buddha holding lotus as padmapani, Buddha begging before his own house, Buddha touching the earth called Bhumisparsha Mudra, the story of the dying princess sundari, contemporary dress practices, and political developments.
- The painting in cave number 1-- grand reception given by King Pulakeshin 2 to the Persian ambassador.
- **Satvahanas: (continued):**
- In agriculture, coconut cultivation started with the satvahanas for the first time.
- For processing cotton, a machine called Girika was used.
- For tilling the soil, a machine called Udakayantra was used.
- Palm leaf cultivation was carried out at a larger scale.
- A guild called Parnika Shreni was connected with palm leaf cultivation.

#### **SANGAM AGE: (10:00:20 AM):**

- 2nd Cent BC to 3rd cent AD.
- Up to the 2nd cent BC, the deep south remained under the neolithic age.
- Characterized by a different stone age culture called Megalithic culture-- Big stone age culture.
- Megaliths are huge stones arranged in different forms-- Megalithic burials.
- **Different types:**
- **Cist burial;**
- Stones are arranged in a circular shape.
- **Taula:**
- Stone placed in a horizontal manner supported by another stone vertical.
- **Menhir:**
- serpent head shape.
- **Dolman.**
- **Stone alignment.**
- Afghanistan-- we have the evidence for early megalithic formations.
- In Maharashtra, At a place called Junapani near Nagpur, we find the largest megalithic formation.
- In general, in south India, Megalithic cultures practiced less agriculture and depended more on cattle rearing.
- Used black and red ware pottery.
- In megalithic burials, we find iron, arrowheads, and weapons more than tools required for agriculture.
- Megalithic settlements were small in size nearer to lakes and rivers.

- From the second century BC, we find remarkable development in the deep south.
- It was mainly due to the communication system developed by Mauryas.
- Knowledge of using an iron plough, ring wells, and coinage all entered into the deep south.
- Saint Agastya according to mythology, was the first to introduce Sanskrit and Aryan culture into the deep south.
- He had 13 disciples to whom he taught Sanskrit.
- Agastya-- perfected Tamil, otherwise called Aravam.
- Sangam literally means confluence point for 2 rivers.
- However, in the history of the deep south, it means an assembly of poets and scholars.
- According to Tamil tradition, 3 sangams were held.
- All three were held at Madurai.
- The present Sangam literature belonged to the second and third sangams.
- Literature of the first Sangam has not reached us as Madurai was affected by a fire accident.
- The main theme of Sangam literature was the war between Chera, Chola, and Pandyas.

#### **SANGAM LITERATURE: (10:43:17 AM):**

- **Can be decided into 5 parts:**
- -Early works;
- -Collection of 10 short poems called 10 idylls.
- - 8 anthologies.
- -18 minor works.
- - 3 epics.
- **Important texts:**
- **- Tolkapiyyam:**
- Written by Tolkapiyar.
- Deals with Tamil grammar.
- The first text represents Sangam literature.
- **- Aggatiyyam:**
- By Aggatiyar.
- Deals with Tamil prose.
- **-Palamoli:**
- Written by Mururai Ariyar.
- Deals with the day-to-day rituals of the Tamilians.
- **-Murugarupadai:**
- Written by Nakkirar.
- In praise of lord Murugan.
- **-Maduraikkanji:**
- Written by Mangudi Murudan.
- Most important text for historians as it talks about the development of trade and commerce in the land of tamilakkam-- in the city of Kaveripattanam.
- **-Thirukkural:**
- Written by Thiruvalluvar.
- Main theme-- Morals, ethics, and values.
- In form of proverbs.
- It is called the Bible of Sangam literature.
- **3 Epics:**
- **Sillapadikaram:**
- Jeweled anklet-- meaning.
- Written by Ilango Adigal.
- Story of a merchant called Kovalan.
- He had fallen in love with court dancer Madhavi, in the court of King Nedunzeliyun of Pandyas.
- Kannagi was the wife of Kovalan.
- Kovalan was killed on the charges of theft.
- Kannagi performed sati.
- As per the epic, she became the goddess of chastity.
- **Manimekalai:**
- Written by Sittanai Sattanar.



- Story of Manimekhalai, daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi.
- A beautiful dancer and singer finally become a Buddhist nun.
- Prince Udai Kumar was the villain of the epic.
- The first text talks about the popularity of Buddhism and the development of fine arts in the deep south.
- **Saivagajintamani:**
- By Thirutakkadevatar.
- Story of a hunter who finally turns out to be a superman like character but misses his powers for sexual pleasures.
- Saivaga finally becomes a Jain monk.
- The text talks about the popularity of Jainism.

#### **SANGAM POLITY: (11:30:15 AM):**

- The 3 prominent dynasties-- Cheras, Cholas, and Pandyas.
- **Cheras:**
- Ruled Malabar coast Kerala with capital cities Vanji and Karur.
- Greatest of the dynasty Senguttuvan popular as Red Chera.
- He defeated Cholas and Pandyas for the sake of the black limestone in the Himalayas to make the image of Kannagi.
- He was the first to start the practice of worshipping Kannagi by constructing a temple for her.
- Cheras royal sign was bow and arrow.
- Their titles were Vanavar- Lords of forest and Kadavar-- Lords of the seas.
- **Cholas:**
- Ruled SE coast with capital cities Uraiyyur and Kaveripattinam.
- King Elara was the first Indian to conquer Ceylon.
- Karikala Chola, the greatest of the Cholas built a dam on the river Kaveri and founded the city, of Kaveri Pattanam or Puhar.
- Cholas royal emblem tiger.
- **Pandyas:**
- Pandyas with capital cities Madhurai and kamatapuram-- They ruled central part of Tamillakkam.
- The greatest was King Nedunzeliyun.
- Their royal sign was carp.

#### **SANGAM ECONOMY:**

- **Reasons for economic development:**
- Iron tech and knowledge of ring wells entered the south from the times of Maurya-- Agriculture expanded.
- Rome was the major trade partner.
- Hippolous, a merchant of Venetia discovered monsoon trade winds facilitating better navigation between Egypt and India.
- When Kushans closed the silk trade route to China, the Chinese could come up only to Tamralipti.
- South Indian merchants acted as the middlemen in the trade between the Chinese and Romans.

#### **The topic for the Next Class- Sangam age (continued).**

#### **Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 18**

#### **SANGAM ECONOMY:**

- Important ports on the west coast- Nelcynda, Thondi, Ponnani, and Muzris.
- Muzris is the most important.
- Romans exported in maximum quantities black peppers called **Yavana Priya** from the port of Muzri.
- A temple for king Augustus was also found.
- On the east coast, the important ports under Pandyas Seliyur and Karkai.
- Pandyas imported horses from Persia, through the port of Seliyur.
- Under the Cholas, important ports were Kaveripattinam and Arikameedu.
- Kaveripattinam was the most important port in the silk trade with China.
- Ships sailing from Kaveripattinam would go up to Tamralipti.
- **Arikameedu** was called Puduki by the Romans.
- Gold coins of emperor Nero and a Roman factory were found here.

#### **SANGAM SOCIETY: (01:23 PM)**

- Varna system entered but Varna's not well established.
- Vallalas were the dominant landlords and ruling aristocrats.
- Yanadis were tribes but became military commanders.

- Veeragal tradition appeared for the first time.
- Their bodyguards sacrificed their lives and their stone images were worshipped.
- Sati was widely prevalent.
- In religion Murugan, son of Shiva the most popular god, Shiva, Sethi, Ganesh, and Kanan (Krishna) were all worshipped.

#### **GUPTA DYNASTY: (01:28 PM)**

- **Sources:**
- **Literary sources:**
- Kalidasa wrote Abhigyan Shakuntalam, Raghuvamsham, Ritusamharam.
- Kalidasa also wrote Malavika Agnimitram, Meghasandesham, Kumara Sambhavam, and Vikramor Vasiniyam.
- Visakadutta wrote the drama Devi Chandraguptam, according to it Chandra Gupta 2 killed his brother and Visakadutta came to power by marrying sister-in-law Druva Devi.
- **Shudraka** wrote the drama Mrityakatikam (clay cart).
- It is the story of the prostitute Vasant Sena and Brahmin Charu Dutt.
- Bhasa wrote the drama, Swapna Vasavadutta, a love story of king Udayan.
- It talks about city life under the Gupta.
- **Vatsayana** wrote Kamasutras on sexual art.
- **Vigneshwara** wrote Mitakshara, a commentary on the law.
- **Kamandaka** wrote Neetisaara, popular as the Arthashastras of the Guptas.
- **Inscriptions: (02:11 PM)**
- Allahabad inscription or Prashasti composed by Harisen, chief commander of Samudra Gupta is a graphic account of Samudras personality and his military achievements.
- The Mehru pillar inscription, Delhi talks about Chandragupta 2 liberating India from Sakas.
- Bitari's inscription talks about the Hun invasions during the times of Kumaragupta.
- Pahadpur inscriptions, talk about the land grant system under the Guptas.
- Eran copper plate inscription of Bhanu Gupta is the first written recorded evidence of the custom of Sati.
- **Coins: (02:17 PM)**
- Guptas issued a maximum number of gold coins
- In the silver coins of Chandra Gupta 1, we find Chandra Gupta sharing the crown with Kumara Devi.
- In the gold coins of Samudra, he is found fighting with a lion and in his silver coin, he is found playing the harp (an instrument like Veena).
- In the coins of Chandragupta 2 and Kumara Gupta, we find signs of Ashvamedha Yagyas.

#### **GUPTA POLITY: (02:22 PM)**

- Guptas were subordinate rulers of Kushans.
- They hailed from Gauda Desha (Bengal).
- Sri Gupta was the first king.
- Chandra Gupta 1 was the real founder of the Gupta dynasty.
- His coming to power in 320 A.D., marked the beginning of the **Gupta era**.
- He married Kumar Devi and got the city Patliputra as part of his Dowry.
- Samudra Gupta, son of Chandra Gupta 1 was the first great king.
- He was known for his military expeditions.
- **The three principles of his militarism were:**
- Sangraha (outright occupation).
- Vimochana (Liberation).
- Anugraha (restoration).
- Under Sangraha, he defeated 4 powerful kings of Arya Varta.
- Under Vimochana, he liberated 18 forest kingdoms.
- Under Anugraha, he defeated 12 south Indian kings and restored them on the condition that they should promote Brahmanism.
- He entered North East and conquered Nepal.
- Samudragupta was called Indian Napoleon by British historian V. A. Smith.
- Samudras actual title was kaviraj.
- **Chandra Gupta 2 Vikramaditya** the greatest eliminated the Sakas and took the title of Sakari.
- The great Nava Ratnas belonged to his court.
- His reign was called a **golden age** for the remarkable progress achieved.

- His daughter Prabhavati Gupta was the first known women ruler in ancient India.
- She ruled the kingdom of Vakataks.
- Kumar Gupta founded Nalanda university.
- He got Sudarshana lake, renovated for the second time.
- It was during his times white Hunas attacked India but were defeated by Yuvaraj Skanda Gupta.
- However, Hunas continued to attack India under the leadership of Mihira Kula and Toramana.
- Gupta's empire collapsed mainly because of Hun invasions.

#### **GUPTA ADMINISTRATION: (02:47 PM)**

- They followed a highly decentralized administration and they had the least bureaucracy.
- At the center, **Sandhivigrahaka** was the officer in charge of foreign affairs.
- **Aksha Patala** was the officer for preserving land records
- Empire was divided into provinces called **Aharas**.
- Nigama Sabha was in charge of the city administration.
- **Samantha System: (02:50 PM)**
- It was a unique administrative system under the Guptas.
- It was a system of hierarchy of officers called Mahasamanth, Adi Samanth, and Samanth.
- It is quite similar to that of European feudalism.
- As such Samanta system was called Indian Feudalism.
- The main reason for the Samanta system was the Gupta land grant system.
- **Land Grant System: (02:53 PM)**
- It started with the Mauryas.
- Under the Mauryas, the grantee was given only the right to enjoy the resources of the land but no right to administer the people of the land.
- Sathavahanas were the first to start the land grant system in the south.
- They gave the grantee not only the right to enjoy the resources but also the right to administer them.
- Guptas were the first to make land grants to civil servants.
- They also made grants to Brahmins.
- Lands granted for Brahmin settlements were called **Agrahara**.
- Lands for temple maintenance were called **Bramha Deyas** or Devadayas.
- Lands for education centers were called **Sula Bhogas**.
- In Indian history, Vakatakas gave the maximum number of land grants,
- The grantee is called Bhokta or Bhugatha.
- A land grant forever is called Bhumi Chidranaya.
- Akshaya Nivi means conditional land grants.
- India's powerful landlord aristocrat was formed which later became the feudal class.
- **Revenue administration: (03:15 PM)**
- Taxes in revenue administration were high as it was a feudal economy.
- **Krishi Nalas** was the plow driver.
- Anirvasita were the mobile independent shudra peasantry.
- In agriculture, the most fertile lands were called **Devamatrukas**.
- In the Irrigation system, Arghabhata means lift irrigation.
- Fa Hien talks about Ghati Yantras.
- Tadaga means tank irrigation.
- Vapi means canal irrigation.
- The assessment methods were Kulyavapa, Dronavapa, and Nivartana.
- In trade and commerce on the west coast trade was maximum with Rome and the most important port was Babaricum and on the east coast trade was maximum with China.
- Tamralipti continued to be a major port.

#### **GUPTA GOLDEN AGE: (03:30 PM)**

- The idea golden age started first during India's freedom struggle when nationalist historians Bhandarkar and Jaiswal tried to glorify the remarkable progress India achieved under the Guptas to promote cultural nationalism.
- Thus golden age refers to the **remarkable progress India achieved in various spheres**.
- In architecture, Guptas were the first to construct temples in north India under the grand Nagaras style.
- (Temples built by Ikshvaku at Nagarjuna Sagar were the earliest times in India).

- The Deshavatar temple at Deogarh, Parvati temple at Nachan Kuthara, and Vishnu temple at Bitargao all belong to the Gupta times.
- In sculpture, the masterpiece is Rajavaraha (royal Boar) found on the walls of the Gupta temples.
- The Varaha avatar lifting the earth is the sculpture found in Udaigiri temple, M.P.
- In painting, the Ajanta school of painting was continued by the Guptas in Bagh caves, M.P., but the theme was Vaishnavism.

#### ADDITIONAL POINTS UNDER GUPTA GOLDEN AGE:

- The term "Golden age" was first coined by Nationalistic historians Bhandarkar and Jaiswal to infuse a sense of national pride during the freedom struggle.
- It essentially refers to India's cultural development and remarkable progress in Science and Metallurgy
- In architecture, Guptas were the first to construct temples in North India in the style called Nagara.
- **The Dashavtar temple at Devghar; Parvati temple at Nachankuttara; Vishnu temple at Bitargaun were the early temples built by the Guptas under the Nagara style.**
- In the sculpture, the masterpiece is **Rajavaraha found in the Udaygiri cave temples** and general on the wall of the Gupta temples.
- In Paintings, the Guptas continue the **Ajanta cave paintings tradition** in the **Bhag caves MP with the Theme of Vaishnavism.**
- In literature, all the **literary forms** had seen their highest stage under the Guptas in the sense that their development started during the Pre-Guptas times.
- Kavya started first with Ashvagosh with his **Buddhacharitra** and was perfected by Kalidasa, Sudraka, and Bhasa overall as great dramatists.
- **Vishnu Sharma was the first to write a short story called Panchtantra.**
- **Amarsingha** was the first to write a dictionary **(to compile) in Sanskrit called Amargosha.**
- **Chandra Gomin** wrote **Chandra Vyakarna** which deals with **Sanskrit Grammer** and is still followed in Bengal.
- **Vimala a Jain monk** wrote **Jain Ramayan** in which **Sita was the sister of Ram (A satire or criticism)**
- **In Sciences, Mathematics, astronomy, and Medicine all made great progress**
- In Mathematics, Aryabhatta was the greatest mathematician and astronomer of his time. However, in calculations zero was started by an unknown Indian even before Aryabhatta.
- **Varahamirha** perfected **Trigonometry** and geometry in his **Panch Siddhanta.**
- Aryabhatta wrote Aryabhattachiyam and Suryasiddhanta.
- Aryabhatta was the first to explain the shape of the earth and measures its radius of the earth and declare the sun as the center of the solar system and explain the formation of Solar and lunar eclipses.
- **Varahmirha wrote Brihasamhita; Brihathjataka and Panchsidhhanta.** He developed the Indian lunar calendar based on Romasa Siddhanta.
- **Brahma Gupta** was the first to declare **Earth has Gravitational power even before Newton.** He wrote "**Brahmasputa Siddhanta**"
- In Medicine, "**Patakapyra**" wrote "**Hastya Ayurveda**" which deals with **Veterinary diseases.**
- Navnitaka wrote Navnitkam a text on **Ayurvedic medicine**
- **Dhanvantri** was a great physician in the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya.
- In metallurgy, Great progress was made in melting iron and copper.
- The Best iron and steel ever manufactured in history is found in the Mehrauli iron pillar.
- The pillar-free from rusting.
- The best copper ever produce is found in the standing Buddha images found at Sultanganj which are preserved now in the London museum.
- Golden age shall be restricted only to the great progress India achieved.
- It cannot be applied to the social and economic conditions under the Guptas because Gupta's society was rotten with social evils like Sati, Untouchability, and Prostitution.
- Vatsayana in Kamasutra complained about the sexual exploitation of women.
- In the economic sphere, the feudal economy caused the exploitation of the peasantry.
- Given the limitations, the golden age shall be restricted for cultural development.
- For that matter, all golden ages in history were meant to justify the exploitation of the ruling classes.

#### TAKSHILA AND NALANDA UNIVERSITIES (COMPARATIVE STUDY):

- Takshila university was founded by Kind Taksh and was the earliest center of learning in India. However, it was not given the status of a full-fledged university for the reasons:
- 1. The curriculum was limited to Grammer, Medicine, Rajneeti, and Sanskrit learning.

- 2. No evidence for boarding, Loading facility, Full-fledged library, and interdisciplinary approach. Above all no Independent stance for revenue for the maintenance of the university.
- Whereas Nalanda university founded by Kumargupta satisfied all the characteristic features of a university.
- Revenue for 600 villages under the Gupta and Revenue for 100 villages under the Harshvardhan was meant for the maintenance of the university.
- Curriculum wise wide range of subjects was taught including Theology, Sciences, and Grammar. Thus, the scope of academic activity was more comprehensive and expanded.
- According to Hien T'sang, in the chain of Buddhist pilgrims at any given point in time, there were 10,000 students boarded with 1000 faculties.
- The method of teaching was an interdisciplinary approach.
- It had a full-fledged library called Ratnagarbha with more than 2 lakh textbooks.
- The great Buddhist scholar Seelabhadra acted as the vice-chancellor.
- Moreover, the university attracted students from different parts of the world, particularly from central Asia and southeast Asia.
- In all these regards, Nalanda stands out as a full-fledged university when compared with Takshila.

#### **GUPTA COINAGE TRADITION:**

- **Not continued after the Gupta's for the reasons:**
- Guptas as the subordinate rulers of Kushans followed the Kushan coinage tradition and issued a maximum number of Silver Coins. (Maximum number of Silver coins: Kushanas and Maximum number of Gold coins: Gupta)
- Both the Gold and Silver coins of the Guptas were highly artistic with wonderful images based on which we could construct history.
- Chandra Gupta I in his silver coins is found sharing the crown with Kumaradevi.
- With her, they got Patliputra as Dowry and Dynasty rose to prominence.
- Samudra in his Silver coins is found laying harp a type of veena showing his interesting sangeet and in the gold coins found fighting with lions showing his physical strength.
- In the **coins of Chandragupta II**, the image of **Ashwamedhayagya is found.**
- However, the most beautiful and artistic coinage tradition received a severe setback during the times of the Gupta's itself and not continued afterward.
- **For these reasons,**
- With the collapse of the Roman empire India's trade got affected
- There was a severe shortage of Gold and silver.
- Forcing the Guptas to go for land grants to the civil servants instead of salary in the form of coins.
- Gupta Economy is a feudal economy. In feudalism, every area was an independent unit. In other words, there won't be any uniform currency, weights, and measures.
- With the decline of trade urban economy got affected. The guild lost its importance. This is reflected in minting coins and the circulation of money.
- With the collapse of the Gupta empire, regional kingdoms were formed and each kingdom has its monetary system.
- **Harshvardhan** came to power after the Gupta had his system of currency.

#### **NEXT CLASS TOPIC: Continuation of Gupta Golden Age.**

#### **Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 19**

#### **PUSHYABHUTI DYNASTY: (9:16:54 AM):**

- **Harshvardhan:**
- 606-646 AD.
- The Pushyabhuti dynasty ruled Sthaneshwar in Haryana.
- Narvardhan, the founder of the dynasty.
- Rajyavardhan, Harshavardhan, and Rajeshri were the sons and daughters of Prabhakarvardhan.
- Rajeshri married Grihavarman of Kannauj.
- Grihavarman was killed by Gaudashashanka of Bengal at Devagupta of Malwa.
- Rajyavardhan also dies in the fight.
- Harsha came to power at 16 age.
- He captured Kannauj.
- Shashanka while returning to Bengal desecrated or destroyed the Bodhi tree.
- Harsha conquered Kalinga.

- Harsha era-- 606 AD is followed in Kalinga.
- He also conquered Saurashtra.
- It is attested by the Nausasi copper plate inscription.
- Harsha founded the last great empire of ancient India.
- However, Harsha was defeated in the battle of Narmada by Pulakesin f western Chalukyas.
- Great scholar in Sanskrit, he wrote dramas Naganandam, Ratnavali, and Priyadarshika.
- Harsha's court poet Banabhatta wrote Harshacharita, Parvatiparinayam, and Kadambari.
- The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Huen Tsang visited the court of Harsha and converted Harsha into Mahayana Buddhism.
- Before the conversion, Harsha was a Shaivite.
- Harsha took the title-- Siladitya.
- Harsha conducted Buddhist conferences at Kannauj and Prayag.
- Huen Tsang wrote Si-Yu-Ki.
- Harsha's sudden death in 646 AD created a leadership vacuum in North India.
- North was divided into as many as 1200 regional kingdoms.

#### **WESTERN CHALUKYAS OR BADAMI CHALUKYAS: (10:00:57 AM):**

- Ruled the western part of south India, the present Karnataka state with Badami as the capital city.
- Pulakesin 2 was the greatest.
- Ravikirti in his Aihole inscription talks about the greatness of Pulakesin 2.
- Ravikirti says Pulakesin 2 took the title Parameshwar after defeating Harsha.
- Names of Sanskrit scholars Kalidas and Dandin were mentioned.
- Pulakesin 2 defeated Madhav Varma of the Vishnukundin dynasty and appointed his cousin Kubjavishnuvardhan as the ruler of the east coast of AP.
- Kubja founded the dynasty called the Eastern Chalukyas.
- Pulakesin 2 defeated Mahendravarman 1 of Pallavas.
- The main reason for the frequent wars between Chalukyas and Pallavas was the question of controlling the fertile lands in the Krishna- Godavari river basins.
- However, Pulakesin 2 was killed by Narsimhavarman 1, son of Mahendravarman 1 in the battle of Badami.
- Having killed Pulakesin 2, Narasimhavarman took the title Mahamalla.
- Pulakesin 2 encouraged trade with Persia and sent an ambassador to the court of Persian emperor Khusrau.
- The grand reception given by Pulakesin 2 to the Persian Ambassador is one of the themes in Ajanta cave paintings of cave number 1.
- Vikramaditya, son of Pulakesin 2 killed Mahendravarman 2, son of Narsimhavarman 1.
- He was also the first Indian to defeat the Arabs on the Konkan coast.

#### **CONTRIBUTION OF WESTERN CHALUKYAS: (10:31:51 AM):**

- In architecture, they introduced a new style called vesara or Deccan style.-- Mix style of Dravida and Nagara styles.
- Aihole, Badami, and Pattadakal are the main centers of this architecture.
- At paddatakakal, The Papnath temple and Virupaksha temple are the most prominent ones.
- Queen Ayyanamahadevi built the Virupaksha temple.
- The Badami and the Aihole cave architecture also developed during Western chalukyan times.
- In trade and commerce, it was maximum with Persia on the west coast.
- Merchant guilds were popular-- Veerabalanja and Aihole merchant guilds.

#### **PALLAVAS: (10:44:57 AM):**

- First capital city--Amravati.
- Second capital city-- Kanchipuram near Chennai.
- Simhavishnu was the founder of the dynasty.
- Narasimhavarman 1 killed Pulakesin 2, took the title Mahamalla and founded the city Mahabalipuram.
- In Mahabalipuram, he built 7 monolithic pillars called Pagodas.
- Of the 7, 4 for Pandava--Dharmaraj, Bhima, Arjuna, and Sahadev and another for Draupadi.
- The remaining 2-- One for Krishna and the Other for Ganesh.
- Narasimhavarman 2 built shore temples at Mahabalipuram.
- It was dedicated to Martanda (Shiva).
- He also built the Kailashnath temple at Kanchi.
- Nandivarman built the Vaikuntha Perumal temple.

**CONTRIBUTION OF PALLAVAS: (11:23:39 AM):**

- In architecture, the Dravida style of temple architecture started with them.
- In sculpture, the masterpieces are Ganga coming to the earth, Arjun's severe penance, and Krishna lifting Govardhan Parvat.
- All three are found at Mahabalipuram.
- Sittanavasal cave temples in Tamil Nadu and Bhirav Konda cave temples in AP-- Pallavan times.
- Paintings-- Mahendravarman was an expert in paintings called Vichitrachitta.
- Pallavas promoted primary education with centers of learning called ghatikas.
- Mahendravarman 1 wrote Mattavillasaprahasana, a criticism of Shaivas and the Jains.
- Dandin wrote dashakumaracharitra, the touring experience of 10 princes.
- Bharavi wrote Kiratarjuniyam, a fight between Arjun and Shiva.
- Both Vaishnavism and Shaivism became popular and Vaishnavism could even spread to Indonesia.

**EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA: (11:51:46 AM):**

- **700- 1200 AD.**
- **Important developments:**
- After the death of Harsha, North India was divided into as many as 1200 regional kingdoms.
- It was called the highest state of Indian feudalism with maximum decentralization of political authority.
- Patliputra lost its importance and Kannauj came to play an important role as the center of power and prestige.
- For the sake of Kannauj, wars were fought between Palas of Bengal, Pratiharas of Madhya Pradesh, and Rashtrakutas who ruled Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- In the struggle for more than 200 years, Rashtrakutas emerged as the most successful rulers and in the tripartite struggle, they survived for the longest.
- Rajputs emerged as the most powerful class.
- According to Col. Tod who wrote Annals of Rajputana, they were foreigners.
- Chand Bardai, the Court poet of Prithviraj, wrote Prithvirajraso and prithvirajcharitra saying that Rajputs were born out of the sacred fire lit by Vashishtha at Mount Abu.
- As such, they were called Agnikula Kshatriyas.
- However, the Actual Rajput clans were Pratiharas of Madhya Pradesh, Parmars of Malwa, Solanki of Gujrat, and Chauhans of Rajasthan according to Chand Bardai.
- Islam entered India for the first time with the arab conquest of Sind in 712 AD.

**The topic for the next class- Medieval India art and Culture(continued).****Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 20****ARAB CONQUEST OF SIND: (9:15:09 AM):**

- 711 -712 AD.
- It was khalifa Walid who declared Jihad on Sind on the complaint of Sultan Al-Hazaz of Persia.
- Reason-- The Ship carrying the gifts to Al-Hazaz was looted in the Sind province and the ruler of Sind Dahir refused to pay compensation.
- Md Bin Qasim was made chief commander of the Arab army.
- He was assisted by Obaidullah and Badail.
- Qasim destroyed the golden city of Multan.
- Dahir was killed and Sindh was occupied.
- The main reason for the defeat of Dahir was he was brahmin whereas the majority of the Sindh people were Buddhists.
- **Results of the conquest:**
- Politically, not that important except that it inspired the Turkish conquest of India.
- In religion, Islam and Hinduism encountered each other for the first time.
- Islam was impressed by Hindu Vedanta, Buddhist meditative techniques, and jain yoga shastra and the Jain practice of fasting entered Islam as fana.
- As a result of the interaction, Islam underwent a change and a reformist movement called Sufism started within Islam.
- Islam questioned Hinduism regarding inequality in the name of the caste system, idolatry, and polytheism.
- As a result, Hinduism experienced a reformist movement called the Bhakti movement.
- Arabs got Ganita shastra, Charaka Samhita on ayurvedic medicine, and Panchatantra stories all translated into the Arabic language.
- India's popular play shatranj or chess was also accepted by Arabs.

- The religious tax jizya was collected for the first time in Indian history at Sind.
- Imposed on all non-Muslims in the Islamic state as the Islamic state is protecting their life and property.
- However, Brahmins, widows, women, children, and slaves were exempted.
- Firoz shah Tughlaq collected Jizya even from the Brahmins.

#### **TURKISH CONQUEST OF INDIA: (10:29:55 AM):**

- **Mohammad Ghazni:**
- **998 - 1030 AD.**
- He was the ruler of Ghazni in Afghanistan.
- Mohammad, his title, his actual name-- Abu Qasim.
- He attacked India during winter.
- Main purpose-- only to loot.
- In 1018 AD, he attacked Kalinjar fort but King Vidyadhar defended the fort successfully.
- Frustrated Ghazni destroyed the Mahakleshwar temple in Ujjain.
- The most important expedition was the attack on Somnath temple in 1025.
- King Bhima 1 of the Solanki dynasty was defeated.
- **Results of Ghazni's invasion:**
- He was impressed by the language of Sanskrit.
- Al-Beruni, an Indologist visited India along with Ghazni
- He stayed at Varanasi for 10 years, learned Sanskrit, and studied Bhagwat Gita, Yogavshishtha, and Rasratnakara.
- Wrote--Kitab-e-Hind.
- **His observations were:**
- Indians are scientifically well-advanced.
- No sense of history.
- Indian priestly classes were arrogant and highly possessive about their knowledge.
- India's caste system was the reason for defeat in wars.
- Also wrote-- Jawahir-UL-Jawahir on minerals and qanun-i-masudi on astronomy.

#### **MOHAMMAD GHORI: (10:41:59 AM):**

- From Ghor and actual name-- Muizzuddin.
- Titles-- Mohamad, Jahan-i-soaz, Buth Shikhan.
- The first attempt--He was defeated in the battle of Mt Abu in 1179 by the kings of Gujarat Bhima 2 and Mulraj 2.
- In the second expedition-- He was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan in the First battle of Tarain-1191.
- In the second battle of Tarain--1192-- Ghor defeated Prithviraj with the support of Jaichandra.
- In 1193--in the battle of Chandwa-- Ghor defeated jaichandra.
- Ghor appointed Qutub-ud-din Aibak as his representative in India.
- After the death of Ghor, as he had no sons, Aibak founded the Delhi sultanate as he became independent.

#### **RULING DYNASTIES:**

- **Rashtrakutas:**
- Ruled Maharastra and Karnataka with the capital cities Ellora(Ellichipuram), and Malkhed.
- Founder- Dantidurga.
- He constructed the Dashavatar temple at Ellora.
- Krishna 1 built the Kailashnath temple at Ellora.
- King Dhruva was the first to interfere in the tripartite struggle.
- He defeated both pratihars and palas.
- Occupied kannauj.
- Govinda 3 was the second king to occupy Kannauj by defeating the palas and Pratihars.
- Amoghavarsha was the greatest and shifted the capital city from Ellora to Malkhed.
- He wrote Kavirajamarga-- first kavya in kannada.
- Rashtrakutas perfected cave temple architecture at Ellora.
- They also built cave temples --Kota Kailash and Indrasabha at Ellora.
- Mahavicharya wrote Ganitasara Sangraha during the Rashtrakuta times.
- (Mistake to be rectified in the last class- Virupaksha temple was built by LokaMahadevi.)
- **Solankis: (11:25:06 AM):**
- Ruled Gujarat, the capital city- of Anhilwada.
- The dynasty was founded by Mulraj 1.



- Gujarat was conquered by Sultan Allaudin Khilji in 1296 when he defeated Rana Karndev.
- **Guhadvalas:**
- Ruled parts of Rajasthan with Nagada as the capital city.
- jai Chandra was the greatest.
- His daughter Samyukta married Prithviraj.
- **Chauhan:**
- Ruled Rajasthan with capital at Ajmer.
- Founded by Simharaj Chauhan.
- City Ajmer was built by Ajayraj Chauhan.
- Prithviraj was the greatest--Popular as Rai pithora.
- Defeated ghori in the First battle of Tarin and defeated by Ghori in the second battle of Tarain.
- **Tomars:**
- Ruled Haryana.
- Founded the city Delhi actually called Diilika.
- Mahipal Tomar was the greatest.
- **Pratihars:**
- Ruled MP with the capital at Binnal.
- Mihir Bhoja was the greatest.
- Arab merchant traveler Sheikh Suleiman visited the court of Mihirbhoja
- **Parmars:**
- Ruled Malwa region with the capital city Dharanagar.
- Bhoj Raj was the greatest.
- He wrote Samarangana Sutradhara.
- **Chandelas:**
- Ruled Bundelkhand region.
- Vidyadhar was the greatest.
- Of all the Indian kings, he offered the most successful resistance to Ghazni and defended fort kalinjar in 1018.
- Chandelas built Khajuraho and Mohotsav nagar temples.
- **Senas:**
- Ruled Bihar with the capital city Gaur.
- Samantasen was the founder of the dynasty.
- Lakshmansena-- Greatest.
- 1197--Lakshmansena was defeated by Bakhtiyar Khilji who destroyed Nalanda University.
- Jaidev, author of Gita Govind belonged to the court of Lakshman sena.
- **Palas:**
- Palas ruled Bengal.
- Gopal was the founder.
- Dharmapala-- Greatest.
- Only pala ruler to occupy Kannauj.
- He took the title--Uttarapadaswamy.
- Capital city Mongheyr.
- He founded Buddhist universities-- Vikramshila, Uddantapura, and Jagadala.
- Palas promoted Vajrayana Buddhism.
- Mahipala was the last great ruler.
- Defeated by Rajendra Chola.
- **Gangas:**
- Ruled Orrisa.
- Great temples were built in Early medieval times in Orissa.
- Taking the Nagara school of architecture to its highest stage.
- Lingaraja temple in Bhuvaneshwar was built by Jajatikesari.
- Sun temple, Konark built by Narasimhadeva.
- Puri Jagannath temple built by Anantachola Ganagdeva.
- **Kashmir: (11:55:29 AM):**
- Kalhana's Rajtaringini is the first systematically written history text by an Indian.

- Talks about the history of Kashmir.
- **Important kings:**
- Lalitaditya Muktapada--Greatest of the Karkotaka dynasty.
- Built the Martanda temple at Srinagar.
- **Avantivarma** of the Utpala dynasty was known for promoting irrigation systems.
- Built a dam across river Vitsata with the support of Suia.
- **Diddadevi:**
- Most popular woman ruler in the history of Kashmir.
- She was the wife of Shyamagupta and belonged to the PooruGupta dynasty.

**The topic for the next class-Cholas.**

**Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 21**

#### **IMPERIAL CHOLAS:**

- The Cholas of the Sangam age had not continued after the age, unlike Pandyas and Cheras.
- The Chola empire was destroyed by forest tribes called Kalabras.
- The new Chola dynasty is the imperial Chola dynasty was founded by Vijayalaya Chola in the capital city of Tanjore.
- Aditya Chola was the first independent Chola king.
- He liberated the entire Cholamandalam.
- King Parantak was the first great king of the dynasty.
- He defeated Krishan II of the Rashtrakutas but was defeated by Krishna III.
- He issued the famous **Uttara Merur inscription**, the most important source on the village administration under the Cholas.
- The inscription was found in the North Arcot district of Tamil Nadu.

#### **RAJARAJA CHOLA (01:55 PM)**

- The greatest of the Cholas.
- He defeated Pandyas, and Cheras and took the title of Maduraikonda.
- He destroyed the capital city of Ceylon Anuradhapura and annexed the northern part of Ceylon into the Chola kingdom.
- His other titles were Chola Martanda, Sivapada Sekhara, and Mummudi Chola Deva (founder of the united kingdom of the Cholas).
- **Reforms (02:00 PM)**
- He was the first to introduce the practice of social auditing.
- First to issue Tamil inscriptions, with detailed dynastic history.
- First to start the practice of appointing Yuvaraj as the head of either the revenue department or the military department.
- He granted permission for the Sailendra dynasty of Indonesia to construct a Buddhist stupa at Nagapatnam.
- His remarkable achievement was the construction of the Brihadeeshwara temple or Rajarajeswaram at Tanjore in 1010.
- It was the biggest temple complex in early medieval India.

#### **RAJENDRA CHOLA (02:05 PM)**

- Son of Rajaraja.
- He defeated the Mahipalas of the Palas (Bengal) and took the title of **Gangaikonda**.
- He occupied the entire Ceylon.
- With a huge navy, he attacked the capital city of Indonesia (Suvarnadweepa) called Kadaram and took the title **Kadramkonda**.
- The actual reason behind Chola's naval expeditions was to establish their monopoly in the silk trade with China.
- The entire Maldives was a major center for the shipbuilding industry.
- They were the only dynasty that exercised absolute control over the seas.
- Rajendra's other title was Pandita Chola.

#### **KULOTTANGA CHOLA (02:11 PM)**

- He founded the Chola-Chalukya dynasty, which united both coastal Andhra and T.N.
- He sent a delegation of 72 merchants to China.
- He issued a gold coin in his name called **Kulottanga Mada**.
- He founded the city of Kulottanga Chalapuram (Vishakapatnam).

- He banished Ramanuja Charya, from his native village SriPerumbudur.

#### **CHOLA ADMINISTRATION (02:16 PM)**

- **Unique aspects of the Chola state:**
- State with the least functions, defense, revenue, and internal security.
- Chola king was not a lawmaker but a guardian of the law.
- Every assembly makes laws for itself.
- A self-governing autonomous body is the most unique aspect of the Chola state and administration.
- Chola kings were the first to climb divine status.
- They installed their images in the temples.
- King claiming divine status became the basis for the Devaraya system.
- It was called the segmentary state as every unit of administration was independent.
- The segmentary state theory was introduced by Burton Stein.
- At the center, the king was assisted by a secretariate called **Perundrum**.
- It was headed by a chief secretary Ola Nayakam.
- Empire was divided into provinces called Mandalams, big districts called Valanadus, districts called Nadus, blocks of villages called Kottams or Kurrams, and villages called Gramas.
- The Uttamerur inscription describes the village administration.
- **Different types of villages were: (02:39 PM)**
- Ur- a common village for all the castes.
- Agrahara- only for Brahmins.
- Bramhadeya- the village developed around the temples.
- Teniyur- means a big village under the direct control of the king.
- For every village Sabha was the assembly.
- **Variyan** was the executive committees.
- The election would be held for executive committees.
- Not less than 30 members are elected by the lottery system.
- Elections are held at the temple complex.
- The executive committee would hold the office for 3 years and be answerable to sabha.
- It is divided into different sub-committees.
- The most important subcommittee- Etivariyam in charge of water distribution.
- Uttamerur inscription talks about the election code.
- The contestant must be a first-timer, a regular taxpayer, aged between 35 to 70, must be proficient in one Veda and maths, and physically and mentally sound.
- Disqualifications- criminal, man of bad habits, sons of devadasi women, and members of the proven corrupt family.

#### **CHOLA SOCIETY (02: 50 PM)**

- **The major developments were:**
- The process of **Sanskritization** started for the first time.
- Under the process, the lower caste imitated the language, customs, and rituals of the upper caste in order to claim equal status on par with them.
- This word was first used by the great sociologist M.N Srinivas in his text Social Change in Modern India.
- Under the process, new sub-caste such as Viswa Brahmins (gold smiths) and Nayi Brahmin (barbers) was formed.
- **Devadasi system**, a system of temple-dancing girls appeared for the first time.
- The devadasi was the first to learn and perform Bharatanatyam.
- However in the name of service to god, finally devadasis were made temple prostitutes.
- In the Chola society for the first time society was divided into right-hand caste ( professionals) and left-hand caste (farmers).
- The right-hand and left-hand conflict continued for a long time for social status.

#### **ECONOMY UNDER CHOLA (03:37 PM)**

- It was a very rich and prosperous economy with both agriculture and trade and commerce wealth developed.
- Taxes in general were called Ayams.
- Valiyam- a tax on goldsmiths.
- Uppayam- a tax on salt manufacturing.
- In agriculture, lands were spared for the maintenance of village tanks called **Erripatti**.

- The silk trade was maximum with China.
- **Different types of Guilds were:**
- Nanadesi (doing trade in faraway places), Paradesi (guilds going for international trade).
- Veeravalanjiyar ( guilds manufacturing weapons), Telakkies (guild of oil merchants), and Manigramam (guild of weavers).

#### **CULTURAL CONTRIBUTION OF CHOLAS (03:44 PM)**

- In architecture, the Chola temple architecture marked the highest stage of the Dravidian style of architecture.
- In sculpture, Chola craftsmen excelled in the art of making Panchloha and Bronze images of Nataraja Swamy with four hands.
- The original image belongs to the Chidambaram temple.
- In literature, Tamil Saiva and Vaishnav literary traditions were perfected by Nayannar (Tamil Saiva saints) and Alvar (Tamil Vaishnava saints).
- Kamban translated Ramayan into Tamil.
- Jayamgondar wrote **Kalimgattu Parni** which talks about the conquest of Kalinga by Kulottanga Chola.
- The great Tamil poet Pugalandi wrote Nalavemba, the tragic love story of king Nala and Damayanti.
- \*Brief discussion of the Slave dynasty (Qutub-din-Aibak, Iltutmish).

#### **NEXT CLASS TOPIC: Slave dynasty.**

#### **Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 22**

#### **DELHI SULTANATE: (9:15:31 AM):**

- 1206 - 1526 AD.
- Sultanate consists of 5 dynasties:
- 1) Slave Dynasty (1206-90).
- 2) Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320).
- 3) Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414).
- 4) Sayyid Dynasty (1414-51).
- 5) Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526).
- Slaves and Tughlaq were Turks.
- Khiljis and Lodis were Afghans.
- Sayyids were persians.
- Of the 5, the slave dynasty had a maximum number of sultans--10 and the Lodis- only 3.
- Tughlaqs ruled for the longest and Khiljis the shortest.

#### **SLAVE DYNASTY:**

- **Qutubuddin Aibak:**
- The first sultan, he was always considered as one among the sardars, and his name was not mentioned in the Friday prayers called khutba.
- He died in Lahore while playing chogam-- Polo.
- Popular as Lakh Baksh and Akshar Baksh for giving patronage to the poets and scholars.
- **Iltutmish:**
- Also called Altamash.
- The real founder of the slave dynasty.
- He was the son-in-law of Aibak and iqtaadar of Badaun.
- **His reforms:**
- First sultan to introduce the currency system.
- Issued silver coins called tankas and copper coins--jitals with Arabic verses.
- Founded an organization of 40 nobles called Chihalgani to represent the nobles.
- First to strengthen the iqta system, a system of making land grants to the sardars.
- The first to construct rest houses in Delhi was called sarais.
- Delhi was exposed to the Mongolian invasion under Chaghe Khan for the first time.
- However, Chaghe didn't attack Delhi.
- Razia Sultana daughter of Iltutmish was the only woman ruler in the history of Delhi.
- **Nasiruddin Mohammad:**
- 1245- 65 AD.
- Son in law of Balban.
- Minhaj Siraj wrote Tabaqat-i- Nasiri.
- **Ghiasuddin Balban:**

- 1265-1286 AD.
- The greatest of all slave dynasties.
- Actual name-- Ulugh Khan.
- Made head of Chahalgini-- a group of 40 nobles, by Iltutmish.
- He was a slave of slaves.
- First to introduce the concept of divine origin theory of Kingship.
- Balban-- King is the shadow of a god on this earth called Zillillahi.
- This concept became the dynastic title of the Mughals.
- Founded a separate military department called Diwan-i-Aras.
- First to reorganize the iqta system by reducing the area of iqtas and thereby the revenues of the sardars.
- First to punish the sardars and also to eliminate the criminal gangs in Delhi called Mewatis.
- Mongols attacked India for the second time.
- They were defeated by Prince Mohammad.
- However, Mohammad died in the fight and Balban died of shock.
- **Kaiqubad:**
- Last of the slave dynasty rulers.
- First Sultan to come to power even though physically challenged.
- And also the first to come to power when father was alive.
- Removed by Jallauliddin Khilji under Khilji revolution.

#### **KHILJI DYNASTY: (10:05:43 AM):**

- Founded by **Jalalludin Khilji**.
- 1290-95.
- Most democratic and liberal king.
- First Sultan to rule according to public opinion.
- His first son-in-law Allaudin Khilji conquered Devagiri in 1295.
- First victory of Muslims in the south.
- Jallal defeated the Mongols and converted them to Islam.
- Converted Mongols were called Nya musalmans.
- 1295-- Allaudin killed Jalal and came to power.
- **Allaudin Khilji:**
- 1295-1315 AD.
- Greatest of the sultans.
- The ambition was either to conquer the world like Alexander or to form a new religion like the prophet Mohamad.
- He took the title Sikander-i-Sahni.
- **Khilji Imperialism:**
- 1296-- He conquered Gujrat by defeating Rana Karnadeva.
- Kamladevi, his wife, was captured.
- Mallik Kafir, a hindu converted was also captured in this expedition.
- In 1299-- Allaudin defeated Rana Hamirdev of Ranthambore.
- In 1303--Chittor was attacked-- Rana Ratan Singh was defeated.
- According to Malik Mohhammad Jayasi who wrote Padmavat in Awadhi.
- Allaudin attacked Chittor for the sake of Padmini, the wife of Ratan Singh.
- 1305-- defeated Rana Mahlakdev of Malwa.
- He became the emperor of Hindustan.
- His commander Malik kafur led the south Indian expedition.
- 1309--Devagiri and 1310-- warangal.
- The Hoysala Kingdom in Karnataka and Madurai in Tamil Nadu were conquered.
- Malik kafur installed a victory pillar in Rameshwaram.
- However, Allaudin's empire was only up to Malwa.
- South Indian kingdoms were tributary states paying annual tribute.
- Sultanate expanded maximum under Md Bin Tughlaq.

#### **ALLAUDIN REFORMS: (11:21:09 AM):**

- To regulate and control the nobles, He stopped the iqta system.
- He appointed spies called Muhitsibs.
- Actually, Muhatsibs was the royal censor officer.

- He banned public consumption among the nobles.
- Matrimonial alliances between the noble families were subjected to the approval of the state.
- **Military reforms:**
- First sultan to have a permanent standing army.
- To avoid malpractices, allaudin introduced the system of branding the horses called the Dagh system.
- Service registers called Chehras were opened for the soldiers joining the army.
- The Inam system was abolished.
- All the soldiers were paid salaries in the form of cash-- 234 tankas per annum per year.
- The system of paying salaries in terms of cash is called the Itlaq system.
- **Market reforms:**
- He was the first sultan to control market prices.
- The main purpose-- to maintain the permanent army.
- Prices are controlled in and around Delhi.
- Allaudin appointed a controller of markets called Shahna-i-mandi.
- Secret agents-- Barids for effective implementation of his price regulation policy.
- **Revenue reforms:**
- Introduced a new assessment method called the Khankhut system-- grain estimation method.
- Under the system, the tax collected was 50 percent, the highest collected by an Indian king.
- Allaudin sanctioned emergency loans called taccavi for the cultivators.
- Found a separate department called Diwan-i-Mustakharin for the collection of revenue arrears.
- He removed hereditary revenue officers Khots and patwaris-- Village accountants.
- Chaudharis and Muqqadams, the heads of the villages.
- In religion, he never allowed Ulema to interfere in the administration and also refused to pay respects to Khalifa.
- In 1315, Allaudin was killed by Malik Kafur.
- Kafur created a reign of terror and killed 2 sons of Allaudin, Khizr khan, and Shabbuddin-- the First sultan born to a hindu mother.
- **Qutubuddin Mubarak Khilji;**
- Last of the Khilji dynasty.
- He took the title, Khalifa.
- killed by his wazir Khusrau.
- Khusrau ordered for installation of the idols of hindu gods in mosques.
- He was killed by Ghiyasuddin Tuqhlal who founded the Tuqhlal dynasty.

#### **TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (11:40:09 AM):**

- Founded by **Ghiyazuddin Tuglaq.**
- He was the first to introduce the Postal service by employing Horse couriers.
- Founded the city of **Tughlaqabad.**
- He had an ego clash with the great Sufi saint, Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya.
- **Mohammad bin Tughlaq (1325-51):**
- His actual name was Jauna Khan.
- Great scholar in Persian and Arabic languages, maths, natural sciences, and theology and an excellent lexicographer.
- Man of extreme contradiction. On one hand the most enlightened ruler in the History of Delhi. On the other hand, lack a practical sense of judgment. Though his ideas were great implementation was poor which made him a transcendental failure.
- Secular, the First sultan to perform Hindu festivals: Diwali and Holi.
- First Sultan to visit the temple (Shatrunjaya Hanuman Temple) held the Jain scholar Janaprabha Suri in great respect.
- At the same time declared Jihads, Holy wars.
- Kind-hearted at highly cruel in punishments.
- His controversial reforms were:
- Increased land tax by 40% in the Ganga Yamuna Doab and collected it in spite of crop failure.
- Shifted capital city From Delhi to Daulatabad (Devgiri)
- According to the contemporary historian, Ziauddin Barani, the real intention of the Sultan was to punish the people of Delhi.

- Tughlaq introduced Minting copper coins, but the Copper coins actually contained bronze which was minted at Tripuri. Reform ended as a failure, people went for counter band currency.
- The Conquest of Khorasan ended up disastrous.
- The **positive side of reforms was:**
- 1. First-time censuses were conducted in Delhi.
- 2. **Banned the custom Sati.** Of all the sultans he was best known for his sense of Justice.
- 3. He founded for the **first time a separate department for Agriculture** called **Diwan-i-Kohi** and Granted Sandbar loans for the expansion of Agriculture.
- It was during his time Sultanate empire expanded maximum and also declined at the same time. In 1336, the independent Vijaynagar Empire was founded in the South. In 1346 AD Bahamani Empire was in the South.
- In 1341, **Ibn-Batuta, a traveler from Morocco visited the court of Mohd. Bin Tughlaq.** He was made the **Qazi of Delhi. He wrote Kitab-i-Rihla** on Sultan's administration and contemporary societies.
- Mohd. Bind Tughlaq died at Thatta (Gujarat) in 1361 AD while going to Sindh to punish his revolted cousin Aiba.
- **Feroz Shah Tughlaq (1351 – 1389):**
- The second Sultan was born to a Hindu mother (a Rajput woman).
- He was also the second Sultan to come to power when his father was alive.
- **He abolished all the additional taxes called Abwabs and collected only four :**
- Khams – A tax on the spoils of the war i.e., 1/5th.
- Kharaz – Land Tax paid by the Non-Muslims. The land tax paid by Muslims was Ushr.
- Zakat – Charity tax collected for the maintenance of educational institutes called Madrasas (2 – 2.5%) on individual income per annum.
- Jizya – Religious tax on non-muslims (token tax) in the Islamic tax. Even though it was exempted for Brahmins, Feroz was the sultan who collected Jizya even from Brahmins.
- He developed an irrigation system and built 4 major canals between river Yamuna and river Sutlej and collected an irrigation tax called **Haqi Shirb (1/10th of the produce).**
- He beautified the city of Delhi with 1200 gardens.
- He founded an Employment bureau **called Diwan-i-khairat to provide** employment to the youths and to perform free-of-cost marriages.
- He founded **a public hospital called Dar-ul-shafa.**
- He imported nearly 80000 Congo's African slaves and founded a separate department for their welfare called Bandagan.
- He also **revived the Iqta system** and introduced hereditary succession in the army.
- Ziauddin Barani and Shams Shiraz Afif, the two court historians of Firoz wrote two different textbooks with the same title **called Tarikh-i-Firozshahi.**
- **Firoz** wrote his autobiography **Futuhath-i- Firoz shahi.**
- He destroyed **Lingaraja Temple, Bhubaneshwar, and Jwala Mukhi temple.**
- **Mohammed Shah Tughlaq** was the last of the Tughlaq dynasty. During his time, Timur, the king of Persia attacked Delhi in 1398, and Sultan Md. Shah Tughlaq took shelter in Gujarat.
- The independent kingdoms of Jaunpur, Malwa, and Gujarat were founded during his period in 1398.
- **Sayyid Dynasty:**
- This dynasty was founded by Khizra Khan representative of Taimur.
- Mubarak shah was the greatest.
- **Yahya bin Ahmad Sirhindi wrote Tahrikh-i-Mubarakshahi**
- **Lodi Dynasty:**
- It was founded by Bahlul Lodi.
- Sikandar Lodi shifted the capital city from Delhi to Agra.
- Sikandar Lodi founded the city of Agra.
- He **punished Kabir for preaching Hindu-Muslim unity.**
- Composed Gazals under his pen name Gulrukhi.
- Ibrahim Lodhi was killed by Babar in the First battle of Panipat.
- The main reason for Babur's lightning victory was his artillery forces.
- He was the first to use it in North India. In Indian History, Vijayanagara rulers were the first to use it with the help of the Portuguese.
- **Why Most of the battles fought at Panipat:**
- The three Panipat Battles- 1526; 1555 and 1761 were all decisive for the reasons:

- It's a plain area with no scope for guerilla war.
- Any foreigner to attack Delhi, Panipat as an entrance gate
- The royal highway between Delhi to Panipat on both sides longer or shorter duration
- Panipat location wise closely connected to Punjab, Rajasthan, and UP where you have martial races of India-Sikhs, Jats, and Rajputs concentrated within short notice, they could be mobilized to the battlefield.

#### TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: TOPIC TO BE CONTINUED.

#### Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 23

#### DELHI SULTANATE: TUGHLAQ DYNASTY- 9:13 AM

- **Mohammed Shah Tughlaq**- was the last of the Tughlaq dynasty. During his time, Timur, the king of Persia attacked Delhi in 1398, and Sultan Md. Shah Tughlaq took shelter in Gujarat.
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#### SULTANATE ADMINISTRATION- 9:57 AM

- **Important sources:**
- **Minaj Siraj** wrote **Tabaqath-i-Nasiri** on the administration of Nasir-ud-din.
- **Ziauddin Barani** and shams **Siraz Afif** both wrote two different texts with the same **title Tarikh-i-Firoz shahi** on the administration of **Firoz shah Tughlaq**.
- **Ibn battuta** traveler from Morroco visited the court of Mohd. bin Tughlaq in 1341, he wrote he wrote **Kitab-i-rehla** in the administration of **Mohd. Bin Tughlaq**.
- **Yahya bin ahamad sirhendi** wrote **Tarikhe-i- Mubarak shahi** on the administration of Mubarak Shah.
- At the center Sultan is assisted by four important departments :
- 1. **Diwan-i-wazirat** - the Finance department headed by **Wazir**, assisted by Mustafi-i-Mumalik (auditor general) and Mushrif-i-mumalik (accountant general).
- 2. **Diwan-i-araz**- military department created by **Balban** headed by **Araz-i-mumalik (chief commander)**.
- 3. **Diwani-i-risalat**- for religious affairs headed by **Qazi**, it decided the question of whether war be declared as Jihad or not.
- 4. **Diwan-i-insha** department for correspondence headed by **Dabir**.
- **Empire was divided into:**
- Provinces called **sarkars** are headed by **Walis and naibs**.
- Governors of distant sarkars were called Sultans.
- Sarkars were divided into districts called **Shiqs**- headed by **Shiqdars**.
- Shiq- **Parganas** (blocks or groups of villages)- headed by **Amils**.
- The village was the lowest unit, at the village level **chaudhuris and Muqaddams** was the head of the villages.
- **Khots and Patwaris** were the village accountants.



- In the revenue administration, the system of granting lands called **Iqta system** was perfected by Sultan Iltutmish.
- It was reorganized first time by **Balban**.
- **Alluddin khilji** stopped Iqtas, Firoz shah Tughlaq revived it.
- The land tax paid by Muslims was **Kharaz**, generally, it was half of what the non-muslims pay called **Ushr**.
- **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** collected an irrigation tax called **Haqi shirb** which was 1/10th.
- Revenue assessment methods were of **two types**- Craft sharing and craft estimation - **Bhooli, Batai, Gallabakshi, and Nasq**. All come under crop-sharing methods.
- **Kankhut system** - Introduced by Alluddin Khilji under which tax was 50%.
- **Bigha**- One unit of land less than one acre.
- **Biswa**- 1/5th of Bigha.
- For measuring the land Sultan Sikander introduced a yardstick called **Gaz-i-Sikander**.
- In judicial administration, Hindus and Muslims had separate courts.
- Qazis dealt with civil cases, and Mufti, Miradi, and Saeed dealt with criminal cases.
- For Hindus Dharmashatra was the basis.

#### **REGIONAL KINGDOMS - 11:14 AM**

- The Sultanate empire expanded maximum under Mohd. Bin Tughlaq and at the same time disintegrated in 1336.
- Vijaynagar empire was founded in the south in 1346 Bahamani empire was founded.
- **Important regional kingdoms-**
- **1. Bengal** - It became independent under the Ilyaz Shahi dynasty.
- Their capital city Pondua, Allahuddin Hussain Shah the greatest, was influenced by Vaishnava philosophy.
- **Chaitanya Prabhu** declared himself an avatar of Lord Krishna, he took the title **Jagath Bhushan and Nrupatitilak**.
- He appointed **Maladar Basu** to translate Mahabharat into Persian.
- Babar conquered Bengal in 1529 by defeating **Mohd. Lodhi** brother of Ibrahim Lodhi in the battle of Gogra.
- **2. Jaunpur**- The city was founded by **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** in memory of his **cousin Jauna** (Mohd. bin Tughlaq).
- In 1398 Jaunpur became independent.
- **Malik Sawar Kwaja Jahan** took the title **Shah us Sharq** (King of the east) and founded the Sharqi dynasty.
- Ibrahim Shah Sharqi was the greatest.
- Jaunpur was one of the main centers for the development of Indo-Islamic culture particularly music.
- **Sultan Husain Shah Sharqi** was an expert in Hindustani music, he convened the first conference on Hindustani music at Jaunpur and introduce a form of music called **Khayal**.
- **3. Malwa** - It was ruled by a local dynasty called Khiljis with the capital **city Mandu**.
- Mohd. Khilji was the greater he claimed victory against Bahadur Shah of Gujarat and Rana Kumba of Mewar.
- He built a victory pillar.
- **King Baj bahadur and his queen rupamati** were experts in Hindustani music.
- In 1564 Akbar occupied Malwa by defeating **Baj Bahadur**.
- **4. Gujarat**- It was ruled by the bahadur Shahi dynasty, capital city of Ahmedabad was founded by Ahmad Shah-I.
- **Mohd. Shah -I called Mohd. Begara** was the greatest, he was the first Indian to challenge the Portuguese to control the Arabian Sea but was defeated by Portuguese governor **Francisco de Almeda** in the battle of Diu.
- He was known for his unusual habits such as eating snakes and growing up beard touching the feet.
- Akbar conquered Gujarat in 1572.
- **5. Mewar**- Ruled by Sisodia, **Rana Hammir** was the founder of the dynasty.
- **Rana Kumba** was the first great king, he built **Kirti stambha** at Chittor claiming victory against **Mohd. Khilji of Malwa** and Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
- **Rana Sangha** was the greatest however he was defeated by Babar in the **battle of Kanwa**.
- Rana Udai Singh, Pratap Singh, and Amar Singh continued to fight against the Mughals.
- The famous **Haldighati battle took place in 1576** in which Rana Pratap was defeated by Raja Mansingh sent by Akbar however Mewar never surrendered and Akbar could never conquer Mewar.
- Mewar finally accepted Mughal sovereignty when **Amar Singh** was defeated by **Khurram and Man Singh** in **1612** when Jahangir was the Mughal emperor.

- **6. Marwar-** Rana Maldeo was the greatest however he was defeated in 1545 in the **battle of Kalanjir by Sher Shah.**
- However, in the same battle, **Sher Shah died due to a fire accident.**
- **7. Kashmir-** It was ruled by the **Shah mirza dynasty**, Sikander Shah of Kashmir encouraged Muslim settlements in Kashmir and for the first time, Muslims became the majority in Kashmir during his time.
- **Jain -ul -Abidin** popular as Akbar of Kashmir for his secular outlook, renovated Hindu temples, banned killing cows, and got Mahabharat translated into Persian.
- He appointed **Srinara and Jonadeva** to continue the work of **Kalhana's raja Taringini.**
- Kashmir became part of the Mughal empire during the times of **Akbar.**

**Topic for the next class- Vijay nagar empire**

**Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 24**

#### **VIJAY NAGAR EMPIRE (1336-1565)- 9:08 AM**

- It was ruled by **four dynasties:**
- **1. Sangam-** (1336-1485)
- **2. Saluva-** (1485-1505)
- **3. Tuluva -**(1505-1565)
- **4. Araveeti -**(1565-1643)
- The empire was founded by **Swami Vijayaranya in 1336** on the banks of river Tungabhadra at a place called **Anegondi.**
- Swami was well supported by **Harihara and Bukka** both were commanders of **King Pratap Rudra of Kakatiyas** (Warangal).
- They were captured by Mohd. bin Tughlaq, converted to Islam and was appointed as governor of Kampili in Karnataka.
- They were reconverted by **Vijayaranya** in the Virupaksha temple in Hampi.
- Harihara raya was defeated by **Bahamani sultan Allauddin Hasan Bahman gangu.**
- The main cause for frequent wars between Vijaynagar rulers and the Bahmani to question of controlling **Raichur doab** (land between Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers).
- **Bukka Raya** sent a delegation to China.
- He sought out the clashes between **Vaishnavas and Jains.**
- Bukka son **Veera Kampa raya** conquered Madurai.
- Veera Kampa's wife **Ganga devi** wrote **Madura Vijayam** in sanskrit.
- **Dev Raya-I** built a dam on river Tungabhadra at Hampi.
- According to **Persian Chronicular Perista**, a war took place between **Devraya and Bahmani Sultan Taj-ud-din Firoz Shah** for the sake of nahal, the beautiful daughter of a blacksmith.
- **Devraya-II** was the greatest of the dynasty called **prauda Devraya** for his perfection in 64 types of arts.
- His title is **Gajabetkara** (expert in hunting animals).
- **Persian ambassador Abdul Razak** and Italian traveler **Nicolo Conti** both visited Hampi during the times of Devraya-II.
- Both described the prosperity of the city of **Hampi and declared that Devraya-II** was the richest king of India.
- Devraya-II employed Muslims to train Vijaynagar cavalry forces.
- He respected the **holy Quran** and built a mosque for Muslims in Hampi.
- He conducted a literary council called **Mutyalasala.**
- He conferred the title emperor of poets on Sreenath, the Telugu poet.
- Devraya himself was a great scholar and wrote **Mahanataka Sudha Nidhi** on Carnatic music.

#### **SALUVA DYNASTY (1485-1505)- 9:38 AM**

- Founded by **Saluva Narasimha**, the chief commander.
- Narasimha coming to power is called the **first conspiracy.**
- Narasimha patronized **Tallapaka Annamacharya**, who wrote the maximum number of Kirtans in world literature.
- **Tuluva dynasty (1505-1565)-**
- Founded by Tuluva narasa, chief commander.
- The Tuluva dynasty coming to power is called the second conspiracy.
- **Vera narasimha** son of Tuluva narasa abolished the marriage tax.
- **Sri Krishna devraya- (1509-1529)-**
- The greatest king in the history of South India.

- A great empire builder, in 1509 he defeated the sultan of **Bijapur Adil Shah**, made the son of Adil Shah sit on the throne Singhasan, and took the title **Yavana rajya sthapanacharya**.
- He defeated **Pratap Rudra Gajapati of Odhisa**, destroyed the capital city Cuttack and married Annapurna, daughter of Pratap Rudra.
- He installed two victory pillars at **Simhachalam and Patnur** in the Vishakapatnam district to mark his boundaries.
- An efficient administrator suppressed all the internal revolt.
- A great diplomat in 1510, he signed a treaty with Portuguese governor **Alfonso de albuquer-que**.
- As per the treaty, the Portuguese agreed to provide horses from Persia, saltpeter (used in cannons), and to train Vijaynagar artillery.
- In return, **Krishana Devraya** agreed to transfer Goa to the Portuguese.
- Goa was part of Bijapur sultan territory.
- A reformer banned **kanya shulkam** (bride purchasing).
- A great scholar in Sanskrit and Telugu, in Sanskrit he wrote **Madhalasa Charitra, Satyavadhu Parinayam, Usha Parinayam, Jambavathi Parinayam, Sakalakathasaram**.
- In Telugu he wrote **Amuktamalyada** (one of the five great kavyas in Telugu literature).
- He conducted a literary council called **Bhuvana viyayam**.
- He patronized 8 great poets called **Astadiggajas**.
- The greatest was **Allasani Peddana who wrote Manucharithra** (the story of Pravarakya) and Varudhini.
- It is the first Prabanda in Telugu literature.

#### **TALIKOTA or RAKASI THANGADI BATTLE (1565)- 10:26 AM**

- The glory of Vijaynagar empire ended with the battle.
- After the death of Krishna Devraya, his son-in-law **Aliya ramaraya** became a kingmaker.
- He removed **Achyuta Raya and declared Sadashiva Raya** as the king of Hampi.
- The main cause for the battle was Aliya's policy of divide and rule against Bahamani Sultan's.
- Except for **Berar four Bahamani States** formed a confederacy and declared war.
- Aliya was killed, **Sadashiva Raya** ran away, city of Hampi was destroyed.
- **Robert Sewell** wrote the text **Forgotten Empire**.
- **Araveeti Dynasty (1565-1643)-**
- Founded by **Tirumal Raya**.
- **Venkata Pathi Raya** was the greatest, he refused to accept Akbar as his lord.
- He granted permission to the Portuguese and built a church for the Portuguese Valloreu.
- **Administration-**
- Two unique administrative systems developed -
- **Nayaka System -**
- They were the civil servants selected by merit.
- The system was first introduced by **Kakatiyas of Warangal**.
- Under the system, Nayakas were given lands called **Amaram**.
- Nayakas with amaram called **Amarnayaka**.
- Office of Nayakas ended with Nayak, as it was not hereditary.
- Nayakas would be transferred from place to place.
- **Ayagar system-**
- It was a system for hereditary functionaries at the village level.
- Ayagars were given lands called Mirasi lands for their maintenance.
- This system inspired **Shivaji Maharaj** in introducing **Barah Balutadar system** in Swaraj.

#### **REVENUE ADMINISTRATION - 11:13 AM**

- The revenue department was called Athavana and was headed by **Mahakaranikam (chief accountant)**.
- Land tax was called **sist**, it was highly regressive.
- According to **Fernao Nuniz**, the Portuguese chronicler it was 90%.
- The Russian traveler **Atneseus Nikatin** says that Vijay nagar territory was suffering from poverty.
- There was professional tax even beggars were not spared.
- **Ganachari sunkam** was the tax on beggar.
- **Puriti sunkam** tax when a baby is born.
- **Trade and commerce-** On the west coast it was maximum with **Persia Amukta Malyada** written by **Krishna Devraya** talks about the horse trade.

- On the west coast, Bhatkal was the most important port developed by Krishna Devraya with the help of the Portuguese.
- On the East coast **Kuthapatnam, Motupalli, and Machilipatnam.**
- Motupalli was the most important port under Kakatiyas and continued under the Vijayanagar empire.
- Machilipatnam also called **Masola** was a major center for printed textiles called kalamkari.
- The other center for **Kalamkari was Sri Kalahasthi.**
- **Calicoes** were printed textiles.
- **Golconda, Kollur, and Vajra Karu** were famous for the diamond industry.
- Nirmal was a world-famous center for manufacturing swords and in modern times a specific style for making toys and paintings.
- Important guilds were **Kaikollas (weavers)**, and Panchamavaru (association of five craftsmen).
- Vijay nagar society Nuniz talks in detail about Vijaynagar society and its evils.
- He gives a graphic account of the customs **Sati.**
- According to Nuniz prostitution was flourishing like an industry, professional tax on prostitutes constituted a third major source of revenue to the State and it was used for payment of salaries for the police officers.
- The other evils were child marriages and **kanya sunkam.**
- **Military department-**
- It was **Kandachera** headed by the chief commander (maha dandanayaka).
- Kavaliga and **dasa kavaliga** were the police officers.

#### **CULTURAL CONTRIBUTION OF VIJAYNAGAR RULERS- 11: 47 AM**

- They made a very rich contribution to all the spheres of **culture including** Architecture, sculpture, paintings, music, dance, and literature.
- In a way it was a **golden age** in the cultural history of South India.
- In architecture a distinct style called Vijaynagar style was introduced, it was a mixed style, a combination of all the regional styles like that of Cholas, Pandyas, Kakatiyas, and Hoysalas.
- The towering Gopuram of the Chola style called **Raja Gopurams, and Vimana of the Pandaya style**, extensive use of stone pillars with beautifully carved designs like that of Kakatiyas and temples built on the grafted platform looking like stars.
- Name of the sculpture on the walls of the temples.
- The style of Hoyasala was incorporated.
- The changes introduced by the Vijayanagar rulers were the extensive construction of Kalyan mandapas (marriage halls) within the temple complex.
- Small temple for Goddess along with the main temple of the God within the same complex called **Amman Gudis.**
- All appeared as part of the style, classic examples of the style were **Hazar Rama temple** (temple with one thousand Ramayan sculptures) and Vithal swami temple.
- Both were built by Krishna Devraya in Hampi.
- Papanasheswar penugonda temples, Lepakshi temple, and Ontimitta Ramachandra temples belong to this style.
- Part of the architecture **Padma mahal** built by Krishna Devraya in Hampi a classic example of Indo-Islamic architecture.
- He also founded the city **Nagala puram** (present hospet) in memory of his mother Namgamba.
- **Sculpture -**
- The masterpieces of sculpture are- **Ugra Narasimha statue**, Stone Chariot and **Satpa Swara pillars**, and a monolithic statue of Nandi at Lepaskhi all belonging to the Vijayanagar time.

**The topic for the next class- Continuation of the topic Mughals**  
**Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 25**

#### **CULTURE - VIJAYNAGAR EMPIRE- 1:11 PM**

- **Paintings-** The paintings of Vijaynagar times are still found in **Virupaksha temple in Hampi, Papanasheswar temple Penugonda, Lepakshi temple**, and the temples of Thanjavur.
- **Sangeet-** Carnatic music had had its beginning with **Purandhar das called the father of Carnatic music.**
- The trio or Trimurti of Carnatic music **Muttuswami Dikshitar, Shyama Shastri and Tyagaraja** all belong to Thanjavur samshan.
- Tyagaraja composed Kirtanas dedicated to Ramachandra.
- **Dances-**
- **Bharatnatyam** -was the most popular dance form introduced by **Bharat Muni Natya shastra.**
- It is the official dance form of Tamil Nadu State, it started in the temple performed by **Devadasi.**

- **Rukmani Arundale** wife of George promoted the dance and gave it a respectable position.
- **Kuchipudi** -was the most popular dance form of AP, it was developed in the village of Kuchipudi, developed by **Siddendra Yogi**.
- Its main thing is **Bhagwad Purana**, and the most popular form of dance is **Bhama Kalapam**.
- **Perini Natyam**- The most popular dance form of the Kakatiyas, it was performed by emotionally charged **Veera Shaivas**.
- **Yaksha Ganan**- It is the popular dance form of present Karnataka State.
- In this dance, ballad songs are composed on the themes of Ramayan and Mahabharat portraits in the form of dance.
- **Literature**- A golden age in Telugu and Kannada literature.
- In Telugu, Prabanda Yuga started with **Allasani pe ddana who wrote Manucharitra**.
- Panchamahakavyas were written for ages.
- **1.** Sringaranyshadam- Srinath
- **2.** Srialahasthiswar Mahatyam- Kumara Durjati
- **3.** Panduranga Mahatyam- Tenali Ramalinga
- **4.** Parijata Apahara nam- Nandi
- **5.** Amukta malyada- Timmana
- Kannada literature was enriched by the **Kirtanas of Purandhar das**.

#### **BAHAMANI EMPIRE (1346)- 1:56 PM**

- The chief tax collectors of Mohd. bin Tughlaq called **Saddam Amils** revolted Devagiri under the leadership of Ismailmukh.
- He took the title Sultan **Allauddin Hasan Bahman Gangu**.
- According to Perista the Persian Chronicular, he was brought up by a **brahmin called Gangu**.
- First Capital city **Gulbarga**.
- Second capital city **Bidar**.
- **Allauddin Hasan** was the first to occupy Raichur doab by defeating Harihara Raya.
- Mohd. Shah -I build bada masjid at Gurbarg.
- Mohd. shah-II was called **Aristotle -II** for his interest in natural sciences.
- Ahmad Shah-I shifted the capital city from Gulbarga to Bidar.
- Persian nobles called **Afiq** settled in large numbers.
- The native Muslims were called **Deccani**, and the great Sufi saint Bande Nawaz, geese daraz, gareeb nawaz settled in Gulbarga.
- **Mohd Shah -III** was the greatest.
- **Mohd. Gawan** was the most important prime minister of Mohd. Shah -III.
- He expanded the Bahamani empire by making **four taraf into eight taraf** (these were unique administrative terms under the Bahamani empire).
- It is said that with his revenue reforms, he even inspired **Raja Todarmal**.
- He founded a madrasa on the model of Samarkhand university with a library of more than 2000 books.
- However, due to a conspiracy of Deccani nobles, Gawan was executed at **Kondapalli**.
- **Bahamni confederacy** - It had **four States** - Bijapur, Bidar, Berar, and Ahmad nagar.
- Golconda was the **fifth State**, before becoming independent it was part of Bidar.
- **Bijapur**- The biggest and the strongest in the confederacy.
- It was ruled by the Adil Shahi dynasty founded by Adil khan.
- Ibrahim Adil shah was the greatest, most popular Jagat guru a devotee of Durga and Ganapati Maharaj.
- He made the Urdu language popularly, was an expert in sangeet, and composed a text Kitab-e-Navara.
- Bijapur was first occupied by Aurangzeb in 1656 and finally in 1686.
- **Bidar**- It was ruled by the Barid Shahi dynasty.
- **Berar**- It was ruled by the Imad shahi dynasty founded by **Imad -ul-Mulk**.
- It was the smallest and the weakest.
- It has not participated in the **Talikota battle**.
- **Ahmad nagar**- Ruled by the **nizam shahi dynasty**.
- **Ranichand bibi** was the most popular women ruler in 1600 Akbar sent Abul Fazal to conquer Ahmad nagar.
- **Malik Ambar** was the most popular Diwan of Ahmad nagar.
- He was the first to introduce **Gorilla warfare in Deccan** and also a council of eight ministers called **Astha Pradhan**. In both reforms, he inspired Shivaji.
- Ahmad nagar was finally conquered by prince **Khurram sent by Jehangir**.

- **Golconda** - It was ruled by the Qutub Shahi dynasty founded by **Quli Qutub Shah** popular as **Bade malik**.
- **Mohd. Quli Qutub shah** was the greatest.
- He build **Char Minar**, he granted permission to the Dutch and English to settle at **Machlipatnam**.
- **Abdul Hasan** was the last sultan defeated by Aurangzeb in 1687.
- Golconda was the last State of the **Bahamani confederacy**.

#### **MUGHALS- 2:38 PM**

- They belonged to the **Chegtai Clan**, a mixed clan of **Mongols and Persian**.
- **Babur** ruled Farghana in Afghanistan.
- His father **Umar Sheikh Mirza** connected to the family of Taimur, the emperor of Persia.
- His mother, Amir Turghai connected to **Chengez Khan** of the Mongols.
- Babur's actual name is **Zaheerudin Muhammad. Surname Babur (Tiger)**.
- His life ambition was to conquer Samarkand, the seat of his great Grandfather Taimur.
- After the **First Battle of Panipat in 1526**, he defeated Rana Sanga in the **Battle of Khanwa (1527)**.
- Medni Rai friend of Sanga defeated in the **Battle of Chenderi (1528)**.
- And **Muhammad Lodhi**, brother of Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated in the **Battle of Gogra (1529)**.
- Babur was responsible for **Nur Ul Afsan and Aram Bagh** gardens in Agra.
- He was buried at Kabul.
- Great scholar in his **mother-tongue Turki**.
- He wrote Babarnama. Translated into Persian by Abdur Rahim Khan and into English by Madam Beveridge.
- **Humayun:(1530-55)**
- Defeated by Sher Shah, first in the Battle of Chausa, and for the second time, in the **Battle of Kannuj or Belgram (1540)**.
- The Mughals lost Delhi for the first time.
- **Sher Shah** founded Sur Dynasty.
- He was the only Afghan, to capture Delhi from the Mughals.
- **Sher Shah's Reforms-(1540-45)-**
- In the **Revenue Administration**, he introduced a new assessment method called the **Zabt system**.
- Under the system, the land was divided into 3 categories:
- **Good, Middle, and Bad**, based on average production for the last 5 years.
- As per the category of the land.
- Apart from the land tax, 2 additional taxes, **Zaribana (land surveyor fee, 2.5%)**, and Mahasilina (tax collector's fee, 5%) were the additional taxes collected.
- The system became the basis for **Todarmal Bandobast or Das Saal system**.
- Sher Shah was the first to introduce **Ryotwari System**, a system without middlemen, establishing direct contact between the Ryot/Peasant and the State.
- Under the system, Ryots were given land documents or **Title Deeds called Pattas**, and in return, Ryots execute a written bond with the state, Qabuliyath.
- He promoted communication systems, **Grant Trunk Road** between Sonar Gaon to Peshawar, via Rohtasganj started during his times. It is the **Grant Trunk Road** in usage even today, called **Kolkata Delhi GT**.
- The other roads were Lahore to Multan, Agra to Jodhpur, and Jodhpur to Sasaram.
- He introduced the most standard Silver Rupee called **Dam**.
- It was accepted by the British.
- He built **Purana Qila in Delhi**.
- Sher Shah's tomb was built at Sasaram, the only tomb surrounded by water.
- Abbas Khan Sherwani wrote **Tarikh-i-Shershahi**.
- He died in the **Battle of Kalanjir (1545)** due to the explosion of cannon.
- It was the battle against **Rana Maldeo**.
- Humayun took shelter in the court of **Rana Prashad of Amarcot**.
- In 1542, Akbar was born.
- In 1555, Humayun got back to Delhi by defeating Sikandar of the Sur Dynasty in the **Battle of Sarhind**.
- Humayun constructed **Dinpanah**, his personal library.
- His death was an accidental death.
- **Second Battle of Panipat:**
- **Hemu**, the prime minister of Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bihar, occupied Delhi.
- The Mughals lost Delhi for the second time.

- **Bairam Khan** was tutor of Akbar.
- He declared Akbar as the emperor of Hindustan, without any **coronation festival at Kalanur** in Sindh.
- Both **Bairam and Akbar** marched to Delhi in the **Second Battle of Panipat (1556 October)**. Hemu was killed.
- The Mughals got back to Delhi.
- With the **Second Battle of Panipat**, Akbar founded Mughal Empire.
- Hemu was the last Hindu ruler of Delhi. He took the title, **Raja Vikramjeet**.

#### **MUGHAL ADMINISTRATION - 3:31 PM**

- **Important sources on Mughal Administration:**
- **Ain-i-Akbari** and **Akbarnamah** were both written by Abul Fazal during Akbar's administration.
- **Iqbalnamah Jahangir** by Mutamud Khan on Jahangir's administration.
- **Padshahnamah** by Abdul Hamid Lahori.
- **Raqhath -i-Alamgiri**, a collection of letters by Aurangzeb.
- **Muntaqab ul Lubab** by Khafi Khan on Aurangzeb's administration.
- **Mansabdari System:**
- The word Mansabdari is derived from the Persian word **Nasabkardan**, which means fixing the salary and position of an officer in the hierarchy of the administrative system, as per his designation.
- The system was started first by Mongolian leader **Genghis Khan**.
- In India, it started with Babur.
- Akbar made it perfect by 1590.
- In the system, **Zat** decides the designation of the Mansabdar.
- **Sawar** decides the number of horses to be maintained.
- **The 3 types of Mansabdars:**
- **First-Grade Mansabdar:**
- Maintaining the same number of **Zat (infantry)** and **Sawar (cavalry)**.
- **Second Grade Mansabdar:**
- The same number of **Zat**, but half of the rank **Sawar**.
- **Third Grade Mansabdar:**
- The same number of **Zat**, but less than half of **Sawar**.
- Corresponding to their ranks **Mansabdars get Jagirs**.
- They are selected based on merit.
- And would be transferred from place to place.
- However, under Jahangir, Mansabdars were to maintain double the number of troops with the same Jagir, and a system called **Dospa and Shespa**
- As a result of that, **Mansabdar's expenditure** continued to increase, whereas revenue remained the same.
- Due to this gap between expenditure and revenue, a **crisis in the Mansabdari System**
- **The other reasons for the crisis were:**
- No incentive for Mansabdar to develop the Jagir, as they were transferred.
- Secondly, with the expansion of administration, the number of Mansabdars increased, creating a **scarcity of land** to be given to Jagirs.
- The crisis in the Mansabdari system was the most important cause of the decline of the Mughal Empire.
- All Mansabdars were Jagirdars, but **all Jagirdars were not**
- In other words, Jagirdars could be members of the **Royal Families, men of great letters, poets, and scholars**.
- Jagirs given for maintenance were called **Nakad Jagirs**.
- Jagirs conferred upon the hereditary rulers of their respective areas were called **Watan Jagirs**.
- **Watan Jagirdars** were exempted from transfers.
- In the **Mughal Administration**, zamindar was a recognized agent of the State for collecting the land tax.
- However, he had **no property rights or magisterial and judicial powers**.
- He enjoyed hereditary rights in collecting the tax, maintained private armies, and took care of the **Rural Administration** but without magisterial and judicial powers.
- In the revenue administration, up to 1580 Akbar followed the system of Sher Shah called **Zabt**.
- In 1580, a committee was constituted with **Raja Todarmal, Mutamud Khan, and Zafar Khan** as members.
- Raja Todarmal drafted a new revenue system called **Todarmal Bandobast or Das Saal**
- Under the system, the land was divided into **four categories:**
- **Polaj:** Most fertile land, always under cultivation.

- **Paraute:** Means kept fallow for 1 to 2 years to gain its fertility.
- **Chacher:** Takes 3-4 years to regain its fertility.
- **Banjar:** means wasteland.
- In deciding the nature of the soil, the average production for the last 10 years was taken into consideration.
- For measuring the land, a new yardstick was followed **called Gaz-i-Ilahi** with 39 inches.
- It replaced the earlier yardstick/measurement **Gaz-i-Sikandari** with a range between **32 to 36 inches**.
- Revenue circles were founded, each with a target of mobilizing revenue of 1 Crore as such the officers appointed were called Karoris.
- The other revenue systems followed were:
- **Gullabakshi**
- **Nasq.**
- Both come under the crop-sharing method.
- Whereas **Kankhut** comes under the grain estimation method.

**Topic for the next class- Marathas**

**Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 26**

#### **JAHANGIR- 9:06 AM**

- His nickname was **Sheikhu Baba**.
- He executed his son Khusrau and also the **Fifth Sikh Guru Arjun Dev** for supporting Khusrau.
- Mehr-un-nisa begum was given the title 'Noorjahan' and she became popular as Padshah Begum.
- She founded her group called 'Junta' consisting of herself, her father Mirza Ghias Beg (Itimad-ud-Daulah), and her brother Asaf Khan
- He hung a **bell of justice** in Agra Fort.
- **Shah Jahan -**
- **Khurram (Shahjahan)** made Rana Amar Singh of Mewar accept Mughal suzerainty in 1615.
- In 1616, Khurram conquered Ahmadnagar and was given the title 'Shahjahan'.
- In 1622, Persians occupied Kandahar and the Mughals lost Kandahar forever.
- **Aurangzeb-**
- He is also known as **Alamgir**.
- After coming to power, Aurangzeb brought about many changes.
- He abolished the '**Kalimas**' (inscribing Quranic verses on coins).
- Mohtasib, the royal censor officer was entrusted with the responsibility of enforcing the Koran.
- In 1669, he ordered the destruction of temples.
- The **Kashi Vishwanath Temple and Keshavraj Temple at Mathura** were the prominent ones destroyed.
- In 1679, Jizia was reimposed.
- He abolished both vocal and instrumental music.
- He removed court astrologers and historians; he also banned the celebration of Diwali and Persian Navroz festivals.

#### **Marathas- 9:29 AM**

- **Shivaji- (1627-1680)**
- The great Maratha Movement started much before the **birth of Shivaji**.
- The great reformers Eaknath, Namdev, Bakth Tukaram, and Guru Samardham Das, all preached Maratha Dharma for unity among the Marathas.
- For preserving the Maratha culture.
- The ultimate aim of **Maratha Dharma was Swaraj** (the will of the people to prevail in their land).
- Shivaji was born **Shivnir in 1627**.
- Father was **Shahji Bhonsle**, Jagirdar of Pune.
- His mother **Jijabai**, a Yadava woman.
- **Dadaji Khonde** was his tutor in Guerrilla warfare.
- Shivaji was very much influenced by the prime minister of Ahmednagar **Malik Ambar**.
- He was the first to introduce **Guerrilla warfare** in Deccan.
- And also a council of 8 ministers called **Asthapradhans**.
- Shivaji first attacked the territories of the **Sultan of Bijapur**.
- He conquered the forts **Torna, Kondana, Mahuli, and Mahud**.
- **Near Torna**, he built fort Raigarh.
- He killed **Afzal Khan**, sent by the sultan of Bijapur.



- Shivaji's father Shahji was imprisoned in Ahmednagar by Aurangzeb.
- Shivaji got his father released with the mediation of Dara.
- **In 1663**, Shivaji defeated Shahista Khan, father-in-law of Aurangzeb.
- **In 1664**, he looted the city of Surat for the first time, the richest city in India in the 17th Century.
- **In 1665**, Aurangzeb sent Raja Jaisingh of Ambar, and Shivaji was defeated.
- On June 22, 1665, **Purandhar Treaty** was signed.
- Of the 35 forts, Shivaji surrendered 22.
- 13 forts giving him 1 lakh Huns per annum.
- Whereas 22 forts gave Mughals 4 lakh Huns per annum.
- Shivaji's son **Shambhaji** became Mughal Mansabdar.
- Shivaji agreed to support the Mughals in the fight against the **sultan of Bijapur**.
- Shivaji and Shambhaji both should pay a personal visit to Mughal Emperor in Agra.
- In May 1666, both **Shivaji and Shambhaji** visited Agra.
- They escaped from the Agra jail, and came back to the Maratha kingdom, via the route **Mathura-Varanasi-Prayag-Patna-Bhuvaneshwara-Telangana**.
- In 1670, due to the mediation of Raja Jaswant Singh, Aurangzeb conferred the title Raja upon Shivaji.
- In 1670, Shivaji looted Surat for the second time.
- Surat lost its importance and Bombay rose to prominence.
- In 1674, **Shivaji performed** his coronation festival at Raigarh and declared the formation of Swaraj.
- Ceremony was presided over by
- Shivaji dedicated Swaraj to his guru Samandran Das.
- In 1680, he died of cancer.
- His council of ministers was called **Asthapradhans**.
- In the revenue administration, controversial taxes collected by Shivaji were:
- **Chauth and Sardeshmukhi**-
- **Chauth** was 1/4th of the land tax. Collected by Shivaji from Both Marathas and Non-Marathas outside Swaraj, for not attacking them on his own.
- **Sardeshmukhi** was 1/10th of the annual income. Shivaji claimed it as he was the head of all the Marathas, even outside Swaraj.
- This is also due to the other reason that he would protect both the Marathas and Non-Marathas if they were threatened by any other force.
- He was the first to go for the warships with cannons fixed in the ships, imitating the Portuguese, and called the father of the Indian Modern Navy.
- According to **Khafi Khan**, there were 300 warships stationed near Colaba.

#### **INDO-ISLAMIC CULTURE - 10:12 AM**

- **Bhakti Movement** - It may be defined as an answer to the challenges posed by **Islam and contemporary society**.
- Islam questioned **Hinduism on social inequality** in the name of the caste system, idolatry, and polytheism.
- At the same time, Hindu society was experiencing **internal problems such as sectarian clashes**.
- **Disunity, intolerance, and superstition** in the name of religion, the need of the time was to reform the society and the answer was the Bhakti movement.
- Secondly, With the **advent of Islam, the destruction of temples** and mass conversion took place to effectively defend Hinduism.
- A reformist bhakti movement was required.
- In medieval India, the bhakti movement was different in the sense it was mainly concerned with **contemporary issues than the questions of salvation**.
- Secondly, it has **two schools of thought Nirguna and Saguna**, with Saguna Rama and Krishna Bhakti.
- It all started with **Adi Shankaracharya**.
- The **Nirguna bhakti thinkers** were Adi Shankaracharya, sant kabir das, Guru Nanak, Birban, Narsi mehta and Ghora.
- **Saguna bhakti thinkers** were essentially Vaishnav philosophers like Ramanuja, Nimbaraka, Vallabh, Madhwa, Mira, Rama Nanad, Chaitanya, Tulsi das, Sur das, Sunder das, and Shankar Dev.
- **Adi Shankaracharya** -
- He was born at **Kaladi** in Kerala and became saint at the age of 5.
- Accepted **Govindacharya** as his Guru.

- Shankara was a great unifier, he defeated the Buddhist and Jain scholars in philosophical debates and proved that Buddhism and Jainism were nothing but branches of Brahmanism.
- With his Panchayatana system, he brought all the **sectarian faiths like Shaiva, Vaishnavas, Surya, and Ganapati cults** into one mainstream called Sanatan dharma.
- To preach and promote the Sanatan dharma as a great organizer he founded **four matts in four different directions**.
- -Sringeri in South
- -Dwaraka West
- -Badrinath in North
- -Puri in the East
- A prolific scholar he **composed commentaries** on Brahma sutras, he wrote all-time great Shivananada lahari, Saundarya lahari, Yoga taravali, Vivekachuda mani, Bhaja Govindam.
- As a profound thinker and philosopher, Shankara founded the **philosophy Advaita (non-dualism)**.
- For Shankaracharya **Aham (ego) and Maya (illusion)** are the main obstacles for a person to realize his true nature.
- If one conquers these two he is with the **universe (Parmatma)**.
- He was a **great reformer**- who was accepted as untouchable as his guru and even **perform an ending ritual** for his mother against the **spirit of dharmastra**.
- **Ramanuja acharya-**
- He was born at shri **Perumbudur**.
- His gurus **Yamunamuni and Veda prakash**.
- He wrote **Sri bhasya**.
- He founded the philosophy of **Vishista advaita**.
- He also started a sect called **Shri Vaishnava**.
- He preached social equality called **Samada**.
- **Nimbaraka**- He found the philosophy called **dwaita dwaita**.
- He was the first to start **Radha Madhava bhakti**.
- He composed **Dasya shloki**.
- **Madhavacharya -**
- He was born in **Udupi**.
- He was the first to compose commentaries on **Brahma sutras** in the language Kanada.
- He founded the philosophy **Dwaita**.
- His followers were called **Madhavas**.
- **Vallabhacharya-**
- He was born in **Pitapuram** in AP.
- He was also called **Achinitabhada**.
- He preached the philosophy **Shudha advaita**.
- His philosophy is based on **Bhagwat Purana**.
- He preached extreme devotion as means of salvation called **Pushti marga**.
- **Mira bai-**
- She was born in Kudki in Rajasthan in the family of **Sisodia**.
- She was the wife of Rana Bhejraj son of **Rana Sangha**.
- She was the first to start the practice of worshipping the **Girdhar Gopala cult of Vrindavana**.
- She was very much influenced by **Vallabhacharya**.
- She was the first to start Bhajans, composed in the language **Vraja bhasha**.
- **Ramanand-**
- The most popular reformer from UP was born at **Prayag**.
- First to preach **Rama bhakti** and also to use Hindi as the medium of instruction.
- Also, the first reformer to accept disciples from the lower caste.
- They included **Sant Kabir das (a weaver), Raidas (cobbler), Dhana (jat), and Sena (barber)**.
- However, in his text, **Anand Bhasya Ramanand** not recognized the right of Shudras to study Vedas on their own.

#### **SANT KABIR DAS- 11:37 AM**

- The most popular bhakti reformer was born in Varanasi by profession a weaver.
- He accepted both **Ramanand and Sufi Pir Taqvi** as his gurus.
- He was the first to preach universal religion and Hindu-Muslim unity.

- He composed all-time great dohas in the language bhojpuri.
- The collection of Dohas is called **Bijak** for preaching Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Kabir was persecuted by **Sikander Lodhi**.
- The followers of Kabir are called **Kabir Panthis**.
- **Guru Nanak-**
- Born at **Talwandi** in 1469.
- He preached **universal brotherhood**, monotheism, and male-female equality.
- With him the beginnings of Sikhism started, he was buried at Kartarpur.
- **Chaitanya mahaprabhu-**
- The most popular reformer from **Bengal**.
- His actual name is **Gauranga** and another name is **Viswamber**.
- He was the first to teach **Vaishnavism in Bengal** **Gudia Vaishnavism**, it was above caste, creed, and communal differences a form of extreme devotion.
- He was the first to compose **Kirtanas** and thereby enriched the language of Bengali.
- Puri in Odisha was the main center for his activities.
- Sultan of Bengal **Allauddin Hussain Shah** was very much influenced by him and declared himself the avatar of lord Krishna.
- Keshwava Bhakti was the **guru of Chaitanya**.
- **Tulsi das**-He preached **Rama bhakti** a contemporary of Akbar.
- Composed all-time great **Ramacharita manas** in the language Avadhi.
- **Surdas**- He preached Krishna bhakti.
- He wrote **Sur Sagar**.
- **Sundar das**- He wrote **sunder Vilasa**.
- It deals with six Indian philosophical systems called **shad Darshana**.
- **Birban**- He was born in Karnal.
- He emphasized **Satyam**.
- His followers were called **Satyami**.
- Their sacred text is called **Pothi**.
- He preached **Nirguna bhakti**.
- **Dadu Dayal**- Born in Ahmedabad in the **community of weavers**.
- Preached monotheism, Nirguna bhakti.
- His teaching was compiled in the form of the text **Dadu Dayaram ki Vani**.
- **Shankar dev**- First to teach Vaishnavism in **Brahmaputra valley**.
- His Vaishnavism become the basis for the classical dance of **Assam Satriya** performed by Vaishnavas in the Mutt.
- Language Assamese was perfected by his **concept of Vaishnavism**.

**Topic for the next class- Continuation of Bhakti and Sufi Movement**  
**Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 27**

#### **MARATHA BHAKTI MOVEMENT (1:16 PM)**

- It all started with Gnaneshwari. Dnyaneshwar wrote Gnaneshwari, a commentary on "Bhagwat Gita" popular as Maratha Bhagwat Gita and Bhavardh Deepika.
- **Namdev**, by profession a tailor before that a dacoit composed devotional songs called Abhangs.
- **Eknath**: He was the first Maratha reformer to emphasize the Marathi language. His famous work is Eknathi Bhagavata
- **Bhakt Tukaram**: He was the greatest Marathi bhakti reformer, who made the popular Vittoba Cult (worshipping Vittalaswami of Pandharpur). He composed devotional songs on Vittalaswami called Abhangs. He was a contemporary of Shivaji Maharaja.
- **Guru Samarth ramdas** : inspired Shivaji to form swaraj. Shivaji dedicated Swaraj to Guru Samarth Ramdas. The teachings of Ramdas were compiled in the form of the text "Dasabodha"
- **Ghora**: A pot-maker by profession, he preached monotheism.

#### **SUFISM (01:39 PM)**

- It may be defined as Islamic mysticism and an answer to the challenges faced by Islamic society within and outside.
- The word Sufi has derived from the Arabic word "**Suf**" meaning **wool** which implied simplicity.
- Thus, the main purpose of Sufism is to lead a simple life.
- Its main theme is **Wahadat-ul-Wajud which means God is just the same or Unity of God**.

- In the first stage, Sufism develop in Iraq with the first Sufi saint "Begum Rabia of the city Bashera"
- In this stage, the great Sufi philosophers- Buwazid Bustami; Abul Rashid of Kufa; Gazali all contributed to Sufi philosophies.
- However, In this stage Sufis were persecuted by conservative Muslim society.
- **Sufism left Iraq and settled in Afghanistan.**
- **The second stage starts in Afghanistan.**
- Sufism is divided into different orders called **Silsilas**.
- **Important Silsilas (Sufi Orders)**
- **1. Chisti Order:**
- It was founded by Sheikh Abdul Chisti and introduced to India by Sheikh Moinuddin Chisti.
- Sheikh Moinuddin Chisti was highly respected by Qutub-ud-din-Aibek and Iltutmish.
- Iltutmish built Moinuddin Chisti's Dargah at Ajmer.
- Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki was the chief disciple of Moinuddin and was an expert in Yoga Shastra.
- Iltutmish dedicated Qutub Minar to the memory of Kaki.
- Baba Farid-ud-din ShakarGanj was the most loved Sufi saint.
- His outlook was so broad that some of his verses are quoted in Adi Granth of the Sikhs.
- Hazrat Nizamuddin Alia was the most popular Sufi saint in India.
- Amir Khusro, the greatest musician and literary giant was the disciple of Sheikh Nizamuddin and belonged to Chisti Order.
- Both were buried in the same complex in Delhi.
- Sheikh Salim Chisti was the last great saint of the Chisti order.
- Akbar built his dargah in Fatehpur sikri.
- **2. Suhrawardi**
- It was founded by Shihabuddin Suhrawardi
- It was introduced in India by Bahauddin.
- He became the richest sufi order and same time unpopular.
- **3. Qadri**
- Order was founded by Sheikh Jilani Qadri.
- It was a secular order.
- Followed by Dara Shikoh, the first son of Shahjahan.
- **4. Naqshbandi**
- It was founded by Sheikh Baqi Billah
- Sheikh Ahmad Sir Hindi of this order influenced Aurangzeb, and it was a highly conservative order
- **5. Pirdausia**
- Founded by Sharafuddin, it was confined to Bihar. He composed Maktubat and Malfuzat literature (it dealt with the lives and teachings of Sufi Saints).
- Raushaniya and Shattaria are other orders.

#### **Impact of Sufism (02:31 PM)**

- **Kindly refer to the handouts**

#### **TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE (02:40 PM)**

- Imperial architecture started with the **Slave Dynasty**.
- Qutub-ud-din Aibak built constructed the Quwat-ul-Islam mosque, the first pure Islamic construction in the Qutub Minar complex and he also built Adhai din ka Jhopra at Ajmer. It was actually a Buddhist monastery converted into the place sultan gives darshan.
- He laid the foundation for Qutub Minar in memory of the victory of Islam on Indian soil but he could complete only the first 2 stories.
- It was completed by Iltutmish and dedicated to the memory of Kaki.
- It's the tallest brick structure in the world.
- At the foundation of Qutub Minar, a black limestone with Sanskrit verses in praise of Lord Vishnu is found. Balban constructed the Lal Mahal in Delhi.
- **Slave dynasty** structures were simple and represented pure Islamic style.
- **Khilji Dynasty:**
- For khilji, the structure became grand and highly decorative. **Allauddin Khilji built Alai Darwaza and the entrance to Qutub Minar.**
- It was also the **earliest dome built in pure Islamic style**. In the construction of the darwaja, Alauddin Khilji borrowed a new technique called the "**Horse Shoe Arch**" from Persia.

- **Alai Darwaza**- octagonal structure at each angle with the same diameter.
- He also built **Hauz-i-Alai; Jamat Khana Masjid** and also a city called Siri in Delhi (**this was the first time Delhi was expanded**).
- **Under Tughlaqs, Important developments were:**
- Thick sloping walls appeared for the first time
- **Tughlaqs** were also the first to use grey sandstone, a cheaply available material in construction.
- Ghiazuddin Tughlaq constructed the city of Tughlaqabad (the second expansion of Delhi).
- In fort Tughlaqabad, he built his own tomb.
- It is the first tomb built in pure Islamic style.
- Mohd. bin Tughlaq built a cantonment called Swargadwari on the banks of the river Ganga.
- Feroz Shah Tughlaq built Feroz Shah Kotla (The third expansion of Delhi) and Hauz-i-Khas and beautify the city of Delhi with 1200 gardens
- He founded the cities of Firozpur, Firozbad, Fatehpur, Fatehbad & Jaunpur.
- Under the Lodhis, Important developments were structures in the midst of gardening (e.g. Lodi Gardens in Delhi).
- They were the first to construct double-domed structures, angular and octagonal structures.
- They were the first to construct structures on grafted platforms.
- Sikandar Lodi founded city "Agra".
- Jamat Khana Masjid built by Sikandar Lodi in Agra a classic example of the style.

#### TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: WILL CONTINUE WITH THE TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE

#### Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 28

#### MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE (09:13 AM)

- With the Mughals, the grand **Persian style** entered India.
- It was characterized by very huge constructions built in a square complex, with a line of arches called **arcuate**.
- Structure with **couplets** on both sides at the entrance, a well-expanded Balcony inside the structure, and four minars in four directions around the structure.
- Ornate design in the form of an endless chain of creepers called **arabesque**.
- It also means a decorative and artistic way of inscribing Quranic Verses.
- The other unique aspect is, enough care is taken for promoting greenery around the structure.
- For greenery and to develop a garden around, the square complex is divided into four equal parts called **Charbagh**.
- To Ensuring Greenery, water-flowing systems were provided within the complex.
- Babur was responsible for Aram Bagh and **Noor Ul-Afshan Garden** in Agra.
- His coffin was kept at Aram Bagh until the completion of his tomb at Kabul.
- Finally, Babur was buried in Kabul.
- Humayun built his personal library, Sher Mandal at Dinpanah. His wife **Salima Begum** built Humayun's tomb in Delhi.
- It is the first specimen of the Grand Persian style in India. It was the **first double-dome** structure under the Mughals.
- In many regards, it comes very close to Taj, only the difference is: No white Marble and Minars around.
- Within the same tomb, his Kith and Kin were also buried.
- Akbar was the real founder of Grand Mughal Architecture.
- He incorporated the native **Hindu, Rajput, and Buddhist** Styles into the Persian style.
- Particularly in his Mahal construction, he was influenced by Buddhist Stupas.
- In Agra, Akbar completed the Red Fort. Inside the red fort, Diwan-i-aam, Diwan-i-khaas, Akbari Mahal, Jahangiri Mahal and Birbal Mahal.
- Fatehpur Sikri was actually a giant settlement, it was here Akbar expressed his best ideas in Architecture.
- At the entrance of Fatehpur Sikri, he built **Buland Darwaza**, in memory of his victory against Gujarat on the top portion of the Darwaza, a new technique from a **Half-cut dome** borrowed from Persia was used.
- The Darwaza was the biggest entry point. In one single complex, he built the **Moti Masjid and Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chisti**.
- Outside the complex in a single row, he built Jodha Bai Mahal, Mariam Mahal, and Panch Mahal.
- Particularly, in the Panch Mahal, he was influenced by the Buddhist Stupas.
- Under Jahangir, Noor Jahan showed more interest in architecture. Jahangir was more interested in Gardening and Paintings.

- He was responsible for **Shalimar Bagh Garden in Kashmir**.
- Akbar's attempt to synchronize the tradition ended and architecture became more Islamic as Noor Jahan was conservative.
- White Marble was used for the first time.
- A new technique called **Pietra Dura** was used for the first time. It means **inlaid mosaic work**.
- Noor Jahan Built the tomb of her father Itmad-ud-Daulah in Agra. It was in this construction, the new technique Pietra Dura was used for the first time.
- This construction became the basis for the Taj Mahal.
- She also built the tomb of Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan, son of Bairam Khan, in Delhi and the tomb of Jahangir in Shahdra in Lahore.
- Under Shah Jahan, it was a golden age for Mughal Architecture.
- He himself was an expert in architecture and was called an engineer.
- **Important developments during his time were:**
- **Costly white Marble** was used quite extensively, and floral designs appeared for the first time.
- Architecture became completely Islamic.
- In Agra, in the Red Fort, he built, Khaas Mahal, Sheesh Mahal, Angoori Bagh, Mausambari, and Mori Masjid (it was built for the sake of his daughter Jahanara).
- **Taj Mahal (1631-53):**
- Until the completion of the construction of the Taj Mahal, Mumtaj's coffin was kept at Burhanpur.
- In the construction of the Taj, the engineer of **Venetia, Zerimono Verraneo** was consulted and finally, a project of constructing the Taj was entrusted to **Ustaad Isa Khan**.
- The chief architect in the county of Shah Jahan.
- 3 crore Dams was the total expenditure incurred in the construction of the Taj.
- The entire white marble used in the construction was procured from Makrana Coast, Rajasthan.
- The most beautiful part of the Taj is its **bulbous dome**.
- In Delhi, Shah Jahan founded the city of **Shahjahanabad**. He completed the Red Fort and inside the Red Fort, he built Diwan-i-Khaas, Diwan-i-aam, and rang mahal.
- Amir Khusaro, popular quote, the most beautiful place in the universe, is this, is this, and it is this is found inscribed on the walls of Diwan-i-Khaas.
- Rang Mahal is best known for its floral designs. Outside the Red Fort, **Jama Masjid**, the biggest mosque in India was built.
- With Shah Jahan, the grand Mughal architecture ended.
- Highly conservative Aurangzeb, never encouraged architecture.
- He built a small mosque inside the red fort, Delhi in memory of his mother and another mosque in Lahore.
- **Biwi Ka Maqbara** also called the Mini Taj Mahal was built at Aurangabad, by Prince Mauzam for the sake of his mother Raha-Ud Durrani.

#### PROVINCIAL ARCHITECTURE (10:46 AM)

- It was the architecture found in different provinces of India, wherever the Muslims established their regional kingdom. Secondly, in this style, the local tradition dominates the Islamic style.
- In **Bengal Iliyah Shahi's style** of architecture developed. The unique aspect of the style is that the Minars are smaller than the main structure.
- A classic example of this style is the **Adina Masjid** at Pandua by Sikander Shah. It was built on the model of Damascus Masjid, Syria.
- The other monument under the same style is Sonabara Masjid and Chotabara Masjid.
- In UP, with Janupur as the main center, the **Sharqi style** of architecture developed.
- The unique aspect of the style is the **absence of Minars**.
- **Atala Devi Masjid** at Jaunpur was built by Ibrahim Shah Sharqi and disputed Babri Masjid and Ram Janambhoomi Masjid, both come under the Sharqi style.
- In Madhya Pradesh, with Mandu as the Capital City, the **Khilji style of architecture** developed.
- Unlike, the Islamic style known for brick construction, the khilji style is known for stone construction.
- **Jahaz Mahal, built by Hoshangshah, and Hindola Mahal** both come under this style of architecture.
- In Gujarat, under the **Bahadur Shahi style**, the local Rajput traditions were incorporated particularly wooden pillars with carvings and wooden pavilions with ornate designs all entered into the Islamic style.
- The style is known for its specialized **Jali-Work**.
- Rani Sipri Palace in Ahmedabad, built by Muhammad Shah I, also called Muhammed Begara, is best known for Jali-work.
- According to art historians, Ferguson, the Sipri Palace is the most beautiful building in India.

- In Deccan, the grand **Bahamani Style of Architecture** started with Bijapur and Golconda as their main centers.
- It is known for very huge domes and Minars being part of the main structure.
- **Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur** built by Muhammad Adil Shah was the world's biggest dome when it was built.
- As of today, it is the second biggest, the first being the dome of Vatican City.
- In Hyderabad, Sultan Muhammad Quli built Charminar, an entire structure built only with Mortar (no bricks and no stones).
- Macca Masjid was the biggest mosque in the South when it was built.

#### **DISCUSSION ON INDIAN MUSIC (11:50 PM)**

- Evidence for musical instruments in IVC.
- Concrete evidence for Sangeet started in Vedic Age.
- Gandharva Veda deals with Sangeets.
- In Indian mythology, we also have evidence of Music like Veena being played by Naarad.
- In the post-Vedic age, Bharat Muni authored Natya Shastra, in this, there is a clear mention of music.
- Islam focused on prayers, they came under the influence of music after the Arab conquest of Sindh.
- Synthesis of Hindu tradition and Islamic tradition led to Hindustani Music.
- Four forms of Hindustani Music: Dhrupad, Khayal, Thumri, and Tappa.

#### **The topic for Next Class: Indian Music**

#### **Ancient Medieval and Culture Class 29**

#### **MUSIC:**

- Muslims introduced the instruments Sarangi, Shahnai, and Rabab.
- They borrowed the native instruments-Mridangam, Nadaswaram, and Ghatam.
- Hindustani music, a composite music tradition developed due to interaction between Islam and native musical traditions.
- **Hindustani music developed first in four forms:**
- **Drupad:**
- Sorrowful music.
- According to tradition, it developed first with Draupadi, who lost all her children in the Mahabharat battle.
- This form of music is mainly centered around **alap** (recital), most of it is centered around stretching the voice.
- This form was perfected in Gwalior Gharana/Sansthan.
- **Khayal:**
- In this form, a given theme song is composed and recited instantaneously.
- Khayal started with Sultan Hussain Shah Shaqui of Jaunpur.
- **Tumri:**
- Tumris are light-worded love songs
- They are also in the form of conversations.
- In other words, the wit of words plays an important role.
- **Tappas (01:49 PM)**
- They are ballad songs of the camel rider.
- Songs with folk themes.
- They originated in the Thar desert but became popular in Punjab and UP.
- Hindustani music developed mainly in Jananas or Gharanas.
- The popular ones are- Gwalior, Agra, Jaipur, Lucknow, Jaunpur, and Varanasi.
- Amir Khusrow was the most popular singer of his time.
- The second-best singer was a Sufi saint called Pir Bodan.
- Amir Khusrow's new ragas are Sanam, Amin, and Ghora.
- He introduced new instruments- sitar and tabla and new forms of music- Qwali and Sama (group singing).
- For his contribution, he was called the parrot of India.
- Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq got classic on Hindustani music .
- The **Raagdarpan** was translated into Persian.
- Sultan Hussain Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur organized the first conference on Hindustani music at Jaunpur.
- As an expert in music, he introduced a new raga that goes with his name Hussaini Todi.
- Sikander Lodhi composed Gazal under his pen name Gulrukhi.
- Ibrahim Shah of Bijapur was an expert in composing devotional music.

- He composed **Kitab-i-Navras**.
- Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah of Golkonda was an expert in composing Shayaris and Gazals.
- He composed the text Quliyath Quli.
- With the advent of the Mughals, the Hindustani music tradition was further given great encouragement.
- According to Abul Fazal, there were 27 great musicians in the court of Akbar.
- The greatest was Mian Tansen.
- His actual name is Ram Tanu Pandey.
- He belonged to Gwalior Sansthan and was the disciple of Haridas and Mhd. Ghouse.
- He was given the title (Tan an expert in composing raga, Sen an expert in reciting the raga) by Raja Vikram Jeet of Gwalior.
- Akbar gave him the title Vaani Vilas.
- Tansen belonged to the court of Ramchandra of Rewa.
- Abul Fazal, a singer of Tansens eminence not born before 1000 years and not for another 1000 years.
- Tansen is an expert in the form Dhrupad and in reciting the ragas Deepak and Darbari ragas.
- Akbar was an expert in playing drums called **Nakhra**.
- All the Mughal Jahangir composed a maximum number of songs.
- Shah Jahan was the best-known singer and an expert in reciting Drupad.
- The most popular singer of his time Jagannadh Pandith Roy belongs to the Shah Jahans court.
- Aurangzeb banned both vocal and instrumental music, however, he was an expert in playing Veena.
- The music was banned in the Mughal court, and the local centers called Gharana, again came to play an important role.
- Particularly Gwalior gharana.
- Raja Man Singh, an expert in hindustani compiosed **Mankutuhul**.
- It is a comprehensive text on Hindustani music.
- King Baz Bahadur and his queen Roopamati were also experts in Hindustani music.

#### **CARNATIC MUSIC (02:15 PM)**

- It means the music is so soothing to the ears.
- It's a pure native music tradition free from the influence of Islam.
- It originated in the state of Karnataka with Purandhar Dasa called the father of Carnatic music.
- However, it developed in Carnatic, a small state in Tamil Nadu, with its main centers Tanjore and Madurai.
- Classics were written in Carnatic music, giving it a concrete form swami Vidyananya wrote Sangeet Sarvaswam.
- Laxminath wrote Sangeet Suryodayam.
- Deva Roy 2 wrote Mahanataka Sudhanidghi on music.
- With Tanjore as the main center Carnatic Sangeet made great progress, particularly under the guidance of the trio of the music.
- The trio included- Muttuswami, Shyamashastri, and Tyagaraju.
- Particularly Tyagaraju Keerthanas of very high standards were all dedicated to Ramachandra making Carnatic music popular.
- Similarly, the Keerthanas of Annamacharya and Purandhardas further developed the tradition.

#### **DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HINDUSTANI AND CARNATIC (02:26 PM)**

- They differ from each other in form, content, spirit, composition, and instrumentation.
- Form wise Hindustani is a mixed tradition, whereas Carnatic pure native tradition.
- Content provided in Hindustani is secular and deals with all aspects of human life, whereas Carnatic is highly devotional.
- Spirit wise Hindustani is democratic within the reach of all, whereas the Carnatic is highly elitist and appeals to only spiritually inclined people.
- Composition wise Hindustani is very liberal, it allows experimentation, whereas Carnatic is highly rigid.
- Carnatic Ragam, Tanam Pallavi, and Anupallavi all are highly synchronized.
- So synchronized that no chance for experimentation.
- In Hindustani, ragas are season-based like Hemanth, Basant, and Baisakhi.
- Whereas Carnatic ragas are time bound.
- In instrumentation, Hindustani goes with shenai, sarangi, and tabla.
- Whereas Carantic goes with violin, mridangam, and nadaswaram.
- Hindustani has too many forms whereas Carnatic is centered primarily around Kertana and Thillana.
- In Hindustani instrument dominates, whereas in Carnatic theme and literary content matter.



### **PAINTING (03:25 PM)**

- Sultans have not encouraged painting as it meant imitating the creation and the creator.
- However, it developed as a well-established art with the Mughals.
- Humayun encouraged miniature paintings.
- During his time work on miniature painting, Daftar-i-Hamza or Hamzanamah started with 1200 miniature paintings and was completed during the times of Akbar.
- Mughal painters used peacock blue, dark green, red colors, and gold for outlines.
- Persian painters Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad belonged to the court of Humayun.
- Akbar was the real founder of the Mughal school of painting.
- Important developments during his time were mural paints(wall paints) and frescos (oil paints) were encouraged.
- Taswir Khana Centers for Painting were founded.
- Painting became a specialized art with specialization regarding drawing outlines, sketches, color composition, and finishing touches.
- In other words, painting became the work of more than one person.
- The technique for shortening entered India with the Portuguese.
- For Akbar" paintings is the means to realize the greatness of the creator".
- Of all the Mughals, Jahangirs was the best knowledge of paintings.
- His command of the painting was such that on looking at the painting, he can figure out the painter.
- **Important changes were (03:44 PM)**
- Life-size or portrait paintings appeared for the first time.
- Mughal painters learned the technique of drawing.
- They straight face for the first time.
- Jahangir gave importance to nature's beauty in his painting.
- Albums called **Muraqqas** appeared for the first time.
- Ustad Mansoor, was the greatest painter, an expert in drawing birds and animals with life and rigor.
- He was invited by the Persian emperor.
- Zebra depicted in the paintings is rated as the most naturally depicted animal in the paintings.
- During the times of ShahJahah Sahayi Qalam, a pen used for drawing sharp lines was introduced.
- Aurangzeb banned painting.
- Mughal painters settled in Kashmir and developed **the Basholi** school of painting, in Himachal Kangra school of painting, and the Rajasthan Rajput school of painting.
- Mughal emperor Farooq Siyar gathered and preserved all the Mughal paintings in the red fort.
- In Deccan, Golconda became the main center for the development of painting.
- **Shafad Shahi Deccan** was the text on miniature paintings.

### **INDO-ISLAMIC LITERATURE:**

- The Arab historians were the first to introduce the tradition of writing chronicles, autobiographies, and regional history.
- Ardhakathanaka, written by Banarsi, a Jain monk, was the first autobiography by an Indian.
- Hasan Nizami wrote Taj-ul-Mahatir, a text on the slave dynasty. Isami wrote Futuf-us-Salatin, a text on Bahmani Sultans
- Amir Khusrau was the greatest literary giant of his time.
- He introduced a new literary style called Sabaqath-i-Hind by mixing Persian with Hindavi (classical Hindi).
- He wrote the famous Miftah-ul-Futah on the conquests of Alauddin Khilji, Futuh-us-Khazain (on Khiljis coming to power), Tughlaqnama and a collection of five short stories called Khamsa.
- The story Laila-Majnu is one of the five short stories.
- In the text called Lucifer, while describing the beauty of Kashmir, he observed that "the most beautiful place in the Universe is Kashmir".
- Gulbadan Begum, sister of Humayun wrote Humayunnama.
- Akbar got Mahabharata translated into Persian and called Razamnama.

**The Syllabus of the Ancient Medieval and Culture Class is completed.**