

# [#01]Concept, Ideas & Terms(Meaning & Definition).

01. **Bharatvarsha:** According to the scriptural description of the Brahmand, the entire Earth is called Bharatvarsha but particularly, the area of the continent that lies south of the Himalayas are called Bharatvarsha. It is also called Aryavarta. The inhabitants of Aryavarta are called Aryans as referred in the Rig Veda.
02. **Sabha & Samiti:** 'Sabha' was essentially a gathering of the Brahmanas or the priestly class. The 'Samiti' was an assembly of the common people as well as the Brahmanas and the rich. The Samiti was a larger gathering of all people for the conduct of tribal business and it was presided over by the king.
03. **Varnasrama:** Varnas are psychological classification of human beings. Varnas group the human beings into different classes according to their innate characteristics. Srimad Bhagavatham emphasizes this by using the word "Lakshana", which means an attribute or. Qualification when describing the nature of the varnas. The purpose of the Varnashrama social system is to provide a structure allowing people to work according to their natural tendencies and to organize society so that everyone, regardless of their position, makes spiritual advancement.
04. **Vedanta:** Vedanta means in Sanskrit the "conclusion" (anta) of the Vedas, the earliest sacred literature of India. Vedanta teaches you how to manage your emotions to reduce or remove the stress. It significantly reduces life's roller coaster to make the journey smoother and considerably more manageable. Vedanta is one of the six schools of Hindu philosophy. Literally meaning "end of the Vedas", Vedanta reflects ideas that emerged from, or were aligned with, the speculations and philosophies contained in the Upanishads, specifically, knowledge and liberation.
05. **Purusharthas:** The Purusharthas are the inherent values of the Universe: Artha (prosperity, economic values), Kama (pleasure, love, psychological values), Dharma (righteousness, moral values), and Moksha (liberation, spiritual values). Purusharthas is a key concept in Hinduism, referring to the four ultimate goals of human life. The term is derived from two Sanskrit roots; purusha, meaning "Human Being," and Artha, meaning "purpose" or "objective." As such, Purusharthas can be translated as the "object of human pursuit" or "purpose of human beings."
06. **Rina:**
07. **Samskaras:** Indian philosophy and Indian religions, Samskaras or Sanskaras (Sanskrit: संस्कार) are mental impressions, recollections, or psychological imprints. In Hindu philosophies, samskaras are a basis for the development of karma theory.
08. **Yajna:** Yajna refers in Hinduism to any ritual done in front of a sacred fire, often with mantras. Yajna has been a Vedic tradition, described in a layer of Vedic literature called Brahmanas, as well as Yajurveda.
09. **Ganarajya:** The word Gaṇa (Sanskrit: गण) in Sanskrit and Pali means tribe. It can also be used to refer to a body of attendants and can refer to any assemblage or association of men formed for the attainment of the same aims, denotes the gathering of a given community. A republic is a country that has a president or whose system of government is based on the idea that every citizen has equal status.
10. **Janapada:**
11. **Doctrine of Karma.**
12. **Dandaniti / Arthashastra / Saptanga.**
13. **Dharmavijaya.**
14. **Stupa / Chaitya / Vihara.**
15. **Nagara / Dravida / Vesara.**
16. **Bodhisattva / Tirthankara.**
17. **Alvars / Nayanars.**
18. **Sreni.**
19. **Bhumi-chidra-vidhana-nyaya.**
20. **Kara-bhoga-bhaga.**
21. **Vishti.**
22. **Stridhana.**
23. **Memorial Stones.**
24. **Agraharas.**
25. **Ain-i-Dashsalah.**
26. **Pargana.**
27. **Shahna-i-Mandi.**
28. **Mahalwari.**
29. **Hind Swaraj.**
30. **Mercantilism.**
31. **Economic Nationalism.**
32. **Indian Renaissance.**
33. **Economic Drain.**
34. **Colonialism.**
35. **Paramountcy.**
36. **Dyarchy.**
37. **Federalism.**
38. **Utilitarianism.**
39. **Filtration Theory.**

- 40. Forward Policy.
- 41. Doctrine of Lapse.
- 42. Khilafat.
- 43. Sulah-i-kul.
- 44. Turkan-i-Chahlighani.
- 45. Watan.
- 46. Baluta.
- 47. Taquavi.
- 48. Iqta.
- 49. Jaziya.
- 50. Zakat.
- 51. Madad-i-maash.
- 52. Amaram.
- 53. Raya-Rehko.
- 54. Jangama / Dasa.
- 55. Madarasa / Maqtab.
- 56. Chauth / Sardeshmukhi.
- 57. Sarai.
- 58. Polygars.
- 59. Jagir / Shariyat.
- 60. Dastur.
- 61. Mansab (Rank).
- 62. Deshmukh.
- 63. Nada / Ur.
- 64. Ulema.
- 65. Firman.
- 66. Satyagraha.
- 67. Swadeshi.
- 68. Revivalism.
- 69. Communalism.
- 70. Orientalism.
- 71. Oriental Despotism.
- 72. De-Industrialisation.
- 73. Subsidiary Alliance.
- 74. Evangelicalism.
- 75. Bhudan.
- 76. Panchsheel.
- 77. Mixed Economy.
- 78. Socialism.
- 79. Hindu Code Bill.
- 80. Historical Methods.
- 81. Plagiarism.
- 82. Ethics & Morality in History Writing.

# [Period: 01] Pre-Historical Period(Stone Age).

## [#1] Old-Stone Age. (25 Lakh BC to 12K BC)[Palaeolithic Age]

- ✓ Cradle of the Mankind (Africa): Nomadic People.
- ✓ Cradle of the Civilization (Asia): while Indus Valley Civilization.
- ✓ Nomadic People ->Food Gathering-> Hunting.



- ✓ Discovery of Fire.



- ✓ Tools & weapons [Big Hard Rock Quartzite]: Sharpened stone, hand axe, bow & arrow.



- ✓ Max time spent here by Homo Sapiens.
- ✓ Cave Painting: Bhimbetka, Madhya Pradesh.



## [#2] Middle-Stone Age. (12K to 5K)[Mesolithic Age]

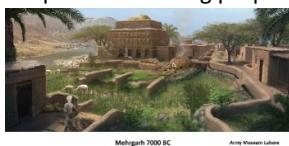
- ✓ Funeral Ceremony (Started).
- 
- ✓ Bones:
  - Damdama, UP: Dead Body.
  - Mahdaha, UP: Bone Weapon.
- ✓ Tools & weapons [Small Size: Microlith].
- ✓ Animal Husbandry (Started):
  - Adamgarh, MP.
  - Bagor, Rajasthan.
  - Saray Bahadurgarh, UP.

## [#3] New-Stone Age. (5K to 3K)[Neolithic Age]

- ✓ Farming Started (Wheat & Barley), 7000BC (Sulaiman Range – {Mehrgarh, Pak} – Kirthar Range).



- Central Asia -> Pakistan Region.
- People started living properly or systematically at this place.



- ✓ Accommodation (House) due to Farming (Wheat & Barley).
- ✓ Animal Husbandry (Properly Found or Systematically – New Stone Age): Dog.



✓ Pottery.



✓ Invention of Wheel.



✓ Homo Sapiens

✓ Funeral Ceremony (Properly Found or Systematically):

- Giant Carcass {Dead Bodies} (Megalith).



✓ Copper Found (Weapons started making with it) -> Copper-Stone Age Started.

## [#4] Copper-Stone Age. (Transition-Period) [Chalcolithic Age]



### ❖ Important Facts:

- India – Madras -> Chennai, Tamil Nadu: Pallava Dynasty (Place: Pallava Rann = Human Skeleton Found {Skull}).
- India – Raisen District, Bhimbetka, Madhya Pradesh (Vindhya Range, Narmada River): Cave Painting (Animal).
- India – Chirand (Saran District), Bihar: It has normal archaeological items.
- India – Koldihwa, UP: Rice (Grain) Farming.
- India – Burzahom, Kashmir Valley: Dwellings (Accommodation) and Burial pits.



- Pottery (Ochre Coloured Pottery): Max found in Hastinapur, Haryana.



- Mehrgarh is connected from Old Stone Age to till now.

- Farming (1<sup>st</sup> time List):

- Barley – Iran.
- Properly or Systematic (Farming):
  - Grain (Rice) – Koldihwa, UP, India.
  - Grain (Rice) – Lahuradewa, UP, India (8000BC – As per New Evidence).



- Wheat – Mehrgarh, Pak (7000BC – As per Old Evidence).

- Not Properly or Systematic (Farming):

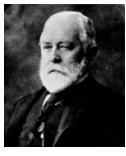
- Adamgarh, MP
- Bagor, Rajasthan.
- Saray Bahadurgarh, UP.

- As per Old Evidence: Farming Started (Wheat & Barley): 7000BC (Sulaiman Range – {Mehrgarh, Pak} – Kirthar Range).

- As per New Evidence: Farming Started (Rice): 8000BC (Lahuradewa, UP, India).

- Father of History: Herodotus.

- John Bruce (Archaeologist + Geologist) [He Consider Written Evidence to divide Ages].



- Christian Thomsen (3-Age System) [Discard Written Evidence & Consider Archaeological Evidence].



- Pre (Stone -> Stone Age or Copper -> Copper-Stone Age).
- Proto (Bronze -> Bronze Age).
- Historical (Iron -> Iron Age).

- Indian Archaeologist: Alexander Cunningham.



- Guinness World Record Museum (Copenhagen, Denmark).



- National Museum of Humankind or Human Museum -> Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya: Bhopal, MP.



- Under: Ministry of Cultural.
- J B Bury (says): History is a science, no less, no more.

# [Period: 02] Proto-Historical Period (Bronze Age).



## ➤ Harappan Civilization, 1921. (Indus)[Daya Ram Sahani]

- **Location:** Montgomery, Bank of Ravi River, Punjab, Pakistan.
- **Important:** Potter's wheel, Workers' accommodation, Granary, Mother Goddess statue, Oak, Mortar, Coffin, RH-37 – Graveyard, Elephant Skull, Single Horned Animal.



## ➤ Mohenjo-Daro Civilization. (Indus)[R.D. Banerjee]

- **Location:** Larkana, Bank of Indus River, Pakistan.
- **Important:** Mound of the dead, Priest Residence, Great Bath, Granary, Well, Cotton clothes, Wide Road, Pashupati Shiva, Auditorium, Dancing Bronze Statue, Copper Pile.



## ➤ Chanhudaro Civilization. (Indus)[N.Gopal Majumdar]

- **Location:** Sindh (Nawab Shah), Indus River, Pakistan.
- **Important:** Things related to Female, Female Makeup Items, Kajal, Lipstick, Doll, Coloured Bead, Needle Thread, Dog's footprints found while chasing a Cat, Ornate Bricks, No Boundary, Crooked Road.

## ➤ Sutkagendor Civilization. (Indus)[Stein]

- **Location:** South-western Balochistan, Dashk River, Pakistan.
- **Important:** Westernmost Region and small seaport.

## ➤ Dholavira Civilization. (Indus)[R.S. Bisht]

- **Location:** Rann of Kachch, Gujarat.
- **Important:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Biggest Venue.

**[NOTE]: Gets UNESCO's World Heritage Site Tag (27 July, 2021).**

## ➤ Surkotda Civilization. (Indus)[J.P. Joshi]

- **Location:** Gujarat.
- **Important:** Horse Skeleton, Urn Burial (Cremation).

## ➤ Lothal Civilization. (Indus)[R. Rao]

- **Location:** Bhogwa River, Near Gulf of Khambhat, Gujarat.
- **Important:** Seaport, Seal Evidence of Foreign Trade (Gujarat <-> Persia, Iran), Single Horned Animal Seal, Doors of the house used to open on the Road, Couple Burial (kind of Sati Pratha or Ritual), Elephant Teeth.



## ➤ Rangpur Civilization. (Indus)

- **Location:** Gujarat.
- **Important:** Rice Bran.

## ➤ Ropar Civilization. (Indus)[Y.D. Sharma]

- **Location:** Near Sutlej River, Punjab.
- **Important:** Human buried with Dog.

## ➤ Banawali Civilization. (Indus) [R.S. Bisht]

- **Location:** Near Rangoi River, Haryana.
- **Important:** Drains were not Good, Crooked Road, Plough Evidence (made-up of Terracotta), Terracotta Coins.

## ➤ Rakhigarhi Civilization. (Indus) [Amrendra Nath]

- **Location:** Haryana.
- **Important:** 1<sup>st</sup> Biggest Venue.

## ➤ Kalibangam Civilization. (Indus) [A.K. Thapar & B.B. Lal]

- **Location:** Rajasthan.
- **Important:** Bangles, Ploughed Field, Rituals, and Yajna.

## ➤ Mesopotamia Civilization.

- **Location:** Near Tigris – Euphrates River, Iraq.
- **Important:** Fertile Land, Rustic People, Farming based Economy, World's First Civilization.
- **4 Civilizations:** Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Akkadian.

## ➤ Egypt Civilization.

- **Location:** Near Nile River, Egypt.
- **Important:** Desert, King Feron, Giza Pyramid, Son based Calendar, Chemical use.

## ➤ Rome Civilization.

- **Location:** Mediterranean Sea, Italy.
- **Important:** Italy, Mediterranean Sea was under Roman Civilization, Developed City (well mannered), King Julius Caesar (belong to Poor Family and Honest King) & King Augustus.



- **Famous Phrase:** Rome was not built in a Day.



## ➤ Persian Civilization.

- **Location:** Arabian Peninsula, Iran.
- **Important:** Iran, ruled over Arabian Peninsula, Persian Language, and Sikandar abolished this Civilization.

### ❖ Sparta History:

- Story of 300 Brave Soldiers.
- **Training Period:** 5 to 10 Years.
- **Training Test:** Fight with Wolf in Forest only with a stick as weapon.
- **Near:** Greece.
- **Language:** Persian.
- **War:** King Leonidas (Loss: Due to Cheat by his companion) with only 300 Soldiers and Xerxes (Win with 20,000 Soldiers: By Crook).



## ➤ Yellow or Huang-Ho River Civilization.

- **Location:** China.
- **Important:** 5000BC, Fertile Land, Flood Region, Rice Farming, Paper Invention, Cotton Invention.

## ➤ Pottery History. [Flinder in World & B.B. Lal in India]



- **Alphabet of Archaeological.**
- **Evidence:** New Stone Age (Prayagraj). Maximum found in Hastinapur, Haryana.
- **Age:** Thermoluminescence.

Harappa	Vedic	Mahajanpada
Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP)	Printed Grey Ware (PGW)	North Black Polished (NBP)
Red	Grey	Black, Chemical (Iron-Oxide)
General	Premium	Extra Premium
<b>Black-Red Ware (BRW) or Krishna Lohit Pottery (Found from Copper-Stone Age to Mahajanpada)</b>		

## ➤ Archaeological Evidence History.

- **Coins:** Study of Coin is known as Numismatic.

Period / Dynasty/ Empire	Coin Type
Indus Valley Civilization	Teracota Coin
Maurya Empire	Aahat, Punch – Marked, Pana
Indo-Greek	Gold Coin
Kushan	Pure Gold Coin
Gupta Dynasty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Max Gold Coin (Not Pure: by Skanda Gupta)</li> <li>• Pure Silver Coin (by Chandra Gupta - II)</li> <li>• Mayur (by Samudra Gupta)</li> <li>• Kauri.</li> </ul>
Satavahana	Glass Coin
Humayun	Leather Coin
Sher Shah Suri	Dam, Rupia, Asharfi

- **Edicts.**

## ➤ Foreign Travellers/Envoy and Books.

Country	Foreign Travellers (Author)	Books
Greek	Herodotus	Historica
Italy	Pliny the Elder	Natural Historica
		Periplus of the Erythraean Sea
Egypt	Ptolemy	Geographica
Italy	Marco Polo	The Travels of Marco Polo
Greek	Megasthenes	Indica
China	Fa-Hien	Fo-Kwo-Ki
China	Hiuen-Tsang	Si-Yu-Ki
China	I-Tsing	400 Copies of Buddhism Practice
Arab	Al-Beruni	Kitab-ul-Hind
Arab	Al-Masudi	Monsoon Information
Persian	Abd-al Razzaq	Matla-us-Sadain
Morocco	Ibn Battuta	Rihla

## ➤ Philosophers and Books.

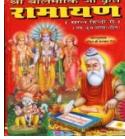
## ➤ Non-Religious Books.

Non-Religious Books	Author
Panchatantra	Vishnu Sharma
Arthashastra	Chanakya
Abhijyanshakuntala	Kalidasa
Malavikagnimitram	Kalidasa

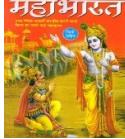
## ➤ Religious Books.

- **Non-Brahmin:**
  - **Jain (Prakrit):**
    - 12 Angas
    - 12 Upargas
    - Acharanga Sutra
    - Bhagavati Sutra
    - Mool Sutra
    - Aadi Purana.
  - **Bodh (Pali):**
    - Lalitavistara
    - Jataka

- **Anguttara Nikaya**
- **Tripitaka:**
  - **Sutta Pitaka.**
  - **Vinay Pitaka.**
  - **Abhidhamma Pitaka.**
- **Brahmin:**
  - **Veda:**
  - **Vedanga:**
  - **Purana:**
  - **Upanishad:**
  - **Smriti Sahitya:**
- **Epic:**
  - **Ramayana (Valmiki)**
  - **Mahabharat (Ved-Vyasa)**



■ **Ramayana (Valmiki)**



■ **Mahabharat (Ved-Vyasa)**



➤ **Vedic Period.**

# [Period: 03] Historical Period(Iron Age).

## 01. Ancient History.

### ➤ Jain

- ❖ 1<sup>st</sup> Tirthankara: Rishabhanatha (Symbol: Bull).



- ❖ 23<sup>rd</sup> Tirthankara: Parshvanatha (Symbol: Snake).



➤ Attained Moksha: Sammeta Sikhar (Parasnatha Hill), Jharkhand.

➤ Chaturyan Niyam: Lie, Funds, Theft, and Violence.

- ❖ 24<sup>th</sup> Tirthankara: Mahavira Swami Ji (Symbol: Lion).



➤ Birth: Kundagrama, Vaishali, Bihar (540 BC to 468 BC).

➤ Clan: Jantriak.

➤ Father: Siddharth.

➤ Mother: Trishala (Sister of Chetak an Eminent Prince of Licchavi Clan of Vaishali).

➤ Brother: Nandivardhana.

➤ Wife: Yashoda.

➤ Daughter: Priyadarshana.

➤ Son in Law: Jamali.

➤ Age: 30.

➤ Meditation Period: 12 Years to attain Moksha (Kevalya or Salvation).

➤ Meditation Place: Jambhika Gram.

➤ River: Rijupalika River.

➤ Tree: Sal Tree.

➤ Three Jewels: KFC – Samyagjnana (Right Knowledge), Samyagdarshana (Right Faith) & Samyakcharitra (Right Conduct).

➤ No God exist, Killing Creatures is strictly prohibited, No Farming, Believe in Rebirth Concept, Omniscience by Sallekhana, Stay without Clothes.

➤ Teaching Language: Prakrit.

➤ Panchayan Niyam: Lie, Funds, Theft, Violence, and Celibacy.

➤ Students: Sthulabahu (Svetambara), Bhadrabahu (Digambara).

➤ 12 Years of Famine in Magadh: Chandragupta Maurya went Shravanabelagola, Karnataka under the leadership of Bhadrabahu and Sthulabahu remained in Magadh during the famine. Chandragupta Maurya gave up his life by the method of Sallekhana. After 12 years of famine when Bhadrabahu came back to Magadh, then Jainism split into two ideologies, one called Svetambara and the other called Digambara.

➤ Jainism: Svetambara (Scientific Mindset, wear white clothes) and Bhadrabahu (Ancient Mindset, Wear no clothes).

Svetambara	Digambara
Scientific Mindset.	Ancient Mindset.
Wear white Clothes	No Clothes.
After Kevalya: Can have Food.	After Kevalya: No need to have Food.
Women can attain Kevalya. e.g., Mallinatha 19 <sup>th</sup> Tirthankara.	Women can never get Kevalya.
Mallinatha was Female.	Mallinatha was Male.

➤ Book: 14 Purvas (Mahavir Swami's Updesh).

➤ Jainism Council:

- Patliputra, Magadh (300 BC):

- Chairman: Sthulabahu.
- Book: 12 Angas by Bhadrabahu.
- Vallabhi, Gujarat (600 AD):
  - Chairman: Devaradhi.
  - Book: 12 Upangas by Jain Monk.

## ➤ Bodh



- ❖ Mahatma Buddha / Gautama Buddha
- ❖ Birth Place: Lumbini, Nepal (to 483 BC).
- ❖ Father: Suddhodana.
- ❖ Mother: Maha Maya.
- ❖ Childhood Name: Siddharta.
- ❖ Step Mother: Mahaprajapati Gotami.
- ❖ Clan: Shakya (that's why he called Shakyamuni).
- ❖ Wife: Yasodhara.
- ❖ Horse Name: Kanthaka.
- ❖ Chariot Name: Channa.
- ❖ Son Name: Rahul.
- ❖ Teacher:
  - Alara Kalama: Sankhya Philosophy.
  - Udraka Ramaputra: Meditation and Yoga.
- ❖ Meditation:
  - Sarnath (UP): 6 Years (but not success).
  - Bodh Gaya (Bihar): Got Enlightenment.
    - River: Falgu River / Niranjana River.
    - Tree: Peepal Tree.
    - Day: Vaishakha Purnima.
  - Language: Pali.
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Speech: Sarnath – to 5 Monk (his friends).
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Speech: Shravasti (Ungli Maar Daku).
  - Student: Anand – He always insists Mahatma Buddha to give permission women to join Bodh Dharma. Mahatma Buddha allowed that from now women can also join or adopt Buddhism and he said that Buddhism will not be able to last long.
    - 1<sup>st</sup> Women who adopt Buddhism: Mahaprajapati Gotami.
    - 2<sup>nd</sup>: Amrapali.
  - (4) Arya Satya.
  - (8) Ashtanga Marga Noble Eightfold Path.
  - (10)Dasa-sila or Precept.
  - (3) Philosophy.
  - (3)Three Jewels or Three Refuges: Buddha, Sangha & Dharma.
  - In Pawapuri, a person named Chandu gave Mahatma Buddha a Mushroom to eat, in which he had mixed poison, due to which his health started deteriorating, so people decided to take him to Shravasti but before reaching that place, in Kushinagar which comes under Mal Mahajanpada, where Mahatma Buddha Died.
- Buddhism Council:

Year	Place	King	Priest
483 BC	Rajgir	Ajatashatru	Maha Kasyapa
383 BC	Vaishali	Kalashoka	Sabakami
255 BC	Patliputra	Ashoka	Mogaliputta Tissa
1 <sup>st</sup> Century	Kundalvan	Kanishka / Asoka – II	Vasumitra – Asvaghosha

## ➤ Mahajanpada

- ❖ All 16 Mahajanapada

Janapada	Capital	Janapada	Capital	Janapada	Capital	Janapada	Capital
Kambuj	Hatak	Suryasen	Mathura	Panchal	Kapilya	Awanti	Ujjain/Mahismati
Gandhaar	Taxila	Koshal	Shravasti	Chedi	Shatimati	Wajji	Vaishali
Kuru	Indra Prasth	Vatsha	Kaushambi	Kashi	Varanashi	Anga	Champa / Bhagalpur / Munger
Matshya	Virath Nagar	Malla	Kushi Nagar / Devariya	Ashmaka	Potla	Magadh	Rajgir / Patliputra

## ❖ Magadh Janpada

### ➤ Brihadratha Dynasty (Ancient Believe).

- Brihadratha
- Jarasandha



- Sahadeva
- Ripunjaya

### ➤ Haryanka Dynasty

- Bimbisara
- Ajatashatru
- Udayin
- Nagadasaka

### ➤ Shaishunaga Dynasty

- Shisunaga
- Kalashoka
- Nandivardhana

### ➤ Nanda Dynasty

- Mahapadma Nanda
- Dhana Nanda

### ➤ Maurya Empire

- Chandragupta Maurya



- Bindusara
- Ashok



- Kunala
- Brihadratha

### ➤ Shunga Empire

- Pushyamitra Shunga
- Agnimitra
- Devabhatti

### ➤ Kanva Dynasty

- Vasudev
- Susharman

### ➤ Satavahana Dynasty

- Simuka
- Hala
- Gautmiputra Satakarni
- Vasishtiputra Pulumavi
- Yajna Sri Satakarni

## ❖ ISPK

### ➤ Indo – Greek

- Demetrius
- Menander
- Heliodorus (Antialcidas)



➤ Shak Dynasty

- Kandhar
- Taxila
- Mathura
- Ujjain (King: Rudradaman – I).
  - Repaired the Embankment of the Sudarsana Lake.



- Nasik (King: Nahpan).

➤ Pahalav Dynasty

- Mithridates
- Gondophares

➤ Kushan Dynasty

- Kujula Kadphises
- Vima Kadphises
- Kanishka

➤ Gupta Dynasty

- ❖ Sri Gupta
- ❖ Ghatotkacha
- ❖ Chandra Gupta – I
- ❖ Samudra Gupta



- ❖ Rama Gupta
- ❖ Chandra Gupta – II
- ❖ Kumara Gupta



- ❖ Skanda Gupta
- ❖ Bhanu Gupta



- ❖ Vishnu Gupta

➤ Vardhan Dynasty

- ❖ Pushyabhuti
- ❖ Prabhakar Vardhan
  - Rajyashri
  - Rajya Vardhan
  - Harsh Vardhan

➤ South Indian History

❖ Sangam Period (100AD – 250AD)

- ✓ Sangam: 3
- ✓ Language: Tamil
- ✓ King: Pandya Dynasty
- 1<sup>st</sup> Sangam:

- Location: South Madura (currently this place is submerged).
- Head: August Rishi (father of Tamil Language).
- Total King: 89.
- Written Docs: Submerged.

➤ 2<sup>nd</sup> Sangam:

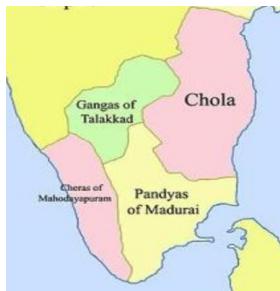
- Location: Kapatapuram (Alvai).
- Head: August Rishi (Started) -> Tholkappiyar.
- Total King: 59.
- Written Docs: Tolkappiyam Book (by Tholkappiyar).

➤ 3<sup>rd</sup> Sangam:

- Location: North Madura.
- Head: Nakkirar.
- Total King: 49.

Note: All Sangam was held at Tamil Nadu. August Rishi was a resident of Kashi, Banaras. August Rishi settled in Tamil Nadu and composed Tamil Literature.

❖ Kings of Sangam Period



➤ Chera Dynasty

- ✓ Meaning: Country of Mountains, Kerala Son.
- ✓ Location: at Malabar Coast of Kerala.
- ✓ Capital: Vajji.
- ✓ Sign: Bow.
- Udiyangular: The soldiers of Mahabharata war were fed food.
- Senguttavan (Lal Chera): Kannagi Puja started & he also invited Sri Lanka in this worship.
- Adiyaman: Sugarcane farming.

➤ Pandya Dynasty

- ✓ Meaning: Ancient Country.
- ✓ Location: at Malabar Coast of Kerala.
- ✓ Capital: Madurai (festival city).
- ✓ Sign: Fish.
- ✓ 3 Sangam was done by Pandya Dynasty (entire expenditure).
- ✓ Very Rich, Matriarchal and Pearl famous.
- ✓ International Trade Relation with Rome King Augustus.
- ✓ Meenakshi Temple is world famous.
- Nediyon (founder): Samudra Puja started.
- Nedunjeliyan: Defeated 5 kings of his southern region.

➤ Chola Dynasty (First Stage: Growth goes Downward)

- ✓ Meaning: New Country.
- ✓ Location: at Malabar Coast of Kerala.
- ✓ Capital: Uraiur (Cotton cloth famous: like snake nettle) -> Thanjavur (8<sup>th</sup> AD).
- ✓ Sign: Lion.
- ✓ Fertile land due to Kaveri River (King Karikala: Build Grand Reservoir made by 12,000 Labour from Sri Lanka).
- ✓ In 5<sup>th</sup> AD (Weak) -> 8<sup>th</sup> AD again rises.
- Vijayalaya (founder).
- Karikala (Majestic King).
- Pallava Dynasty (takeover).

➤ Industrial.

- ❖ Pearl, Cotton, Spices, Agriculture.

➤ Religion.

- ❖ Hindu Dharam.
- ❖ God: Murugan (Subramanian), Kartikeya.

➤ Literature (in Tamil Language).

- ❖ Tolkappiyam.

- ❖ Kurala: Bible of Tamil Literature.
- ❖ Jivaka Cintamani: Jain Dharam.
- ❖ Silappathikaram (King: Kovalam, Queen: Kannagi, Dancer: Madhavi, Dancer's Son: Manimegalai, Nupur: Anklets): Loyalty of Kannagi towards an unfaithful husband.
- ❖ Manimegalai: Bodh Dharam.

### ❖ Vakataka Dynasty

- ✓ After the end of Satavahana Dynasty, the Vakataka Dynasty established on their site.
- ✓ Caste: Brahman.
- ✓ Capital: Brar, Karnataka.
- Vindhya Shakti (founder).
- Pravarasena (Majestic King): 4 Ashvamedha Yajna & 1 Vajpayee Yajna.
- Rudrasen: Marriage with Gupta Dynasty (Chandra Gupta – II + Devi)'s Daughter.

**[NOTE]: Vakataka Dynasty replaced by Chalukya Dynasty.**

### ❖ Chalukya Dynasty (3 branches + 1 branch as Solanki).

- Vatapi's Chalukya
  - Jayashimha (founder).
  - Kirtivarman – I (Real Establisher).
  - Pulakeshin – II (Majestic King).
    - Court's Poet: Ravikirti.
    - War(Win): with Harsh Vardhan at Narmada River – Aihole Edict.



- War (Win): with Mahendravarman (of Pallava Dynasty) – Kanchi Kond (Title).
- War (Lost): with Narsimhavarman – I (of Pallava Dynasty) – Vatapi Kond (Title).

- Kirtivarman – II (Unworthy King).

**[NOTE]: Rashtrakuta Dynasty (takeover).**

- Kalyani's Chalukya
  - Tailapa – II: He defeated and killed Karka – II of Rashtrakuta Dynasty and declared himself king.
  - Someshvara – I.
    - Hemakes Kalyani as new Capital of Chalukya.
    - He committed suicide because he had lost the war many times with Rajaraja – I (of Chola Dynasty).
  - Vikramaditya – VI.
    - He had saved his dynasty from the invasion of the Chola Dynasty.
    - Court's Poet: Bilhana (Vikramakacharitra) and Vigyaneshwar (Mitakshara).
  - Someshvara – IV.

- Vengi's Chalukya.

### ❖ Pallava Dynasty.

- ✓ Capital: Kanchi.
- Simhavishnu (founder): Court Poet – Bharavi (Kiratanjuniya).



- Mahendravarman: Interested in Sangeet. He lost war with Pulakeshin – II of Vatapi's Chalukya.
- Narsimhavarman – I (Majestic King): Hiuen Tsang has come to his Court. He built Rath Mandir in Mamallapuram, Chengalpattu, and Tamil Nadu. He won the war with Pulakeshin – II.



- Narsimhavarman – II: Kailash Mandir built in Kanchi.



- Aparajita (Unworthy King): Lost war with Chola Dynasty's King Aditya – I. **[from here Chola Dynasty rise again]**

### ❖ Chola Dynasty of Sangam Period (Rise Again).

- Vijayalaya (Founder).
- Aditya – I.
  - Re-establisher of Chola Dynasty by winning the war with King Aparajita of Pallava Dynasty.
  - Capital: Thanjavur (Previous Capital Uraiur).
- Parantaka – I.
  - Conquered Madurai, the capital of the Pandya Dynasty and adopted the title Madurai Kond.
  - The **Battle of Takkolam** War with Rashtrakuta Dynasty's King Krishna – III (not win).



THE BATTLE OF TAKKOLAM

- Rajaraja – I.
  - Someshvara – IV of Kalyani's Chalukya committed suicide because of him.
  - Invaded Sri Lanka but King Mahendra – V was able to save his capital.
- Rajendra – I (Rajendra Chola).
  - Completely conquered Sri Lanka and brought King Mahendra – V of Sri Lanka captive to Thanjavur.
  - Attacked the Pala dynasty (King Mahipala) of Bengal, that too only for the water of the Ganges and adopted the title Gangai Kond.
  - He dug a Pokhra (Lake) near his capital Thanjavur, which was a new city called Gangai Kond Cholapuram and name of the new city was as per his adopted title. He mixed that Ganga water in it and named it Chola Ganga.
  - The king Shailendra of Indonesia was also defeated by him.

#### ❖ Rashtrakuta Dynasty.

- ✓ Kannada Language Growth.
- Dantidurga (Capital – Manyakheta): He defeated and killed Kirtivarman – II of Vatapi's Chalukya.
- Krishna – I: Kailash Temple in Ellora Cave in Maharashtra.



- Dhruva: Entered in Tripakṣiya Sangharsh (Kannauj of Harsh Vardhan) but he lost.
- Amoghavarsha.
  - Adopt Jainism on the advice of Jinasena.
  - Kannada Language Poet: Tri-Ratna (Pann, Ponn, Rann).
- Indra – III: Al-Masudi had come his court.
- Krishna – III: Win the **Battle of Takkolam** with Parantaka – I of Chola Dynasty.
- Karka – II (Unworthy King): Lost the war and killed by Tailapa – II of Kalyani's Chalukya.

**[NOTE]: Here the Rashtrakuta Dynasty Ended.**

#### ❖ Pala Empire.

- Gopala (Founder, Area: Bengal, but Capital – Munger, Bihar): Odantpuri University in Bihar Sarif.



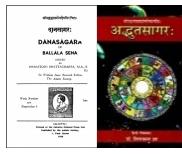
- Dharmapala: Vikramshila University in Bhagalpur: Vajrayana sect of Buddhism, Bihar. He entered in Tripakṣiya Sangharsh.



- Devapala: Suleiman had come to his court.
- Mahipala.
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> establisher of the Pala Dynasty because he started re-development.
  - Invaded by Rajendra – I of Chola Dynasty for Ganga Water.
  - The messenger of Buddhism was sent to Tibet.
- Madanapala.

#### ❖ Sena Dynasty.

- ✓ After the end of Pala Empire, the Sena Dynasty established on their site.
- Samanta Sena (Founder, Area: Bengal, Capital – Lakhnauti/Nadiya).
- Vijaya Sena.
- Ballala Sena: Literature Development (Dan Sagar & Adbhut Sagar).



- Lakshmana Sena: Court's Poet – Jayadeva: Gita Govinda.



### ❖ Chandela of Jejakabhukti.

- ✓ Capital: Mahoba -> Khajuraho -> Khajuraho Temple Famous (for Hinduism and Jainism).



- Nannuka (Founder).

- Yashovarman: Worshiper of Lord Vishnu. He built Chaturbhuj Temple in Khajuraho.



- Dhang: Worshiper of Lord Shiva. He built Kandariya Mahadeva Temple in Khajuraho (very famous) and Nandi Baba statue. He took the water samadhi (Jal Samadhi) in Prayagraj, UP.



- Vidyadhara (self-respectful): Mohammad Ghaznavi looted the Somnath Temple. This time king of Gujarat was Rajyapal and he didn't take any step to stop Mohammad Ghaznavi, so that's why Vidyadhara killed him.



- Paramardi: Prithviraj Chauhan – III included the kingdom of Paramardi in his kingdom.

### ❖ Maitraka Dynasty.

- ✓ Founder: Maharaka.
- ✓ Capital: Vallabhi, Gujarat.

### ❖ Kalachuri Dynasty.

- ✓ Founder: Kokalla – I.
- ✓ Capital: Tripuri, Madhya Pradesh.

### ❖ Eastern Ganga Dynasty.

- ✓ Capital: Cuttack.
- Anantavarman (Founder): Jagannath Temple, Puri, Odisha.



- Narasingha Deva: Lingaraj Temple, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.



- Narasingha Deva – I: Surya Temple, Konark, Odisha (Black Pagoda).



### ❖ Gauda Kingdom.

- Shashanka: Bodhi Tree was cut by him.



### ❖ Kakatiya Dynasty.

- ✓ Capital: Warangal, Telangana.
- Beta - I (Founder).
- Rudra - I (Capital: Warangal).

**[NOTE]: Ramappa Temple (Lord Shiva): Gets UNESCO World Heritage Site Tag (25 July, 2021).**



- Pratap Rudra Dev: Defeated by Alauddin Khalji's Military general Malik Kafur. He made a gold idol of him and wrapped it in a chain and presented it to Malik Kafur. And also, he handover the Kohinoor Diamond to Malik Kafur.

- Kohinoor Diamond Journey: Khalji – Tughlaq – Sayyid – Lodi – Mughal – Nadir Shah, Iran – Sikh – Britisher, London



### ❖ Seuna (Yadav) Dynasty.

- ✓ Capital: Devgiri (Daulatabad), Maharashtra.
- Bhillama - V (Founder).
- Ramachandra of Devagiri: Defeated by Malik Kafur. Lastly, he became Feudalist of Alauddin Khalji.

### ❖ Hoysala Dynasty.

- ✓ Capital: Dorasamudra.
- ✓ Alauddin Khalji unable to conquer Hoysala Dynasty completely.
- Vishnuvardhana: Chennakeshava Temple, Belur, Karnataka.



## ➤ Kashmir History.

### ❖ Karkota Dynasty.

- Durlabhvardhana: Hiuen Tsang has come to his Court.
- Tarapida (Cruel Ruler).
- Lalitaditya (Majestic King) – war (Win) – Yashovarman of Chandela of Jejakabhukti.
- Jai Pinda.

### ❖ Utpala Dynasty.

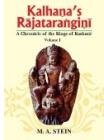
- Avantivarman (Avanti Canal) – Queen Vidya (effective) -> Death -> Samgramaraja took over the reins.



### ❖ Lohara Dynasty.

- Samgramaraja (Founder).

- [Harsha](#): Famine, Niro Title (Rome), Court's Poet: Kalhana (Rajatarangini Book).



- [Jay Singh](#): Rajatarangini book completed.

## 02. Medieval History.

### ➤ Rajpoot Period / Pre-Medieval Period (800AD – 1200AD).

#### ❖ Fire Pit Theory (Agni Kund Ka Siddhant).

- Gurjara – Pratihara Dynasty.
- Paramara Dynasty.
- Chalukya or Solanki Dynasty.
- Chauhan Dynasty (Chahamanas of Shakambhari).

#### ❖ Gurjara – Pratihara Dynasty.

- ✓ Location: Gujarat.
- Nagabhata (Founder).
- Vatsaraja: He entered and won in Tripakshiya Sangharsh (Kannauj of Harsh Vardhan).
- Mihira Bhoja: He completely conquered Kannauj and made Kannauj his capital.
- Yasahpala.

#### ❖ Paramara Dynasty.

- Upendra.
- Raja Bhoj.

#### ❖ Chalukya or Solanki Dynasty.

#### ❖ Chauhan Dynasty (Chahamanas of Shakambhari).

- Vasudeva (Founder).
- Arnoraja.
  - Interested in Literature.
  - Court's Poet: Vigraharaja IV Visaladeva (Harakeli Natak – Sanskrit Play).
- Prithviraj Chauhan (Prithviraj – III).



- **1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Tarain, 1191:** Muhammad Ghori (Lost the war) & Prithviraj Chauhan (Won).
  - Marriage took place between Prithviraj Chauhan and Sanyogita (Daughter of Jaichand).
  - Differences occur between Prithviraj Chauhan and Jaichand due to this Marriage.
  - Jaichand joined hands with the enemy (Muhammad Ghori) & betrayed the country only and only in his own interest.
- **2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Tarain, 1192:** Muhammad Ghori (Won with the help of Jaichand) & Prithviraj Chauhan (Lost the war).
- **Battle of Chandawar, 1194:** In the gut, Muhammad Ghori also killed Jaichand in the Battle of Chandawar and said that the one who can betray the country will do the same to me tomorrow.

### ➤ Temple & Sculpture.

#### ❖ Sculptural Style:

- Gandhara or Greco-Buddhist Art:



- Mathura Art:



➤ Amravati Art:



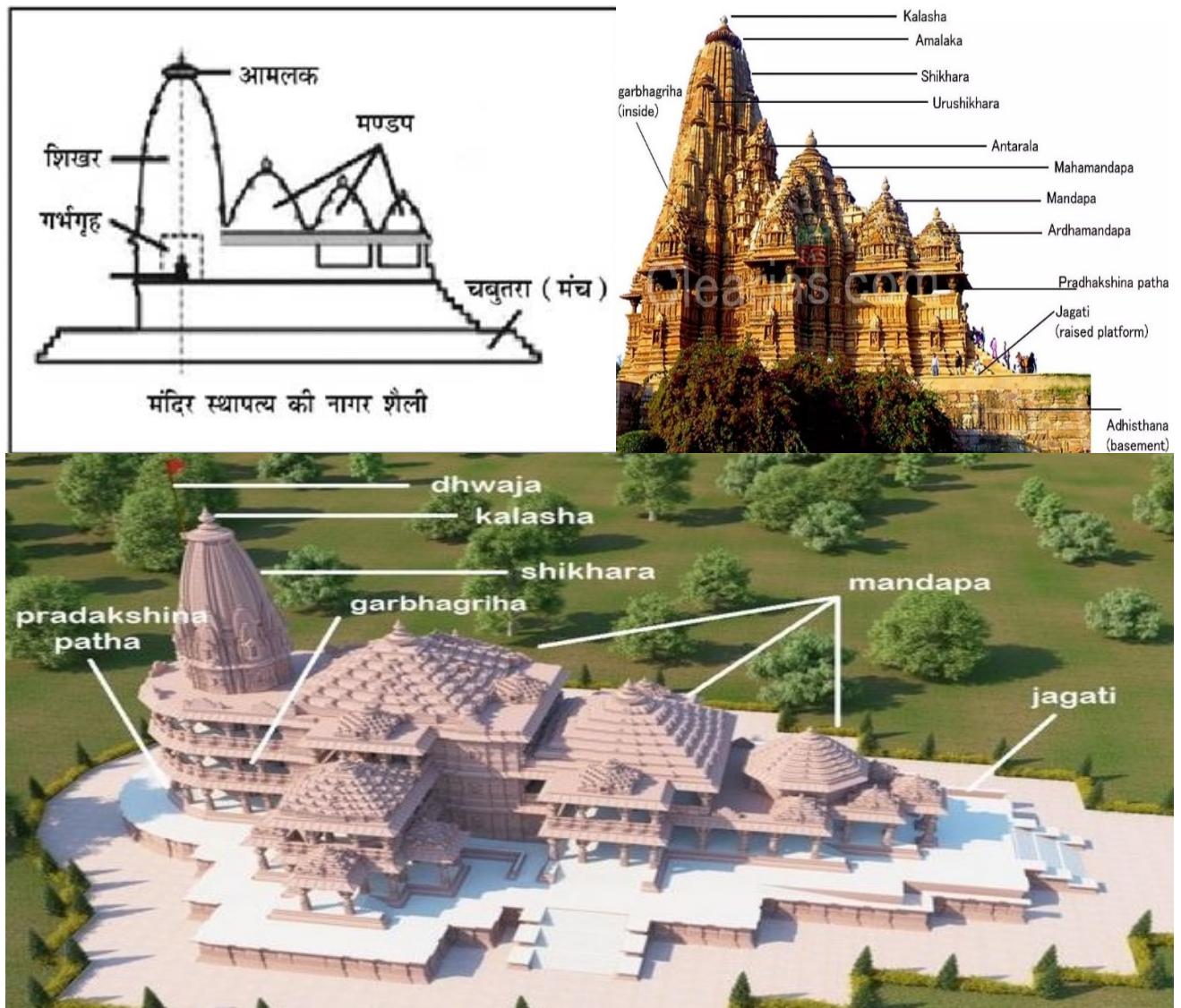
➤ Amravati + Gandhara Art:



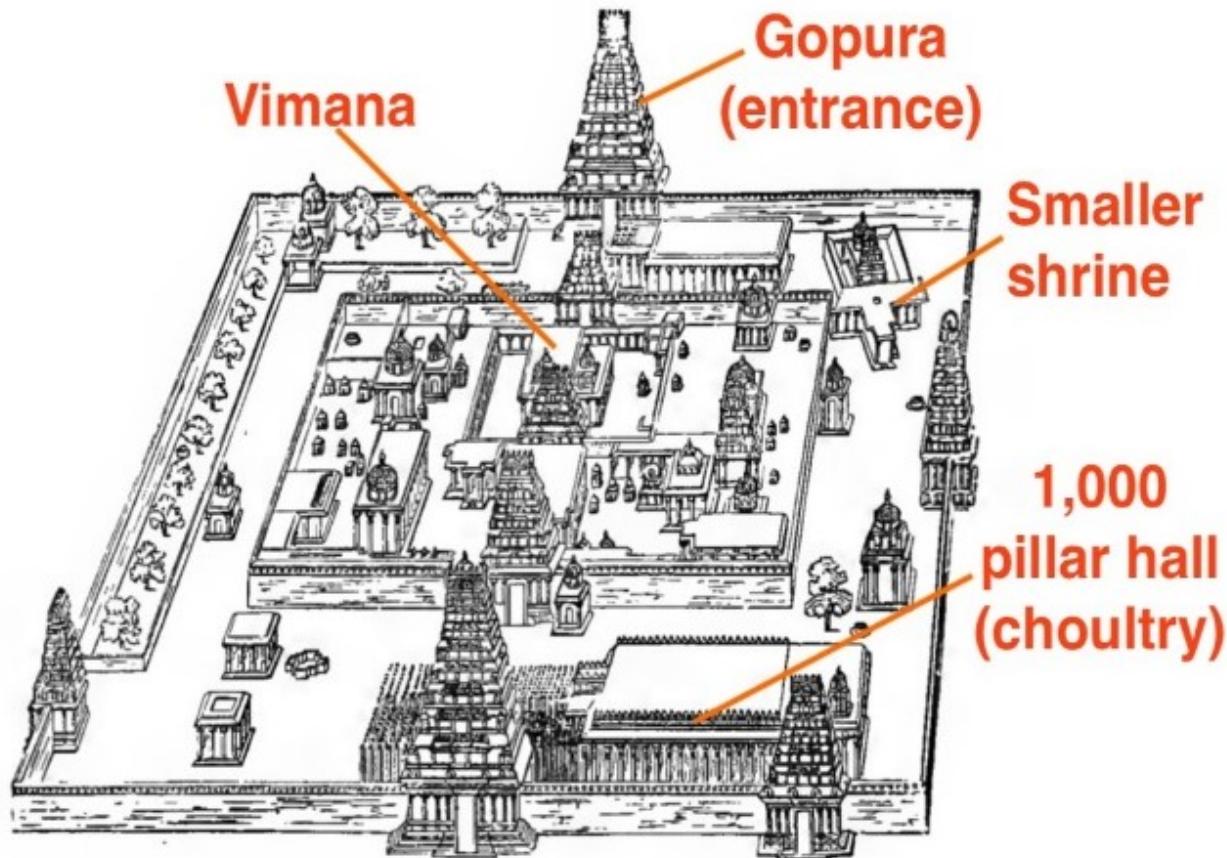
Art	Region	Colour	Origin	Religion	Position	Situation
Gandhara	Western-Indian	Black	Kushan	Buddhism	Yoga	Rumination
Mathura	Northern-Indian	Red	Kushan	Buddhism + Jainism + Hindu	Blessings	Happiness
Amravati	South-Indian	White	Satavahana	Buddhism	Group	Story

❖ Temple Style:

- Nagar Art: 5 Temple (Panchayatana), No Boundary, No Pond, No Main Gate, No gap between Mandap and Garbhagriha, Ganga & Yamuna Statue outside the Garbhagriha.



- **Dravid Art:** 5 Temple (Panchayatana) of Vimana Art, Boundary, No Pond, Main Gate, and Parikarma (Outside), there is a gap between Mandap and Grabhagriha which is known as Antaral, Yaksha & Yakshini Statue outside the Grabhagriha.



- **Vesara Art:** Mixed Art of Nagara and Dravid Temple Art.



➤ Difference between **Nagara**, **Dravida** and **Vesara**:

**Nagara**



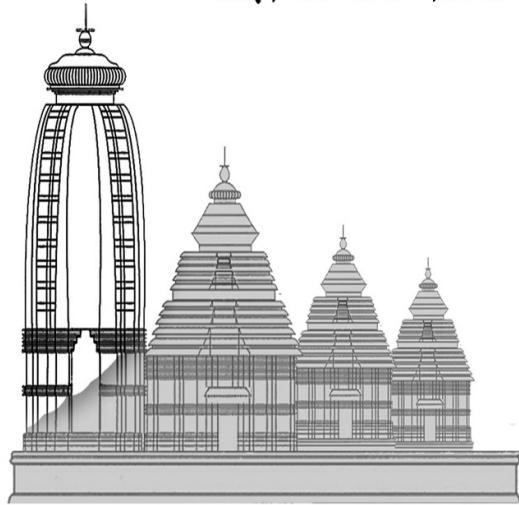
**Dravida**



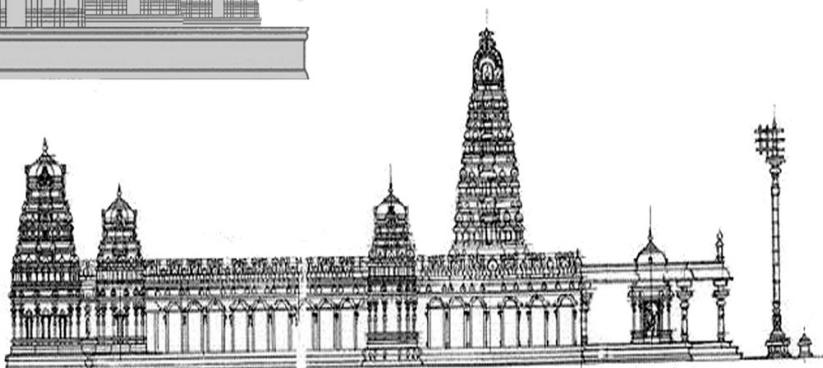
**Vesara**



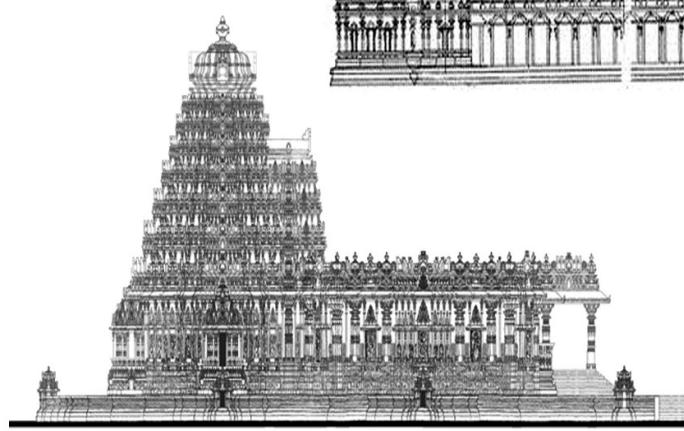
मंदिर की तीन शैलियों का पार्श्व दृश्य



नागर शैली



द्रविड़ शैली



वेसर शैली

## ➤ Muslim Attack.

### ❖ Arab.

#### ➤ Muhammad ibn Qasim.



- 712: Sindh (King: Dahir).
- 713: Multan (Capital – Al-Mansura).
- Jaziya Tax (for Non-Muslim) and Jaziya History: Protective Tax.
  - Excluded from: Child, Old, Handicap, Brahman & Female.
  - Firuz Shah Tughlaq: included Brahman.
  - Akbar: Abolished.
  - Aurangzeb: Re-Start.
  - Muhammad Shah Rangila: Completely Abolished.

### ❖ Turk.

#### ➤ Sabuktigin (986AD) &Mohammad Ghaznavi (1001AD – 1027AD).



- Mohammad Ghaznavi invaded India 17 times from 1001AD to 1027AD.
  - 16<sup>th</sup> time he invaded and looted the Somnath Temple in 1025AD.
  - Important Poet or Historians: Utbi, Al-Beruni & Firdausi.
- Muhammad Ghori (Ghulam Dynasty Started by his slave).
  - Came from Afghanistan by using Khyber and Gomal pass of Hindu Kush Range.
  - **Slave:** Qutb-al-Din Aibak, Yildiz, Qabacha.
  - Qutb-al-Din Aibak (Slave of Muhammad Ghori).
    - Iltutmish (Slave of Qutb-al-Din Aibak).

## ➤ Delhi Sultanate (1206 – 1526).

### ❖ Dynasties (5):

- Ghulam / Mamluk Dynasty (1206 - 1290).
- Khalji Dynasty (1290 – 1320).
- Tughlaq Dynasty (1320 – 1414).
- Sayyid Dynasty (1414 – 1451).
- Lodi Dynasty (1451 – 1526).

### ❖ Cultural System:

- Rulers: Muslim (Turk).
- Citizens: Hindu (Max).
- Tax: As per Islamic rituals.

### ❖ Revenue (Tax – appose on Agriculture& Economy totally based on Agriculture):

- Tax collected by Iqtadar.
- Land given as salary, which is known as Iqta-Bhoomi.

### ❖ Architectural growth, Vastu Kala growth & Building construction growth.

- Dome.
- Tomb (Octagonal Tomb: 1<sup>st</sup> by Iltutmish & Best as per Islamic ritual by Ghiyas-ud-din Balban).
- Mihrab.

### ❖ Music (no growth) / Musical Literature:

- Persian Language.
- Famous prolific poet: Amir Khusrau (Tuti-yi-Hind).
  - Ghiyas-ud-din Balban to Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
  - Book: Tarikh-i-Delhi.
  - Student of Nizamuddin Auliya.
  - Tomb of both of them is in same place in Delhi.



- Slave of Muhammad Ghori.
- **He was called:** Quran Khan, Hatim, and Lakh Baksh.
- **Teacher's Name:** Bakhtiyar Kaki (Qutub Minar was built in memory of him).



- **Mosque:** Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque, Dhai Din Ka Jhopra (Ajmer).



- **Persian Historian:**
  - Minhaj-i-Siraj Juzjani: Tabaqat-i-Nasiri.
  - Hasan Nizami: Tajul-Ma'asir.
- **Caliphate:** Didn't take.
- Didn't hold the title of Sultan.
- **Military General:** Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khalji (Nalanda University Destroyed by him).
- **Died:** 1210, falling off his horse while playing a game of polo (Chaugan).
- **Tomb:** Lahore.

❖ Aram Sham {Unworthy King} (1210 – 1211).

❖ Iltutmish (1211 – 1236).



- He was Subedar of Qutb-al-Din Aibak (Budaun, UP near Delhi).
- **Capital:** Delhi.
- Khutbah (serves as the primary formal occasion for public preaching in the Islamic tradition).
- **Coin:** Tanka (Copper) and Jital (Silver).
- **3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Tarain:** Iltutmish (Won) – Yildiz (Lost the war).
- **Caliphate:** Taken.
- Hold the title of Sultan.
- **Court:** Jalal-al-Din Mangbarni (came for help but not accepted by Iltutmish because he is Changez Khan's enemy).
- Maqbara (Tomb) and Gumbad.
- Iqta started as salary.
- 40 Turk Sardar.

❖ Rukn-ud-din Firuz {Unworthy King, brother of Razia Sultan}(less than 7 month).

❖ Razia Sultan (1236 – 1240).



- Love Story: Malik Yaqt (Delhi's Iqtadar)+ Razia Sultan.
  - Issues in front of Razia: 40 Turk Sardar, (Punjab) Tabarhind's Iqtadar Malik Altunia (He refused to accept Razia as the king and he declared himself the King of Tabarhind).
  - War started with Malik Altunia. In the war, Razia started losing the war so she offered Malik Altunia to marry her.
  - Razia Sultan and Malik Altunia die: Due to the conspiracy of 40 Turn Sardar by sending some robbers to kill both of them at Kaithal, Haryana.
  - After this 40 Turn Sardar also killed Malik Yaqt.
- ❖ Muiz-ud-din Bahram {Unworthy King – Made by 40 Turk Sardar} (1240– 1242).
- ❖ Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah (1242– 1246).
- Frugality.
  - He used to make hats.
  - He added a person from another clan in 40 Turk Sardar group. And his name was Balban (Ulugh Khan Title given by the Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah).

- ❖ Ghiyas-ud-din Balban (1246– 1287).



- He belongs to Iran {Persian} (Soya Muslim).
- Sajda, Paibos & Nauroz Festival.
- Hard Rule: Blood and Iron Policy (Rakt and Lauh Ki Niti).
- King is the representative of God.
- Kingship Doctrine.
- Abolished 40 Turn Sardar Group.
- ❖ Qaiqabad (1287 – 1290).
- ❖ Kayumars (1290).

## ➤ **Khalji Dynasty(1290 – 1320).**

- ❖ Jala-ud-din Khalji (1290– 1296).



- Kind King.
- **Nephew:** Alauddin Khalji.
- **South India:** Handed over to Alauddin Khalji to win.
- **Alauddin Khalji:** Nephew -> Son in Law -> Murderer (killer).

- ❖ Alauddin Khalji (1296 – 1316).



- Stubborn.
- **Childhood Name:** Ali Gurshasp.
- **Declared himself:** Sikandar-I-Sani or Sikandar – II.
- Alai Darwaza & Alai Minar.



- Caliphate.
- New Dharma.
- Freed himself from religion (put himself above the law of Shariya Law).
- 4 Announcements:
  - Re-Measurement of the land: Donated Land -> Government Land (Khalsa Land) {Nizamuddin Auliya decline to follow this}.
  - Drinking is banned.
  - Small Festivals are Stopped & Mingling of the Rich is stopped.
  - Spy.
- **Salary of Soldiers** will be given annually: Iqta has stopped.
- Canteen facility started (tax free), Market price control, Dresses for Soldiers, Marking of Horse, Re - Measurement of land.
- Tax:
  - Jizya: On Non-Muslims.
  - Zakat: Only Muslims (Religious Tax).
  - Khoms: 1/7<sup>th</sup> of the production from mines (from Soldiers after loot).
  - Ghari: House Tax.
  - Chari: Pasture Tax (Animals).
  - Agriculture Tax: 50%.
- Ministries:
  - Diwan-i-Arz (Aariz): Ministry of Defence.
  - Diwan-i-Insha: Ministry of Post Office.
  - Diwan-i-Wazarat: Wazir (Prime Minister).

- Military Generals:
  - Nusrat Khan: North Indian Region.
    - After winning Bharuch of Gujarat: A Slave Purchased of 1000 Dinar & his name was Malik Kafur.
  - Ulugh Khan: North Indian Region.
  - Malik Kafur (1,000 Dinari): to win South Indian Region (he won completely except Dorasamudra of Hoysala Dynasty).
  - Zafar Khan: to resolve Mongols Issue (died during the war with the Mangolians).
- He captured Ranthambore & Chittor (for Queen Padmavati).
- ❖ Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah or Qutbuddin Mubarak Khalji (1316– 1320).



- Caliphate not recognized.
- Used to walk naked in the court and sometimes used to wear women's clothes.
- Killed by Khusrau Khan (provoked by Ghazi Malik or Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq and after that he also killed Khusrau Khan and established the new dynasty called Tughlaq Dynasty).

## ➤ Tughlaq Dynasty (1320 – 1414).

- ❖ Ghiyath-al-Din Tughlaq {Ghazi Malik} (1320– 1325).



- Canal Construction for Farming.
- Telangana Campaign: Jauna Khan or Muhammad bin Tughlaq (renamed into Sultangarh after winning).
- Bengal Campaign: Leaded by himself (Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq). Someone informed him that Bengal is too rich but that turned to be a lie. He sent a message to Nizamuddin Auliya, that you should give the account of the land that you have occupied; otherwise it will not be good with you. So Nizamuddin Auliya said that dear Delhi is still far away (wild goose chase). Muhammad bin Tughlaq built a wooden palace for Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq but it fell and Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq die.

- ❖ Muhammad Bin Tughlaq {Jauna Khan} (1325 - 1351).



- Very Literate: He knows 26 languages but 24 out of 26 he can read and write both.
- Celebrate: Holi festival very well.
- They didn't listen to the minister of his court and he gave a very strange order, that's why people still call his decree as "Tughlaqi Farman".
- Mistakes:
  - Increase tax in the Doab region (there is a famine): Diwani-i-Kohi (to improve cultivation).
  - Currency change: Sign Currency of Copper (of very high value).
  - Capital shift (Delhi to Devagiri or Daulatabad) in the summer season.
  - Khorasan War Preparation: 3 Lakh soldier (with advance salary of 1 year).
  - 3 Lakh Soldier -> Sent to Qarakshil Region of Himalayan.
- Foreign visitor (Morocco, Africa): Ibn Battuta {Book: Rihla, Head of the Post Office Department (Diwan-i-Insha), Kaji, envoy was sent to China}.
- During the time of Muhammad bin Tughlaq, 2South Indian dynasties separated from Delhi Sultanate {**Bahmani Sultanate (by Hasan Gangu) + Vijayanagara Empire, 1336 (by Harihara& Bukka)**}.

- ❖ Firuz Shah Tughlaq (1351 – 1388).



- Cousin of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.
- Mother (Hindu: Sonar Caste): that's why he imposed Jaziya tax on Brahman.
- 300 cities (built by him).
- 1,200 gardens.
- Network of Canals (for farmers).
- Slave (Max): 1Lakh 80 thousand -> {Department for take care of Slave: Diwan-i-Bandagan}.
- Dar-ul-Shafa Hospital built for poor people at many places.

- Hajj Yatra (free).
- Donation: Diwan-i-Khairat.
- Ashoka's pillar {Topra, Haryana + Meerut, UP} -> Delhi.
- He called: Delhi Sultanate's Akbar.
- Salary of Soldiers: Monthly (started).
- ❖ Nasir-ud Din Mahmud Shah Tughlaq (1394 - 1413).
  - Timur Lank had attacked, 1398 (he removes Nasir-ud Din Mahmud Shah Tughlaq and after sometime Nasir-ud Din Mahmud Shah Tughlaq killed by Khizr Khan).
  - Khizr Khan (Subedar of Punjab: became confidant of Timur Lang).
  - Timur Lang appoints Khizr Khan as Delhi's Subedar.
  - Area: Delhi to Palam Airport only.

**[NOTE]: Tughlaq Dynasty was abolished by Khizr Khan and Timur Lang.**

## ➤ Sayyid Dynasty (1414 – 1451).

- ❖ Sayyid Khizr Khan (1414 – 1421).
  - He didn't declare himself as Sultan (Terrified of Timur Lang).
- ❖ Mubarak Shah (1421–1434).
  - He declares himself as Sultan of Delhi.
- ❖ Ala ud Din Alam (1445– 1451).

**[NOTE]: Sayyid Dynasty was abolished by Bahlul Lodi.**

## ➤ Lodi Dynasty (1451 – 1526).

- ❖ Bahlul Lodi (1451 – 1489).
  - He gives great respect to the subordinates.
  - Coin: Bahluli Coin (till Akbar era).
  - Attack: Jaunpur (which is established by Firuz Shah Tughlaq).
- ❖ Sikandar Lodi (1489 – 1517).
  - Established Agra city (1504).
  - Persian Poetry (he wrote): Gulrukhi.
  - Women were banned from going to the tomb.
  - Tajiya (of Moharam Festival) was banned.
  - Gaj-e-sikandari (for measurement).
- ❖ Ibrahim Lodi (1517 – 1526).
  - Battle of Khatoli: Ibrahim Lodi + Rana Sanga of Mewar (won).
  - Alam Khan Lodi (uncle) + Daulat Khan Lodi + Rana Sanga {they invited Babur to overcome or to kill Ibrahim Lodi}.
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Panipat: Ibrahim Lodi + Babur (won).
    - Enemies of Babur: {Alam Khan Lodi + Daulat Khan Lodi} belongs to Afghanistan. That's why this Afghani became the enemy of Babur + Rana Sanga.

**[NOTE]: Here the Lodi Dynasty Ended by Babur and he established the Mughal Dynasty over here in India.**

## ➤ Vijayanagara Empire{4 Dynasty}(1336).

- ❖ Sangama Dynasty.
  - ✓ Info: **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** sent his soldiers to South India and called two brothers named **Harihara** and **Bukka** from Vijay Nagar. And said, accept the religion of Islam, both the brothers accepted Islam. Then **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** said, now you guys go back and conquer the Vijayanagara kingdom of South India. After coming back, both the brothers converted back to Hinduism with the help of their guru **Vidyaranya**. And his guru told both the brothers that you should separate your Vijay Nagar Empire from the Tughlaq Dynasty of Delhi Sultanate of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. They named their Dynasty after their father, **Sangama Dynasty**.
- Harihara – I (founder): He was interested in Veda.
  - Capital: Hampi (World Heritage Site), Karnataka, India {Near Tungabhadra River}.
 

- Sayana (Sanskrit Mimamsa Scholar): An influential commentator on the Vedas.

- Bukka – I:
  - Titled: Veda – Prathisthan.
  - Issue occurs (war b/w Vijayanagara – Bahmani) {200 years long}: Raichur Doab Region (very fertile area).
  - War: Mohammed Shah – 1 of Bahmani Sultanate (won: captured small area of Raichur Doab) + Bukka – I (lost the war).
- Dev Raya – I (Majestic King):
  - Built Dam on Tungabhadra River.



- War: Taj ud-Din Firuz Shah Bahmani (won) + Dev Raya – I (lost the war) but matrimonial relation was formed.
  - He included Muslim Soldiers in their Army (best archer of Turk).
- Dev Raya – II (Majestic King of Sangama Dynasty, Quran – was placed beside his throne, Gajbetka – elephant killer):
- Foreign visitor: Abd-al Razzaq {Book: **Matla-us-Sadain** in Persian Language}.
  - Sea Port: 300 in count {mean they have very strong navy}.
  - Attack on Sri Lanka {King: Karikala (1<sup>st</sup>), Rajaraja (2<sup>nd</sup>), Rajendra Chola (3<sup>rd</sup>) & Dev Raya – II (4<sup>th</sup>)}.
- Mallikarjuna (Prauda Deva Raya, Deva Raya – III, Unworthy King).
- Virupaksha Raya – III (Last King, Killed by Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya – called 1<sup>st</sup> Balahara).
- ❖ Saluva Dynasty.
- Saluva Narasimha Dev Raya (founder).
- Immedi Narasimha Raya (killed by Viranarasimha Raya – called 2<sup>nd</sup> Balahara).
- ❖ Tuluva Dynasty (Most eligible dynasty in the Vijayanagara Empire).
- Viranarasimha Raya (founder).
- Portugal Governor (Francisco de Almeida): Purchase horses of best breed (European).
- Krishnadevaraya {Majestic King} (1509 – 1529).
- Contemporary of Babur.
  - Babur's Book (Tuzk-e Babri): Krishnadevaraya was the most eligible and majestic king.
  - War with Bahmani Sultanate: Krishnadevaraya (won the war within 10 years: completely captured the Raichur Doab – 200 years of dispute was over after this war).
  - Titled: **Andrabhoj** and **Abhinavbhoj**.
  - His Books: **Aamuktha Malyam** (in Telugu) &**Jambavati Kalyanam** (in Sanskrit).
  - He was very much interested in **Telugu Language**, that's why **Asthadiggajas** (8 Telugu scholar) was present in his court.
    - Famous scholars:
      - **Allasani Peddana** (**Bhism Pitama of Telugu Language**: Harikatha & Manucharitra).
      - **Tenali Ramalinga** (**Tenali Ramakrishna** (veiled from superstition: Panduranga Mahatmya)).
  - Temple builds in **Nagalpur**: **Vittala Swami Temple** & **Hazara Rama Temple**.
  - Counting of Rajya: 6.
- Achyuta Deva Raya(Unworthy King):
- Rajya (Prant) -> Mahamadeleshwar.
  - The disintegration of the Tuluva Dynasty began.
- Sadashiva Raya (Unworthy King).
- Commander: **Ram Raya** (what I think will come true).
    - Bahmani Sultanate [**Ahmadnagar + Bijapur + Bidar + Golconda + Berar**].
    - **Battle of Talikota, 1565** or **Bannihatti** or **Rakkasagi** and **Tangadagi**.
      - [**Ahmadnagar + Bijapur + Bidar + Golconda**] (Won) of Bahmani Sultanate + **Ram Raya** (lost the war& killed by them).
  - Commander: Tirumala Deva Raya (he killed Sadashiva Raya and established the new dynasty called Aravidu Dynasty).
- ❖ Aravidu Dynasty.
- Tirumala Deva Raya (founder).
- Sriranga – III (4<sup>th</sup> and Last King): Killed by Shivaji Maharaj and he included this dynasty to Maratha Empire.
- ❖ Information about Vijayanagara:
- Info: **Aamuktha Malyam** (of Krishnadevaraya) + **Matla-us-Sadain** (of Abd-al Razzaq).
- Rajyaabhisekh or Coronation (Pattabhishekam Yajna).
- Country\*: Rajya (6 while Krishnadevaraya) -> Raja.
- State: Prant -> Prantpati -> Mahamadeleshwar (started by Achyuta Deva Raya).
- District: Kottayam.
- Block: Nayudu or Naidu.
- Village\*: Uur or Ur -> Gramik.
- Salary: Land (Amar Bhumi) given (same as Feudalism and Iqta but now it called Nayankara) -> to Soldiers (Amar Nayak).
- Temple Land Donation: Deva Bhumi.
- Tax (collect as per the land condition): Agriculture Tax (person who collect called Aathvan).
- Sinchit Bhumi (Rain Max, very fertile): Tax Max.
  - Bagati / Bagani Bhumi: Bagani Kheti, Tax law as compare to Sinchit Bhumi's Tax.
  - Usar Bhumi: Alternate Agriculture, Tax very low.
  - Jungli Bhumi: No Tax.
- Language: Telugu.

- Currency: Pagoda.
- River: Tungabhadra River and Krishna River.
- Women's Condition: Good.
- Slavery: Slave Market.
- Port: 300.
- Game: Chess.

➤ **Bahmani Sultanate (1347).**

- ❖ Hasan Gangu – Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah (founder).
  - Currency: Hund.
  - Capital: Gulbarga.
  - Language: Marathi.
  - Believe in all Religion (Hindu + Muslim + Others).

[NOTE]: War with Vijayanagara Empire of Sangam Dynasty (for Raichur Doab, which is located on Tungabhadra River):

- ❖ Mohammed Shah – 1 (won) + Bukka – I (lost the war).
- ❖ Taj ud-Din Firuz Shah Bahmani (won) + Dev Raya – I (lost the war) => Matrimonial Settlement.
- ❖ Shihab-ud-Din Mahmud (called Sant Ahmad): Capital shift (Gulbarga -> Bidar).
- ❖ Alauddin Humayun (Cruel Ruler: that's why he was called Jalim Humayun).
  - Mahmud Gawan (PM) {Riyaz ul-Insha}: He had a lot to write letters and those letters were exchanged with Iran, Arabia, Egypt.
- ❖ Kalimullah Shah: The Bahmani Sultanate split into five parts [Bidar + Bijapur + Berar + Ahmadnagar + Golconda].

[NOTE]: 1565 – Battle of Talikota or Bannihatti or Rakkasagi and Tangadagi {Bidar + Bijapur + Ahmadnagar + Golconda}.

➤ **Bhakti Movement.**

- ❖ Upanishads (information).
- ❖ Bhagavad Gita (detailed information).
- ❖ Started from South India (5th-10th Centuries in propagating the Bhakti Movement in Southern India).
  - Alvars {Lord Vishu - 12}:
  - Nayanars {Lord Shiva - 63}: Sankaracharya.
- ❖ Sankaracharya:
  - Monism {One God} – Group called Smarta Tradition.
  - In 12<sup>th</sup> centuries {Two God theories proposed by others}.
- ❖ South India to North India: by Ramananda in 12<sup>th</sup> Century.
- ❖ 4 Division in 12<sup>th</sup> century\*:
  - Madhvacharya: Dvaita or Dualism and established Brahma Sampradaya.
  - Nimarkacharya: Dvaitadvaita and established Sanak Sampradaya
  - Vallabhacharya: Shuddhadvaita and established Pusti Sampradaya.
  - Ramanujacharya: Vishishadvaita and established Shree Sampradaya.
- ❖ Sankaracharya (always best):
  - 4 Mutts:
    - North {Bardrinath, Uttarakhand}: Jyotirpeeth.
    - South {Mysore, Karnataka}: Sringeri Sharada Peetham (Tipu Sultan – Repaired).
    - East {Puri, Odisha}: Govardhan Peetha.
    - West {Dwarka, Gujarat}: Shardha Peetha.
- ❖ Bhakti Division (at last):
  - Sagun Bhakti (Idol Worship) {Rama – Krishna}.
  - Nirgun Bhakti (No Idol Worship) {Santa – Sufi}.

➤ **Mughal Dynasty ()**.

**03. Modern History.**

**04. Gandhi – Nehru Era.**

**05. Contemporary History.**

**06. World History.**