

Ancient India

Magadha Empire

- Capital
 - Rajagir
 - Pataliputra
 - Vaishali (temp.)
- Haryanka Dynasty
 - Bimbisara
 - Ajatshatru
 - Udayin
 - Shifted capital to pataliputra
 - Shisu Nagas
 - Shifted capital temporarily to vaishali
- Nanda Dynasty
 - Dhanananda
 - **Alexander invaded india 326 BC**

Maurya Dynasty

- Chandragupta Maurya
 - **Mudraraksha** is written by Vishakadatta about chandragupta
 - Megasthenese wrote **Indica**
 - Kautilya wrote **Arthashastra**
- Bindusar
- Ashoka
 - **Kalinga War** 261 BC
 - **Devnama Priya Darshi Raja**
 - Single lion capital
 - Rampurva
 - Lavriya
 - Nandangarh
 - Single bull capital
 - Rampurva
 - Four lion capital
 - Sarnath
 - Sanchi
 - Carved Elephant
 - Dhauri
 - Engraved Elephant
 - Kalsi
- Decline
 - Brahmanical reaction
 - Financial crisis

- Oppressive rule
- New knowledge on outlying area
- Neglect of North-west frontier
- **Destroyed by Pushyamitra Sunga**

Central Asia

- Indo Greeks
 - Ruled Bactria
 - Menander
 - Had his capital at Sialkot
 - First to **issue coins which can be definitely attributed to kings****
- Shakas
 - Maves
 - first king
 - Rudra Daman
 - most famous ruler
 - **Defeated Satavahana**
 - **Defeated by Vikramaditya**
- Parthians
 - earlier lived in Iran
 - Gondohernes
 - most famous ruler
- Kushans
 - branch of Chinese tribe
 - Empire extended from Oxus river to Ganga
 - Capital
 - Purushapura
 - Mathura
 - Kanishka
 - most famous ruler
 - started **Saka era AD 78**
 - Gandhara school of art with Indian tradition and Greek techniques received royal patronage
 - **Issued gold coins with higher degree of metallic purity than in Gupta gold coins****
- Satavahana
 - Succeeded Mauryas in central India
 - Simuka
 - founder
 - **Destroyed Sunga**
 - Gautamiputra Satakarni
 - greatest ruler
 - Hala
 - Wrote **Gathasaptasati** in Prakrit
 - Buddhist temple
 - Called Chaitya
 - Most famous at Karle

Sangam Age

- existed roughly b/w 300BC and 300AD
- Pandyas
 - Emblem - Fish
 - Famous for pearls
 - Capital
 - Madurai
 - Mudukudumi
 - great conquerer
 - Nedunijhelian
 - most reputed ruler
- Cholas
 - Emblem - Tiger
 - modern Tanjore and Tiruchirapalli districts
 - Capital
 - Uraiyur
 - Elara
 - earliest known chola king
 - ruled over lanka
 - Karikala
 - greatest king
 - founded Puhar
 - Maintained navy
 - **Wiped out by Pallavas**
- Cheras
 - Emblem - Bow
 - Capital
 - Vanijji
 - Temple of Augustus at Muzris
 - Udaiyangeral
 - better known ruler

Gupta Empire

- Last rulers of Magadh
- Capital
 - Prayag
 - Ujjain
- Srigupta
 - founder
- Mahendragupta I
 - first gupta ruler to assume the title of **maharajadhiraj**
- Samudragupta
 - believed in policy of violence and conquest
 - Harisena wrote allahabad inscription
 - Adopted the title of **kaviraj**

- Chandragupta II
 - **first gupta ruler to issue silver coin****
 - extended limits of empire by marriage, alliances and conquest
 - made Ujjain as capital
 - Fa-hien visited India
 - Adopted the title of **vikramaditya**
- Kumargupta I
 - Adopted the title of **mahendraditya**
 - worshipped god kartikeya
 - Founded the **monastery at Nalanda**
- Skandagupta
 - Hunas invaded India but were repelled by him
- Administration
 - The most important officers were the **kumaramatyas**
 - kingdom was divided into provinces(bhukti), managed by **upaika**
 - bhuktis were divided into district(vishayas), managed by **vishyaptai**
 - guilds were given considerable shares
 - grant of fiscal and administrative concessions to priests and administrators
 - Guptas issued largest number of gold coins which were called **Dinars**
- Society
 - Brahmanas claimed many privileges
 - position of Sudras improved
 - women were also allowed to listen to puranas and epics
 - polygamy was common
 - idol worship
- Kalidasa wrote
 - Lyrics - **Ritusambara and Meghduta**
 - Dramas - **Abhigyan Shakuntalam, Vikramovashi and Malvikagnimitra**
 - Epics - **Kumasambhava and Raghuvamsha**
- Aryabhatta wrote **Aryabhattca**
- School of art
 - Gandhara
 - Influenced by roman and greeks
 - Patrons were sakas and kushanas
 - Realistic representation of human figures
 - distinguished muscles of body and transparent garments
 - white stones used
 - Mathura
 - Standing female figure of Amohini relief
 - Buddha and Mahavira belong to mathura school
 - majority of creation consisted of nude, seminude figure of female Yakshinis and Apsaras
 - red sand stones used
 - Amravati
 - depicted love, compassion, devotion and serenity
 - white marbles used

Early Medieval India

- Pallavas
 - Pallavas means creeper
 - Capital
 - Kanchi
 - Narsimhavaraman I
 - one of the earliest ruler
 - Huen Tsang visited India
 - defeated Chalukya king Pulakesin II
 - founded the seven rath temples and the port city of mahabalipuram
 - Narsimhavaraman II
 - constructed
 - kailash natha temple at kanchi
 - shore temple at mahabalipuram
- Chalukyas
 - in northern maharashtra and berar
 - **Satavahanas -> Vakatakas -> Chalukyas -> Rashtrakutas**
 - Capital
 - Vatapi
 - Pulakesin II
 - **defeated Harshavardhan** at Narmada
 - **defeated Pallava King Mahendravarman I**
 - **killed by Narsimhavarmam I**
- Palas
 - Gopala
 - founder
 - Dharmapala
 - Devapala
 - **defeated by Rashtrakuta ruler Dhruva**
 - **defeated by Pratihara king Nagabhatta II**
- Pratiharas
 - also called Gujara-Pratiharas
 - Mihir Bhoja
 - founder
 - greatest ruler
 - devotee of Vishnu
 - adopted the title **Adivaraha**
- Rashtrakutas
 - Dantidurga
 - founder
 - Capital
 - Manyakhet near modern Sholapur
 - Govinda III
 - greatest ruler
- Senas

- Samantha Sena
 - greatest ruler
 - introduced caste hierarchy in bengal
- Lakshmansena
 - **defeated Jayachandra of Gahadavala**
 - **Muhammad Khilji** invaded Bengal during his reign
- Gahadavalas
 - Chandradeva
 - first great ruler
 - made **Kannauj** his capital
 - Jayachandra
 - **defeated by Lakshmansena**
 - **killed by Mohammad Ghori** (Battle of Chandawar)
- Paramars
 - Bhoja Paramar
 - greatest king
 - founded city of Bhopal
 - Capital
 - Dhara
- Chahamanas
 - also called Chauhans
 - Capital
 - Sambhar
 - Ajayaraja
 - earliest ruler
 - founder Ajmer
 - Prithviraj III
 - great ruler
 - Chanderbardai wrote **Prithviraj Raso**
 - **defeated Mohammad Ghori**
 - **defeated by Ghori** (Second battle of Tarain)
- Medieval Cholas
 - Vijayalaya
 - founder
 - Raja Raja I
 - built Siva temple of Rajarajeshwara at Tanjore
 - Chola empire was divided into Mandlams(provinces)
 - Mandlams were divided into Valanadu and Nadu
 - **Ur -> general assembly of village****
 - **Sabha -> gathering of adult men****
 - **Nagram -> gathering of trader and merchants****
 - nayanars and alvars existed