**HISTORY**

1. **HISTORY SOURCES**
   1. Literary Sources
      1. Books – written by travelers, scholars.
         * Script & Languages
      2. Manuscripts – writing on soft stuff like leaves
      3. Inscriptions – text written on hard stuff like rocks, caves
   2. Archaeological Sources
      1. For example by excavating sites on earth and finding items like knife, relating them to present day items and figuring out history.
   3. Sometimes archaeological sources also behave as literary sources – eg when we excavate earth and find book.
2. CONCEPTS
   1. Britishers were of two types
      1. Anglicists – who did not supported original Indian education
      2. Orientalists – who supported original Indian education
         * William Jones
         * Charles Wilkens
         * Warren Hastings
   2. Time
      1. BCE – Before Christ Era
      2. 0th year – the year Jesus Christ was born.
      3. CE/AD – Christ Era/Adono Domini
3. OUR PAST
   1. Pre-Historic Period 🡪 Language was there, but no script (no written evidence), whatever we know is from archaeological sources.
   2. Proto-Historic Period 🡪 Both language and script found, but unable to understand.
   3. History 🡪 Understandable language and script found.
4. STONE AGE (Lithic Age)

As we move down, we see development of rocks, advancement of man.

* 1. Paleolithic Age
     1. Man started to discover rocks of different types, hunters and food gatherers, also called Quartzite Men.
     2. In India – Uttar Bahini in J&K revelead Paleolithic artifacts (upper shivaliks)
     3. Divided in three parts
        + Lower Paleolithic (20 lakh BC – 1 lakh BC)
          1. Earth covered in snow
          2. Stones used for cutting
          3. Humans lived in caves
          4. Locations – Soan Valley, Mirzapur, Didwana, **Bhimbetka (MP)**
          5. Bhimbetka is famous for caves, powder of rocks also found in caves suggesting small factories of rock cutting.
        + Middle Paleolithic (1 lakh BC – 40,000 BC)
          1. Stone – made light and sharp
          2. Narmada Valley area, Tungabhadra area (south)
        + Upper Paleolithic (40,000 BC – 10,000 BC)
          1. Stone – sharp & proper shape, blades
          2. Kurnool Caves – ashes found meaning fire was also discovered
  2. Mesolithic Age
     1. Man started giving shape to rocks
     2. Variety of shapes of rock
     3. Man started to observe things, thinking why things are happening like this, plants, animals
     4. Observes change in climate, night, day, rain etc.
  3. Neolithic Age
     1. Man started to polish these custom shaped rocks
     2. Mehergarh (Pakistan), stone aged polished rocks.
  4. Chalcolithic Age
     1. Man started making items using copper + rock
     2. Faster development using metal like copper (tools, weapons)
     3. Lifestyle became easier.

1. INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION (2600 BC – 1800 BC, 800 years)
   1. Four major civilizations
      1. West to East : Egypt (Nile Valley) 🡪 Mesopotamia (Tigris-Euphrates Valley) 🡪 Harappan (Indus Valley) 🡪 China (Huang Ho Valley)
   2. Mesopotamia (Iran-Iraq) and Harappan are contemporaries, both have conducted trade between them and existed at the same time.
   3. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), 1861
      1. First Director General – Alexander Cunningham
         * Initially Alexander Cunningham said India’s history starts with Ganga River, proved wrong by Sir John Marshal.
      2. Second DG – Sir John Marshal
         * His mistake was putting all items excavated from different parts of land (different heights & depths) in same time zone, which is not correct.
      3. Third DG – REM Wheeler
         * Wheeler corrected this by digging a large area of uneven heights at the same depth.
   4. Founders of IVC
      1. Sir John Marshal
      2. Dayaram Sahani
      3. R.D. Banerjee
   5. S.N Roy – Book “The Story of Indian Archaeology”
      1. Said “John left India 3000 years older than he had found”
   6. Extremes
      1. Northernmost – Manda (J&K)
      2. Easternmost – Alamgirpur (Meerut, UP)
      3. Southernmost – Daimabad, Malwan?(last time bola tha)
      4. Westernmost – Sutkagondor (Balochistan, Pak)
      5. Smallest – Allahdino, Pakistan
      6. Largest – Rakhigarhi, Haryana
   7. There are no sites between the rivers Indus/Chenab/Jhelum. But many sites near Ghaggar river, hence it was once suggested to rename IVC to Saraswati Civilization,
   8. Stages of IVC
      1. Pre-Harappan – Hamlets(worse than villages) converted to villages
      2. Early Harappan – Villages converted to towns
      3. Mature Harappan – Towns converted to Cities, eg Kot Diji
      4. Decline – Cities abandoned
   9. Various theories of IVC
      1. Foreign Origin Theory - Some people from Mesopotamia Civilization came to Indus River and settled, we do not believe this theory.
      2. Compromise Theory – Some people from outside and some natural Indians settled, again rejected by us.
      3. Indigenous Theory - We believe that Indians were born here and settled near the river.
   10. Why **IVC** is called **Urban** Civilization?
       1. Urban – more than 5000 population & 75% population working in non-agriculture sector.
       2. Many people worked in non-agriculture sectors in IVC and saw many cultures, different standard of living and a good way of living with education.
       3. Eg; a sign board with rules & regulations was found in Dholavira, people had to follow this and live their life. Shows there was some structure.
       4. Good trade between Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Dholavira, Lothal, Kalibangan. Inter-site trade was evident.
   11. Features
       1. Planning (advanced)
          * Cities based on grid pattern (out of 4 big civilization, only IVC had this)
          * West side of sites – More Citadels found (kila, mahals), at height
          * East of IVC – More plain area
          * Same planning with different size of cities, houses
          * Main Road broad, other roads narrow
          * Drainage in roads
          * Street Light
          * Proper Garbage Collection – slope on roads to collect garbage of city at one point and burn it later.
          * Washrooms also found (Bathing and waste separated, no windows)
       2. Watch Tower – observation & security
       3. Gateway Ditches – Ditches dug around the city to protect from enemies
       4. Leisure Activities : Dice & Gambling, Chess-like game
       5. Cock fighting
       6. Seals & Stringed Musical Instruments
       7. Opium used in Mesopotamia, no evidence in IVC.
       8. No sign of warfare, no monuments of Glorify victory, no slavery or captured enemy
       9. No sign of punishment, less crime
       10. No Caste System, no Temple Construction
       11. Peaceful Society
       12. Iron was not known
       13. Harappan Script – 400 signs, right to left, bone rods & jewelry
       14. No tac system, no kings ministers
       15. Barter system(trade stone, metal & shells), seals & regulated weights
   12. SITES
       1. Harappa (Sahiwal, Punjab, Pakistan)
          * Founder – Daya Ram Sahini & M.S. Vatra
          * River – Ravi
          * Findings – Gateway City, Sand Statues of Human Anatomy, Granaries, Bullock Carts, Coffin Burial, first town to be excavated
       2. Mohenjo-Daro (Larkana, Sindh, Pakistan)
          * Founder – RD Banerjee, 1922
          * River – Indus
          * Findings – Great Bath, Bronze Dancing Girl, Great Granary, Bearded Man (Stealite Statue), Pashupati Seal, Woven Clothes, Double Storey Buildings(Burnt Bricks & Sun Dried Bricks), Baked Bricks
          * Chief Male Deity – Pashupati Mahadev (Lord of Animals), seal – elephant, tiger, rhino, buffalo & two deer)
          * Flooded 7 times
       3. Chahnudaro (Nawabshah, Sindh, Pakistan)
          * Founder – Earnest Mackey/Majumdar, 1925
          * River – Indus
          * Findings – Bead making, Lipstick, NO CITADEL, Footprint of dog chasing cat
       4. Amri
          * NG Majumdar, 1935
          * Evidence of Antelope
       5. Kalibangan (Hanumangarh, Rajasthan, India)
          * Founder – AN Ghosh, 1953 (found similarities b/w pre & mature Harappan)
          * River - Ghagghar
          * Findings – Fire Altar, Baked Bricks & Bangles, Camel Bones, Wooden Plough & Ploughed Field
       6. Lothal (Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India)
          * Founder – MS Vatsa, SR Rao, 1957
          * River – Bhogva
          * Findings – First manmade port/artificial port, Dockyard, Rice husk (rice cultivation), Chess playing, 7 times flooded???????
       7. Sutkagandor (Makran, Balochistan, Pakistan)
          * Founder – Stein, 1962
          * River – Dast
          * Findings – Bangles of Clay, Tradepoint b/w Harappa & Babylon
       8. Dholavira (Kutch, Gujarat, India)
          * Founder – Joshi/Bisht, 1967/91
          * River –
          * Findings – Known for water management (water harvesting/reservoirs), Chariot with bullocks, use of rocks for construction
          * Only site to be divided in 3 parts
            1. Higher Town
            2. Middle Town
            3. Lower Town
       9. Rupar (Rupnagar, Punjab, India) – Talwar & Bisht, 1953
       10. Surkotada (Kutch, Gujarat, India) – JP Joshi, 1964
       11. Banawali (Fatehbad, Haryana, India) – RS Bisht, 1973
       12. Alamgirpur (Yamuna River, Meerut, UP) – YD Sharma
   13. Animals – cow, monkey, parrots, bison, tiger, buffalo, ram, elephant
       1. Horses? (first time seen in Rig Veda? Brought by Aryans from Iran & central asia?) Bones found in Surkotada?????????
   14. Agriculture – Wheat, Barley, Rai, Peas, Sesame, Lentils, Chickpea, Mustards
       1. Backbone of IVC
       2. Millets in Gujarat, rice was less used
       3. Earliest people to produce cotton
       4. Traces of canals in Shortugai, Afghanistan
   15. Decline – Natural Calamities (floods, earthquakes), decrease in land fertility
2. Timeline
   1. 2600 BC – 1800 BC (800 years) – IVC
   2. 1800 BC – 1500 BC (300 years) – No info about this period
   3. 1500 BC – 600 BC (900 years) – Vedic Era
      1. 1500 BC – 1000 BC – Early Vedic Era (Rig Veda)
      2. 1000 BC – 600 BC – Later Vedic Era (Sam, Yajur, Atharva Veda)
3. VEDIC AGE
   1. Early Vedic Era
      1. People were pastoral, farmers. This is the reason for only 1 book in 500 years.
      2. RIG VEDA
         * Aryans
           1. Mention of Aryans (came from southern Russia), Aryans were migrating in that period some went to Europe, some to Persia, some to India.
           2. Aryans came from (theories)

Eurasian Theory – Asia & Europe

Max Muller – Central Asia

Dayanand Saraswati – Tibet

B.G. Tilak – place where 6 months night 6 months day (arctic region)

L.D Kala – Kashmir

* + - * 1. Came on horses
        2. Aryans started racism naming local inhabitants Dasyu (darker), Dravidian language people used to live in north India, Aryans removed them, so they had to shift south, reason why Dravidian languages in south.
        3. Divided in 5 clans 🡪 2 most dangerous – Bharat & Tristu
        4. Battle of 10 Kings

Happened on the banks of river Purushni (Ravi, other name Iravati)

Bharat Clan vs (5 Aryans + 5 Non Aryans) 🡪 Bharat wins

Puru Clan joins hands with Bharat Clan forming new clan Kuru

Kuru clan lived near Purushni river for some time but later moved to the Ganga plains, hence the name Kurukshetra

* + - * 10 volumes (mandals), a collection of hymns to god (Rig – meaning praise)
      * Mandal 3 – Gayatri Mantra 🡪 Praise to Sun God Savitri
      * Mandal 10 – Purushasukta hymn 🡪 4 persons originated from the primeveal creater (Purusha), Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra (Varna System)
    1. Barter system was used, later coins called ‘Nishka’ were used.
    2. Male deities – Indra (thunder), Prithvi (land), Agni (fire), Varuna (rain), Vayu (air), all natural elements
    3. Female deities – Usha, Aditi, Ratri & Sandhya
    4. No temples and idols
    5. No caste system
    6. Tax known as Bali was voluntary.
    7. In Rig Veda, the word “Samundra” means any collection of water, big or small.
    8. Term “Gavishti” 🡪 practice of catching cows or search for cows (cow was like money)
    9. Term “Aghanya” 🡪 also used for cows.
    10. Person responsible for an area – Rajan (elected)
        - Sabha (body) to help Rajan (advice)
        - Purohita 🡪 Priest (most important)
        - Gramani 🡪 Military head (Senapati)
        - Kulapa 🡪 Family head
    11. Language Family
        - Indo-European Family – Spanish + English + Hindi + Sanskrit + German
        - Tibeto-Burman Family – Languages in North-East of India
        - Dravidian Family – Tamil + Telugu + Kannada + Malayalam
    12. Rivers Mentioned in Rig Veda
        - Sindhu 🡪 Indus
        - Vitasta 🡪 Jhelum
        - Askini 🡪 Chenab
        - Parushni 🡪 Ravi
        - Vipasa 🡪 Beas
        - Shatudri 🡪 Sutlej
        - Gomal 🡪 Gomati
        - Drishadvati 🡪 Ghaggar
        - Naditarna 🡪 Saraswati
        - Sadanira 🡪 Gandak
  1. Vedic books are not written by one single person, written over time by many people.
  2. Rig – Sam – Yajur Veda are interconnected. Atharva Veda completely separate.
     1. Rig Veda – mention of gayatri mantra, tone/sound mentioned in Sam Veda, which mantra to be used in which ritual mentioned in Yajur Veda
  3. LATER VEDIC AGE
     1. King 🡪 powerful, nepotism???, collected tax, proper mantri Parishad
     2. Yags like Ashvamedha Yags started.
     3. Male Gods 🡪 Vishnu, Prajapati, Rudra
     4. Iron was discovered for the first time in India (Iron was found in Later Vedic Era)
     5. Concept of Ashram system
        + If a person lives for 100 years, it can be divided in 4 parts
        + Brahmacharya – learning age
        + Grihasta – family life
        + Vanaprastha – retirement life
        + Sanyas – a choice to leave everything and live alone in forests, mountains, temples
        + To start Brahmacharya, a ritual named Upanayana is performed (white string around body) 🡪 Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, not Shudras.
     6. SAM VEDA
     7. YAJUR VEDA
     8. ATHARVA VEDA

1. HINDU TEXTS
   1. SHRUTI (can’t be changed)
      1. VEDA
      2. SAMHITA – how to read mantras
      3. BRAHAMANAS – details of the above mantras (explaining hidden meanings behind hymns)
      4. ARYANAKAS (forest book)– concluding part of Brahamanas (benefits of the above mantras)
      5. UPANISHADS – knowledge acquired by sitting close to teacher
   2. SMRITI (can be changed)
      1. EPICS – Mahabharata, Ramayana
      2. MANUSMRITI
      3. PURANA
      4. DHARMASHSTRAS
2. MAHAJANAPADAS
   1. Concept of 16 🡪 Anguttara Nikaya (Buddhist text)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Anga | Champa | Kuru |  |
| Asmaka | Pratisthan/Paithan | **Magadh** |  |
| Avanti | Ujjain/Mahismati | **Malla** |  |
| Chedi | Sothivati | **Matsya** |  |
| Gandhar |  | **Panchala** |  |
| Kambhoj |  | **Saurasena** |  |
| Kasi | Kasi | **Vrijji (Vajji)** |  |
| Kosala |  | **Vatsa** |  |

* 1. Largest and most powerful – Magadh (near Bihar, Chota Nagpur Plateau)
     1. Iron rich land, more weapons.
     2. Capital Rajgriha(Giriraj) was surrounded by mountains on all side, well protected
     3. Capital Pataliputra was protected by rivers (others did not have navy)
     4. Wild elephants used by Magadh to defend.
     5. Not Republic, only 1 king.
     6. Other powerful place Avanti main contender.
  2. Vrijji & Malla 🡪 Republic Mahajanapada (8-10 kings rule together) = Oligarchy

1. HARYANKA DYNASTY
   1. Bimbisara (Sreniya)
      1. Founder of Magadh empire & Haryanka Dynasty
      2. Son of Bhattiya
      3. Follower of Buddha, admired Mahavira
      4. Capital - Giriraja (Rajagir)
      5. First king – standing army
      6. Started Matrimonial Alliance to strengthen his political position
         * Kosaladevi – King Kosala
         * Chellana – Lichchavi chief of Vaishali, son Ajatshatru
         * Khema – King Modra, Punjab
      7. Followed policy of conquest and expansion 🡪 conquered ANGA
      8. Effective and excellent administration system, divided officers into Executive, Military & Judicial
   2. AJATSHATRU
      1. Son of Bimbisara & Chellana, killed father
      2. Followed Buddhism
      3. First Buddhist Council at Rajgriha, just after the death of Buddha
      4. Won wars against Kosala & Vaishali
   3. UDAYIN
      1. Son of Ajatshatru
      2. Shifted capital to Pataliputra (Patna)
      3. Succeeded by 3 kings 🡪 Aniruddha, Manda, Nagadasaka
2. SISUNAGA DYNASTY
   1. MINISTER SISUNAGA
      1. Viceroy of Kasi, killed last ruler of Haryanka Dynasty and became ruler of Magadha
      2. Capital at Giriraja, later shifted to Vaishali (2 times changed)
      3. Annexed Avanti, end to rivalry between Avanti vs Magadha
   2. KALASOKA
      1. Son of Sisunaga
      2. Shifted capital to Pataliputra
      3. Second Buddhist Council, Vaishali
      4. Killed in a palace revolution that brought Nanda Dynasty to the throne
3. NANDA DYNASTY  
   first non-kshatriya dynasty, founded by Mahapadma Nanda
   1. MAHAPADMA NANDA
      1. Known as
         * Sarva Kshatriyantaka – killer of Kshatriyas
         * Ekrat – one ruler of an empire])
      2. First historical emperor of India (size increased under him and rose to Empire)
         * Magadha rose from Mahajanapada to Empire status
         * Conquered Kalinga
      3. Son of a barer & courtesan (Jain & Greek texts)
      4. As per Puranas, son of last Sisunaga King & a Sudra woman
   2. DHANA NANDA
      1. Known as Agrammes/Xandrames (Greek texts)
      2. Last Nanda ruler
      3. Alexander(Sikander from Macedonia) invaded north-western India, his army mutinied (seeing the large standing army of Dhananada) at the river Hyphasis (Beas)
      4. Overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya with Kautilya.
4. BUDDHISM & JAINISM
   1. ORIGIN
      1. Dominance of Brahmins – preached that no one is above them, many people against this.
      2. People wanted change, Kshatriyas (support of Vaishyas & Shudras) frustrated with them.
      3. How these new religions countered Brahmins?
         * Brahmins sacrificed animals, animals count was decreasing.
         * Buddhism and Jainism were against animal sacrifice, countering Brahmins.
         * Similarly many things were new in these 2 religions that decreased Brahmin following.
      4. Gautam Buddha & Vardhamana Mahavira 🡪 Kshatriyas (both from royal families)
         * Both contemporaries but never met each other.
   2. BUDDHISM
      1. GAUTAM BUDDHA
         * Known as
           1. Sakyamuni – Father Suddhodhana head of Sakya Clan
           2. Tathagat – Buddha called himself this instead of all other names, it means “One who as thus come/gone/not gone”. In short meant “avatar”
         * Born as Prince Siddharta at Lumbini (near Kapilvastu, Nepal) in 556 BCE
         * Mother died, brought up by maternal aunt Prajapati Gautami (named him Gautama)
         * Married to Yashodhara, son Rahula.
         * His Charioteer was Channa, horse – Kanthak.
         * Left home at age 29, to become an ascetic (not allowing yourself physical pleasures, leave everything behind) 🡪 incident is called Mahabishkramana (great going forth)
         * Siddharta encountered "four signs" which altered his life forever 🡪 an old man, a sick man, a corpse and a monk
         * Wandered for 7 years
           1. Meditating under a banyan tree on the banks of river Niranjana (Bihar) 49 days
           2. At 35 attained enlightenment at Uruvela
           3. Tree 🡪 Bodhi Tree and place became Bodh Gaya (Bihar).
         * King Bimbisara (Haryanka Dynasty) offered Gautam to rule in his place seeing troubled Gautam when he was wandering.
           1. Gautam decline and promised to meet Bimbisara after he finds answers to his questions
         * Alara Kalama 🡪 First teacher of Gautam Buddha, he had good knowledge of philosophy. He offers Gautam to teach in his place observing Gautama’s competence. Gautam declines.
         * Udaka Ramagupta 🡪 Gautam Buddha saw him meditating under a tree, impressed. Yoga teacher
         * First sermon 🡪 Sarnath(Rishipattan – ancient name) near Varanasi
           1. Event known as Dharma Chakrapravartana/Dhammachakkappavattna
         * After achieving enlightenment, Guatam decided to solves problems in this world, he meets with Bimbisara in Magadh.
         * Formation of Sangh – Gautam Buddha and his followers
           1. Five closest disciples

Saripatta

Mahakashyapa

Ananda (imp)

Aniruddh

Maudgalyana

* + - * 1. Women initially not allowed (fear of corruption) but after Ananda insisted, women are allowed with rules & regulations
      * After some time, Gautam’s father is worried for him and sends 10 people one by one to look for him.
        1. Each person that came looking for him, join Gautam’s Sangh
        2. The 10th person, Kaludayi (Suddhodhana warned him not to join Sangh), convinces him to return and he returns to meet family.
        3. Ananda, Anirudh (cousins) & son Rahula join Sangh.
      * Died under a Sal Tree in Kushinagar, UP 🡪 Mahaparinirvana
        1. Ananda insisted Gautam to die at a different place as Kushinagar was enemy territory.
      * Events in life
        1. Left home 🡪 Mahabishkramana
        2. First sermon 🡪 Dharmachakre Pravartana (Sarnath, Varanasi)
        3. Death 🡪 Mahaparinirvana (Kushinagar, UP)
      * Unique personality 🡪 one incident where some people were abusing him with bad words in front of his followers, Gautam replied with an example. If you give a gift to someone and they do not accept, the gift remains with them. Similarly if you do not accept bad words, they remain with the giver.
    1. TEACHINGS
       - Language used in Buddhism 🡪 Pali
       - Teaches Middle Path (neither extreme nor no interest), Jainism teaches the opposite where one should do extremes in whatever they do.
       - Pattimokha 🡪 basic code of monastic discipline (227 rules for monks/bhikkus & 311 for nun/bhikhunis)
       - Kutargosshala 🡪 place where Buddhist monks discuss religious issues.
       - Buddhacharita 🡪 Book on life of Buddha by Asvaghosa in Sanskrit. (Dharmaksema made a Chinese translation)
       - Stupa & Vihara
         1. Stupa 🡪 doomed monuments with relics of Buddha
         2. Vihara 🡪 monastery halls for monks to study, meditate, worship
       - The Four Noble Truths (Arya Satya)
         1. World is full of sorrow
         2. Desire is the root cause of all sorrow
         3. Sorrow can be conquered by conquering desire
         4. Desire can be conquered by following Eight-Fold Paths
       - Eight Fold Paths (Ashtangirka Marga)
         1. Right Observation
         2. Right Action
         3. Right Determination
         4. Right Speech
         5. Right Livelihood
         6. Right Exercise
         7. Right Memory
         8. Right Medidation
       - Code of Conduct
         1. No property
         2. No Violence
         3. No use of intoxicants
         4. Not speak lie
         5. Not to indulge in corrupt practices
       - Tri-ratnas/Three Fold Refuge
         1. Buddha (enlightenment)
         2. Dharma (doctrine)
         3. Sangha (commune)
    2. BUDDHIST COUNCILS (promoting Buddhism)
       - First Council
         1. Held – Sattapani Cave at Rajgriha
         2. Under – King Ajatshatru
         3. Presided by – Mahakasyapa (monk)
         4. Purpose – preserve Buddha’s teachings (sutta) & rules for discipline after his death.
         5. Teachings of Buddha divide into three parts 🡪 Tripitakas

Vinay pitaka 🡪 rules for monastic discipline for monks

Sutta pitaka 🡪 collection of Buddha’s sermon, Buddha’s principles

Excerpts from Ananda, Sariputta

Abhidhama pitaka 🡪 philosophy of Buddha’s teachings

500 senior monks adopted Vinay & Sutta pitaka

* + - * Second Council
        1. Held – Vaishali
        2. Under – King Kalasoka
        3. Presided by – Sabakami
      * Third Council
        1. Held – Pataliputra
        2. Under – King Ashoka
        3. Presided by – Mogalliputta Tissa (Monk)
      * Fourth Council
        1. Held – Kundalvana, Kashmor
        2. Under – King Kanishka (Kushan Empire)
        3. Presided by – Vasumitra
        4. Buddhism divided into three sects

Mahayana

Gautam Buddha as God, idol worship

“Great Vehicle”

Kushans (Kanishka) promoted it.

Hinayana (Therawada Buddhism)

Gautam Buddha as Teacher, no idol worship

“Lesser Vehicle”

Vajrayana

Believers in magical powers ‘Vajra’

* 1. JAINISM
     1. INTRODUCTION
        + Any person who has conquered over sukh-dukh is called Jina. People who follow Jina are Jains. (Jaina/Jina 🡪 Conquerer)
        + Jains recognize existence of god, but place him lower than Jina.
        + Jainism did not condemn varna system, rejected Vedas
        + Tirthankars (Teacher/Guru, 24)
          1. 1st – Rishabnath/Rishabdev (FOUNDER) [Bull]
          2. 2nd – Ajitnath [Elephant]
          3. 23rd – Parsavanth [Serpent]
          4. 24th – Vardhman Mahavira (REAL FOUNDER, took Jainism to its best level)
        + Division
          1. Digambaras

Bhadrabahu (Kalpa Sutra)

Went south of Magadh

Nudity

* + - * 1. Svetambaras

Stulbhadra

Stayed in north

White garments.

* + 1. VARDHAMAN MAHAVIRA
       - Born in a village Kundagrama (Vaishali) in 540 BCE
       - Father – Siddharta (head of Jnatrika Clan)
       - Mother – Trishala (sister of King Chetaka, Vaishali)
       - Left home at age 30 🡪 to find fundamentals of life
       - Practiced for 12 years
       - Attained highest spiritual knowledge 🡪 Kaivalya/Kavelin (Perfect knowledge, conquered misery & happiness)
         1. Under sal tree at Jambhikragama
         2. On the banks of river Rijupalika
       - First sermon – Pava
       - First Disciple – Jamili
       - Mahavira’s symbol – Lion
       - Mahavira adopted women in his followers
       - Died at age 72 at Pavapuri (near Rajgir)
    2. PREACHINGS/LITERATURE
       - Doctrines of Jainism
         1. Syadvada – theory of maybe/perhaps

Also called Anekantavada – theory of plurality/multi-sidedness

There are many ends to one thing (half full/half empty water in glass)

Not everything is 100% true, people lie

* + - * 1. Nyayvada – different perspectives of looking at anything
        2. Saptabhangi Nyaya – 7 points of view to understand object of knowledge
      * Three Ratnas (Way of Nirvana) - Triya
        1. Samyak Vishwas – Right faith
        2. Samyak Gyan – Right knowledge
        3. Samyak Karma – Right conduct
      * Five Doctrines of Jainism (Panchmahavartas) 🡪 1st four by Parsavanath
        1. Ahimsa – non injury to living
        2. Satya – do not lie
        3. Asteya – do not steal
        4. Aparigraha – do not acquire property
        5. Brahmacharya – observe constinence (simple life) – added by Mahavira
      * Seven Fundamental Elements
        1. Jiva – Aatma/Soul
        2. Ajivaa – Body/person, manmade
        3. Asarava – effect of karma
        4. Bandha – consequences/block from moving forward (find issues)
        5. Samvara – remove those consequences/blocks (remove issues)
        6. Nirjara – open up ways (find solutions, next step)
        7. Moksha – ultimate goal
      * Religious literature?? – Agamans, language – Prakrit
    1. JAIN COUNCILS
       - First Council 🡪 held at Pataliputra by Stulbhadra
       - Second Council 🡪 held at Vallabhi by Devardhi Kshmasramana
    2. JAIN ARCHITECTURE
       - Layana/Gumphas (Caves)
         1. Maharashtra

Ellora Caves (cave 30-35)

Mangi Tungi Cave,

Gajapantha Cave

* + - * 1. Odisha

Udaygiri-Khandagiri Caves

Hathi-Gumpha Caves

* + - * 1. Tamil Nadu – Sittanavasal Cave
      * Statues
        1. Gomateshwara/Bahubali 🡪 Shravanabelagola, Karnataka
        2. Statue of Ahimsa (Rishabnath) 🡪 Mangi Tungi hills, Maharashtra
      * Jainalaya (Temples)
        1. Dilwara Temple 🡪 Mount Abu, Rajasthan
        2. Girnar & Palitana Temple 🡪 Gujarat
        3. Muktagiri Temple 🡪 Maharashtra
  1. COMPARISION

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| --- | --- |
| BUDDHISM | JAINISM |
| Did not believe in god. | Did not believe in god except in one condition, where god would be the 25th tirthankar (after all 24 Gurus) |
| Middle Path | Extreme Path |
| Doesn’t believe in soul | Believe in soul |
| Tried to implement only to the extent practicable (non-violence)  Example – if no veg food available, can eat non-veg | Emphasized on the practices of non-violence  Example – extremes like if no veg food, then can’t eat non-veg at all.  Eating non-veg is considered violence. |
| Easy to follow, more famous. | Very typical, difficult to follow |
| King Ashoka, spread Buddhism over a large area. | No king could spread it to the level of Kings in Buddhism. |

* 1. REASONS FOR DECLINE of BOTH RELIGIONS
     1. Brahmins corrected themselves, abolished animal sacrifice. Improved their image.
     2. Later Buddhist monks started taking huge donations, increase sexual activity, Sanskrit was used instead of Pali and no discipline made people lose respect for Buddhism.
     3. These monks were later looted by Turkish Invaders

1. MAURYAN EMPIRE (Contemporary with Buddhism & Jainism)
   1. Background
      1. At this time, 2 empires were prominent around the world with the goal to conquer all land 🡪 Persian (Iranian) & Greeks (Macedonian)
      2. The north-west front of India was weak as it was not well protected by Mahajanapadas like Gandhara & Khamboj (they were fighting amongst themselves)
      3. There empire were foreign invaders in India where Persians entered first.
      4. Persians
         * Cyrus – captured Gandhara, tribes near west of Indus river submitted to him.
         * Darius – grandson of Cyrus, conquered all of Indus valley region, annexed Punjab
         * Xerxes – deployed Indian infantry (enrolled Indians in his army)
         * Darius III – contemporary with Alexander, lost to Alexander and all the territory of Persians went to Greeks.
      5. Greeks
         * Alexander
           1. Porus (Punjab-Kingdom of Porus) ruled over area near Jhelum river

Battle of Hydapses (on the bank of Jhelum)

Jhelum river old name – Hydapses

Porus lost to Alexander, Alexander seeing the bravery of Porus, returned all won territory back.

* + - * 1. Taxila ruler King Ambhi surrendered to Alexander, Chanakya wanted to find a ruler who can defend India against Alexander, went to Dhanananda (ruler of Magadh) for help. Dhananada insults Chanakya. Chanakya wows to destroy Dhana Nanda and keeps his choti untied till he did so.
        2. When Alexander reached Beas (Hyphasis), his soldiers refused (tired & large army of Dhana Nanda) so he was forced to retreat. He erected 12 stone altars to mark the farthest point of his advance.
  1. CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA
     1. Chanakya defeated Dhana Nanda with Chandragupta Maurya
        + He used the army of many small kings and defeated army of Selecus Nicator
     2. Information about his empire
        + “Indica” 🡪 Megasthenese (Greek Ambassador)
          1. Megasthenese was the Ambassador of Selecus Nicator (left behind by Alexander after his retreat)
          2. He writes King was an autocrat, master of unlimited powers
          3. King was aware about event in his kingdom though spies.
          4. He says there was absence of usury (unnecessary tax)
        + “Arthashashtra” 🡪 Chanakya
          1. Chanakya’s real name – Vishnugupta, nickname – Kautilya
          2. Administration system of Mauryan Empire
          3. Qualities of a King, how a king should rule and the king who does not divide power is successful, one with supreme power.
        + “Mahavamsa” & “ Dipavamsa” 🡪 Buddhist literature, details of admin
     3. First ruler who unified India under one political unit
     4. Led Policy of expansion
     5. Chanakya considered as real architect of the Mauryan Empire
     6. Adopted Jainism 🡪 went(South India) to Sravanbelagola (Karnataka) with Bhadrabahu (leader of Digambaras – naked clan)
     7. Dies of starvation (Sallekhana Santhara) at Chandragiri Hill (Karnataka)
  2. BINDUSARA
     1. Known as “Amitraghata” – Slayer of foes, Amitrochates (Greek Sources)
     2. Greek Ambasador of his court – Deimachus
     3. Appointed elder son Sushima – Taxila, Ashoka – Ujjain
     4. Bindusara wanter Sushima to be king, but his minister Radhagupta saw more qualitities in Ashoka.
     5. Adopted Ajivikasm religion
  3. ASHOKA The Great
     1. Became king by killing 99 brothers with help of Minister Radhagupta, spared smallest brother Tissa
     2. Empire reached its Zenith (highest point)
     3. He was governor of Ujjain earlier, went to capital Pataliputra for rule.
     4. Life changing event 🡪 Kalinga War
        + There was trade between Ujjain & Patliputra via Kalinga. Kalinga refused trade route, so attacks Kalinga.
        + Ashoka killed lakhs and lakhs of Kalingans, killed maximum of population.
        + Rock Edict XIII (13)
        + Embraced Buddhism under the influence of Buddhist Monk – Upagupta
        + Spread Buddhism under him – Bhadrabahu Inscriptions ???? (Bairat, Rajasthan)
     5. Ashoka’s Dhamma (Rock Edict V)
        + Way of life, a code of conduct and a set of principles to be adopted
        + Main features of Dhamma Edicts
          1. Service to father & mother, practice of ahimsa, love of truth, reverence to teachers & good treatment of relatives
          2. Prohibition of animal sacrifices & festive gatherings, avoiding expensive & meaningless ceremonies & rituals
          3. Efficient organization of administration for social welfare, maintanence of constant contact with people through system of Dharmmayatras.
     6. Rock Edicts
        + 1 – Prohibition of animal sacrifices
        + 4 – Practice of ahimsa
        + 5 – Ashoka’s Dhamma
        + 12 – Religious tolerance
        + 13 – Kalinga war
     7. Sarnath Lion Capital
        + Elephant – dream of Queen Maya of a white elephant
        + Bull – desire during the life of Buddha as a prince
        + Horse – Buddha’s departure from palatal life
        + Lion(4) – accomplishment of Buddha hood
  4. DECLINE OF MAURYAN EMPIRE
     1. Weak rulers after Ashoka
     2. Financial crisis created problems (money spent on spreading dhammas, kalinga war)
     3. Iron Crisis, demand high(large area) low supply
  5. SUCCESSORS
     1. After Ashoka came Jaluka, ruled over Kashmir
     2. Last King – Brihadratha (killed by Pushyamitra Sunga (Brahmin)
  6. ADMINISTRATION
     1. Capital – Pataliputra
     2. City was administered by 6 committees with 5 members each
     3. Committees entrusted with departments like sanitation, registration, regulations etc.
     4. Armed forces (30 officers divided in 6 committees) 🡪 army, cavalry, elephants, chariots, navy, transport.
     5. Mauryan Empire was divided into 5 provinces:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Northern  (**Taxila**) |  |
| Western  (**Ujjain**) | Central Province  (**Magadha**) | Eastern  (**Toshali**/**Kalinga**) |
|  | Southern  (**Suvarngiri**) |  |

* + 1. Administration was highly centralized, king supreme, placed governors at provinces
    2. Slavery was present (Indian sources), denied by Megasthenese.
    3. Megasthenese in Indica mentioned 7 castes in society.
    4. Council of Ministers (Mantri Parishad) to help the king, (POST-WORK)
       - Mahamattas – Highest minister
       - Vyavharika Mahamatta – Judiciary Officers
       - Pilisanj – Public Relations Officers
       - Durgapala – Governor of forts
       - Antapala – Governor of frontiers (gates of empire)
       - Akshapatala – Accountant General
       - Sita adhyaksha – Superintendent of Agriculture
       - Nav adhyaksha – Superintendent of Ships (trade)
       - Loh adhyaksha – Superintendent of Iron
       - Pauthav adhyaksha – Superintendent of Weights & Measures
       - Akar adhyaksha – Superintendent of Mines
       - Sansth adhyaksha – Superintendent of Mint
       - Samasth adhyaksha – Superintendent of Market
    5. Registration of births & deaths, foreigners, industries, trade, manufacture, sales of goods, tax collection under the administrations control.
    6. Revenue Department
       - Samaharta – Tax collector (collects and gives to sannidhata)
       - Sannidhata – Treasurer
       - Punch marked coins
    7. Espionage System (Spies)
       - Sansthana – lives and reports in same place
       - Sanchari – lives outside and reports another
       - Vishkanyas (female)

1. FOREIGN INVASIONS