

Ancient India

chapters:

1. pre-historic culture [1.4 million yrs ago - 2500 BC]
(Earliest)
2. Indus valley civilization [2500 - 1500 BC]
3. Vedic/Aryan civilization [1500 - 600 BC]
4. Pre-mauryan Age (600 - 300 BC)
5. Mauryan Age [300 - 200 BC]
6. Post-Mauryan Age [200 - 300 AD]
7. Gupta Age [300 - 550 AD]
8. Post-Guptan period [550 - 750 AD]

Pre-historic Culture

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

Civilization - what you have.

Advancement in materialistic development & technology

Features of civilization:

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

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

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

- * Pre-historic period
- * Historic period

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

Historic : The age studied by historians

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

Earliest culture is named as stone age

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

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

Bronze age culture

Bronze is an alloy [copper + tin]

Iron age culture

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

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

Paleolithic culture [old stone age]

BORI CAVES: First evidence of Human beings in India.

[1.4 million yrs ago]

Pallavaram: First paleolithic culture site. [1863]

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

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

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

Race: Homo sapien [Human being with thinking capability]

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

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

- pleistocene conditions [extreme cold conditions]
- Culture is determined by Geography
- Thousands of settlements were found at coastal areas except Kerala

Mesolithic culture [middle stone age]

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

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

First domestication of animals found at two sites.

* Adangar (Madhya Pradesh)

* Bargoa (Rajasthan)

- Construction of houses

First houses in India — Sarai Nahar Rai [UP]

- Pottery

Mesolithic man started making pots.

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

- Microoliths

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

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

UNESCO recognized it as world Heritage centre.

Jantar-Mantar in Jaipur, recognised as World Heritage centre recently by UNESCO, which was built by Sawai Jaisingh in 18th c.

28/7/22

Neolithic Culture (New stone age)

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

villages were formed.

* Mehargarh (pak) : First to take up agriculture in Indian subcontinent

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

* Koldihwa:

First evidence of rice in world.

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

* Burzahom:

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

* Chiranj: Large no of Bone tools

* Karnataka sites: Maski, Piklihal, Tekkelakota (some gold ornaments were found), Sangaralkota

* Andhra Pradesh: Nagajuna konda

* Tamil Nadu: Piyomapally

* Assam: Daojali Hading

Chalcolithic culture: (Copper-stone age)

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

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

Malwa region → Kajatha, Navdatoli, Iran

Maharashtra → more than 200 sites

Jorwe, Inamganj, Chandoli, Dahanu.

Dahanu:

population: 4000

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

Infant mortality rate (IMR) is very high
(deaths of one yr below children)

People of dahanu has no dairy technology.

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Indus-valley Civilization

Diff names:

- Harappan civilization

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

- Bronze age civilization
- Proto-Historic civilization

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

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

- * Sumerian civilization [Mesopotamia]

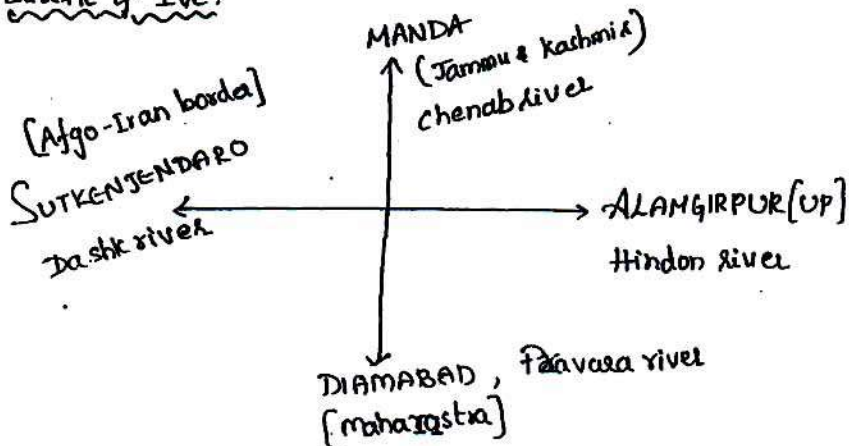
↳ Land b/w two rivers

Two rivers are Tigris, Euphrates

- * Egyptian civilization [Nile valley]

- * Chinese civilization [Hwang Ho valley]

30/11/21 Extent of IVC:



Total area of civilization: 1.3 million sq. km

Authors of IVC:

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

- Mongoloids
- Proto-Australoids
- Albinoids
- Mediterranean/Dravidians

North-Indian languages → Aryan group of languages

South " " → Dravidian group of languages.

Important cities of IVC:

Total: 1400 sites

India: 900

Pakistan: 500

Mohenjodaro means "mound of dead" [Sindi]

Lothal means "mound of dead" [Gujarati]

18/11

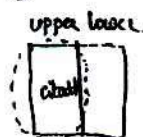
Important characteristics of IVC:

* Town planning

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

Lower

Citadel part is protected by the wall



Chanhudara → only city doesn't have citadel

Bholavira → The city was divided into 3 parts

S.No.	Name of City	Year	Excavator	River	State	Findings/significance
1.	Harappa	1921	Dayaram Sahani	Raavi	Punjab (in Pak)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 granaries. • wooden coffin → box where dead bodies kept • From a grave - 12 bronze mirrors, many gems and jewellery
2.	Mohenjadaro	1922	R.B. Berrjee	Sindh (in Pak)	Karachi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great granaries • Great bath (so big in area) 39 x 23 x 8 feet • A bronze dancing girl, steatite bust of a priest
3. 3	Chanhudaro	1931	M.G. Majumdar	Sindh	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lipsticks • Evidence of cat
4.	Lothal	1955	S.R. Rao	phogavo	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yard (शुद्ध) • fire altar • Twin burial
5.	Kalibangan	1961	B.B. Lal	Ghaggar (branch of Saraswati)	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 fire alters (around some bone of cattle)
6.	Bholavira	1991	J.P. Joshi	-	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest site in India • A reservoir • stadium was found.

The cities built on Grid pattern [chess board pattern]

Chandigarh, only city built on Grid pattern in India.

Every city in IVC is built on Grid pattern except Banawali.

* Under ground drainage system along with manholes

• Every city had this drainage system except Banawali

Social structure of IVC:

Society is class divided based on wealth

class → mobility is allowed

caste → mobility is not allowed

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

• According to him, Indus Society is Matriarchal society

ie mother is head of family

• Religion is the reflection of society

IVC society was highly matured.

Political System:

It is difficult to study

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

ie theocracy

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

According to him, merchants are rulers.

Economy of IVC:

Agrarian economy → Economy to which agriculture is backbone.

Imp. food grains → barley & wheat

Commercial crops → cotton, mustard,

Rice was rarely cultivated

In Lothal, a rice grain was found

In Rangapur, rice husk was found.

Hoe was used by Indus people instead of plough

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

• Thalibangan → Furrows [a field which has plough marks]

• Banawali → Terrakota replica of plough

* Evidence of Horse

• Lothal [a doubtful terrakota horse was found]

• Sukkotado (Gujarat) → skeleton of horse was found

2/8/11 Industries:

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

↳ located in 8 sites

• Chanhudaro

• Lothal

• Bholukha

Trade and Barter:

Trade $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{International (lothal)} \\ \text{Internal} \end{array} \right.$

Sumeria is imp trading partner

The Indus valley seals were found in Mesopotamia

seal \rightarrow the small pieces of steatite (1cm)

seal consists the pictographs, animals etc

4000 seals found. shape: rectangle or square

Mesopotamian seals were always cylindrical shape

Mohenjadaro \rightarrow 3 seals of mesopotamia were found.

Indian cotton was found in UMMA

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

Mesopotamia scripts were in cuneiform

Barter system \rightarrow Exchanging the good.

Religious beliefs of IVC people:

- Mother goddess
- Pashupati Mahadeva

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

In the opinion of John Marshall, pashupati mahadeva was

Puro-shiva and most of scholars accepted it.

- Evidence of linga-yoni

- Bull, snake, tree ... worship
- Clear evidence of rituals along with animal slatting
- Large no of amulets (talismans) were found in many sites.

Causes for the end of IVC:

Opinions of diff scholars:

* Mortimur Wheeler → Aryans invasion

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

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

* Some scholars said "floods" were the cause of end of IVC. Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro cities were destroyed many times by floods and those cities were rebuilt.

But there was no evidence of floods.

* Earth-quakes

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

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

* Ecological Degradation.

Indiscriminant use of natural resources

Weights & Measures of IVC:

16 is base for weights & measures

Today, 1 Rs = 16 annas

1 sare = 16 Chakats¹⁷

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Vedic/Aryan Civilization

Beginning of historical age because it has literature

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

Sources:

Vedic literature → Not an isolated book

It is massive one, which has library full of books

Manuscripts were written from 4000 AD

Vedic literature is scroll literature

It is divided into 8 parts

Vedas	}	Shruti literature
Brahmanas		
Aranyakas		
Upanishads		
vedangas	}	Smriti literature
puranas		
Upavedas		
Ethihasas (epics)		

Vedas:

4 vedas

1. Rigveda - 1028 shlokas

"Gayatri mantra" address the goddess Savitri

10 chapters/mandalams

10th chapter is imp, Purushasukta

* Purushasukta → first reference of caste system

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

People created from head of Brahma - Brahmanas

shoulder - Khatriyas

thies - Vyshyas

feet - shudras

2. Yajurveda

Discribes about rituals

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

3. Samaveda

This veda gives importance to music.

shlokas in Rigveda were tuned.

4. Atharvanaveda

Discribes prevention of diseases & evil spirits

Brahmanas:

Total 7

1. Aitaraya Brahmana

First reference of Andra

2. Satapatha Brahmana

3. Kausikati Brahmana

Aranyakas:

contains the philosophy of gerrnis & Rishis in the forest

Aranyakas are appended to Brahmanas

Upanishads : 108

- Chandogya
- Brihadramyaka
- Svetesvatara → First reference of Bhakti
- Mundako → "Satyameva jayate" is present in this Upanishad

Bhakti

Contradictory to rituals

- Two aspects of bhakti — personal
self-surrender to god (mysticism)

Islam → Surrender

Islamic mysticism → Sufism

Philosophical speculations

Describes about Atma, paramatma, Janma, punarjanma, soul, karma, moksha, ^{all} comes from bhakti.

Vedangas :

The 6 vedangas are organs of vedas

(i) Shiksha → deals with phonetics

This is tongue for vedas, helps to talk

(ii) Niruktha → deals with "etymology"

↳ origin of word

(iii) Vyakarana → Grammar

(iv) Jyotisha → Astrology

(v) Chandas → metrics

(vi) Kalpa → deals with rituals

There are 3 parts of Kalpa

* Grihasutra → describes domestic rituals

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

* Srautasutra → describes public rituals

King perform this rituals for the sake of his people

* Sulvasutra → construction of fire alters

Lot of inf about "Geometry."

॥॥
Domestic rituals:

16 rituals performed from Womb to tomb

important ritual is 11 → Upanayana

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

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

16th ritual is vivaha

Asvamedhayaga → kings are eligible to perform this ritual.

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

Puranas: Total 18

- Vishnu purana
- Matsya purana
- Markandeya purana
- Vayu purana

- Based on purans, 4 types of ages
Krutayuga, Tretayuga, Swaparayuga, Kaliyuga
- Puranas contains "Genealogy"
↳ family tree of king

Upavedas:

- Ayurveda → medicine
- Gandarva veda → music
- Shilpa veda → Art & Architecture
- Dhanurveda → War & Archery

Epics:

- Ramayana
- Maha Bharath

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

⇒ Who are the Aryans?

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

Sapta sindhu is native place

Boundaries of Saptasindhu,

East - Jamuna	West - Afghanistan
North - Kash	South - Aravali

7 Rivers:

Saraswathi	Satudri (Sutlej)
Sindhu	Vitasa (Jhelam)
Parushni (Ravi)	Vipasa (Beas)
	Asikini (Chenab)

- * Thakur → wrote a book on the nativity of the Aryans, called

"Arctic - The home of Aryans"

- * Dayananda Saraswathi → Aryans from Tibet

* European historians → Aryans came from Germany

Hitler believed that Germans are original Aryans

Mostly accepted theory about Aryans was proposed by

Max Muller, a German Indologist, prof in Sanskrit.

Indology → studies about India

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

Two British indologists called as Fathers of Indology.

1. Wilkins → Translated Bhagavath Gita into English

2. William Jones (1784) → he started an org called,

"Asiatic Society of Bengal", this is very helped to

Indian Anthropology & History.

He translated "Abhignana shakuntalam" into English

A.L. Basham, British Indologist settled in Australia

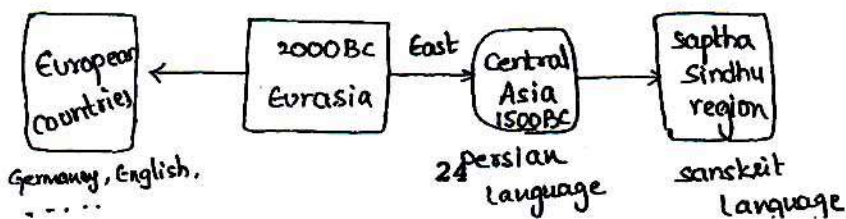
[prof of cambron University]

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

Max Muller translated Rigveda into English.

Central Asia hypothesis proposed by Muller:

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



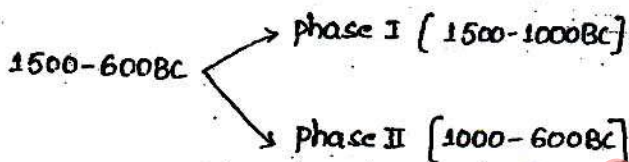
This hypothesis was based on philological & Epigraphical studies

↳ study of relation b/w diff langu

Bhogazkoi → Some inscriptions were found.

These inscriptions talk about some tribes moved towards the east.

[There is no direction evidence]



Phase I → Early vedic period / Rigvedic period

Source to study phase I is Rigveda

Phase II → Later vedic period

The study of arya is in two phases because there are major changes especially geographical changes.

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

Economy :

Rigvedic economy :

- It is pastoral, means cows & horses were domesticated.
- Limited cultivation
- Food grains - Barley & wheat [Yava]
- Less trade

Industries: Textile, pottery, carpentry, metal [copper & Bronze]

- Suvarna Nishka → ²⁵ ornament with fixed value, Ar

Later vedic economy:

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

Society of Aryans:

Rigvedic society:

- Tribal society
- Aryans were semi-nomadic [moving from one place to another place, Saptasindhu region]
- Patriarchal system
[joint family system]
Head of family → Kulapa
- Class divided society
 - priestly class
 - warrior class
 - commoners class
- Interdining & inter marriages were allowed freely.
↳ 2 types
 - Anuloma [Hyper gamous marriage, high class male, lower class female]
 - Pratiloma [Hypo gamous marriage, lower class male - higher class female]

social & professional mobilities are allowed in either directions.

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

• Perfect gender equality

polygyny

polyandry ex: droupati

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

Gosha → woman, who did not marry & she is Brahmanav

- Sati was mentioned but symbolic

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

- Cowade system [pseudo pregnancy]

6/11/11

Vilagal (AP & Karnataka)

Nadukkul (Tamil Nadu)

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

- No direct evidence of widow marriages, but there was Niyoga

Niyoga

→ childless widow

→ The new husband is brother of died one.

(Levirate)

Later Vedic society:

- Caste society with no mobility

(Brahmana, Khatriya, vaysya, Khudra)

- Anuloma was allowed, but not pratiloma.

Chandalas → The children borned due to pratiloma marriage

polygyny was allowed.

- Social sub-ordination of woman
- child marriages were performed
- widow marriages were banned
- sati comes to reality.

Types of marriages: (8 types)

- Brahma vivaha → most ideal one
Marriage performed as per sastras
- Dāiva vivaha → Exclusively for priest class
- Arsa vivaha → bride price of cow & bull
- Prajāptaya → No dowry, no bride price [without any economic transactions]
- Gandarva → marriage at first sight.
Only kings are eligible
- Asura vivah → marriage by purchase
- Rakshasa vivah → marriage by elopement [run away]
- Pisacha vivah → marriage by abduction.

Political System:

Rigvedic period:

- Tribal polity → Very democratic system of governance
Tribe → Rajan [head]
- Every tribe has some assemblies
↳ Sabha, Samithi, Vidhata, Gana
- Protect Jana & pasu
No janapadas at that time
Territory is not imp to the Rajan
Wars fought for cattles
- Gavishthi → term of war
- Dasarajan → imp war

- Purukutsa → Rajan of Pura
 - An association was formed [purukutsa + 9 other tribes] against wa. to sadama [Barata tribe] for war.
- Bureaucracy
 officers: Senapati, purohita, prajapati,
 spasa [who collect the secret inf from other tribes]
 Gramani [head of village]
- Sources of Income
 No concept of tax system.
Booty → wealth got from war
 [Rajan has share in Booty]
Bali → voluntary offerings to Rajan by tribe people
 here Raja is Gopala.

8/8/11 Later vedic political system

- Monarchical polity
- Janapadae was formed
 [because of fertility of soil, settled life]
- King is Bhupala
 Territory is most imp.
- Source of Income → Tax system called Bhaga
 Bhaga → earliest taxes collected in India.
- Bhagaduga → tax collector
- Sangrahitri → a treasurer

Religion System:

Rigvedic religion system:

- worships natural forces

33 gods & goddess [Divinity]

Indra → Weather & War God

$\frac{1}{4}$ shlokas in Rigveda are about Indra

Agnideva → personification of fire

Varuna → God of water

Soma → the god of plants

Ashwin → god of medicinal plants [two gods]

Tvastri → God of volcano

Mazuts → God of thunder storms
[two gods]

Aditi → Earth goddess

Savitri → Goddess of light

Ushas → Goddess of dawn

- Methods of worship

simple, that includes prayers, offerings & soma drink.

- purpose of religion

Religion is highly materialistic [benefits]

pasu & praja

Later vedic religion system:

- Trimurti (Trinathi)

- Prajapati (Brahma) - Creates everything

• Vishnu → protector

Natural forces are in subordinate position

• Methods of worship

Rituals, Dakshina to priest

very expensive

• Highly nonmaterialistic, spiritual

Vedic religion system is Orthodox system
↳ Brahmani's policies.

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Pre-Mauryan Age [600-300BC]

Diff names:

Age of Shodasa Mahajanapadas

Age of Buddha [Yugpurusha]

Mahajanapadas:

Anguttara Nikaya → Buddhist literature in Pali language

Imp languages of Ancient India:

Sanskrit → Intellectual language

Pali
Prakrit } → convenient to common man

Buddhists → Pali language

Prakrit^{low} → Jain

North-West India - 2 Janapadas

South India - 1

North India - 13

<u>Name</u>	<u>Capital</u>
Magadha	Raja Gruha ^{shifted} → Pataliputra
Anga	Champa
Malla	Pava, Kashi ^(UP) (Bihar)
Vijji/Lichavi	Vaishali (Bihar)
Kasi	Varanasi
Kuru	Hastinapur, Indraprastha
Vatsa	Kanpur

	Saurasena	Mathura
	Panchala	Ahichhatra
	Kosala	Shravasti
	Matsya	Viratnagara (Jaipur)
Central India	Avanti	Ujjain (MP)
	Chedi (Bundelkhand)	Suktimati
North-west India	Gandhara	Takshasila (Taxila), Pushkalavati ↓ [Rawalpindi] ↓ [Pak-afghan border]
	Kamboja	Rajapura
South India	→ Asmaka	Podana [Bodan in Nizambad]

History of Magadha:

3 dynasties — Haryanka
Sisunaga
Nanda

Haryanka:

* Bimbisara [1st king & founder]

His policies were,

- Annexation (war) Ex: Anga
- Matrimonies (marriage alliances)
Ex: Kosaladevi (princess of Kosala)
- Diplomacy

Ex: The doctor of Bimbisara, Jivaka went to Avanti to save the king. (friendship)

* Ajatasatru :-

He was a patricide [who kills his father]

His policy → war

Ex: Kasi, Vaisali, Malla, Kosala

* Udayana

1 He was assassinated by Sisunaga, Senapati

2 He built a fort at the confluence of Ganga

Sisunaga dynasty:

* Sisunaga → Avanti was captured by him

* Kalasoka → shifted capital from Rajagirik to Pataliputra

He was assassinated by Senapati, Mahapadmananda

Nanda dynasty:

Caste: Shudra

Religion: Jain

* Mahapadmananda

Greatest among all Magadha rulers

• First North Indian King conquered the South-India

[upto Godavari region]

Except two North-west Janapads all were conquered by

Nanda.

* Danananda [Last ruler]

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

Why Magadha rulers not touched the North-West Janapadas?

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

* First foreigner who conquered India - Cyrus

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

According to Herodotus,

Among 28 provinces, India was one which gives $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of income to persians. [sindu - Hindu]

Domination of Persians came to end because of Alexander.

Darius-II was defeated by Alexander.

King of Taxila, "Ambhi" invited Alexander.

Alexander was couple of years in India [327-325BC]

Imp battle is "Hydaspas"

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

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

↳ he ruled India After Alexander.

Economic developments:

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

Earliest coins - "Punch Marked Coins"

↳ These coins were Uninscribed

Made up of Silver & copper.

* Emergence of Guild System

↳ SRENI (Sanskrit)

means - Association of merchants & Traders.

Kotlika sreni - Weapons manufacturing

Kulala sreni - pots manufacturing

Gandilka sreni - perfumes

Religious developments :

62 Heterodox movements were born, against the Brahmanism

Buddhism:

Buddha lived in 5th-6th C.

tribe: Sakya

Born in Kapila B. Vastu (Nepal)

Father: Suddodana

wife: Yasodara

Mother: Mahamaya

son: Rahul

Pancha Mahakalyana:

5 great events in the life of Buddha

(i) Birth: Lumbini

symbol: Lotus

original name: Siddhartha

(ii) Mahabhinishkramana (Age: 29)

symbol: Horse (Kantaka)

(iii) Sambodhi

Age: 35

In Gaya (Bihar), Under Bodhi tree (49 days)

He became Buddha [Tatagatha → wholeness truth]

symbol: Bodhi tree

(iv) Sermon

1st lecture of Buddha - Sharma Chakra Parivartana,

at Saranath (near to Kasi) attended by 5 people

symbol: chakra [wheel of 8 spokes, indicates the
36 Astanga marga]

v) Mahaparinirvana

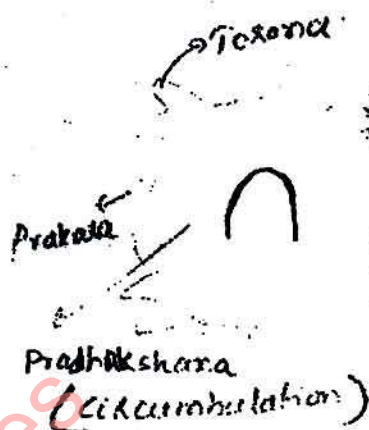
Death of Buddha (80 yrs) in Kushi [Kusinagara]

symbol: stupa

12/8/11 Buddist Monuments:

* stupa

Buddist structure built on the ashes of Buddha or Buddhist monks
Semi domical structure



* Vihara / Arama

Residences of Buddhist monks

* Chaitya - prayer hall

Doctrines of Buddhism:

[sayings of Buddha, secular things]

He was rational & scientific philosopher

* 4 Noble Truths

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

* Astanga Marga [8 fold path]

Right actions

Right efforts

Right speech

Right livelihood

Right vision

Right awareness

Right aim

37 Right meditation

* Middle path

The extremes of every thing should be avoided

* Pratyuttha Samuppada (cause & effect relationship)

Theravada

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

Mahayana

- Pro-change
- Language: Sanskrit
- Idol worshippers

13/8/11

* Bodhisattvas — previous births of Buddha

Avalokiteswara (Padmapani)

Manjusei (born in Amaravathi)

Vajrapani

Padma Sambhava

Amitabha

Maitreya — Future Buddha

S.NO	Year	Venue	President	King	purpose	Outcome
1	483BC	Rajagruha	Maha kasyapa	Ajata sattu	Documentation of Budda's preachings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ananda compiled Sutta Pitaka, contains the preachings of Budda.
2	383BC	Vaishali	Sabakami	Kalashoka	Bridge the gulf b/w 2 groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upali wrote Vinaya Pitaka, which deals with code of conduct of monks Buddism was divided into sects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mahasangikas staviravadins/Theravadins
3 39	250BC	Pataliputra	Moggaliputta Tissa	Ashoka	Various issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abhidhamma Pitaka, it talks about philosophical speculations Buddist missionaries were formed.
4	1 st C.AD	Rundalavana (Kashmir)	Vasumitra Asvagosha (vp)	Kanishka	To unite 18 sects of Buddhism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 sects into two group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heenayanism (Heenayana) Mahayanism (Mahayana)

Vajrayana Buddhism:

Moksha margas - Magic

Sexual interpoles

Sanghas started by Buddha,

men as monks

women as nuns

Amravati - birth place of Vajrayana

- * degeneration of Sanghas
- give up of pali
- idol worship
- reform of Brahmanism.

Jainism:

24 Tirthankaras → ford makers

1. Rishaba Natha / Adinatha

Symbol: Bull

22nd Neminatha / Arista Neminatha

Symbol: shell

23rd Parsvantha

Symbol: Snake

Parents: Ashvasenuddu

Vamala devi

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

New religion was founded by him: Nigrantha

Nigrantha → free from the bonds of world.

4 doctrines

- Asatya - Nonlying
- Ahimsa - Noninjury
- Asateya - nonstealing
- Aparigraha - non accumulation of wealth

24th. Vardamana Mahaveera

Symbol: Lion

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

Kshatriya family - Jnatika

Father: Siddhardh

Mother: Trishaladevi

wife: Yashoda

Daughter: Priyadaishi

Son-in-law: Jamali

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

Title:

Kavali → Kaivalyagyana [ultimate state of knowledge]

Jina → Conqueror [Become the master over the senses]

Sallekhana → Extreme fasts to death

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

He died in Pava, (72)

Historical founder of Jainism - Parshvanatha

Doctrines of Jainism:

1. Panchasutras

4 given by Parshvanatha

5th by Mahaveera i.e. Brahmacharya

2. Tri-latnas

samyak kriya [good actions]

samyak Gyana [right knowledge]

samyak visvas [faith]

Approximately around 300BC,

Jains had been divided into 2 sects

• Svetambaras [white cloths] — Stulabhadra

• Digambaras [discarded cloths] — Bhadra Bahu

Svetambaras followers of 23rd trithankars

Digambaras " " 24th " "

Parisistaparvan written by Hemachandra

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

12000 monks left maghada, leader was Bhadra bahu

and they settled at Sravana Belgala and became digambaras

Chandra Gupta maurya died at Sravana Belgala.

* Huge statue of Jain monk in Sravana Belgala called as

Gomateswara / Bahubali

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

• Gomateswara, son of 1st tirthankara

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

He was not a tirthankara

* Mahamasthishthika

For every 12 yrs in Sravana Belgala the people celebrating an Ustavam.

15/8/11 Dwadasha Angas:

Scriptures of Jainism

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

"Vallabhi"

Ajivika:

by Makari Gosalaputta [friend of Mahaveera]

Very popular religion in Mauryan's age

disappeared after 200 BC

Central theme: "Niyati" doctrine

↳ predetermination.

Charvaka:

founder: Ajita Kesha Kambali

Very radical philosophy

Totally believed in materialism & ethism

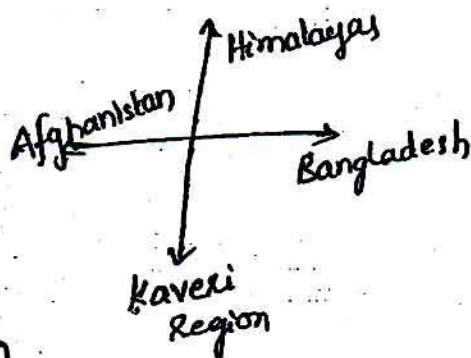
↳ No life after death.

Mauryan Age (300-200BC)

Mauyans were ruled entire Indian subcontinent except Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Ashoka's inscriptions says, Southern India was ruled by some

kingdoms: chola, Pandiyas, Keralaputta [Chera]



Sources:

literary sources

Epigraphical sources

Literary:

* Megasthenes - Indica

- Greek ambassador, in the court of Chandragupta Maurya sent by Selucus Nicator

Controversies in Indica:

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

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

* Arthashastra

* Nudrakshasa

Author: Vishakadatta

Scholar of Gupta age

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

* Harshacharita — Bana [7thc]

Primary sources:

Indica, all archeological sources

Secondary sources:

written by scholars who were not belongs to that period.

Ex: Harshacharita.

↳ about decline of Mauryan power.

Last emperor — Brihadratha, who was assassinated by his

Senapati — Pushyomitra Shunga.

* Raja Tarangini — Kalhana [12thc]

↳ exclusively deals with Kashmir [1st-12thc]

'Srinagar' city was built by Ashoka.

Foreign texts:

* Divyavadana {Tibetan language}

* Mahavamsa

* Deepavamsa

} Pali language, Seilankan buddist

* Natural history by Pliny, Latin language

about military strength of Mauryans

Chaturanga

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

16/1/21 Epigraphical sources:

* Ashokan inscriptions

⇒ Based on content inscriptions were two types

- Eulogy/Prasiasti → for public reading
- Landcharters/Danashasana → not for public

Ashokan inscriptions neither eulogy nor Landcharters

↳ are called Edicts

Edicts: Royal order

Instructions to people

181 edicts in 47 places

Prakrit: official language of Mauryans

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

↳ most popular script in ancient period.

In Kurnool (Ap) these inscriptions were found.

One inscription at Khandahar [Afghanistan], which is unique
written in two languages: with their own scripts

- Greek
- Aramic

Total languages : 3 [Prakrit, Greek, Aramic]

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

* 1837, "James Prinsep" successfully deciphered the Brahmi script-

Ex: Devanampiya piyadarshi raja magadha

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

In 1915,

Karnataka - Mistik

Udegolam, Nitkur

Madhya Pradesh - Gujjara

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

Types of Edicts:

- Rock Edicts
- Pillar edicts
- Cave Edicts

Ashoka - First king who built Rock cut caves.

Rock Edicts: 2 types based on length

- Major → XIV at 8 places
- Minor

Places: (major)

Yerraguddi [Kurnool, AP]

Sopara [Maharashtra]

Girner [Gujarat]

Kalsi [Dehradun]

Jaughada }
Dhauri } orissa

Mansheer }
shahbajgir } pak [kharoshi script]

Content is Dhamma, Admn, kalinga war, Welfare measures

major RE:

1. Bhabru [West Bengal]

Ashoka expressed his faith in Buddhism

→ three
sharanayas
in Buddhism

- Buddam saranam Gachhami
- Dhammam saranam Gachhami
- Sangam saranam Gachhami

Pillar edict:

- Delhi ← Meerut
 - Delhi ← Topra
- } These two inscriptions were shifted
by P Firoz Shah King

• Rummendai [Lumbini]

↳ Inf about tax system of Mauryans

Ex: Astabhigiya (7th)

• Prayaga - Kosam

these pillar consists inscriptions of Ashoka, Samudra
Gupta and Jahangir.

Barabara cave edict:

4 caves built by Ashoka & donated to Ajivikas

Nagajuni cave inscriptions:

by Dasharadha [Grand son of Ashoka]

'3' caves donated to Ajivikas.

17/8/11

Chandra Gupta Maurya: (founder)

321 BC - 297 BC

Chandra Gupta gave all his territory upto Kabul ^{river} to Selucus Nicator after a war.

C.G. Maurya married Selucus daughter

He performed Sallekara at Sravana Belgala

Bindusara: - (297 - 272 BC)

follower of Ajivika religion

2 Greek ambassadors in his court,

- Deimachus [Syria]

- Dionysius [Egypt]

In Greek records,

Chandra Gupta was named as Sandrahotus

Bindusara → Amitrachates

↳ Title: Amitraghata

Ashoka: (268 - 232 BC)

Patricidal war of succession. He killed all his brothers (199)

as per the Mahavamsa (Srilanka) book

13th major rock edict gives inf about Kalinga war

8 yrs the war was fought

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

ie. No bheerighosha but only dhamma

Dhamma: moral law

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

- Non-violence
- Respect towards others

Symbol: circle with 24 spokes

Ashoka chakra

Acc to puranas,

Ashoka divided his kingdom into 2 parts

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

"Samprati", united the Kingdom.

Last ruler: Brihadrada

Mauveyan Administration:

Two imp features

- Admn is highly centralised
- Admn is highly Bureaucratized.

Some imp officers:

Samaharta → head of tax system

Sannidhata → chief treasury officer

Maha mattara → officers of high rank in any dept

Apart of them, 34 Adhyakshas headed by one person

Akara — Head of mines dept

Kupya — forest dept

Pautava — weights and measures

pattana

Sitadhyaksha — Agriculture dept

Lakshana

Vivata — grassland, pastures

Tanya — Trade dept

Provincial and local admn:

4 provinces

Uttarapada — Takshasila (capital)

Avantipada — Ujjain

Dakshinapada (sadoron) — Suvarnagiri

Prachyapada — Pochhali (Tihali)

Head of these provinces — Aryaputra

provinces are divided into Aharas (districts)

• Rajuka — Incharge of Revenue admn

• Pradeshika — Police admn

Gramas administrated by Gramani

Acc to Megasthenese - Indica,

every city had Urban admn i.e. Municipal council,

consisted of 30 members.

These members divided into 6 boards

Provinces

↓

Aharas

↓

Gramas

Board of Taxes

Board of Industries

Board of Foreigners

Board of Census

18/7/11

Judiciary admn of Mauryans:

Civil courts - Dharmstya

Criminal courts - Kantakashodana

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

* Trial by Ordeal System [Biggest defect of Judiciary System]

Ex: Agnidivya - test by fire

This was abolished by Britishers.

Military admn:

Acc to Kautilya, 4 wings - chaturangabala

Acc to Megasthenes, 6 wings - chaturangabala

+
Navy & Transport

Espionage - Intelligence dept

Kautilya - guda

Megasthenes - overseers

Art & Architecture:

History of Art & Architecture started in India

Pillars → All pillars were made by Red-sand stone
stupas
Caves
Sculptures

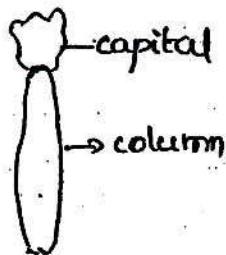
Pillars:
~~~~~

It is a huge monolithic column

Height : 50ft

Weight : 50 tones

} approximately



Glassy polish finish given to these pillars

Every pillar was crowned by an element i.e capital  
(animals)

Column is same for each pillar but capital is diff

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

4 Roaring lions [standing posture] faced to 4 directions

Dharma chakra | Ashoka chakra [below the lions]

four animal symbols around the chakra

Horse, bull, elephant, lion.

At bottom — Inverted Lotus

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

Indo-Greeks :

[Indo-Bactrians]

Dimitrius, the Bactrian king who conquered North Indian and returned to home land after appointing a power Governor,

Menander

\* Menander : [2<sup>nd</sup> c. Bc]

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

In Indian literature, Menander known as Milinda

• Second Greek hero who conquered India - Dimitrius

Menander - follower of Buddhism

Nagasena Bikshu - A monk in his court

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

In pali, panho means questions

This is secret book for Buddhist

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

\* Double die struck coins :

the coins contains some inf on both sides

Titles on coins : Deva Vrata

Sudeva Vrata

Kings inf on one side, <sup>56</sup> Religious inf (symbols) on another side

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

### Parthians:

Northern provinces of Iran - Parthia.

\* Gondoparnis [19-45AD]

Acc to Syrian text, Saint Thomas

In 13<sup>th</sup> c, Marco Polo says "At Madras he saw the holy tomb of Saint Thomas" in his book.

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

### 20/11 Scythians/Shakas:

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

5 independent kingdoms of shakas in India.

- Kapisa Kingdom [Afghanistan]
- Taxila Kingdom
- Mathura Kingdom
- Ujjain [Gujarat & Malwa region]  
most powerful and biggest kingdom
- Barukachcha

Rudradaman, the king of Ujjain in 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

His inscription found at Junaghad

This is first santhali inscription.

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

### Yuchies / Kushans:

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

Two capitals: Purushapura [Peshawat]  
Mathura

Founder: Kujulabadophysis

2nd king - Wima

3rd king - Kanishka

\* Dinars: The gold coins of Kushans

Wima:

title: Maheswara

other side of coin has images of saivas

Kanishka title: Sak yo Buddo

Human form of Buddha

### Literature:

Couple of Buddhist scholars in Kanishka's court

\* Vasumitra wrote a book: Maha Vibhasha Sashtra

\* Ashvaghosha: first dramas wrote by him in India.

Earliest dramas: Sundaranandana

Sauwiputra Prakarana

Kavyas: Buddha charita

Vajrasuchi

Shunga Dynasty: [Brahmans]

10 kings

Capital: Vidisha

Pushyamitra Shunga - In all literatures he mentioned as  
Senapati

- \* Atleast a couple of times he defeated Yavanas
- \* performed two Ashwamedayagas at Ayodhya.

The revival of Brahmanism was because of shungas and Shatavahanas.

Patanjali, Priest of pushyamitra Shunga

Book: "Mahabhashya", this was a great commentary  
on a book called Astadyayi written by Panini (5<sup>th</sup> c. BC)

↳ source to all books on Grammar

1<sup>st</sup> book on Sanskrit Grammar.

Panini proud graduate of Taxila university.

Taxila University [500BC-500AD]

First university in India

Graduates from this university.

- Jivaka (6<sup>th</sup> c) - Doctor
- Panini (5<sup>th</sup> c) - Grammarian
- Kautilya (4<sup>th</sup>) - Public Administration
- Choraka (1<sup>st</sup> AD) - Doctor

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

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

Ex: stupas at Gaya.

Agnimitra shunga:

(son of pushyamitra)

He was a hero of a drama written by Kalidasa

"Mala Vikagnamitram"

Bhaga Bhadra: (6th king)

His coins were found in Karimnagar.

Greek ambossador in his court, "Heliodorus"

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

Devabhuti (last king)

Senapati - Vasudeva Kanva assassinated him

Kanva Dynasty:

No absolute inf about this dynasty

Susharma [last king]

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

22/8/11 Shatavahanas: 30 kings

[225 BC - 225 AD]

capitals: Pratisthanapura [on the bank of upper Godavari]

Dhanyakata [Amaravati in Guntur]

\* Sirmuka

coins: polin & lead

These coins were found at Kotilingala in Karimnagar dist

\* Shatakarni-I

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

- Dakshinaprajapati
- He performed one Rajasuya yagac, 2. Ashwamedayagac and other rituals.

He gave cows, elephants and villages to priests.

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

\* Kuntala Shatakarni [11<sup>th</sup> king]

Two scholars in his court,

- Gunadya — Book: Bruhat Katha [Paisachi form of prakrit language]

Each language has many dialects

Dialects of  
Prakrit

- Magadhi — Ashoka inscriptions
- Arada magadhi — Jain literature
- Sauraseni — spoken in Mathura region
- Maharastri — Shatavahana inscription were
- Paisachi — Gunadya's book

• Sharva Varma

Author of "Katantra Vyakarana"

[Simple Grammar]

\* Hala [19<sup>th</sup> King]

Title: Kavi Raja

Book: Gadasapta\_sati

\* Goutamiputra Shatakarni [23<sup>rd</sup> King]

Metonymics → taking name of the mother before his name

ex: Goutami

This time, the society was highly polygyny

Law cannot change the society.

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

Titles: Eka Brahmna

Raja Raja

Dvija kula vadhana

Trisamudra toyapita vahana

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

\* Yagnasri Shatakarni [29<sup>th</sup> King]

coins: made by potin, with ship image

↳ indicates the foreign trade

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

Acharya Nagarjuna:

2<sup>nd</sup> tatangatha

Indian - Einstein 62

He developed new philosophy. Madhyamika vada /



He wrote 24 books

Madhyamika Karika

shunya Saptathi

suhrulekha [good letters]

Pragna pramita

\* Pulomavi III (last king)  
3 Kingdoms

• Abhira - Nasik [Maharashtra]

• Ikshvaku - Vijayapuri [Nagajuna Konda]

1<sup>st</sup> Hindu temples were built in India by Ikshvaku

• Chutunaga dynasty - Banavasi [Mysore, Karnataka]

Mahameghavarma Dynasty:

" Hatigumpa " the place where an inscription was founded.

Kharaveli - King

capital: Kalinga Nagari

This inscription gives inf about his victories

• Defeated Shatavahans

• Noice conquered Magadha

• Defeated Tamiradesha Sanghatom

He promoted Jainism in Orissa.

23/8/11

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Region</u>          | <u>Capital</u> | <u>Emblem</u>      | <u>Greatest King</u> |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cholas   | Northern<br>Tamil Nadu | Kaveripattinam | Tiger              | Karikala Chola       |
| 2. Pandya   | Southern<br>Tamil Nadu | Madurai        | Coel<br>[2 fishes] | Negunjelayan         |
| 3. Chera    | Kerala                 | Vanji          | Bow and<br>arrow   | Senguttavan          |

### Tamil literature:

Ancient most spoken language in India - Tamil

- Aryan Group - North Indian languages

- Dravidian Group - South Indian languages

Tamil - B.C

Kannada - 9<sup>th</sup> C. A.D

Telugu - 11<sup>th</sup> C. A.D

Malayalam - 14<sup>th</sup> C. A.D

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

### Rules for classical language:

- Language must be 150 yrs old
- Independent literature

Sangam literature - Earliest literature in this period.

↳ meetings of a Tamil poets, ac to one tradition at Madurai city

1<sup>st</sup> Sangam : [Mythological]

\* Agastya Mahamuni

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

2<sup>nd</sup> Sangam:

Tamil text on grammar

Tolkapiyam — earliest text of Tamil literature

written by Tolkapiyar

3<sup>rd</sup> Sangam:

very imp, and massive literature was introduced.

Three groups

- 18 major works
- 18 minor works
- 3 Epics

18 major works

\* Tirumurugaruppada

A Book on Tamil god - Murugan

written by Nakkirar, president of 3<sup>rd</sup> sangam.

18 minor works

\* Tirukural [The Bible of Tamil literature]

written by Tiruvalluvar

3 Epics

\* silappadikaram by Illango Adigal

[story of Kannaki]

\* Manimegalai by Sattalai Sattanar

↳ story of a dancer, Manimegalai.

she became a buddhist nun

\* Sivaga Sindamani by Siruttokadevar

↳ story of hero called Sivaga/Jivaka  
became a  
[Jain monk]

### Economy:

Most prosperous age of Indian History.

Reason: Trade.

Trade with Roman empire:

Roman Empire - main partner

More no of Roman coins were found.

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

### Spices:

Pepper [Yavanapeiya]

↳ cheera kingdom

this was most imp item in exports

### Textiles:

High quality cotton - Muslin

leading exporters - satavahanas & cholas

### pearls:

Leading exporters: Pandycans.

Very demanded item in Europe.

## Books giving too much info on foreign Trade:

### \* Natural History [72 AD]

by Pliny, Roman

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

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

### \* Periplus of the Erythraean sea [Greek book]

Greeks called Red sea as Erythraean sea.

The author was sailor of Alexandria [captain of ship]

24 port cities were mentioned.

Important port cities,

- Barygaza [Broch in Gujarat]
- Tyndis [Calicut]
- Muziris [Kochhin]
- Poduka [Pondicherry]
- Masolia [Machilipatnam]
- Gang [Tamralipti → ancient most port of Bengal]

Ancient Roman trade,

— Arabian sea → Red sea → Mediterranean sea

meeting city — Alexandria.

## Factors that influenced the trade:

### \* Discovery of Monsoons, 46 AD

Hippalus — Italian sailor, who discovered the monsoons.  
direction

This discovery was very useful to Trade

Favourable monsoons — quick and safe trade

### \* Silk route to India

Entire world learned Seri culture from china  
[13<sup>th</sup>]

• Even today, 70-80% silk from china

Chinese trade with Romans was over land.

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

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

Indian rulers started collecting taxes

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

Recently, Nathula route was reopened.

## Religious Development:

\* Revival of Brahminism

\* Buddhism

\* New religions were born.

Bhagavata → 5 gods ← family: Vrishni  
tribe: Yadu  
ie. Pancharajee worship

Native: Mathura

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

Bhakti based religion and anti-ritualistic

Heliodorus — author of Besanagar pillar inscription

content: calling himself as Parama Bhagavata

Vasudeva Krishna — Deva Deva

In Sangam literature, Krishna as Mayon

25/11

Growth of Art and Architecture:

In North-West, New style of Art was developed

ie Gandhara, headquarters: Paxila

this art was initially developed by Indo-Greeks

After - Kushans

In Indo-Gangetic basin [mathura]

this art was developed by Kushans.

\* In the lower valleys of Krishna and Godavari

Headquarter: Amaravati

Gandhara school of Art:

- It was composite in nature
  - combination of Indian & Greek traditions
- So, Indo-Greek<sup>69</sup> Art

- Purely Buddhist

The art has images of Buddhism

- Much more importance to physical accuracy

Bamiyan → the rock-cut Buddhas were found

Tallest Buddha in World [175 ft]

- Around 2000, All Buddha idols were destroyed by Taliban.

### Mathura Art

- Purely indigenous
- NOT confined to one religion  
Ekamukha linga, chatumukha linga  
Trimurti's & <sup>their</sup> wives

- Secular images were also found.

ex: Kaniska.

- Spiritual looks were given along with physical accuracy

### Amaravati Art:

150 BC - 350 AD → under Satavahana rule

Pre-mahayana Amaravati — symbols

mahayana " — human form to Buddha

Best representatives of Amaravati Art : Ayaka-pata ,

Apsarasa

\* Ayaka-pata — white marble slab with images of events of Buddha

Amaravati Art was preserved at "Nagarjuna konda"

\* Apsaras — created with human expressions

ie great achievement because it is very difficult to create/show expressions.



# Guptan Age

[300-550 AD]

Two capitals: Pataliputra  
Ujjain

Sources:

Literary  
Epigraphy [inscriptions]  
Numismatics (coins)

Literary Sources:

| <u>Scholar</u>                                            | <u>Book</u>                   | <u>Content</u>                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kamandaka                                                 | Nitisara                      | Administration                                                                             |
| Vajjika                                                   | Kaumudi Mahotsava             | Coronation of Chandragupta-I                                                               |
| Vishakadatta                                              | Devichandraguptam<br>[Drama]  | Story of Chandragupta-II and<br>Queen: Dhruva Devi                                         |
| Basa                                                      | Swapna vasavadatta<br>[Drama] | The dream of Vasavadatta                                                                   |
| * Shudraka                                                | Mrichchhakatika               | [Story of Brahman Charudatta<br>who loves Vasantasena]<br>Imp source to know social issues |
| * Somadeva<br>Kashmiri scholar<br>11 <sup>th</sup> C. A.D | Kathasarit Sagara             | Spread of Indian culture<br>towards South-East Asia                                        |

\* Angkorat in Cambodia, Vishnu temple [biggest temple in world]  
built by Suryavarman in 12<sup>th</sup> C.

\* Borobudur (Indonesia) 71 Biggest Buddhist stupa built by

Fahien [399-414]

Chinese Buddhist pilgrim

Came to India in Chandragupta-II period

Book: Fu-kuo-ki

content:

↳ common man life and untouchability

Puranas:

After Guptans, no dynasty was discussed in puranas

Epigraphical sources:

42 inscriptions

Inscriptions of Samudra Gupta

\* Allahabad — Prashasti

List of kingdoms he conquered

\* Gaya copper plate inscription — Land charter

A village was donated to Buddhist vihara at Gaya

Vihara was built by Mahamegha varma (Srilanka King)

Inscriptions of Chandragupta-II

\* Mehrauli Iron pillar inscription — Prashasti

Inscriptions of Skandagupta:

\* Bhitari — Prashasti

inf about invasions of Huns

Repeated invasions of Huns leads to end of Gupta period.

Two Leaders of Huns,

• Toramana . . . . Jainism

• Mihirakula 72 . . . Shaivism

## Inscription of Bhanu Gupta:

\* Eran [Madhya Pradesh] - 510 AD

Prashasti

The first Epigraphical evidence of Sati

## Numismatic Sources:

coins of Guptans - Dinars

Gold coins

coins of Chandragupta-I

Portrait of King and Queen [Kumara Devi]

coins of Samudra Gupta

\* playing with veena [lute]

Title: Kavi Raja

title  
Lute

\* Performing rituals

Title: Aswamedha Pasakrama

coins of Chandragupta-II

Hunting lion

Title: Simha chandra

\* 1<sup>st</sup> King of Guptans who issued silver coins → Rupaya

coins of Kumara Gupta:

Performing Aswamedha yaga

Title: Aswamedha mahendra

## Political History:

1<sup>st</sup> King - Sri Gupta

2<sup>nd</sup> King - Ghatotkacha 73

} Title: Maharaja

This title indicates the political status of these two kings  
i.e. not independent. They were samantas to Kushans.

\* Chandra Gupta-I [1<sup>st</sup> Independent King of this dynasty]

Title: Maha Rajad Raja

\* Samudra Gupta

Allahabad inscription was issued by Harisena, who was  
Sandivigrahaka [Minister of External Affairs] of Samudra Gupta.

Acc to this inscription, the king conquered 100 Kingdoms.

• 8 Aryavarta Kingdoms

↳ Land b/w Himalayas & Vindhya

• 5 Pratyanta Kingdoms

↳ Border states

• 9 Ganarajyas [Republican states]

• 18 Atavikarajyas [Jabalpur region]

• 12 Dakshinapada [South states]

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

"Indian Napoleon"

\* Chandra Gupta-II

He captured Ujjain & took two titles

• Sakavi [destroyer of Shakas]

• Vikramaditya

Ujjain became cultural capital of Guptas.

9 Great scholars in his court "Navaratnas".

27/8/11

1. Kalidasa:

Three dramas — Natakatiaya

- Abhignana Shakuntalam
- Malavikagnamitram
- Vikrama Urvashi

Kavyas:

- Megadutam
- Raguvamsha
- Komara Sambavam
- Ritu Sambhava

2. Vishnu Sharma:

Panchatantra

3. Amara Simha

Dictionary: Amarakosha.

4. Vara Ruchi

Book: Prakrta Prakasa

5. Susruta [doctor]

Book on surgery: Susruta samhita

6. Dhanvantri [doctor]

medical dictionary: Nighantu

7. Arya Bhatta [5th c. AD]

- Surya Siddhanta [on Astronomy]
- Arya Bhattiam [on Maths]

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

### 8. Varaha Mihira

- Brihat Sambhita — Sarvagya [deals with every science]  
i.e. Encyclopedia
- Panchasiddhantika [Astronomy]

### 9. Brahma Gupta [7<sup>th</sup> c]

- Khandana Khanda Khavya

He was known as Indian Newton

// Decimal System was invented by Arabs

↳ Hindsa

// Wilmut — cloning master

### \* Kumara Gupta:

1<sup>st</sup> king who placed problems due to Huns

Nalanda University belongs to Mahayana Buddhism.

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

200 villages under this university for maintenance purpose

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

### \* Skanda Gupta

### \* Vishnu Gupta

[Last King]

## Hinduism:

Not a religion, it is a way of life.

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

conflicts b/w worshipers — 2 imp sects

- Shaivism
- Vishnavism

## Growth of Art and Architecture:

Buddhist - Brahmanical

Architecture → 2 types

- Cave temples
- Structural temples

Cave temples: Large no. of Buddhist caves.

\* Ajanta [Maharashtra]

31 Buddhist caves today.

Some of them were built by Guptans.

\* Bagh [MP]

9 Buddhist cave temples.

## Hindu caves

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

## Structural temples


\* Ikshvaku dynasty, built first Hindu structural temples in

Nagarjuna Konda (3<sup>rd</sup> c)

\* In 4<sup>th</sup> c, Guptans built these temples in North India.

- Kankalidevi temple [Jabalpur]
  - Vishnu & Varaha temple [Eran]
  - Shiva temple [Bhumara]
  - Pasvati Mahadeva temple [Nachnaktara]
  - Dashavatara temple [Duoghar]
  - Ruined temple [Bhitargav]
- } M.P
- } UP

\* Shikara/Nagara — style invented by Guptas [4<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> C]  
 In North-India. vimana shape → semi pyramid

\* Dravida — style invented by Pallavas in South. [7<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> C]  
 vimana shape — 

\* In Deccan, Vesara style invented by Badami Chalukyans (7<sup>th</sup>)  
 [composite style of Architecture]

### Sculptures:

- \* A copper Buddha — "Sultan Gung"  
 Now, this is in Queen's palace [Bakingham palace]
- \* stone sculpture of Varaha at Udayagiri

### Paintings:

Ajanta & Bagh [Not surviving]

\* Ajanta:

31 caves < chaityas  
 viharas

Mural/Fresco painting → painting on walls

stories of Buddha, Bodhistvas painted on walls of caves

called "Tatakas"



cave 18 : shavasti chamatkar

[ one big Buddha & 100 another buddas ]

cave 26 : mahaparinirvana

cave 9 & 10 were built by shata vahana period

8<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> c these caves were missed.

In 19<sup>th</sup> c a British officer discovered these caves.

[appsccgroup.blogspot.com](http://appsccgroup.blogspot.com)  
KD Job Updates

## Post-Guptan Age

[550-750]

Some <sup>imp</sup> kingdoms in North-India,

Pushyabhuti - Sthaneshwar

Maukhari - Kanauj

Gouda (Bengal) - Karnasuvarna (Mushirabad)

Kamrupa (Assam) - Prag Jyotishapura (Gowhati)

Maitreka - Vallabhi [Ancient Buddhist university  
\* Vallabhi founded by Maitreka]

In Deccan, Badami Chalukyan kingdom was most imp.

In South, "Pallavas of Kanchi".

Great Harshavardhana belongs to Pushyabhuti kingdom.

\* Pushyabhuti's of North India.

↳ samantas in Guptan period

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

Political career:

He conquered <sup>the</sup> Kanauj (capital), Bengal, Assam, Gujarat, Bihar, Rajasthan.

When he conquered Gujarat, the king was Pulakeshih-II

& Badami Chalukyans.

- Harshavardhan <sup>was</sup> defeated by Pulakeshih-II and made

an agreement that "Narmada" as border.

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

In that inscription "Sakalottara padeshwara" refers to Harshavardha  
Sakala - whole, Uttara - Uttara (lord of North India)

Literature:

Harshavardhana wrote 3 dramas only

- \* Priyadarshini
- \* Nagananda
- \* Ratnavali

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

- \* Harsha Charita
- \* Kadambari
- \* Parvati Parinayam

Welfare of the poor people:

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

"Mahamoksha Parishad" → A programme conducted regularly for every 5 years without failure. So this was known as quinquennial.

This was taken for 75 days at Prayaga.

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

Kanauj Assembly

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

All religious peoples came and share their ideas.

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

Husen Bang was the president of Kanauj Assembly.

In 647 AD, Harsha was died.

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

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

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

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

He himself as a great scholar

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

Imp scholars of his court,

1. Bhava bhuti

Books = Uttara rama charita

Maha veera charita

Malati madhavam

2. Vakpati wrote a book on Govardhana in prakrit

Badami Chalukyan Dynasty:

They ruled Deccan b/w 543-755

Badami was a place in Karnataka (Bhagal Kot district)

↳ Vatapi Chalukyan → Ancient name

Pulakeshih-II

He was a great warrior, and conquered many kingdoms

according to "Aihole inscription"

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

- Kadamba (Kas) - Banavasi
- Ganga (Mysore)
- Alupa Kingdom
- "Harshavardhana was defeated" - which was a greatest victory
- Coastal districts of AP

new province has created, Vengi as capital and appointed Kubja Vishnu vardhana as Governor

- After Pulakeshi II, Kubja Vishnu vardhana declared it as independent and ruled by Vengi Chalukyas about 400 years

In this period only, Telugu literature was developed. Around 11<sup>th</sup> c the King, Raja Raja Narendra had two Telugu poets in his court.

1. Nannaya → "Adikavi"

He translated some parts of Mahabharat into Telugu. This was 1<sup>st</sup> available book in Telugu

2. Pakulemi Mallanna

translated "Ganita sara sangraha" into Telugu

↳ (Sanskrit)  
↳ written by a Jain scholar.

13<sup>th</sup> c, Tikkana → translated another some parts of Mahabharat

14<sup>th</sup> c, Errana → " remaining " "

Kavitravam → Nannaya, Tikkana & Errana

\* Pulakeshi II's wars with Pallavas

2 imp wars

1. The battle of "Pulaluru"

Mahendravarma I<sup>82</sup> was killed in this war.

2. At "manimangula", around 642

Narasimha-I killed \* pulakeshih-II

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

After pulakeshih II, imp kings of Badami chalukyan's dyansty,

Vikrama-ditya -I

Vinayaditya

Vijayaditya

Vikramaditya-II

Keertivarma-II → he was assassinated by his governor

\* "Dantidurga" around 755AD.

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

\* "Rastra kuta", capital at "Ellora"

Art and Architecture:

Badami chalukyan's build two types of temples

1. Rock cut cave type temples
  2. structural type templs
- ↳ Nagara / Sikhara  
↳ Dravidian style  
↳ Vesara style (combination of above two)

Rock-cut cave temples found at Badami

3 Hindu & 1 Jain temple

structural temples:

\* Aihole in Karnataka

- Durga temple
- Hucimalli gudi
- Ladkhan temple (siva temple)
- Jain temple (on which Aihole inscription is found)
- Pattadakal

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

Virupaksha temple is quiet imitation of Kailasanatha temple

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

↳ The meeting point of Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers

(South) Pallavas of Kanchi (550-850)

Political history of pallavas:

- \* Founder — "Simhavishnu" follower of Vyshnavism
- \* Mahendra Varma - I
  - He wrote a Sanskrit drama — "Matta vilasa prahasanam"
  - He was killed in the war with Pulakeshin-II
- \* Narasimha Varma - I
  - Title: Vatapi Konda
  - Mahabali/Mahamalla
  - He build a new city called "Mahabalipuram"
- \* Narasimha Varma - II
  - Title: Raja Simha
  - He build no of Ghatikas
    - ↳ educational institutions related to
    - Hindu temples — Vedapatasala
    - Muslims — Madaras
- \* Nandivarma - II
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> & last follower of Vyshnavism
- \* Nandi Varma - III
  - A Tamil scholar, "P85 Prundevanar" contemporary to this king

## Art & Architecture:

Initially, they passionate only Rock-cut cave temples.

### \* Mahendravarma - I

1. <sup>cave</sup> siva temple at Sittanavasal

This temple had painting & Murals

2. Ananta shayana cave temple at Undavalli

↳ Best cave temple

### \* Narasimha Varma - I

1. Mahabalipuram - many cave temples are build.

Imp caves: "Pandavas Caves" (5 caves)

huge monolithic chariots

Each chariot carved from single rock

A great huge sculpture is also found

In left side → A muni with penance  
(Shaqueatha)

In right side → Kailasam, siva with parvati

and water flows from siva to muni.

this sculpture was known as "Arjuna's penance"  
(or)

(Ganga avatarana) "Descent of Ganga"

### \* Structural temple build by Narasimha Varma - II

He developed a new plan for Hindu temples - Dravidian style

His temples were found at 1. Mahabalipuram

2. Kanchi

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

The best temple was "Shore temple"

↳ both siva & Vishnu temples are found



\* Aparajita varma (last king)

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

so, the rule of cholas began  
capital: Tanjavur

### Literature:

\* Pallavas gave importance to Sanskrit.

\* Two great Sanskrit scholars.

1. Bharavi → wrote a book "Kiratarjuneeyam"

2. Bandi

Author of "Dasha Kumara Charita"

This book was translated into many languages.

In 13<sup>th</sup> c, ~~Ketana~~ "Ketana", disciple of Tikkana translated this book into telugu. so he was called as "Abhinava Bandi"

\* Tamil literature

Some religious literature was composed into Tamil

1. Prabandham

Nalayira Divya Prabandham

↓  
4000

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

Alvars were treated as semigods now.

Among 12, one woman was "Andal"

2. Tevaram / Tirumurai / Dravida Veda

This was tamil syvam literature

Composed by "63 Nayanars"

Nayanars were also<sup>86</sup> worshiped in temples

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

• Kanchi

Best temple in ancient period - Kailasanatha temple or

Rajasimheswara temple

Temples of Narasimha Varma-II in Kanchi:

- Vykunta perumal
- Mukhteswara temple
- Matangeswara temple

\* Padasurameswara temple at Gudimallam, Chittoor district in AP

\* At Gudimallam, the 1<sup>st</sup> Sivalingam was excavated, which  
belongs to 2<sup>nd</sup> CAD and it was Ekamukha linga