

Springboard
ACADEMY

AN INSTITUTE FOR IAS & RAS

RAS PRELIMS

2024 - 2025

**Ancient
History of India**

PRELIMS EXAM



Narendra sir

SYLLABUS

- ☑ **Cultural Foundations of India – Indus and Vedic Age;
Renunciatory tradition and new religious ideas of 6th
Century BC – Ajivakas, Buddhism and Jainism.**
- ☑ **Achievements of prominent rulers of major dynasties
: Maurya, Kushan, Satavahan, Gupta, Chalukya,
Pallava and Chola.**
- ☑ **Art and Architecture in Ancient India.**
- ☑ **Development of Language and Literature in Ancient
India : Sanskrit, Prakrit and Tamil.**

Index

Sr.No.	Chapter No.	Page No.
1.	Indus Vally Civilization	1-8
2.	Vedic Era	9-20
3.	Religious Revolution – Buddhism, Jainism, Bhagwat.	21-34
4.	Mahajanpad Era	35-38
5.	Maurya Dynasty	39-53
6.	Post Mauryan Period	54-62
7.	Gupta Period	63-81
8.	Sangam Era	82-83
9.	Chola, Chalukya, Pallava Dynasty	84-94
10.	Tripartitete Struggle	95-100
11.	Ancient Indian Literature	101-106

Ancient HistoryChronology

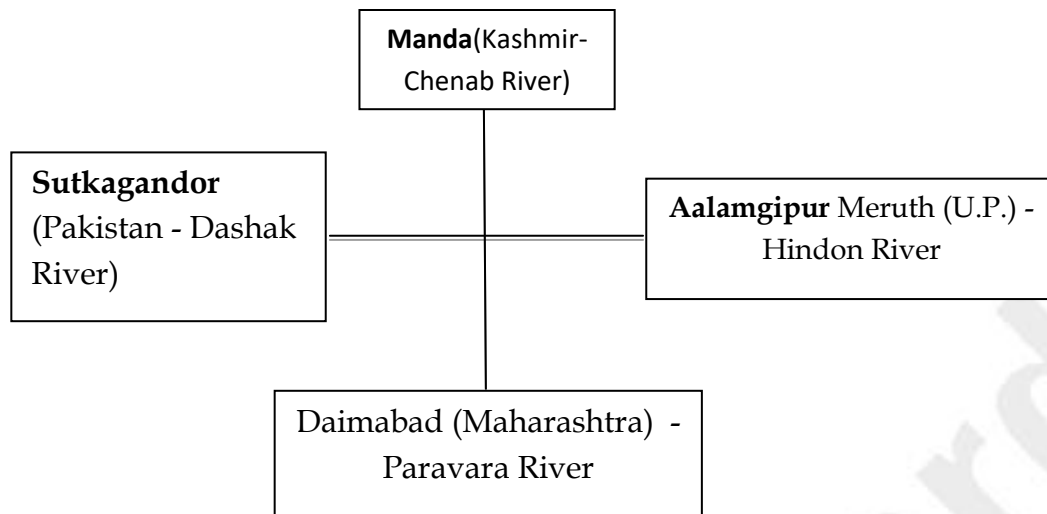
Sr. No.	Period	Period Time
1.	Indus Valley Civilization	2600 BC - 1900 BC
2.	Dark Age/Post Harappan Period	1900 BC - 1500 BC
3.	Rig Vedic Era	1500 BC - 1000 BC
4.	Post Vedic Era	1000 BC - 600 BC
5.	Mahajanpad Era	600 BC - 322 BC
6.	Mauryan Period	322 BC - 185 BC
7.	Post Mauryan Period	185 BC - 319 AD
8.	Gupta period	319 AD - 550 AD (Political Vacuum)
9.	Harshvardhan	606 AD - 647 AD
10.	Trilateral Conflict/Rajput Era Pre-Medieval Era	750 AD - 1000 AD
11.	Sultanate Era	1192 AD - 1526 AD
12.	Mughal Era	1526 AD - 1707 AD (1857 - Official decline)
13.	Modern Era	1707 AD

Indus Valley Civilization (2600 BC - 1900 BC)

- Indus Valley Civilization is one of the oldest civilization.
- Mesopotamian Civilization –Oldest civilization of world.
Hammurabi Law – Oldest source of Law
Sargon Inscription – Oldest Inscription.
- IVC was an Urban Civilization.
- IVC was popular for "Water Drainage System".
- 1826 AD – Charles Meson Brought it in Limelight.
- 1853 AD – Alexender Cunningham did a survey in Harappa.
- 1856 AD – John Burton &William Burton constructed a railway line between Lahore & Karachi.
They used Harappan bricks in it.
- 1856 AD – Alexender Cunningham did IInd survey of Harapa.
- 1861 AD – Establishment of Archeological Survey of India.(ASI)
During reign of Governor General Lord Canning.
- Alexender Cunningham – Father of ASI
- 1921 AD – Sir Johan Marshall appointed Dayaram Sahni. as exeavator of Harappa.
- 1922 AD – Sir John Marshall appointed Rakhal Das Banerjee to excavate Mohenjodaro.
- 1924 AD – Sir John Marshall announced about Indus Valley Civilization.
- IVC is also called Harppan Civilization & Sindhu Saraswati Civilization.
- Historian Piggott said Harappa &Mohanjodaro are "Twin Capital of IVC".

- **Time Period :-** Time period was decided by "C-14 Method".
2600 BC – 1900 BC (According to NCERT)
2250 BC – 1750 BC (According to old NCERT)
3250 BC – 2750 BC (According to Sargon Inscription)

- **Extension :-**
 - It is largest Civilization of the World.
 - It is triangular shaped Civilization.
 - It is extended in 3 Countries India, Pakistan, Afghanistan.
 - It is "**Bronze Age Civilization**".



➤ Shortugai & Mundigak sites of Afghanistan.

☑ **Harappa -**

- Excavator – Dayaram Sahni.
- Located on banks of River Ravi, Mantgomari district, Punjab, Pakistan.
- Now in Shahiwal district, Punjab.
- Evidences Found from here are -
 1. R-37 Graveyard.
 2. Grave of a foreigner – Buried in a Coffin.
 3. Symbol of Swastik.
 4. Toycart (Ekka Gadi)
 5. Vanity Box
 6. 12- Graineries situated on Bank of Ravi.

☑ **Mohenjodaro -**

- Excavator – Rakhal Das Banerjee.
- Location - Bank of River Indus. In Larkana district, Sindh (Pakistan)
- Mohenjodaro Means "**Mount of Deads**".
- Following things are found from here -
 1. Dancing Girl – Copper Idol
 - She were Bangles in one hand.
 - She is in dancing posture.
 2. Great Grainery – Largest Monument.
 3. Great Bath – 39*23*8
 - Stairs in North/South
 - It is Polished by Bitumen (Coal + Gypsum)
 - There are 6 Changing rooms in North.

- There are Many rooms behind halls.
 - There are stairs to climb up.
 - Upper rooms were Probably used by Purohits (Priest).
 - This bath was used for Religious Rituals.
 - Sir John Marshal said "**It was a wonderful building of that Era**".
4. Idol of Priest King - Made of steatite (Soft Stone)
 - He is in meditation posture.
 - Wore a showl (With "Embroidery" work)
 5. Skull of Elephant.
 6. Evidence of Cotton Cloth.
 7. Teeth of horse.
 8. Scale of shell.
 9. Seal of Mesopotamia – Evidence of International trade.
 10. Evidence of college.

☑ **Lothal -**

- Excavator – Rang Nath Rao
- Location - Bank of River Bhogwa (Gujrat)
- It was a **Commercial City**.
- **Evidences -**
 1. Evidences of Dockyard.
 2. Bead factory.
 3. Evidence of Rice.
 4. 2 Wheel mills.
 5. Gate of houses open on main road.
 6. Persia's round seal found here.(Made of Bronze& Size- Button Size)

☑ **Kalibanga -**

- Excavators- Amlanand Gosh, B.B.Lal, B.K. Thapar.
- Location- Hanumangarh (Rajasthan)
- **Evidences -**
 1. Black Bangles in large number.
 2. Evidences of Cultivated land.
 3. Double Cropl Dual crop.
 4. Wood drainage.
 5. Raw Bricks
 6. Ornamented brick
 7. Skull with 6 holes.(evidence of Surgery)

☑ **Dholavira** - (Kutch district, Gujrat)

- UNESCO - World Heritage Site (WHS) in 2021. India's 40th WHS.
- Excavator - Ravindra Singh Bisht.
- It is not situated on any bank of river.
- City was divided into 3 Parts.
 1. East Part
 2. Middle Part
 3. Western Part
- Following are found from here -
 1. Evidence of 16 Artificial Pond.
 2. Evidence of Stadium.
 3. Polished sign board.

☑ **Chanhudaro** -

- Location - Pakistan.
- Excavator -
 1. N. G Majumdaar (He was Killed by Dacoits)
 2. Sutkagandor's Excavator - R. L. Stine
 3. Alamgirpur's Excavator - Yogya Dutt Sharma.
- It was an industrial city.
- Following are found from here -
 1. Beads factory
 2. Evidence of Dog Chasing Cat.

☑ **Daimabad** - (Maharashtra)

- Metal Chariot of Dacoits found from here.

☑ **Surkotda** - (Gujrat)

- Skeleton of Horse found from here.

☑ **Rajdi** - (Gujrat)

- Evidence of Elephant.

☑ **Kunal** - (Haryana)

- 2 Silver Crown found from here.

☑ **Ropar** - (Punjab)

- Located - On Sutlej River.

☑ **Other Important Sites** -

- **Haryana** - Balu, Banawali, Mitathal, Siswal.
- **Gujrat** - Desalpur, Nageshwar

☑ Town Planning-

- Indus Valley Civilization was an urban Civilization.
- It was 1st Urban Civilization of World.
- Town was divided into 2 parts -
 1. Eastern - It was for common people.
 2. Western - It was citadellfort.
- It was Surrounded by a wall.
- Town was based (Setteled) on **Grid Pattern** (Chess-Board).
- Gates/Door of houses don't open on Main road(**Exeption Lothal**) for Privacy.
- Houses Contain - 3-4 Rooms, Kitchen, Open area, and Well.
- From few houses, Evidence of Wells are found. (700 Wells from Mohenjodaro)
- They used Raw& baked bricks (Banawali & Kalibanga).
- IVC was famous for proper Drainage System.
- Drainage was covered by bricks.
- There was main holeinspection hole to clean drains.

☑ Social Conditions -

- Lack of Information probably purohit class ruled.
- Same administive system through out IVC.
- A purohit king's Scalpture is found in Mohenjodaro.
- Probably there was 'Matriarchal Society'.
- Probably society was divided into 4 class.
 - Purohit
 - Traders
 - Farmers
 - Labour
- Large Number of Mother Goddesses Idol are found.
- male&female both used to do Make-Up.
- Peaceful Society.
- People were both Vegetarian & Non - Vegetarian.
- Favourite Games - Chess & Hen Fighting.
- People have Knowledge about Yoga/Meditation.
- They belived in Black Magic & Superstition.
- There were 3 Methods of Funeral -
 1. Burn
 2. Bury
 3. Semi-Funeral - Body being eaten by Animal/birds. Example - Dadu Dayal.

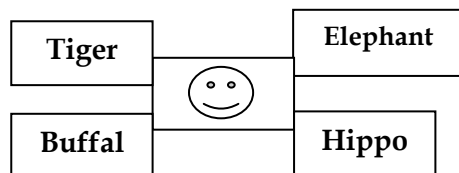
- From Lothal found - 3 Couple graves.
- From Kalibanga found - 1 Couple grave (Might be honour Killing)

☑ **Economic Condition -**

- Agriculture based economy.
- There was Surplus Production.
- Main Crops - Wheat, Ragi, Barley, Pea, Chana, and Mustard.
- They had no knowledge about Rice & Bajra.
- From Lothal Evidence of Rice were Found From
- Rangpur (Gujrat) evidence of Rice.
- Irrigation system was there.
- Shortugai (Afganistan) - Evidence of canal (Oxus River)
- From Dholavira - 16 Artificial ponds were found.
- Used to Practice Animal Husbandry.
- Main Domestic animals - Ox, Buffalo, Goat, Sheep, Rabbit.
- Now cow & No horses.
- No Knowledge of horse/elephant.
- Used to do Domestic/International trade.
- According to Sargon Inscription.
 - Meluha was famous for Sindon's trade.
 - IVC is known as Meluha.
- Meluha was "Country of Sailors".
- Cotton was Called Sindon.
- Cotton was firstly cultivated in India.
- Meluha was famous for Haja Bird.(Peacock)
- Industry/Trade was in good condition.
- Metal industry was developed.
- Copper + Tin = Bronze. so, it was called "Bronze Civilization".
- Balakot - Famous for shell industry.
- Beads of Carnelian.(Semi-Precious Stone)

☑ **Religious Conditions -**

- Concept of Natural Polytheism.
- They also Worshipped Birds/ Animals.
- They used to believe in Soul/Eternal Soul.
- They used to believe in Karma./Re-birth.
- They Worshipped Mother Goddesses/Male deities.
- Mohenjodaro - Seal of "Pashupatinath" Found.
(Sir John Marshal Called it "Proto Shiva".)



- They believed in Sex Worship/Yoni Worship.
- They Worship - Trees & Plants.

✧ **Scripts -**

- They had Knowledge about Scripts.
- Their script was "Pictographic".(Picture + Graphics)
- It was Written from Left to right & right to left.
- It was called Plough Script & Boustrophedon.
- 375-400 - Expression of Pictures & Symbols are found.
- It is not yet deciphered.
- Fish was most popular picture.

☑ **Seal/Sculpture Art -**

- Maximum seal found from Mohanjodaro.
- Maximum edicts are found from Harappa.
- Maximum seals are Square shaped.
- Idols were made of Metal, Stone, Terracota.
- Idol of Bronze dancing girl from Mohanjodaro.
- Chariot excavated from - Daimabad.
- Idols of Priest King from - Mohanjodaro.
- Idol of Mother Goddesses & Yonis found in huge amount - Made of Terracota.

☑ **Reasons for the Decline of the Indus Valley Civilization-**

- According to Gordon Childe and Mortimer Wheeler - Invasion of Aryans.
- According to S. R. Rao, Sir John Marshall and Mackay - Flood.
- According to Sir John Marshall - Administrative laxity.
- According to Amlanand Ghosh and R. L. Stein - Climate Change.
- According to U. R. Kennedy - Natural disaster.
- According to Madhuswar Vats - The Rivers changed their course.
- **Conclusion** - Many reasons must have been responsible for the downfall of such a huge civilization.
 - Kalibanga, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira - Pre Harappan site.
 - Rangpur, Rojdi - Post Harappan Site.
 - Banawali - Pre Harappan site (A wash basin has been found from Banawali.)
 - Shortugai and Mandigak are located in Afghanistan.

Vedic Era (1500 - 600 BC)

➤ Vedic Literature Consist -

1. Vedas
2. Brahmana
3. Aranyakas
4. Upanishad - {Also called as "Shruti Literature". Because this literature is learnt by hearing.}

➤ Following are not part of Vedic Literature -

1. Vedang
2. Smriti
3. Puran
4. Ramayan
5. Mahabharat

1. Veda -

- Veda means "knowledge".
- Vedas were composed by "Aryans".
- Arya means "Elite & Superior".
- **Vedas are-**
 - Nitya (Permanent)
 - Pramanik (Authentic)
 - Apaurushya (Composed by God Not by Humans.)
- Composer of Vedic mantra were Known as - "**Drashta**".
- Female composers were known as - "**Rishi**".
- **There are 4 Vedas -**
 1. Rig Vedas (oldest veda)
 2. Sama vedas
 3. Yajur Vedas
 4. Atharva Veda

A. Rig Veda -

- Oldest Veda
- There are - 10 Mandal (Chapter)
1028 Sukta (Topic)
10,600 Mantras/Reccha.

- 1st and 10th Mandals were added later.
- 2nd and 7th mandal are known as Vansh Mandal/Dynasty Mandal/Family Mandal.
- **Gayatri Mantra** –
 - ☞ Found in 3rd Mandal.
 - ☞ Composed by Vishwa Mitra.
 - ☞ Dedicated to Savitaral.(Sun)
- In 7th Mandal battle of Dashragya/Dasrajan was Mentioned.

Bharat

V/S

10 Kings

King – Sudas

Priest - Vishwamitra

Priest –Vashisth

Reason – Conflict over River Ravi.

- Name of Intellectual/Rishi women – Found in 8th Mandal.
Such as-Ghosha, Sikta, Apala, Lopamudra, Kakshawarti.
- 9th Mandal – dedicated to Som.
- 144 Mantras – dedicated to Som.
- Somras was found on "**Mujvant Mountain.**
- 10th Mandal contain famous 'Purusukt.
- 10th mandal contain 4 varnas –
 - Brahmin
 - Vaishyas
 - Kshatriyas
 - Shudras.
- 10th mandal contain "Nasdiya sukt".(Explain about Nirgun Bhakti)
- Person who recites Rigvedic Mantras is called- "**Hotra**".
- Every Veda has Upveda.
- Rigveda's upved – **Ayurveda.**

B. Yajur Veda –

- Methods/Rituals of Yojna are Mentioned.
- Zero is mentioned in Yojur Veda.
- Person who recite Mantra's of Yajur Veda is called - "**Adhvaryu**".
- Upveda –**Dhanurveda**
- Written in Verse & Prose.
- It is divided into 2 parts -

1. Krishna Yojurveda -

- Written along with Hymns.
- Commentary Prose.

2. Sukl Yojurveda -

- Also called Vajsaniya Samhita.
- Only hymns.

C. Sam Veda -

- Vesas of Chants – Pitch managing (Tone etc.) of singing is mentioned.
- Literal Meaning of sam is 'Sing'.
- It is favourite Veda of Lord Krishna.
- Oldest Music book of India.
- Person who recites if Known as - "Udgata".
- Upveda – **Gandharav Veda**.

D. Atharva Veda -

- Veda of Magical & Medical formulas.
- It is "Materialistic" Veda -
 - Atharuangiras (Athrav + Angiras = Names of 2 Rishi)
 - Bheshajay Veda – Earth
 - Mahi Veda – Earth.

{Vedtrayi} -

- Rigaveda
 - Yajur Veda
 - Sam Veda
- Vedtrayi is concept with these 3 Veda.**
- ✓ **Vedas are compiled by "Krishan Dvai Payan Ved Vyas.**

2. Brahmanas -

- Various ritual & Method of Yajna are Mentioned in Brahmanas -(Means Intellectual)
- They simplified Veda & Classified Veda's into -

1. Rig Veda -

- Aitray Brahmanas
 - Daughter – Source of Misery.
 - Son – Protector of Family.
- Kaushitki Brahmanas.

2. Yajur Veda -

- Shatpath Brahmana.
- Taitirai/Taitrai Brahmana.

3. Sam Veda -

- Panchvish Brahmana.
- Shadvish Brahmana.
- Zeminiya Brahmana.

4. Atharva Veda- Gopath Brahman

- ✓ Brahmin Literature was written in Verses style.

3. Aranyaka Literature -

- These text written in forest.(Forest Means - Aranya)
- Content - Philosophical Knowledge.
- Name of Vedas same as Brahmanas.

4. Upnishad Literature -

- Literal Meaning of upnishad. "**To sit near Guru with Faith.**"
- Generally called as "Vedant Literaturer" because it comes towards the end of Vedas.
- Content - "Philosophical Knowledge". (Spiritual Learning)
- Total 108 upnishad are there.
- **Few Important upnishad are-**

A. Kath Upnishad/Kathopnishad -

- ✓ Conversation of Yam & Nachiketa.
- ✓ Rituals are criticised in this upnishad.

B. Jabalo Upnishad - (Jabal + Upnishad)

- ✓ Mentiond about 4 Ashrams.

C. Chandogya Upnishad -

- ✓ Part of Samvedas.
- ✓ First time description of Lord Krishna found in this upnishad.
- ✓ Lord Krishna was described as - Son of Devki & disciple of Angiras.
- ✓ He was described as Satvak & his dynasty was "**Vrishni**".

D. Vridharanyak Upnishad -

- ✓ Longest Upnishad
- ✓ Conversation of Gargi & Yagyavalkya.
- ✓ Both argue on soul in court of Raja Janak.

E. Mundko Upnishad -

- ✓ {Satyamev Jayte taken from it}.
- ✓ National Motto in Devnagri Script.
- ✓ Literal Meaning - "**Truth alone Triumphs**".

F. Taitray Upnishad -

- ✓ 8 Fold path (Asthangik marg) of Buddhism is taken from it.

☑ Vedang -

- Composed to understand vedic literature.
- There are 6 Vedangs.
 1. **Shiksha** - Information of Phonetics.(Pronunciation)
 2. **Nirukt**- Grammar (etymology)- It was composed by Yashk.
 3. **Kalp**- Rituals (Content)
 4. **Jyotish**- Astrology - Composed by lagad Muni.
 5. **Chhand**- Sholk & Verses. - it was composed by pingal.
 6. **Vyakran**- Grammar. (Astadhayayi of Panini was 1st book in Grammar.)

☑ Sutra Literature -

- Rituals for individual life like - death, birth, Marriage.
- Srauta Sutra - Rituals, Yajnas for desire.
- Grah sutra.
- Shulba sutra -
 - Information about measerment of fire altars.
 - It was Yogya Vediks's Geometry.
 - 1st book of Geometry.

☑ Puran -

- Literal Meaning - "Ancient Incident".
- There are 18 Purans.
- Puranas were composed by - "**Lomharsh Rishi**" & "**Ugrahsharva**".
- Firstly, Parjitar told about their historical importance.

A. Matsya Puran -

- Oldest Puran.
- Composed during reign of "Sungas & Satvahnas" dynasty.
- Information about Sunga & Satvahna Dynasty.

B. Vishnu Puran- Information about "Maurya Dynasty".

C. Vayu Puran- Information about "Gupta Dynasty".

D. Maukandya Puran - Durga Saptshati part of it (700 shalok-"Mahamritunjaya".)

☑ **Smriti Literature -**

1. Manu Smriti - Oldest Smriti

- Composed during Satvahna & Sunga.
- German philosopher Nitsey said - "**Burn Bible & Adopt Manusmriti**".
- Commentators of Manusmriti-
 - Medhatithi,
 - Kullak Bhatt
 - Bharuchi
 - Govind Raj

2. Yagyavalkay Smriti -

- 2nd important Smriti
- 3 Commentators -
 - Vishwaroop,
 - Vigyaneshwar,
 - Aparark.

3. Katyayan Smriti -Information about "Economic laws or Tax".

4. Narad Smriti -Information about liberation of slave or welfare of slaves.

RIG VEDIC ERA (1500 BC-1000 BC)

- Winternitz determined the duration of Rig Vedic Period.
- Geographical location of Aryans.
 - Dayanand Saraswati - Tibet.
 - Balgangadhar Tilak - North pole.
(Book of Balgangadhar Tilak - 1. Arctric Home of Aryan 2. Oreon.)
 - Dr. Penka & Heart - Germany.
 - L. D. Kalla - Kashmir.
 - Max Muller - Central Asia (Most acceptable)

☑ **Boghazkoi Inscription -**

- Period - 1400 BC
- Found from Turkey.
- Name of Gods found in it - Agni, Varun, Indra, Nashatya.
- Aryans 1st Settled in "Sapt Sindh".
- Saraswati River - Most holy river.
 - **Saraswati River - Mentioned as Nadi-tama (Mother of Rivers) in Nadi Sukt.**
- Name of tributaries of Indus in Rigveda -

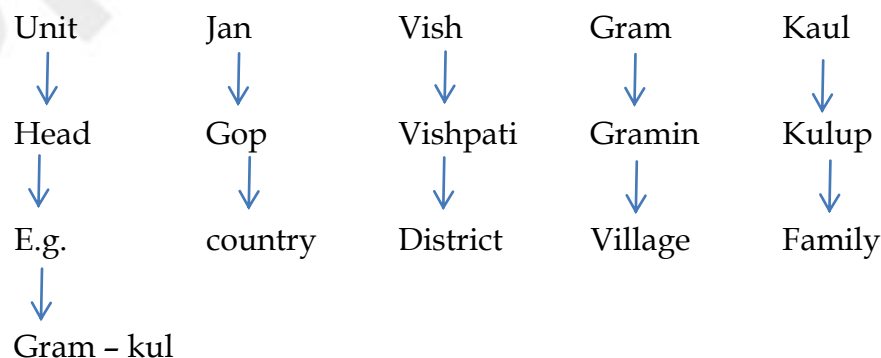
Ancient Name	Modern Name
1. Vitasta	- Jhelum
2. Suvastu	- Swat
3. Drishdroti	- Ghagghar
4. Ashkini	- Chenab
5. Satudri/Satudri	- Sutlej
6. Purushni	- Ravi
7. Gomati	- Gomati
8. Bipasha/Vipasha	- Vyas
9. Sindhu	- Indus.

- Mujhmandh Mountain - Mentioned in Rigveda (Himalya)
- Name of 4 Afganistani River in Rigveda.
- The name of river Ganga & Saryu mentioned only one time in Rig Vedas.
- Yamuna River name is mentioned in Rigveda only three times.

☑ Political Condition -

- Rig Vedic Aryans were - "Nomadic".
- They believed in "Tribal Culture." example - they didn't have region based empire.
- Because post of King was not hereditary. King was elected but later on it became hereditary.
- Post of king was not glorious.
- King was called as - Gop, Gopta, Jamasya Gop.
- Battle were fought only for animals. Such as - (Cow & Horses)
- Ministers who were called as - 'Ratnin'.
- Main ministers -
 - Purohita
 - Yuvraj
 - Sainoni
 They were Known as - "Mantri".
 - Suta - Head of Chariot Army.
 - Palagal - Friend of King.
 - Bhagdudha - Revenue Officer
 - Vrajapati - Head of Gochar (Pasture) land.
- Spas - Spy
- Voluntary gift to king is called - "Bali".
- Prashan Vinak - Judge.
- 3 Organisation to help King -
 1. **Vidath**- Oldest organisation of Aryans.
 - It used to distribute looted money.
 2. **Sabha**- Group of Elite & Senior Citizens.(Mentioned 8 times in Rigveda)
 3. **Samiti**- Group of Representative of Public.
 - ✓ Head of samiti was Known as - "Ishan".
 - ✓ Samiti was mentioned 9 times in Rigveda.

Hierarchy



☑ Economic Condition -

- Rig Vedic Aryans used to do - "Animal husbandry".
- Favourite Animals - Cow & Horse.
- Aryans were not agriculture - Centered.
- The word agriculture is mentioned only 24 time in Rigveda.
- From these 24-21 are being added later.(Called Shepak)
- In main Rigveda agriculture was mentioned only 3 times.
- Barely was called - "Yava" in Rigveda.
- Barter system was popular.
- There was no Currency system.
- Cow & Nishk were used for trading.
- Nishk & Satman were used in Barter system.
- Nishk was a jewellery.(Considered as first currency of India.)
- Industries were not developed.
 - Leather industry.
 - Wooden industry.
 - Pottery industry.

☑ Social Condition -

- Patrilineal Joint Family system.
- Varna system was profession based.
- Society was divided into 4 Varnas.
- Purushukta of Rigveda described all 4 Varnas.
- However 10th mandal was added later.
- In 9th mandal of Rigveda, a boy said - "**My father is a physician & Mother is a corn Grinder**".
- There was no caste system & social inequality.
- Condition of women was good.
 - Ghosha
 - Sikta
 - Apala
 - Lopamunda

} were savvy women.
- Vishaphala was a warrior women. She fought for justice.
- There was no provision of Dowry.
- The gift to bride at wedding was - "Vahatu".
- There was no child marriage.
- Widow remarriage was common.
- "Niyog custom existed.(Pandavas of Mahabharat)

- **Amaju** - the women who never marry for the sake of study/Education.
- Women were treated equally.
- Inter-caste marriage also prevalent.
- Slave/Slavery have been mentioned in Rig Veda.
- Aryans were intellectual & Warrior.

☑ **Religious Condition -**

1. **Natural Polytheism -**

- Rigvedic Aryans considered all natural powers as God.
- They used to Worship them.

2. **Polytheism** -Rigvedic aryan worshipped many Gods.

3. **Henotheism -**

- This concept was given by german philosopher Max Muller.
- According to it. Aryans considered, one God as the most prominent God, and at that time all other Gods became comparatively less important.

4. **Monotheism** - Believe in existence of one God.

5. **Nirguna Bhakti** -Those who don't believe in physical form of God.

6. **Ghosh** - oldest God/Deity.

7. **Indra** - Most important God of Rigveda.

8. **Agni** - 2nd most important God of Rigveda. (Considered as Mediator between God & Human.)

9. **Varun** - 3rdMost important God of Rigveda.

- Supposed to uphold Rit/Controlller of Rit.

10. **Pushan** -

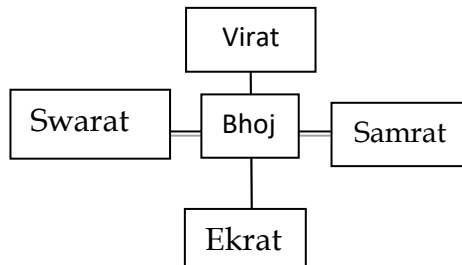
- Gods of Animal
- Rituals & Yajnas were very simple.
- Yajna - Performed by head of family.
- Male deities were worshipped more.
- Deities were of 3 types.
 - **Sky Gods**- Sun, Varun, Mitra, Ghosha.
 - **Space Gods**- Indra, Vaya, Maruti.
 - **Earthly Gods**- Som, Agni.

- According to Shatpath Brahman king Videth Madhan reached upto Sadanira River.
- In later Vedic Era - Literature, mentioned 3 mountains - **Trikkud, Kenz, Menak**.
- Around 1000 BC, **Iron Ore** discovered -
 - Result -

- War became decisive.
- Agriculture became easy.

☑ Political Conditions -

- Agriculture started by discovery of Iron & their life became stable.
- Region based empire formed.
- The post of King became powerful & Glogious.
- King Adopted many titles.



- The King used to organise many Yajna Ceremony.
- **Rajsuya Yajna -**
 - For Coronation Ceremony.
 - King plough field during Yajna.
 - King Invited by ministers (Retnin) for feast.
- **Ashwamegh Yajna-** An imperialist Yajna.(Duration - 3 days.)
- **Vajpeya Yajna -**
 - King orgnised sports activities.
 - King himself participate in Chariot racing & always won.
- **Vidhat Committee** is not mentioned.
- Sabha & Samiti were not powerful.
- **"" Atharva Veda Sabha & Samiti were mentioned as daughter of Prajapati"".**
- Tax which was given to king called Bali/Bhoga.(Customry tax)
- No permant Army.

☑ Social Conditions -

- Patriarchal Joint family.
- Society was divided in 4 parts.(Varnas)
- Varna arrangment - Birth based.
- Kul & Gotra -Are Mentioned.
- No social inequality.
- Brahmans were given symbolic supremacy.
 - Brahmin - Adayi
 - Kshatriya - Balihar
 - Vaishya - Annashaya Balikrit
 - Shudra - Annashaya Preshya.

- Condition of Women – Declined.
- In atharva veda – Daughter is Sources of Misery.(Reason for sadness)
- **Maitrayani Samhita** women is mentioned as evils like Alcohol & Gambling.
- Conversation of (Yagyavalky) & (Gargi) mentioned in **Brihadaranyaka Upnishad**.
- Education for Girl/women was stopped in later vedic period.
- Child Marriage Started.
- "Right to Property" was taken away from women.
- Women were restricted to household duties & subordinate status to the Man.

☑ **Economic Conditionl -**

- Agriculture based economy.
- According to Atharva Veda King Prathvenya started agriculture.
- In atharva Veda, Method & type of agriculture are mentioned.
- The Discription of plough which was pulled by 24 oxen mentioned in "Katthak samhitha" of Sathpath Brahmana.
- In Atharva Veda, about locust is also mentioned.
- Aryans used to practice Animal Husbandry.
- Still cow& horses were their favourite animals.
- Surplus production was there – Vedic age has rural culture not urban.
- Vedic culture was Rural & Postoral. But later to sell these item. Urban revolution happened and following industries developed.
- Textile Industry, Leather Industry& Metal Industry were developed.
- Currency system was not present.
- Cow & Nishka + Shatman were used as Currancy.
- Bartar system was practised.

☑ **Religious Condition -**

- Natural Polytheism, Monstheism, Henotheism and Nirgun Bhakti were popular.
 - Brahma – Shrishtikrita/Creator.
 - Vishnu – Palanhar/ Preservor
 - Mahesh – Shiv/Destroyer.
- Yajna ceremany now become complicated.
- Only Brahmin used to perform Yajna.
- According to Mundak upnishad – Ritual are described as broken boat.
- Emphasis was on path of Knowledge.
- Pushan - Deity of Shudras (Indicate Casteism)
- No evidence of Idol worship or temple is found.
- Concept of Moksha became popular.
- Believed in Black Magic.

Religious Revolution

BHUDDHISM

- Founder - Gautam Buddha
- Childhood Name - Siddharth
- Birth - 536 BC
- Birth Place - Lumbini
- Modern Name - Rummindei (Nepal)
- Fathers Name - Siddhodhan ("King of Shakya Kul")
- Mother Name - Mahamaya (Mahadevi)
- Step Mother - Prajapati Gautmi (She brought up lord Buddha)
- Kul (Clan) - Sakya- That why he is popular as Shakya Muni.
- Gotra - Gautam -Famous as Gautam Buddha.
- Wife - Yashodhara
- Son - Rahul
- "Kaundinya named Brahmin forceasted that Siddharth.
- Buddha will come Chakravarti Samrat or Great Sanyasi.
- 4 Incident changed the life of lord Buddha are -
 1. An old Man
 2. A Sick Man (Patient)
 3. A dead body
 4. An oscetic/Monk
- At the age of 29 he left/renounced home.
- His first Guru was - "Alar Kalam" (Archarya of Sankhya Philosophy.)
- His 2nd Guru Was - "Ramput".
- Siddharth did hard penance with Kaundinya & his 4 Friends.
- Sujata named girl served kheer to Siddhartha (When he fanited) due to hunger.
- At that time Siddarth gave concept of "**Madhyam Marg**" (Middle Path)
- Siddharth went to "Uruvella"(Bodh Gaya)
- After 49 days of this incident, at the age of 35, on the bank of river "Niranjana" under the tree of Peepal, Siddharth got "Enlightened".
- Siddhartha now famous as -
 - Shakya Muni
 - Gautam Buddha
 - Tath Gat

- Gautam Buddha established "Sangh" in Sarnath.
- Buddha gave his first preaching to Kaundinya and his friend at Sarnath. (Set in motion the wheel of law)
- Favourite disciple – Anand & Main disciple – Upali.
- Buddha gave Maximum preaching at Shravasti & Spent most of his rain of seasons there.
- Bimbisara offered "Veluvana Vihar" to Buddha in Rajgraha.
- Udiyan offered "Ghositaran Vihar" to Buddha in 'Kaushambi' (Vatsa)
- Nagar Vaddhu of Vaishali – Amrapali offered Amrapali Vihar to Buddha at Vaishali.
- Amrapali became follower of Buddha.
- Avanti's ruler Pradyot invited Buddha at Avanti, but Lord Buddha didn't visit Avanti due to his old age.
- Lord Buddha allowed entry of women in Sangh on request of Anand.
- First woman to enter Sangh was – "Prajapati Gautami".

☑ Symbols of Lord Buddha -

1. **Elephant** - When Buddha's Mother, got pregnant then she saw a white elephant in her dream i.e. Arrival of him on Earth.
2. **Bull/Lotus** - Symbol of Buddha's Birth.
3. **Horse** - Grih tyag / Renunciation (Left home)
4. **Peepal** - Enlightenment / Sambodhi.
5. **Stupa** - Symbol of Death.
6. **Foot print** - Symbol of Nirvana.
 - **Mahabhinishkramana** - Meaning Grih Tyag
 - **Sambodhi** - Enlightenment
 - **Dharma Chakra Pravartan** - First Sermon.
 - **Mahaparinirvana** - Death (Salvation)

☑ Teaching of Lord Buddha -

1. Four Noble Truths-

- Sorrow – That the world is full of sorrow. (Dukha)
- Causes of Sorrow – Dukha Samudaya
- Sorrow can be stopped – Dukhaniradha
- There is path leading to cessation of Sorrow.

2. Pratitya Samutpad-

- Theory of cause & effect of Buddhism.
- Lord Buddha said cause of Sorrow is Ignorance (Lack of Knowledge)
- It is also called as "Dwadash Nidan Chakra". Meaning – "If this exist then that exist".
- Lord Buddha has explained it in 2nd/3rd noble truth.

3. Eight Fold Path -

- In 4th Noble truth lord Buddha explained about it.
- Buddha gave 8 fold path for cessation of Sorrow -
 1. **Samyak Drishti** - Right View/Observation.
 2. **Samyak Sankalp** - Right Intention/Determination.
 3. **Samyak Vaka** - Right Speech.
 4. **Samyak Karmant** - Right Action. { Conduct }
 5. **Samyak Ajeev** - Right Livelihood.
 6. **Samyak Vayamna** - Right Exercise.
 7. **Samyak Smriti** - Right Mindfulness/Memory.
 8. **Samyak Samadhi** - Right Meditation.
- The ultimate aim of life is to attain Nirvana, the eternal state of peace & bliss (Means freedom from cycle of birth & death.)
- Buddha described whole process in 3 words -
 1. **Sila** - Right Conduct.
 2. **Samadhi** - Right Concentration.
 3. **Prajna** - Right Knowledge.

4. Anityawad/Kshanikvad -

- According to lord Buddha, existence of all things in the world is temporary ex. Nothing is permanent.
- Every objects its character is temporary i.e. Anitya & Shanik.
- Buddha gave example of river that, Nobody can dive/bath twice in the same river (as water will be different)
- {flow of thought - is Known as Atma/Soul.}
- According to Buddha, only change is permanent.

5. Anatama Vad -

- Buddha believed in soul but didn't believe in permanency or immortality of soul.
- According to Buddha soul is flow of Vigyan (Thoughts.)
- But this flow is very fast & Consistent. so, it is assumed Nitya to us.
- Each thought gives birth to new thought (Vigyan) before it dies.

6. Nirvana -

- Nirwana Means Blowing Out/becoming extinguished.
- when we get Knowledge, then our sorrow becomes less, this condition is called "Nirwana" {salvation}.
- this isn't the ultimate aim of the life.
- Buddha did not describe the situation of Nirwana.
- Lord Buddha did not believe in God.

- Buddha belived in Karma & Re-birth.
- Buddha remain silent on some questions & didn't answer them such as –
 - Param Tatva – Super element
 - Ishwar -God
- Buddha was Gyewadi, he was not Agyeywadi.
- He knew answer of above questions.

Buddhist Council

	Year	Ruler	Location	Features	Chairman
1 st Council	483 BC	Ajatshatru	1. Rajgarh 2. Saptarnicave	Compilation of Sutta Pitak, Vinaya Pitak.	Mahakassap (Kashyap)
2 nd Council	383 BC	Kalashok	Vaishali 2 Parts 1. Sthavivadir 2. Mahasargika		1. Sarvkami 2. Sabakmir
3 rd Council	251 BC	Ashok	Patliputra – Compilation of Abhidhama Pitaka.		Moggali Putt.
4 th Council	1 Cent (72 AD)	Kanisha	Kundalvan division 1. Hinyana. 2. Mahayana.		Vasumitra (Vice Chairman)

☑ **1st Buddhist Council/Sutta -**

- Sutta pitak was composed.
- Composer - Anand
- Content - Teaching of Lord Buddha & Life incident of Budha.
- **Jatak Stories** are part of Khuddak Nikaya.
(Content - Stories of previous birth of Lord Buddha.)
- Vinay Pitak was composed.
 - Composer : Upali
 - Content : Rules & Code of conduct for Buddhist Monk.

☑ **2nd Buddhist Council -**

- Sangh got divided into 2 Parts - Shthavir
- Mahasangik.

☑ **3rd Buddhist Council -**

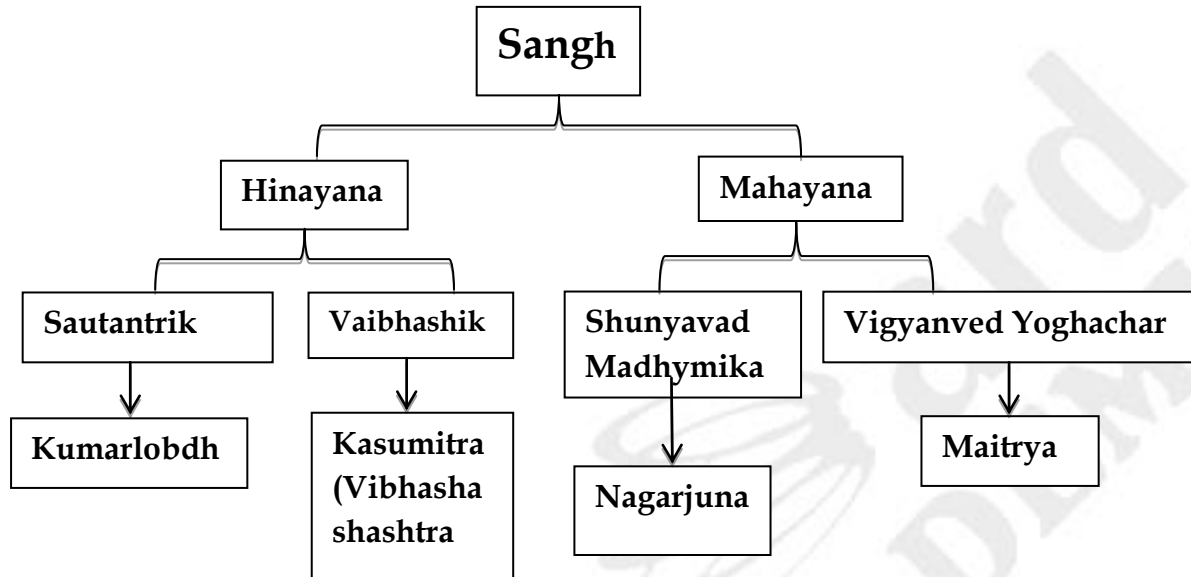
- Abhidhammapitak was composed.
- Content - Buddhist Philosophy.
- Collectively these are called **Tripitak**. (Pitak Means - "Basket")
 1. Suttapitak
 2. Vinaypitak
 3. Abhidhamapitak

☑ **4th Buddhist Council -**

- Sangh got divided in 2 Parts -Hinyana
- Mahayana

	Hinayana	Mahayana
1.	Orthodox	Reformist
2.	Consider lord Buddha as "Mahapurush"(Great Soul)	Assume lord Buddha as "God"
3.	Don't believe in Dieties or God.	Believe in God or Deity Ex. Famous Dieties - Pragma's Goddess- Tara.
4.	Don't believe in Idol Worship.	Believe in Idol Worship
5.	Language - Pali	Language - Sanskrit.
6.	Individualistic	Humanist
7.	Parampad - Arhat (Main Post)	Parampad - Bodhisttva

8.	Country - Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Cambodiya, Thailand, Vietnam etc.	Country - Korea (South North), Japan.
9.	Hinyana in Majority.	Mahayana in Majority.



- Nagarjuna gave philosophy of Shunyavad.
- According to Nagarjuna, Supreme element is Shunya. Means - Bharam.
- Nagarjuna gave theory of Relativity.
- Nagarjuna was called as Einstein of India.
- Later on Shankar described Brahma as Nirgun/Nirakar.
- Shankracharya was called as "Prachamn Buddh. (Hidden buddhist).
- (Book of Nagarjuna - Madhyamik Karika Sutra.)

☑ Vigyanvad/Yogachar-

- According to Maitrya, There is only existence of Vigyan (Thought) in this universe.
- Maitrey - "Budha of Furure".
- Tri-Ratna -
 1. Buddha - Enlightented.
 2. Sangh - Commune
 3. Dhamm - Doctrine.

☑ Contribution of Buddhism -

1. Social Contribution -

- Buddha gave simple religion which was free from rituals.
- Lord Buddha opposed - Religious hypocrisy, Rituals, Superstition, Caste system, Varna System, Social inequality, Animal sacrifice etc.
- Buddha emphasized on Equality.
- Buddha allowed women to join sangh & were called "Bhikshunis".
- Buddha emphasized on Ethical values & gave concept of "Panchsheel".
- This increased ethical values in Society
- **Panchsheel Theory -**
 1. No Violence.
 2. No theft/Stealing.
 3. No addiction/intoxication.
 4. No adultery.
 5. No lie/dishonesty.

2. Contribution in Architecture -

- Buddhists Constructed -
 1. Stupas - Piprahava Stupa, Dhamekh Stupa etc.
 2. Vihars - Sarnath Vihar, Ajanta Vihar etc.
 3. Chaityas - Karle Chaityer, Ajanta Chaitya etc.
 - Vihar - Place where buddhist monk Lives.
 - Chaitya - Place of Worship of Buddhist Monk.

3. Contribution in Painting -

- Ajanta, Ellora, Bagh are buddhist painting.
- These led to development of Indian Painting.

4. Contribution in Sculpture -

1. Gandhara
 2. Mathura
 3. Amravati
- } Found Buddhist Sculpture here.
- Led to development of Indian style of Sculpture.
 - Buddha gave **middle path** which was quite practical to avoid comfort, Luxury and also should not live a life of serve asceticism.
 - Buddhist monk composed Literature in large number which are source of historical information.
 - To learn buddhist philosophy many explorers came to India.
 - From their Travelogue, We got many historical information about India.

- Buddhism also spread in foreign countries due to this, Indian culture also got spreaded all across the world.
- Buddha opposed ban on (economic) activities, due to which Indian economy developed.
- Bans were like – No interest on loans & Can't travel across Sea.

☑ Causes of Decline of Buddhism –

- Division of Buddhist sangh in Hinayana & Mahayana.
- Buddha sangh became Centre for Money.
- Buddhist Monks became corrupt & lost their ethical values.
- Vajrayan & Kalchakrayan like sect originated in Buddhism, These extremist consumed liquor & non-veg which were extremist.
- Lack of Royal Patronage.
- Kumaril Bhatt & Shankaracharya defeated Buddhist monks & experts in Debate.
- Late on, Feudalism rise and they did not believe in non-violence.
- Brahmins declared Buddha as incarnation of Lord Vishnu.
- Prominent Buddhist monks escaped to Nepal, Srilanka, China, and Tibet.
- Many People got attracted towards brahman religion.
- Turk invasion- Turk commandar Bakhtiyar, Khilji destroyed Nalanda, Taxila, Vikramshila etc. Universities & set then on fire, collected ancient knowledge also get destroyed.
- King Shashanka cut Buddhi tree.

JAINISM

- Word 'Jain' origin from 'Jeen' which means "Winner of Senses".
- According to Jain tradition, there were 24 Tirthankar.(Guru)
 - **1st Tirthankar** - **Rishab Dev/Adinath (Symbol - Bull)**
 - **21st Tirthankar** - **Neminathji**
 - **22nd Tirthankar** - **Aristhneemi (Contemporary of Krishna)**
 - **23rd Tirthankar** - **Parsavnath (His Father - Ashwasena & Mother - Vamadevi.)**
- Parsavnath Ji gave 4 Doctrines -
 1. Truth
 2. Non-Voilence
 3. Aparigrah
 4. Asteya (No stealing)
- Historical information about Lord Parsvanath & Mahaveer"s is obtained from many books. (other 22 Guru's related information from Religious books)
- Snake hood (Sarf fan) = Symbol of parsavnath Ji.
- **24th Tirthankar - Mahaveer Swami**
 - Childhood Name - Vardhaman
 - Birth Place - Kundgram (Bihar)
 - Birth Year - 540 BC (According to NCERT)
589 BC (Historically)
 - Father - Siddharth
 - Mother - Trishala (Sister of Lichchivi ruler of chettak)
 - Clan - Gyatrahak
 - Wife - Yashoda
 - Daughter - Priyadarshani/ Annojaa
 - Son in Law - Jamali
 - Brother - Nandi Vardhan (With his permission Vardhman left)
- After 13 months of Griha Tyag, Vardhaman Abandoned Clothing.
- He was Contemporary of "Makhali Put Goshal".
- At the age of 42 in Jumbika Grahm, on bank of river 'Rhiju pallika' under a 'Sal' Tree Vardhman got Enlightenment.
- Later, on became famous as - Mahaveer Swami.
- 1st disciple of Mahaveer Swami - Jamali (Son in Law)
- 1st revolt against Mahaveer Swami - Jamali
- 2nd Revolt against Mahaveer Swami - Teesgupt.

- 1st Sermon of Mahaver Swami – Rawa.
- During death of Mahaveer Swami only 1st one sadhar- sundharman was alive.
- Afterward, Sundharman led – Jainism.
- Mahaveer Swami died at the age of 72 at Pawapuri.

☑ **Doctrines of Jainism -**

- Mahaveer added 5th Vrat – **Brahamcharya** to 4 doctrines of Jainism.
- Vrat – Anu Vrat (For Common People) & Maha Vrat. (For Saints.)
- **Types of Knowledge - 5 Types**
 1. **Moti** - Knowledge gained by senses.
 2. **Shruti** - Knowledge gained by Hearing.
 3. **Avdhi** - Knowledge of far places, past/future.
 4. **Man Paryay** - To Know the feeling of others.
 5. **Kevalya** - Complete Knowledge.(Achieved only by Tirthankars.)
- **Jeev** -Eternal Soul.
- **Pudgal** – Matter/ Non- living.
- **Bandhan** – When karm pudgal attached to Jeev, then Jeev engaged in Bandhan.
- **Astrav**– The flow of Karam pudgal towards Jeev is called Aastrav.
- **Sanwar**– To restrict the flow of Karma, Pudgal towards Jeev.
- **Nirjara** – Separation of all already attached Karma Pudgal from Jeev is called Nirjara.
- **Moksha**- When last karam pudgal separate from jeev, then it achievr Moksha.
- Resting place of Jeev is "**Sidhashila**".
- **Shallekhna/Nispratikarmaran/Santhara** – Fasting till death – In Mokha Jeev achieve "**Anant Chatustey**".
 1. **Anant Gyan** - Infinite Knowledge.
 2. **Anant Darshan** - Infinite Darshan/Belief
 3. **Anant Virya (Bal)**- Infinite Power.
 4. **Anant Aanand** - Infinite Joy.
- **Tri Ratna/ 3 Gems -**
 1. **Right knowledge** – Samayak Gyan.
 2. **Right Conduct** -Samyak Acharan
 3. **Right Faith** - Samyak Darshan

☑ **Anekantwad -**

- Means – "Multiple ways of seeing things".

- Also called - "Metaphysics of Jain Philosophy.
- According to Jainism, there are many things in this world & each thing has many properties.
- From these some properties are permanent and some are changeable.
- According to it, each object have both stability ex. permanency & Changing property.
- Property (Gun) - Stable & Changable.

☑ Syadwad -

- "Theory of Epistemology" of Jainism.
- According to it, In this word there are many things & every thing has many properties.
- Neither we can we understand all thing of world nor all properties of and object can be understood.
- Our Knowledge is according to space, timing & conditions.
- It is concept of "Theory of Relativity of Knowledge".
- In Jain Darshan, it is explained by example of 7 blind & elephant.

☑ Jain Council -

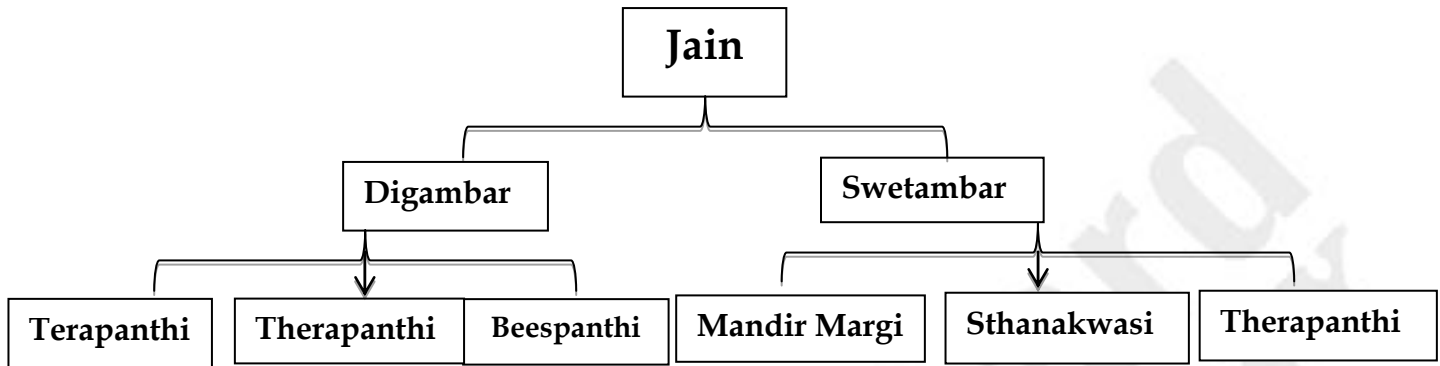
	Year	Royal Patron	Place	Chairman
1 st	298 BC- 289 BC	Chandra Gupta Maurya	Patliputra	Sthulbhadra (Vice-Chairman)
2 nd	512 AD	-----	Vallabhi	Devardhi Kshma Shriman

✪ 1st Council - Sangh got divided in 2 Parts - Digambar & Svetambar.

Digambar	Svetambar
Follower of Bhadrabahu	Follower of Sthulbhadra
Orthodox	Reformist
Believe that saint should practice Nudity for Moksh.	Nudity is not Mandatory for Moksh.
Believe that women can't attain Moksha.	Believe that women can obtain Moksha.
Believe that 19 th Guru (Mallinath) was Man.	Believe that 19 th Guru was female.
According to them lord Mahaveer was unmarried.	Believe that Mahaveer was Married to Yashodha.

Don't consider Agam Literature Authentic.

Believe Agam Literature as Authentic.



★ 2nd Jain Council -

- At Vallabhi (Gujrat)
- Jain Literature was written.
- Jain Literature was called **Agam**.
- Jain Literature written in Prakrit.

☑ Contribution of Jainism -

- It gave a ritualles without hypocrisy religion.
- Jainism opposed – Superstition, Social inequality, Varna System.
- Jain emphasised on Ethical & Moral Value such as non-voilence & truth. Due to which moral value rose in society.
- Philosophy like syadwad was very practical.
- Jain developed education centre known as "**Upasara**".
- **Architectural Contribution -**
 - ✓ Delwara Jain Temple – Abu
 - ✓ Ranakpur Jain Temple – Pali
 - ✓ Chamunderi (Gangvansh) Construction Monolothic idol of Bahubali of Sarvanbelagola (Karnataka).
- Ellora & Bagh Painting – Jainism.
- Sculpture Development – Mathura & Amravati school jain Idols were made.
- Similar to Buddha Mahaveer Swami also Opposed ban on economic activities.

☑ Similarities between Buddhism & Jainism -

- Both are Nastik Philosophy & don't believe in Vedas.
- Opposed Hypocrisy, rituals & Superstition.

- Both are Atheist (Anishwarwadi) Religion.
- Both don't believe in Varna system.
- Founder of both were Kshatriya.
- Believe in Karma & Re-birth.
- Allowed women in Sangh.
- Both were patronised.

☑ Dissimilarities between Jainism & Buddhism -

	Buddhism	Jainism
1.	Simple Philosophy of middle Path	Gave tough Philosophy
2.	Believe in "Temporary Soul".	Believe in eternal/Transmigration of Soul.
3.	Don't believe in caste.	Believe in Caste system.
4.	Didn't explain "Nirvana".	Explained Moksha & Called it ' Anant Chaturtai '.
5.	Language - Pali	Language - Prakrit.
6.	Spread in Foreign.	Not in foreign.
7.	Believe in Temporary Properties.	Believe in permanent & Temporary Properties.

Bhagwat Dharma

- It was founded by lord Krishna.
- It is also called '**Vaishnava Dharma**'.
- The first mention of Krishna is found in Chhandogya Upnishad.
- Krishna is said to be the son of Devaki and disciple of Angiras of 'Vrishni dynasty'.
- According to Aitareya Brahmin — Krishna is Narayana.
- The Followers of Narayan are called **Pancharatrik** and Dharma is called **Pancharatra**.
- In Matsyapurana, Mention of Vishnu's Dashavatar's is found.
- The 8th avatar is Balram.
- Buddha is the 9th Avatar.
- 10th Avatar will be Kalki.(Future Avatar)
- Followers of Bhagavata religion are called "Alvar" in south India
- The first mention of Vishnu is found in 'Rigveda'.
- Vishnu is worshiped along with "**Chaturvyuha**"-

- Samba
- Aniruddha
- Pradyumna
- Sankarshana

➤ **Pancharatra Chief -**

1. Krishna
2. Lakshmi
3. Aniruddha
4. Pradyumna
5. Sankasshana.

Shaiv Dharma

- From Renugunta (Chennai) Found Gudimallanlinga. (Oldest Shiv Linga)
- In Rigveda Rudra/Shiv is Mentioned.
- In Matsya Puran, 8-Form of Shiva is mentioned.

☑ **Branches of Shaivism -**

1. **Pasupat Cult** - Oldest Shaiv Cult. - Lakulish.
2. **Kashmiri Shaiv** - They are believe in Knowledge.Founder - Vasugupt.
3. **Nath Cult-**
 - Also called yogini Kaul Marg.
 - Founder - Matsyendranathji.
 - His disiciple was Gorakh nathji.
 - This cult. was popularised by Gorakhnath Ji.
 - Main Peeth - Gorakhpur (Uttra Pradesh) (Head - Yogi Adityanath)
4. **Lingayat Cult-**
 - Opposed ritual & hypocrisy in religion.
 - Founder Allprabhu & Basaw (Baswaraj)
 - Only believe in Shiv.
 - Don't worship idol.
 - Bury dead bodies.
 - Very popular in Karnataka.
5. **Kapalik** -Worship Bhairav & They are extremist. (Aghori)
6. **Kalamukh**-They are extremist.(Aghori)

Aajeevak Cult.

- Founder - Makhliput Goshal.(Contemporary of Mahaveer Swami)
- Believe in Fate.

- Bindusar was follower of this cult.
- Concept – Don't believe in Karma & It is impossible to achieve Moksha because of Predetermined Fate.

☑ **Sandehwadi Cult.**

- Founder – Sanjay Belpur.
- Always in Doubt.

☑ **Uchchhedwadi -**

- Founder – Ajeet Kesh Kamlin.
- Believe – Life is Meaningless, so people should commit suicide.

☑ **Akarmawadi -**

Founder – Puran Kashyap.

MAHAJANPAD ERA (600 BC – 322 BC)

- 16 Mahajanpad.
- Rise of Magadha.
- Religious Revolution – Jainism & Buddhism.
- Persian/Irani Invasion.
- Greek Invasion.

☑ **16 Mahajanpad -**

- 2nd Urban Revolution.
- Main reason was discovery of Iron.
- Description of 16 Mahajanpad is mentioned in –
 - Anguttara Nikaya – Buddha Sahitya (Literature)
 - Khudhak Nikay –
 - Bhagwati Sutra – Jain Literature.

	Mahajanpad	Capital
1.	Kamboja	Hattak & Rajapur
2.	Gandhar	Taxila
3.	Kuru	Indraprasth/Hastinapur
4.	Panchal	Ahichhatra & Kampilaya
5.	Malla Sangh	Khushinara
6.	Vajji Sangh	Videha/Vaishali
7.	Anga	Champa
8.	Magadha	Girivajra/Rajgarh/Pattiputra
9.	Kashi	Banaras/Varanasi
10.	Vatsa	Kausambi
11.	Chedi	Shaktimati
12.	Surasena	Mathura
13.	Matsya	Bairath/Viratnagar
14.	Avanti	Ujjain & Mahismati
15.	Ashmaka	Patan/Potali
16.	Koushal	Sharawasati/Saket(Ayodhya)

☑ Rise of Magadha -

Causes -

- Magadha's Strategic Importance/ geographical location.
- Rivers Basin.
- Rivers were used for Irrigation and navigation.
- Mineral
- Fertile land
- Elephants were found in the forests around Magadha.
- Ambitious ruler.

1. Haryanka dynasty (545 - 412 BC)

☑ Bimbisara -

- Famous by the name Kshatriya/Kshatriyas.
- First Imperial Ruler.
- He Married Kaushalya Devi, the sister of Kosala King Prasenjit.
- He married the Lichchhavi Princess Chelanna.
- He married Kshema / Khema, the princess of Madradesh.
- He conquered Anga region and appointed his son Ajatashatru as its governor.
- Prasenjit gave Kashi to him in Dowry.
- He sent his physician / Jivak - Studied in Taxila to treat Pradyota, the ruler of Avanti.
- His son Ajatashatru Killed him.

☑ Ajatashatru -

- He was famous by the name of Kunik.
- He conquered over Kashi.
- Its Minister Vassakar Created a rift in the Vajjisangh.
- Ajatashatru won Vajjisangh and in this war he used Rathmusal and Mahashila Katak.
- Ajatashatru organized the first Buddhist council.
- His son Udayin killed him.

☑ Udayan/Udayin -

- He established a city called Patliputra on the bank's of son and Ganga Rivers.

☑ Nagdashak/Nagdarshak -

- Last Ruler.

2. Shishunaga dynasty (412 BC- 344 BC)

☑ Shishunaga -

- Founder
- He conquered Avanti.
- He made Vaishali his capital.

☑ Kalashok -

- He organized the second Buddhist council.
- He again made pataliputra his capital.

3. Nanda dynasty (344 – 322 BC)

☑ Mahapadmananda -

- Famous as "**Doosra Bhargava**" (First Bhargava - Parshuram)
- He was a follower of Jainism.
- According to kharavela's Hathigumpha inscription, he attacked Kalinga and got canals constructed there and took '**Jinsen Idol**' from there.
- Panini, the author of '**Ashtadhyayi**' was his contemporary.
- First book of Sanskrit Grammar.

☑ Dhanananda -

- He insulted Chanakya.
- Chanakya was the head of the charity department.
- Dhananand imposed excessive taxes on the public.
- Chanakya Killed Dhananand With The help of Chandragupta Maurya.

MAURYA DYNASTY

- According to Buddhist & Jain literature, they were Kshatriyas. (Most acceptable opinion)

✓ **Other opinions =**

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| ▪ Brahman Literature | - | Shudras |
| ▪ Mudrarakshash of Vishakhdutt | - | Vrishal (Lower Varna) |
| ▪ Romila Thapar | - | Vaishyas |

☑ **Chandra Gupta Maurya - (322 - 298 BC)**

- Chanakya purchased Chandra Gupta Maurya in 100 Silver coins. (Karshapana)
- Education at - Taxila
- Chanakya + Chandra Gupta Maurya - Killed Dhananad (Ruler of Nanda Dynasty)
- Greek historians called him as "**Sendrocottus**"/**Androcottus**.
- William John - described Chandra Gupta Maurya was Sandrocottus.
- According to Greek historian Justin, army of Chandra Gupta Maurya was plundering Army.
- 305 BC - Chandra Gupta Maurya defeated Seleucus Nicator.
- Nicator gave him -
 - Arcia - Hairat
 - Aracosia - Kandhar
 - Gedrosia - Baluchiston
 - Paropomisdai - Kabul
- In return Chandra Gupta Maurya gifted 500 elephantt to seleucus.
- Seleucus got married daughter "Helon" to Chandragupta Maurya.
- Seleucus sent his ambassador Megesthenes (Bool - Indica) to court of Chandra Gupta Maurya Greek historian Appiyonus & Strabo gave information about this struggle & treaty between them in their book.
- 298 BC Chandra Gupta Maurya went to Shravanabelagola. (Karnataka) with Badrabahu and died there by practicing Sallenkhna/Santhara.
- Under Chandra Gupta Maurya for 1st time, Whole north India was united.

Writer

Book

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ▪ Megesthenes - | Indica (In Court of Chandra Gupta Maurya) |
| ▪ Arian - | Indica |
| ▪ Tolmy - | Geography |
| ▪ Plini - | Natural Historical History |
| ▪ Unknown Writer - | Periplus of Erythrean Sea |

(In this book information about India's parts.)

☑ **Bindusar (298 BC) -**

- Greek historians described it as Amittrochates (Slayer of Foes/ Enemies.)
- In Jain Literature, he is called as 'Simhasar'.
- According to Tibetan historian – Taranath.
 - He was a great ruler.
 - He conquered south India.
- He was follower of **Ajivak Cult**.
- 2 Revolt in Taxila – 1st Suppressed by Ashoka.
2nd Suppressed by Sushima.
- Khas (Suppressed by Ashoka) tribe (Nepal) – Revolted against him.
- According to Greek historian Athenius, He demanded 3 things from greek ruler.
 1. Sweet Wine.
 2. Dry Fruits.
 3. Philosophers.
- Greek ruler sent – Sweet Wine & dry fruits.

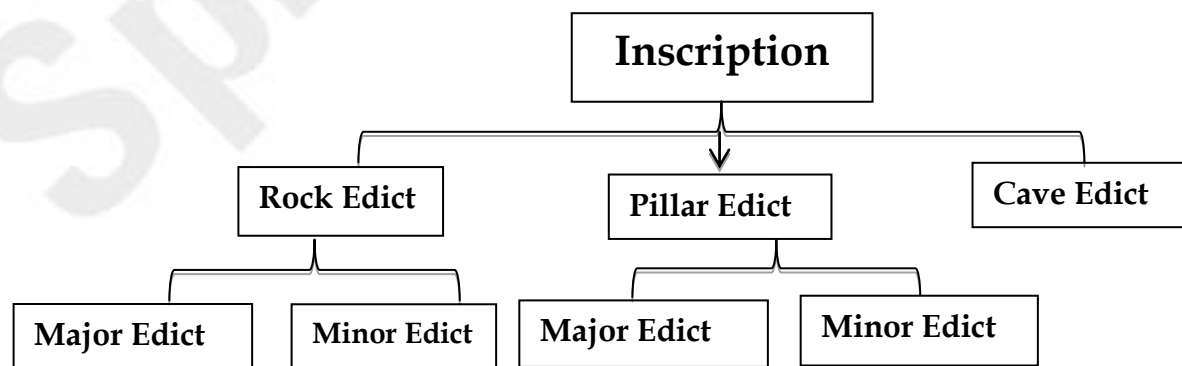
☑ **Ashoka (273 – 232 BC) –**

- According to Buddhist literature, Ashoka succeeded to throne after killing his 99 brothers.
- Coronation – 269 BC (4 years struggle with brothers) (Toughest competition was Sushima.)
- Mother – Subhadrangi/ Bheema.
- Wife –
 1. Devi – Sanghmitra (daughter)
Mahindra (Son)- (They spreaded Buddhism in Srilanka.)
 2. Karuwaki – Tiwar (Son)
(Mention in inscription named "Queen inscription".)
 3. Padmawati – Kunal (Son)
 4. Tisaraksha – She blinded Kunal
(Ashok burnt her alive.)
- Ashok was governor of Avanti (Earlier).
- In 8th year of his reign, Ashoka attacked, Kalinga (261 BC)
- 1 Lakh people died in battle of Kalinga & 1.5 Lac people were captured as war prisoners.
- After this battle, Ashoka left war policy & adopted Dhamma policy.
- Heart of Ashoka changed after this battle.
- According to Hatigumpha inscription (Kharwel) – Nandraj (Ruler of Kalinga).
- Ashoka's Religion –

- According to Rajtarangini of Kalhan Ashok was follower of Shiva.
- He founded 'Srinagar' City at bank of Jhelum & constructed Shiva Temple.
- He constructed/founded 'Lalitapatan' city in Nepal.
- Ashoka's daughter charumati founded Devipatan city in Nepal.
 - Kalhan was historian of 12th Century from Kashmir.
 - Kalhan - Courtier of Kashmiri ruler Jai Singh & also courtier of Harsh.
- Ashoka was influenced by Mogaliputt Tissa. (3rd Council) & showed interest in Buddhism.
- According to Deepvansh & Mahavansh (Sinhali literature) Sushim's son Nigroth converted Ashoka to Buddhist.
- According to Divyavadan book & Chinese traveller Huen Sang Ashoka became Buddhist under influence of 'Uguta'.
- In 10th year of reign he went to Bodhgaya.
- In 20th year of reign he went to Lumbini.
- Bhabru inscription gave information about Ashoka's religion (Buddhism).

✧ Dhamma of Ashoka -

- Dhamma of Ashoka was code of conduct.
- Ashoka's Dhamma was not part of Buddhism.
- It is little bit influenced by Buddhism.
- Definition of dhamma found in 2nd major pillar inscription of Ashoka.
- Ashoka appointed Dhamma Mahamatra in 14th year of his reign.
- Dhamma Mahamatra gave sympathy to families of those who were sentenced to death.
- Ashoka himself started spreading Dhamma. he travelled for it.
- Tableau (Jhanki) custom was practised for spreading Dhamma, Replica of heaven was shown as Tableau.
- Ashoka established pillar & rock edict to spread teaching of Dhamma.



- ☑ **Major Rock Edict** - 14 Major rock edict were found from 8 Places.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Shahbaj gadi | - | Pakistan |
| 2. Mansera/Mansehra | - | Pakistan |
| 3. Kalsi | - | Uttrakhand |
| 4. Junagarh/Girnar | - | Gujrat |
| 5. Sopara | - | Maharashtra |
| 6. Dhauli | - | Odisha |
| 7. Jaugada | - | Odisha |
| 8. Erragudi | - | Andhra Pradesh. |

☑ **Minor Rock Edict -**

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 1. Maski | } | In all these 4 edict real name of Ashoka.
Ashoka Maurya is described. |
| 2. Gurjara | | |
| 3. Udegolan | | |
| 4. Nittur | | |
| 5. Brahmgiri | } | Summary of Dhamma. (They are called 2 nd Minor Rock.) |
| 6. Jatinga/Rameshwar | | |
| 7. Siddapur | | |
- ✳ Rest all edict - Titles of Ashoka is described i.e. **Devanampirya**.

☑ **Major Pillar Edict - 7 Major pillar edict were found from 6 places.**

1. **Prayag Prasasti / Eulogy-**
 - Located earlier in Kausambi (Vatsa)
 - Akbar placed this pillar in Prayag.
 2. **Delhi -Topra Pillar -**
 - Earlier in Topra, Haryana.
 - This pillar was brought to Delhi by Firoz shah Tuglaq.
 - Only Edict/pillar on which all 7 inscription are found.
 - 7th Edict provides information about Ajeevak & Jain sect.
 3. **Delhi-Meerut Pillar -** This Pillar was also brought to Delhi by Friz Tuglaq.
 4. **Rampura**
 5. **Lauriya Arrag**
 6. **Lauriya Nandangarh.**
- | | |
|---|-------|
| } | Bihar |
|---|-------|

☑ **Minor Pillar Edict -** Political announcements of Ashoka are found in this inscription.

1. Sarnath Inscription (Uttar Pradesh)
2. Sanchi Inscription (Madhya Pradesh)
 - In this inscription, Ashoka gave warning to Buddhist Monk & Threatened them.
 - And he said if any one dare to try to divide sangh, then he will be punished & prison is not a perfect place to live, prisoner wear white colour cloth.
3. **Rummindei Inscription -**
 - In this inscription, information of economic condition of Mauryan Era or Ashoka's reign is given.
 - During his travel to lumbini, he reduced land revenue from 16th to 18th.
 - It is Smallest inscription of Ashok.

☑ **Cave edict -**

- Barbar Cave edicts - Barabar Hill (Bihar)
 1. Karn Chaupad Cave
 2. Sudama Cave
 3. Vishwa Jhopadi Cave
- } Found inscription.
- Edict of Ashoka were discovered by Tiefenthaler in 1750 AD.
 - 1837 AD - 1st time read by James Prinsep. (inscription of Ashoka)
 - Historian D.R.Bhandarkar, wrote history of Ashoka only on the basis of Edict of Ashoka.
 - Language of Edict of Ashoka is Prakrit language. (Vernacular/Regional language)
 - Script of Edict of Ashoka -
 1. Brahmini Script - India
 2. Kharosti Script - Afghanistan
 3. Aramaic Script - Afghanistan
 4. Greek Script.

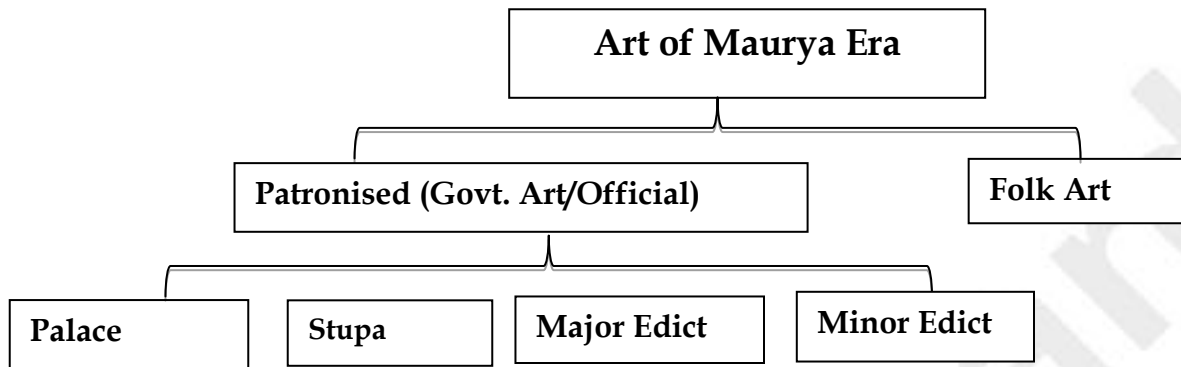
☑ **Kandhar / Shar-e-Kuna inscription -**

- Bilingual inscription (Aramaic & Greek)
- Use of 2 Script - Arameik Script & Greek Script.

☑ **Separate Kalinga Inscription -**

- Ashoka gave information about Kaling battle in 13th Major Rock edict, but in 13th inscription of **Dhauli/Jaugad** he said - "**All folk are like my children**"
- After death of Ashoka Mauryan empire was divided in 2 parts -
 1. Dashrath - Eastern
 2. Sampriti - Western
- Dashrath was follower of Ajeevak Cult.
- Sampriti was follower of Jainism.

- Last Mauryan ruler - Brihadarth.
- According to harshchorit of Banbhatt, Pushyamitra Sung, (Commander) Killed Brihadrath.s



☑ Palace –

- Evidence of wooden palace found from "Bulandibagh".
- From Kumarahar evidence of Rajprasad (Palace of King) Found.
- Megesthenes & Strabo praised about the palace of Maurayan Ruler town planning of patliputra.
- According to Ariane, palace of patliputra are more beautiful than EKvetna & Sura.
- According to Chinese traveller Fahien, these types of palace could only be constructed by deities or Giant.

☑ Stupa –

- Ashoka Constructed 84,000 Stupa.
- Main stupa are as follow –

✓ Dharmarajika Stupa	- Sarnath
✓ Sarnath stupa	- Taxila
✓ Sanchi stupa	- Sanchi (Bhopal)

 - Constructed during Maurya Era
 - Famous for " Toran Gate"
 - Symbol & teaching of Buddha are found on its Toran.

☑ Stupa – An Introduction

- Stupa Means – Mound
- Stupa word mentioned in Rig Veda.

- 4 Types of Stupas.



(i) **Relic Stupa -**

- They are 8 + 1 in number.
- Relics such as Bones, teeth of Lord Buddha are kept in these stupa.

(ii) **Object Stupa -**

- In this stupa objects related to lord Buddha are kept.
- Eg - Begging Bowl of Lord Buddha.
- Cloths of Buddha

(iii) **Commemorative Stupa -**

- Built to commemorate events, in life of Buddha.

(iv) **Symbolic Stupa -**

- These were built to symbolize aspect of Buddhist Eulogy.

(v) **Some Important Stupa -**

a. **Piparhawa Stupa (Uttar pradesh)**

- Relics of Lord Buddha excavated from it – (Hazrat bal masjid - srinagar)
- Hair of Mohammad Sahab Found.

b. **Bharhut Stupa (Madhyapradesh)**

- Shunga Period
- Considered 2nd Oldest stupa.

c. **Dhamek stupa (Sarnath)**

- Constructed during gupta period.
- It is very simple made of Bricks.
- Constructed without Medhi. (Platform)

d. **Amaravati Stupa (Arunachal Pradesh)**

- Made of Marble.
- Constructed by Shrenis (Merchant Group)
- 3rd Century B.C. Gupta.

☑ **Pillars –**

• **Sarnath pillar (Uttar pradesh)**

- ✓ Above its abacus 4 lions are there.
- ✓ Symbol of lord Buddha.
 - Elephant
 - Bull
 - Horse
 - Lion – “Symbol of Shaurya of Buddha”.
- ✓ Ashok Chakra on its Falak.
 - It have 32 spokes (24 in National Flag)
 - Adopted as national emblem on (26th jan. 1950)
 - Popular as 'Ashok Pillar'
 - Placed in Sarnath Museum.

• **Sanchi Pillar – 4 Lions (Oldest)**

- **Rampura Pillar -**
 - ✓ Bihar
 - ✓ 1 Bull
- **Rampurwa Pillar -**
 - ✓ 1 Lion
- **Loriya Nandangarh Pillar -**
 - ✓ Bihar
 - ✓ 1 Lion
- **Sankisa Pillar -**
 - ✓ 1 Elephant
- **Rammindei Pillar -**
 - ✓ 1 Horse
- **Vaishali Pillar -**
 - ✓ 1 Lion

☑ **Caves -**

- Ashok constructed 3 caves for Ajeevak asceteis -
 1. Karn Chaupar
 2. Sudama
 3. Vishwa Jhopari
- Dashrath constructed cave of Lomash Rishi for Ajeevak sect in barabar hills, Bihar.
- Dasrath constructed Gopika cave in Nagarjuni Hills, Bihar.
- Some Historians consider the pillars of Ashoka to be a copy of the pillars of darius.
- Ashoka's Pillar is not a copy of Darius's pillar because.

Ashok		Darius
1.	Monolithic	stone by joining different stones
2.	Independent	parts of Mahal
3.	Inverted Lotus	Upright Lotus
4.	animal Figure	Human Figure
5.	Pillar is Flat	Pillar is Grooved
6.	Written on Pillars	Not written something on it.

☑ **Folk Art -**

- Idols of Yaksh & Yakshini's Construction began in Mauryan Era.
- Yaksh Idol Found from Prakhm near Mathura, which is called '**Manibhadra**'.
- Yaksh Idol – Baroda, Near Mathura.
- yakshini Idol found from – Didarganj, near patna called as. **Chamargrihani / Chanwar**.
- A chariot wheel – Found from Bulandibagh.
- A rock cut elephant – From Dhauli.

☑ Administration of Mauryan Era -

- Hereditary Monarchy was prevalent.

(i) Smarat -

- Centralized
- Autocratic / Despotic
- Monarchy
- Hereditary

Rule

• "Saptanga Theory" of Chanakya-

1. King
2. Land/Territory
3. Amatya
4. Fort
5. Army
6. Fund (Kosh)
7. Friend (Must have above all 6)

- Believe in " Divine Principle of Kingship Theory' that is why he adopted title of ' Devanampriya'".
- 18 Ministers (Tirth) were there to help King.
- Mantrin – 3-4 Minister were called Mantrin.
- King used to take advice from –
 - (i) Purohit
 - (ii) Yuvraj (Prince)
 - (iii) Sainani (Head of Army)
- **Main Tirth –**

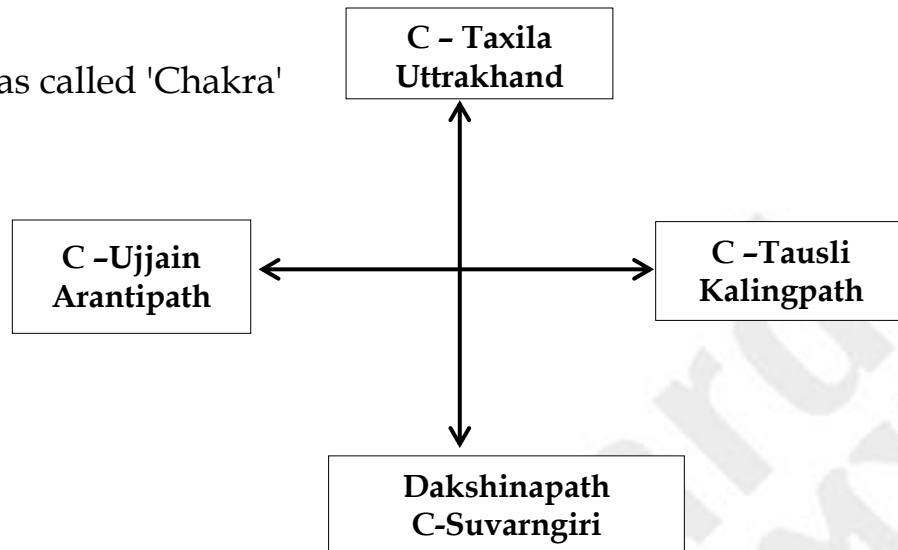
- Samaharta - Revenue Minister
 - Sannidhata - Head of Treasury
 - Karnantik - Head of Industries
 - Antarvesik - Head of Bodyguards
 - Attvik - Head of forest department
 - Prashasta - Head of documentation department
 - Dauvarik - Fulfill requirement of Royal palace
 - Durgpal - Head of fort
 - Antapal - head of Frontier defence (Border fort)
 - Pradestha - Judges
 - Vyavashrik - Judges
- There were 26 Department under these Tirth and the head of department was called Adhyaksha.

☑ **Important Adhyakshas -**

- Mudra Adhyaksha - Passport officer
- Laxnadhyaksha - Currency officer
- Lavanadhyaksha - Salt officer
- Ganikadhyaksha - Head of Prostitution department
- Aakradhyaksha - Head of Mineral department
- Suradhyaksha - Head of revenue department
- Sunathyaksha - Head of slaughter house.
- Pantavadhyaksha - Measurement officer (Weight Measure)
- Panyadhaksha - Head of trade commerce
- Kupyadhaksha - Forest officer
- Lohadhaksha - Head of Iron department
- Sitadhyaksha - Head of Agriculture

☑ **Provincial Administration -**

- Provincial administration of Maurya dynasty was divided into 5 provinces.
- Province was called 'Chakra'



MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

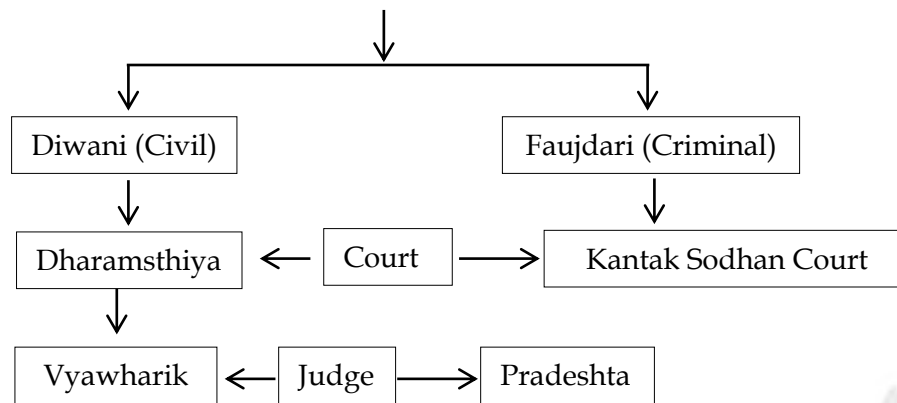
- Mauryan Army was divided into 6 part.
- Which was managed by 6 committees.
- Each committee consist of 5 members.
- Mentioned in Indica by Megasthenese.
- **Name of Army -**

1. Infantry
2. Cavalary
3. Elephant Army
4. Chariot Army
5. Navy
6. Transport Supply Army

☒ City Administration -

- According to Megesthenes, there were 6 committee for city administration, each committee consisting 5 member.
- City administrator was **Astronomai**.
- Highway administrator was called **Agronomai**.

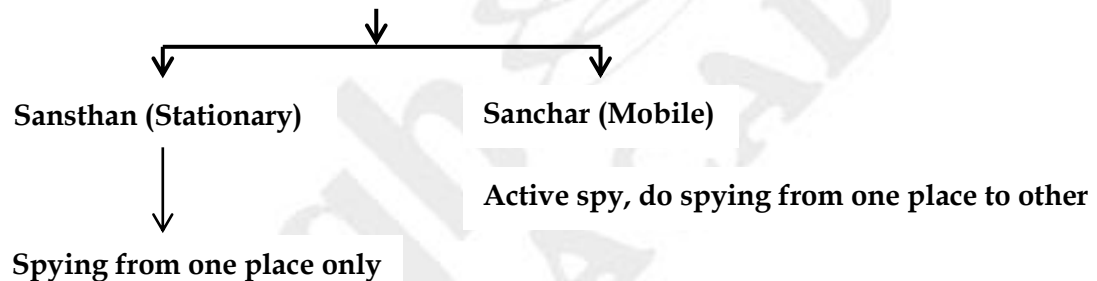
☒ Judicial Administration



- Rajuk – Regional Judge

☑ Espionage /Spy Administration -

- Head of Espionage department was called Mahamatyasarp.
- Spy was called **Gudhpurush** (Deep Thinking)



☑ Social condition of Mauryan Era -

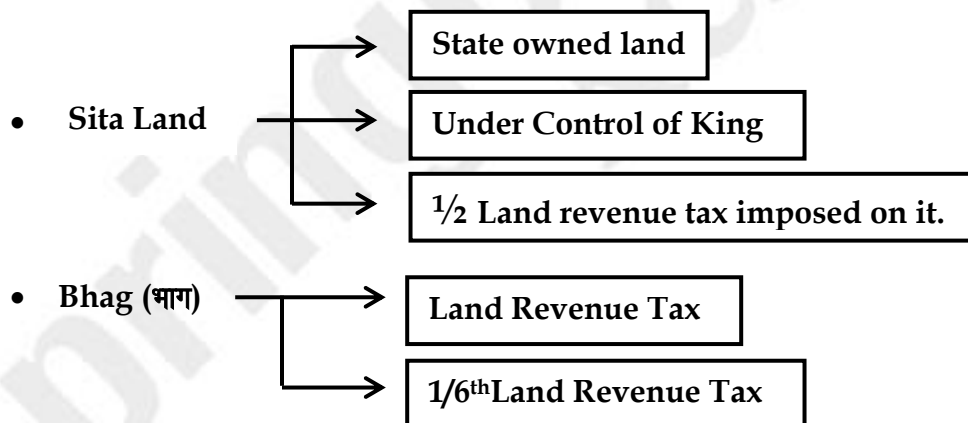
- Society was divided in 4 varnas.
- Varna system was based on birth.
- Caste system started.
- Megesthenes called.
 - Shiv – Doyoniusus
 - Srishna – Heralij
- According to megesthenes condition of women was satisfactory.
 - India did not face drought.
 - There was no slavery.
 - Indian Society was divided in 7 classes.
 - Indians could not change their caste.
- Hybrid caste had to live outside the cities.

Megestheness

- Like -
 - Ambastt
 - Nishad
 - Parshav
 - Swapak
- In Arthshastra of Chankya, Elite women was called "**Anishkasini**" (Can't Room Outside).
- According to Greek Historians "Indians don't marry without Dowry".
- There was Govt. Surveillance for Prostitution.
- Male artist called as - Rangopjeevi.
- Female artist called as - Rangopjeevini.
- According to Arthshastra - There Are 9 types of slaves.
- Divorce was called Moksha (मोक्ष)
- Child Marriage sati were not in Practice.
- Widow remarriage was in practice.

☑ **Economic Conditions -**

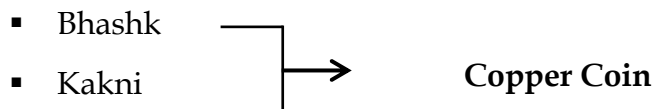
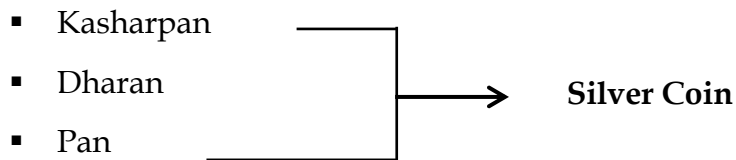
- Agriculture based Economy.
 - **Devmatrak**– Fertile Land without irrigation.



According to Greek Historian -

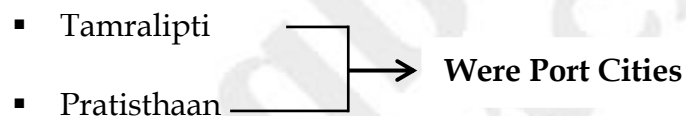
- Land revenue tax was $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$
- Setu Bandh – Irrigation System
- Udaibhag – Irrigation Tax
- Vishti – Begar custom
- Industries were well developed.
- main industries – direct under control of state, such as – salt, Mineral, forest resources.

- Currency System was started, industries.
- Suvarn - Gold coin



- Rupak - Personl officer, who controlled the quality of coin.

- (Inspected quality of coin)
- Anyone was allowed to issue currency by paying- 15 ½ Tax.
- Money was given on interest.
- National interest rate was 15%.
- Domestic Foreign trade both took place.



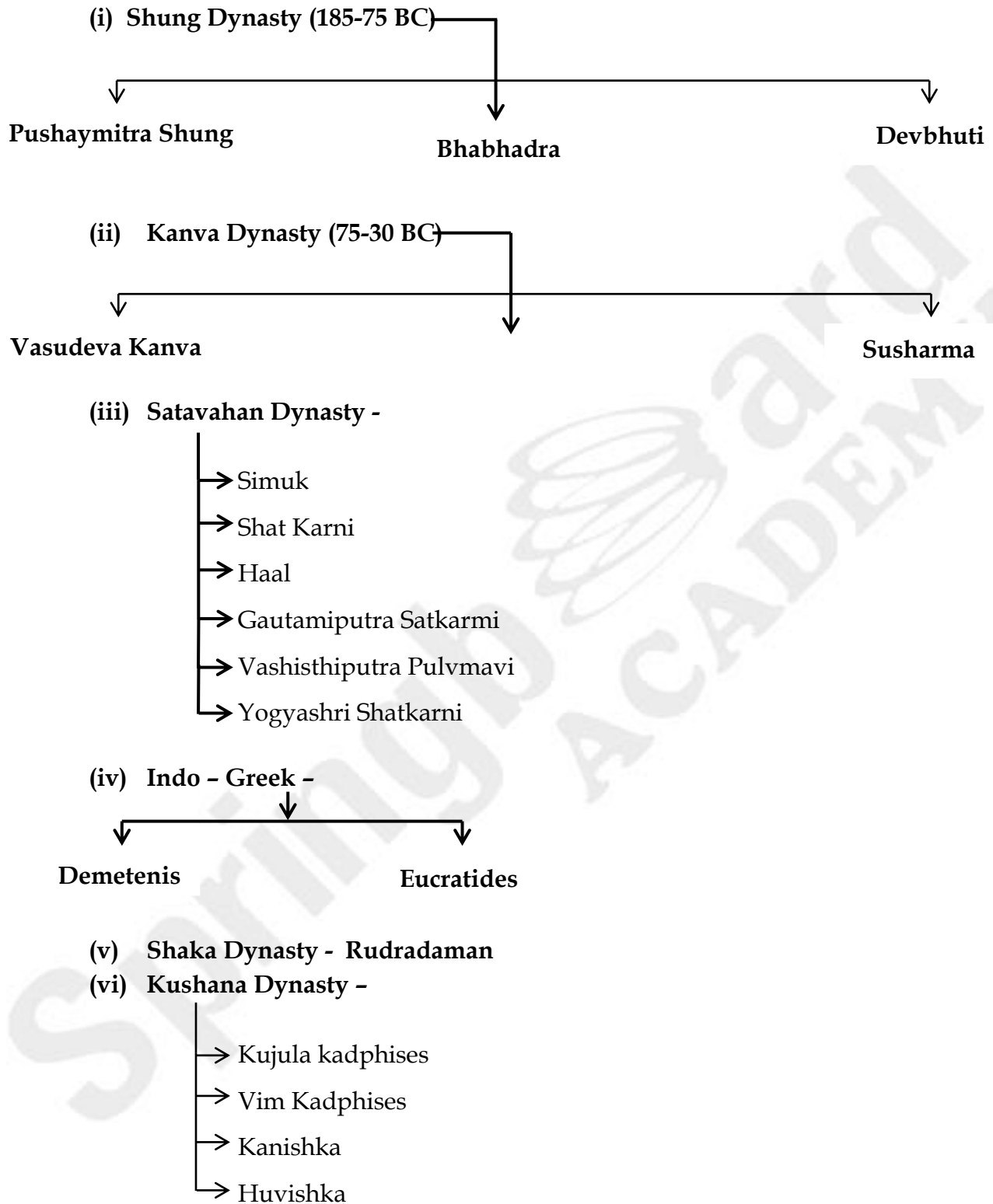
☑ **Arthashastra of Chankya -**

- 1st book of political science.
- Written in prose/verse.
- Written in Question / Answer format.
- Information related to Bindusar Chandragupta Maurya found in this book.
- This book was divided into - 15 Parts.

☑ **Updha Parikshan -**

- Exam conducted for tirth or minister.

Post Mauryan Period (185-319 AD)



(vii) Gupta Period (3/9 – 550 AD) -

- Sri Gupta - (240-280 AD)
- Ghatotkach - (280 – 319 AD)
- Chandra Gupta - (319-335 AD)
- Samudra Gupta - (335-375 AD)
- Raam Gupta - (375 AD)
- Chandra Gupta II - (375-414 AD)
- Kumar Gupta - (414-454 AD)
- Skanda Gupta - (454-467 AD)
- Shunga Dynasty- (185-075 BC)

- According to Banabhatta's Harshacharita, Pusyamitra Sunga Killed the last Maurya ruler Brihadratha.

☑ Pushyamitra Sunga -

- In Buddhist literature, Pushyamitra has been described as the enemy of Buddhism.
- According to Buddhist literature, Pushyamitra broke 84,000 stupas and tried unsuccessfully to break Kuktara/ kuktaram Vihara of Pataliputra.
- He organized two Ashwamedha Yagyas.
- Priests of Ashvamedha Yagyas – Patanjali.
- **Patanjali's Books :-**
 1. Yoga Darshan
 2. Yoga Sutras
 3. Mahabhashya (Commentary on Panini's Ashtadhyayi)
- Information about **Ashvamedha yagya** is found in the ayodhya records and Kalidas ji's malvikagnimitra.
- Indo-Greeks (yavans) invaded India during the sunga dynasty. Information about this attack is given in –
 - a) Malavikagnimitra of Kalidasa
 - b) Mahabhashya of Patanjali
 - c) Gargi Samhita
- 1. **Gargi Samhita** - Subject - Astrology
- 2. **Bhagabhadra** -
 - 9th ruler of this dynasty.
 - Greek ambassador Heliodorus came to his court.
 - He adopted Bhagwat Dharma.
 - He got the garuda pillar installed in the base city of vidisha.

3. Devbhuti -

- The last Ruler of this dynasty.
- Vasudev Kanva Killed him.
- Vidhisha was the capital of this dynasty.

KANVA DYNASTY - (75BC - 30BC)

- Founder - Vasudev Kanva
- Susharma - The Last Ruler
- Amir hasan Dehlvi was a contemporary of Amir Khusrau.

SATAVAHAN DYNASTY - (60BC - 255 AD)

1. Simuk -

- Capital - Pratisthana / Paithan (Maharashtra)

2. Shat Sarni -

- 1st important ruler of dynasty.
- His information found from Nagaghat inscription of Naganika.

3. Haal -

- 17th Ruler of this dynasty.
- He was intelligent / scholar ruler.
- **Book - Gathasaptasati**
(content - 700 Love Stories)
- **His court Scholar -**
 - i) **Gunadhya - Vritkatha**
 - **Kshamedra - Vrihatkath Manjari**
Based on Gundhya
 - **Somdev - Katha Charit Sagar**
 - ii) **Sarv vermin - Katantra**
Content - Sanskrit Grammar
- Hal's Commandor vijiyalaya attacked Sri Lanka.
- Haal married to lilavati (Princess of Sri Lanka)

4. Gautami Putra Shatkarni -

- 23rd Ruler of this Dynasty (Greatest Ruler)
- Most powerful ruler of Satvahana Dynasty.
- Title -
 - Aagman nilaya
 - Venu Katak Swami
 - Adivitiya Brahman
 - Trisamudra toy Pitavahan



His Horses drink water of 3 oceans.

- He tried to re-establish vedic culture.
- He banned inter-caste marriages.
- He founded venu Katak Nagar.
- He defeated shak ruler Nahapan.
- He was a secular ruler.
- He gave -
 - Ajkalkiya village to Nasik Buddha Sangh.
 - Karjak Village to Karle Buddha Sangh.

5. 24th ruler of this dynasty.

- He is described as Pulama - In Puran.
- 1st Ruler whose inscription found from Andhra Pradesh.
- He is called "**Dakshina Patheshwar**" in Inscription.
- Shak ruler Rudradaman defeated him twice.
- he married to daughter of Rudradaman.

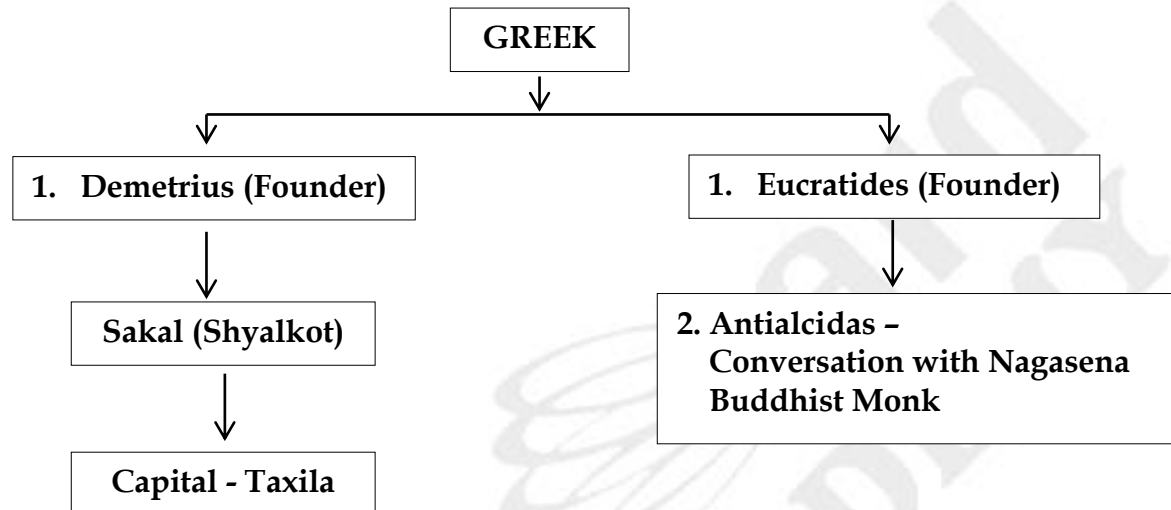
6. Yogyashri Shatkarni -

- 27th Ruler of this dynasty.
- Last important ruler of this dynasty.
- On his coin picture of ship found.
- On his coin picture of boat, fish, shell found.
- It means he emphasized on sea trading.

7. Features of Satavahan ruler -

- Capital - Pratishthan / Paithan
- Mentioned as Andhra Britya in Puran.
- Matriachal society Ruler used the gotra of his mother before their names.
- Satavahan started lead potin coins.

- Language - Prakrit
- First time satavahan granted land to Brahmin which later on resulted in feudalism.
- Amravati sculpture art flourished.
 - i) Amravati, Nagarjun Konda in Andhra Pradesh.



2. Menander (Milind)
Heliodorus Sent his
Ambassador to Bhagabhadra's court
 - Book - Milindapanho
Subject - Buddhist philosophy
Hermeus - The last indo Greek ruler
Contribution of indo-greek rulers

- (i) Gold coin with inscriptions.
- (ii) The indo-Greeks issued gold coins.
- (iii) According to the Gargi Samhita, India will remain indebted to Greece for astrology.
- (iv) The concept of the week started
- (v) Influence on Indian plays.

The curtain of the theater is called yavanika.

- (vi) The Greeks got acquainted with Indian spices.
Black pepper was called 'Yavanpriya'.

Shaka

- The Shaka was a barbaric caste of central asia.
- They were defeated by the yu -chi -clan.
- In chinese literature, shakas are called 'Sai / Saiwang'.
- In Indian Literature, they are called '**Scythians**'.
- Shakas are mentioned in the Naqsh-e-Rustom inscriptions of Darius.
- Center of Shaka in India-
 - Taxila – North Shakas
 - Mathura
 - Nashik – West Shaka
 - Ujjain
- Most famous ruler – Rudradam
- He defeated Vashishtiputra Son Pulmavi twice.
- According to the Junagarh inscription, he got Sudarshan lake rebuilt.
- Junagarh inscription is the first major inscription of Sanskrit language.
- The Shakas issued silver coins in large quantities.
- Silver coins were the specialty of the Shakas.
- Rudrasimha -III – The Last Shaka Ruler.

Kushana Dynasty - (30 AD – 375 AD)

- Kushana belonged to, Kui-Shang Branch of Yu-Chi tribe.
- Kai-Suang tribe defeated shak.
 - Kai – Suang was also wild / Brabrian tribe
- 1. **Kujula Kadphises** – Founder of Kushana Dynasty
- 2. **Vim Kadphises** –
 - Founder of Kushana Dynasty in India.
 - He was follower of lord shiva
 - Title – Maheshwar
 - Image of shiv, Nandi, Trishul were depicted on his coin.
 - 1st Kushan ruler, Who issued pure gold coin in India.

3. Kanishka -

- He was a great ruler.
- Coronation - 78 AD (Saka Era)
 - Official Calender Adopted by Govt. of India.
 - 78 AD - (Saka Samvat Started) only date as mentioned in Gazette of India.
- Capital -
 - (i) Purushpur (Peshawar)
 - (ii) Mathura 0 To control North India.
- Kanishka - Conquered Whole North India.
 - ↳ **Conquered Patliputra**
- From patliputra he brought -
 - (i) Begging Bowl of Buddha.
 - (ii) Unique cock / Chicken.
 - (iii) Ashwaghosh.
- Kanishka conquered Kashmir founded kanishkpur city here.
- Kanishka conquered central asia he occupied Silk Route'.
- Kanishka convened 4th Buddhist council in Kundalvan (Kashmir) in 98 Ad, Chairman - Vasumitra.
- Ban Chao was also a great commandor of china.
- Kanishka defeated pan chao (Ban Chao), Commander of china.
- This information is obtained from "**Rabatak Inscription**".
- Kanishaka was follower of Mahayana branch of Buddhism.
- He was killed by his soldier.
- He had few scholar in his court -
 - (i) Vasumitra - Vibhishashastra
 - (ii) Nagarjuna - Madhyamil Karika
 - (iii) Ashwaghosh
 - ↳ Sawndranand
 - ↳ Sariputra Prakaran
 - ↳ Sutralankar
 - ↳ Buddha Chritra
 - (iv) Charak - Charak Samhita (Ayurveda)
 - Shushurt - Shushurt Samhita

- He was surgeon
- He was probably contemporary of Kanishka (But not in his court).

4. Havishka -

- Follower of Lord Vishnu (Bhagwat)
- Chaturbhuj Vishnu was inscribed on his coin.

☑ Features of Kushana Ruler -

- Kushanas issued pure gold coins (Best quality gold coin)
- Kushana adopted title of "devputra"
- They started placing idol of Kind in temple.
- They started to use leather shoes.
- Stiched cloth were started by them.
- Kushana used saddle on Horses.
- 1st Ruler in India to issue gold coin on wider scale.
- Issued by Indo-Greek.

☑ Trade Commerce during post Mauryan Era -

- Trade Commerce was on its zenith during post Mauryan Era.
- It was golden period for trade commerce.
- Causes -
 - (i) Silk Route - Decupied by India (By Kanishka)
 - (ii) Roman Empire - was also on its zenith roman empire was business partner of India.
 - (iii) Currency system - started developing in India.
 - (iv) Many cities were developed in India.
 - (v) During this period sangam Era was prevalent in South India.
 - They Established trade relations with Romans.
 - (vi) There were many ports in south India.
 - (vii) Arikamedu city - Roman coins found in (Pondicherry)
 - (viii) 46 AD - Hippalus (Greek Sailor) discovered trade winds.
 - (ix) Sea trade was prevalent in south India.

Gandhar	Mathura	Amravati
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patronised by Kushan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patronised by kushan-but real depict folk out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patronised by royal dynasty-real development as folk art.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign Influence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Greek → Persian → Roman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Jainism → Buddhism → Hindusm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Jainism → Buddhism → Hindusm
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standing Buddha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Padmasan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious Non Religious
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maxium idols of Buddha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st idol of Buddha 	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grey Sandstone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red sand Buddha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> White Marblle
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realistic materialistic art 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spiritual Art 	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lord Buddha depicted as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Gree deity Apollo (Sun) ⇒ Tall, Muscular Curly hair ⇒ Wearing Long Gown centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Taxila ← Afg. → Bamiyan ← → Bamaion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budda as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Ascetic ⇒ weak ⇒ Glowing Face ⇒ Centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Mathura → Sarnath → Sanchi 	Centres - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Amrawati → Nogarunkonda. → Ghantshal

Gupta period

☑ Gupta Period -

1. Sri Gupta (240-280AD) -

- Founder of Gupta dynasty.
- According to Chinese Traveller I-Tsing, he constructed a temple in Patliputra.
- This information is obtained from Prabhavati Gupta's Pune Copper Plate (Magadh).
- Adopted title of Maharaja.

2. Ghatotkatch (280 - 319AD) -

- Information about him also found from Pune copper plate of Prabhavati Gupta.

3. Chandragupta - I (319-335 AD)

- Real founder of Gupta Dynasty.
- 1st Gupta to adopt title of "**Maharajadhiraj**".
- Started Gupta Samvat in 319 AD.
(Calendar) (Gupta Era)
- He married to Licchivi Princess Kumari Devi.
- He minted Shri Kumara Devi named coin.
- He Issued -
 - Sri Type Coin
 - Queen King Type Coin
 - Vivah / Marriage Coin
- Sacrificed his crown for his son Samudragupta.

4. Samudra Gupta - (335 - 375 AD) -

- Most powerful great ruler of this dynasty.
- **Titles-**
 1. Licchivi Dohitra
 2. Dharnibandh
 3. Kaviraja
 4. Param Bhagvat
 5. Vikram
- Information about him is obtained from - Prayag inscription of Harishen.
 1. Prayag inscription is written in "**Champu Style**" - Prose / Verse together.
- Harishen was mahasandhi Vigraha of Samudragupta.
- In phase / Samudragupta defeated 9 Ruler of North India they adopted the policy of "Prasboddharan" against them.
(Note - Prasboddharan - "To Destroy the dynasty from roots of enemy")
- In phase II - he defeated 12 rulers of South India.

- they adopted the policy of "Grahammok Shanugriha" against them.

(Note - Grahammok Shanugriha - "Prisoned Ruler, Them free on Payment")

In Phase-III -

- He defeated shak, Kushan ,Indo-greek and all foreigner.
- He also defeated kamroop (Assam) and democratic state of Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhyapradesh.
- **He Started Six Types of Coins -**
 1. **Garud Coin -**
 - Official Religion of Gupta was bhagwat Religion.
 - Emblem of Gupta Dynasty was "Garud".
 2. **Ashwamegh Coin -**
 - Samudragupta performed ashwamegh yajna.
 - This information is not provided by prayag prashasti.
(Obtained only from coin)
 3. **Veena Vadan Coin -**
 - Lyrist Coin.
 - Samudragupta himself played veena.
 - In Prayag inscription, He is called kaviraj.
 4. **Archer type coin -** (Dhanurdhar Coin).
 5. **Vyagraha Hanta Coin** (Tiger Slayer Coin).
 6. **Parshu Coin -** Battle Axe Coin.
- Coins of Kach were also obtained.
- Kach was probably other name of samudra Gupta or any ambitious brother of samudragupta.
- **Numismatics -** Study of coin.
- Historian smith called samudra gupta "**Nepdean of India**".
- According to Buddhist Literature, Ruler of Sri Lanka - "Meghverman" asked Samudragupta for permission of construction of a temple in Gaya.
- Megh vermin constructed a vihar in Gaya.
(So he was a secular ruler)
- 5. **Ram Gupta -**
 - Wife Dhruv Swamini / Devi.
 - This information is obtained from .
"Devichandragupta of vishakha dutt".
 - Shaka Ruler, Rudra singh - III, Tried to attack patliputra.
 - Chandra Gupta-II killed Rudra Singh- III Ramgupta and married dhruv Swamini.
 - Information about Ramgupta is obtained from inscriptions of "**Rashtrakoot Ruler**". From Aran Bhilsa, (Madhyapradesh) Coin of Ramgupta were found.

6. Chandra Gupta - II (375- 414 AD)

- Title -

1. Vikramaditya
2. Param Bhagwat / Parmeshwar
3. Shakari-

- He killed defeated last shaka ruler rudra singh- III.

- According to iron pillar, he defeated bahalik.
- He married his daughter prabhavati gupta to Rudra Sen- II (King of Vakatak)
- After death of Rudra Sen, Chandra Gupta had direct control over Vakatak. Although the ruler of Vakatak was prabhawati Gupta.

- Navratna / Nine gems / 9 scholars of his court.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Kalidas | 2. Varahmihira |
| 3. Dhanvantri | 4. Amar Singh |
| 5. Vetala Bhatti/ Bhatt | 6. Shanku |
| 7. Ghat Karpar | 8. Kshapanak |
| 9. Vararuchi | |

- A Chinese traveller Fa-hien came to India via sea route in 399 AD.
- He returned by ship to China from Tamralipti port West Bengal.
- Fa-Hien didn't mention Chandra Gupta.
- Fa-Hien praised Chandra Gupta- II.

7. Kumar Gupta (414 - 454) - 40 years

- Title -

1. Shakraditya
2. Mahendraditya
3. Mahendra Singh

- Issued maximum gold coin.
- His coins were found from Bayana near Bharatpur.
- Maximum Gupta inscription during his reign.
- Follower of - Lord Kartikeya.
- Circulated **Peacock** type of coin.
- According to Chinese traveller Hiuen - T-Sang, Shakraditya constructed - Nalanda University.
- He organised Ashwamegh yajna.
- Horse of this yajna was captured by Pushyamitra. So Skandagupta (Son of Kumar Gupta) defeated Pushyamitra.
- This information is provided by "**Bhitri inscription**" of Skandagupta.

8. Skandgupta (454 - 467)

- He was a great warrior.
- During his reign, Huna invaded Gupta empire (India).
- Skand Gupta defeated Hunas. This information is obtained from "Junagarh Inscription" of Skandgupta.
- According to Junagarh inscription -
 - Chakrapalit, son of Parnadutt, governor of Saurashtra got Sudarshan lake
 - constructed, also constructed Vishnu temple near Sudarshan lake.

☑ HUNAS -

- Hunas belonged to Central Asia.
- The hunas were extremely barbaric.
- The hunas made famous the slogan 'Har Har Mahadev'
 - ✓ Tigin -
 - ✓ Torman -
 - ✓ Mihirkul - He was a follower of Lord Shiva.
- He got the Shiva temple constructed at Badoli near Kota.

Coin -

- Early coins - Scorched / Punchmarked.
- The Greeks issued gold inscribed coins.
- The Kushans issued pure gold coins.
- The Satavahana rulers issued lead / potin coins.
- Specialty of Shakas-Silver coin.
- The Guptas issued the maximum Number of gold coins.

Sudarshan Lake

- **Location -** Kathiyawar (Gujarat)

Construction	Ruler	Governor	
	Chandra Gupta Mauryan	Pushya Gupta	
Reconstruction	Ashoka	Tushasph	} (Sanskrit Junagarh Inscription (Rudradaman))
Reconstruction	Rudradaman	Suvishakh	
Reconstruction	Skand Gupta	Parnadutt (Chakrapalit) Son	} Junagarh Inscription (Skandgupta)

- It shows public welfare work by Mauryans (Other Imposed tax but Skandgupta didn't).
- Mauryan ruler developed irrigation system other rulers reconstructed Lakes periodically.
- **Epigraphy** – Study of inscription or epigraphs.
- **Palacography** – Study of ancient or historical hand writing.

☑ Literature of Gupta period -

1. Religious Literature -

(i) **Ramayana** - Composed by Valmiki

- (a) Initially, there were 6000 shlokas in Ramayana.
- (b) At present, there are 24000 shlokas in Ramayana.
- (c) Also known as chaturvishsahasrastramsamhita.
- (d) Chapter of Ramayana is called "**Kand**"
- (e) There are 7 Kand in Ramayana.
 1. Balkand – Birth, Education
 2. Ayodhya Kand – Appointment.
 3. Aranyakand – Vishwamitra (II Guru) (yodha Kaushal, Marriage).
 4. Kishkindha kand – Vanvas (Sabri), Sugreev, Bali Vadh.
 5. Sunder kand – Hanumanji, (Lanka Darshan).
 6. Lanka Kand / Yudha Kand – Attack on Lank.
 7. Uttarkand – Deepawali, Love-Kush.
- (f) In Ramayana, Value duties of families were emphasized.
 - Ex. –
 - Brotherhood – Bharat – Ram
 - Order of Father
 - Duty of wife – Urmilla
 - Win of truth over Evils.

(ii) **Mahabharat** -

- Composed by – Ved Vyas
- According to religious faith.
- it was written by lord Ganesh.
- Initially, there were 80,000 Shlokas – Jaisamhita.
- Later on, increased to 24,000 Shlokas – Bharat Samhita.
- Later on, increased to 1 Lakh Shlokas – Mahabharat samhita.

- Since it has 1 lakh it is also called as shatshahstra samhita.
- Chapter of Mahabharat called parv -
 - 18th Parv in Mahabharat.
 - 6th Parv is bhism parv.
- Bhagwat geeta is part of it.
- Incarnation is mentioned in Bhagwat Geeta.
- There are 18 Chapter in Bhagwat Geeta.
- Content of Mahabharat -
 - Conspiracy
 - Victory of Truth over Evil.
 - War of Pandava Kaurav.

2. Non-Religious Literature -

(i) Kalidas - Chandra Gupta -II

- 2 Epics of Kalidas -
 1. **Raghu Vansh** - Story of Dynasty of Lord Rama.
 2. **Kumar Sambhav** - Story of Kartikey, son of Lord Shiva Parvati.
- 2 Minor Kavya/ khand Kavya -
 1. **Meghdoot** - Story of a Husband (Virah Vedna of Husband - To miss)
 2. **Ritu Sanhar** - Story of a wife (To miss - Virah vedena of a wife)

3. Dramas -

- **Malvikagnimitra** - (Story of Pushyamitra sunga's son Agnimitra & Malvika)
- **Vikramaurvasshya** -(Story of prince Pururswa and urvashi.)
- **Abhigyan Shakuntalam** - Last & best work of Kalidas.
 - ✓ 1st Indian book/work which was translated in European language.
 - ✓ Story of king dusyant, his wife shakuntala their son Bharat.
 - ✓ Kalidas describe beauty of Mata Parvati in the book.

(i) Bhas -

(a) **Swapan Vasvadatta** - Real story (First drama of India)

Ruler of Awanti - Pradyat

Ruler of Vatsa



Daughter



Udayan

(Story of Vasvadatta Vdayan)

(b) **Pratigya Yogandhrayan** - (Sequel of Swapan Vasvidatta - Real Story)

(c) **Charudattam** - (imaginary) Fiction

(ii) Amar Singh	-	Amar Kosh
(iii) Chandragomin	-	Chandra Vyakran
(iv) Vatasayan	-	Kamasutra
(v) Vishnu Sharma	-	Panch Tantra {Content - Diplomacy (Politics)}
(vi) Vetala Bhatti / Vatsa Bhatti	-	Ravan Vadh
(vii) Magh	-	Shishupal Vadh (Magh was from Bhinmal, Jalore)
(viii) Shudrak	-	Mirichkatikam - Means toy of clay His main character was Charudutt Brahmin First book in which common man portrayed as hero Shudrak was a trader
(ix) Kamandak	-	Nitisar
(x) Kshemendra	-	Vrihat Katha Manjari

Paintings of Gupta Period -

- From Ajanta Bagh caves we found paintings of Gupta period.
- Other caves - Elephanta Caves, Udaigiri Caves
- Fresco (On dry wall - Long casting) Tempera (On dry wall)
(Painting were made by both methods in Ajanta Bagh cave.)

1. Ajanta Caves (Maha) -

- Discovered by soldiers of Madras presidency.
- There are 29 caves NCERT but (30 According to ASI)
- Cave Number - 1,2,9,10,16,17 - paintings are preserved.
- In cave number 1 - Found a painting of Chalukya ruler Pulakesin - II, welcoming a Persian envoy.
- Painting of Padmapani Avlokiteswar Bodhisatva is found.
 - Cave number - 16,17 - These cave are of Gupta era.
 - Got constructed by 'Varahdev' Minister of 'Vakata', ruler "Harishen".
(Harishen - Mahasandhi Vignarhak of Samudragupta).
 - In cave 16 - Painting of dying princess.
(Probably 'Sondra', wife of Ananda)
 - In Cave 17 - Painting of Mother / Child.
(Probably of Yasodhara and Rahul.)
- Cave Number 17 is called 'Painting School'.

- In this cave we found painting of -
 - Mahabhinishkarman - Garh Tyag
 - Mahaparinirvan - Moksh.
- There are chaitya Vihar both in Ajanta.

2. Bagh Cave - Madhyapradesh

- Discovered by Danger field. (1818 AD)
- There are 9 caves. Cave number 4 is called 'Rang Mahal'.
- Paintings related to -
 - Buddhism
 - Jainism
 - Hinduism

3. Elephant Caves - Maharashtra

4. Vdaigiri Caves - (Vidisha - Madhyapradesh) - Hindu temples Painting

☑ Sculpture Art -

- Sculptures of Gupta era were not as beautiful as post mauryan sculptures and these lack nudity.
- Idols were made by

Metal	←	Gupta Period
Steatite	←	
Terracotta	←	
- From Sultanganj (Uttar Pradesh) Found a 8 feet tall bronze idol of lord Buddha.
- In Gupta period following idols were made -

(i) Harhar [Hari (Vishnu) + Shiv (Har)]

(ii) Tridev

(iii) Makarvahini Ganga

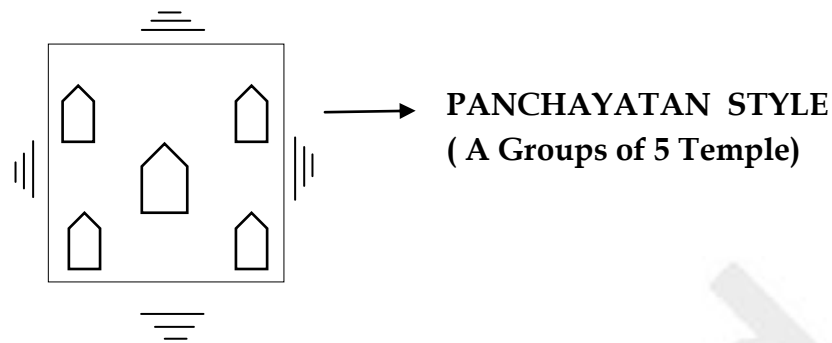
(iv) Kurmvahini Yamuna

(v) Ardhnarishwar

- Sarnath ←
- Sanchi ←
- Many Gupta period stone idols found from here.

☑ Architecture of Gupta period -

- In Gupta period, temple construction started.
- Initially, temples were constructed on platform.
- Later on, construction of Garbh Griha.
- Pradakshinapath/Parikramapath was around Garbh Griha.
- There were stairs around platform (4-Sides)
- In Gupta period, temples were also constructed in "Panchayatana style".



- **Dashavtar Temple -**

- Location - Deograh (Uttar pradesh)
- 1st best example of Architecture of Gupta Period .
- Other Famous Temple - Example-
 1. Vishnu Temple - (Bhitri) Uttar Pradesh - Constructed by Bricks.
 2. Shiv Temple - Bhumra
 3. Parwati Temple - Nachna Kuthar
 4. Laxman Temple - Sirpur (Chatisgharh)
 5. Vishnu Temple - Tigwa.

☑ **Science& Technology of Gupta Period -**

- Gupta Era was golden period of India in Science & Technology.
- "Iron Pillar" of Chandra Gupta-II situated in mehroli (Delhi)
{best example of Chemistry of Gupta Era}.

1. Aryabhata -

- He was born in Patliputra (Susumpur)
- He separated math Astronomy.
- He explained that sun is in centre of solar system Earth revolves around sun.
- He explained the cause of Solar eclipse moon eclipse.
- He explained that moon reflects light of sun.
- He gave value of π
- He gave formula of Area of triangle.
- He gave the radius of Earth.
- 1st person who wrote book on his name.

Books -

1. Aryabhattiyam -
2. Surya Siddhant - Mentioned Trigonometry.
3. Dasgitika Sutra -

2. Varahmihir -

Books -

1. Panch Sidhantika
2. Vrihat Samhita
3. Vrihat Jatak
4. Laghu Jatak

- Varahmihir emphasized on Astrology.
- He worked on making Horoscope.

3. Brahmagupta -

- He was from Bhinmal (Jalore)
- Book - Brahmasphuta Siddhanta & Khandakhadya

4. Bhaskaracharya -

- He worked on books of Aryabhata supported his concepts and theories.
- Books - Vrihat Bhaskarya , Laghu Bhaskarya

5. Vagbhata - Astanga Hridaya (Contant - Ayurveda)

6. Bhaskaracharya-II -

- 12th century.
- She was also a Mathematician.
- Faize translated it in Persian Language.
- Books - Siddhanta Siromani - **4 Volumes**

1 Bijaganita

2 Ganitadhyaya

3 Goladhyaya

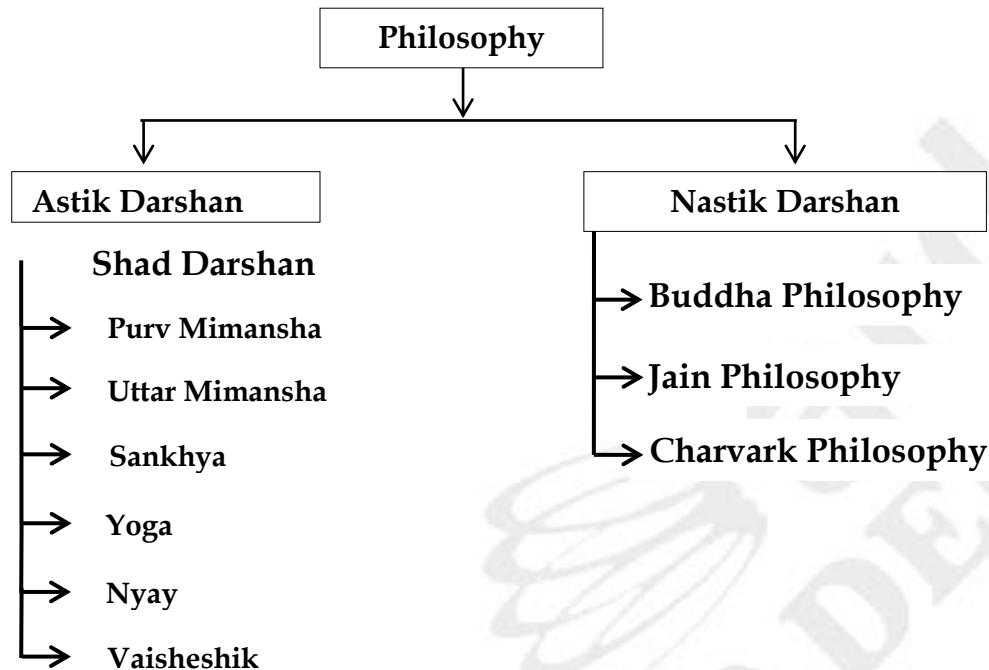
4 Lilawati - Name of daughter of Bhaskaracharya

7. Palkapya - Hasti Ayurveda (Elephant's Treatment)

8. Unknown writer - Naveetkama - It is a book on Ayurveda.

☑ **Indian Philosophy -**

- Shad Darshan is completely developed during Gupta Period.



- **Astik Philosophy -**
 - This philosophy consider that vedas are permanent Authentic.
- **Nastik Philosophy -**
 - Philosophy which doesn't consider vedas as permanent authentic.

(i) PURU MIMATISA-

- **Exponent - Gemini**
- Chief Acharya 'Kumaril Bhatt' Prabhakar.
- This is an atheistic philosophy. (Does not believe in God)
- They believe in rituals.
- If the work is done in the right way, then it definitely will be fruit.
- It is based on vedas and Brahmin Literature.

(ii) UTTAR MIMANSA-

- **Exponent - Badrayan**
 - It is based on aranyakas and Upanishads.
 - In this, emphasis has been laid on mystical knowledge and philosophical elements.

▪ Chief Acharya of Uttar Mimansha –

1. Shankaracharya –

- Propounded the philosophy of "**Advaitvad**"
- He used to believe in Nirguna, formless, unexplainable Brahman.
- According to Shankar, Brahman is true and the world is false.
- Shankar does not believe in any type of difference between (i.e. homogenous, heterogenous, self – determined).
- Brahman and the world.
- Due to maya, we get the feeling of the world.
- According to Shankar, Brahman is sachchidanand (Sat chit Anand) (True consciousness)

2. Ramanujacharya –

- Ramanujacharya Propounded the vishisht Advaitaved philosophy.
- Ramanujacharya rejects homogeneous and heterogeneous distinction between Brahman and the world but believes in self-differentiation.
- That's why his philosophy is called vishishtadvaitvad.
- Ramanuja emphasized on the concept of devotion.

3. **Madhvacharya** – Dvaitvad dualism
4. **Nimbarkacharya** – Dvait – Advaitvad
5. **Vallabhacharya** – Shuddh – Advaitved

(iii) SANKHYA –

Sam + Khya – Right Knowledge

- Exponent – kapilmuni (Ashram – Kolayat, Bikaner)
- This is a dualistic philosophy.
- Believes in man and nature.
- This is an evolutionary philosophy.
- This is an atheistic philosophy.
- This is the twin philosophy of yoga. {Follows the (Gyan Mimansa) of Yoga}

(iv) YOGA –

- Exponent – Patanjali
- The literal meaning of yoga is to join.
- According to patanjali.
- Yoga is restriction of the fluctuation of consciousness.
- According to the Gita, "Yoga is to bring skill in action".

- Patanjali gave the eightfold path-
- This is the twin philosophy of samkhya Philosophy

1) Yama	2) Niyam
3) Asan	4) Pranayama
5) Pratyahara	6) Dharana
7) Dhyana	8) Samadhi

(v) NAYAYA -

- Exponent - Gautam Rishi
- It is called the Tarka Shashtra of Indian Philosophy.
- It is famous for its epistemology.
- There are 4 means of attaining knowledge.
 - 1) Direct
 - 2) Estimate
 - 3) Appreciation
 - 4) Words
- 'Nyaya philosophy gives evidence for god.
- This is the twin philosophy of Vaisheshika philosophy.
- It accepts the epistemology of Vaishesika Philosophy.

(vi) VAISHESHIK -

- Exponent - Kanad / Uluk
- This is called 'Aulukya darshan'
- Gave the theory of atomism.
- This is called the 'Twin Philosophy of Nyaya.'

(vii) CHARVAK -

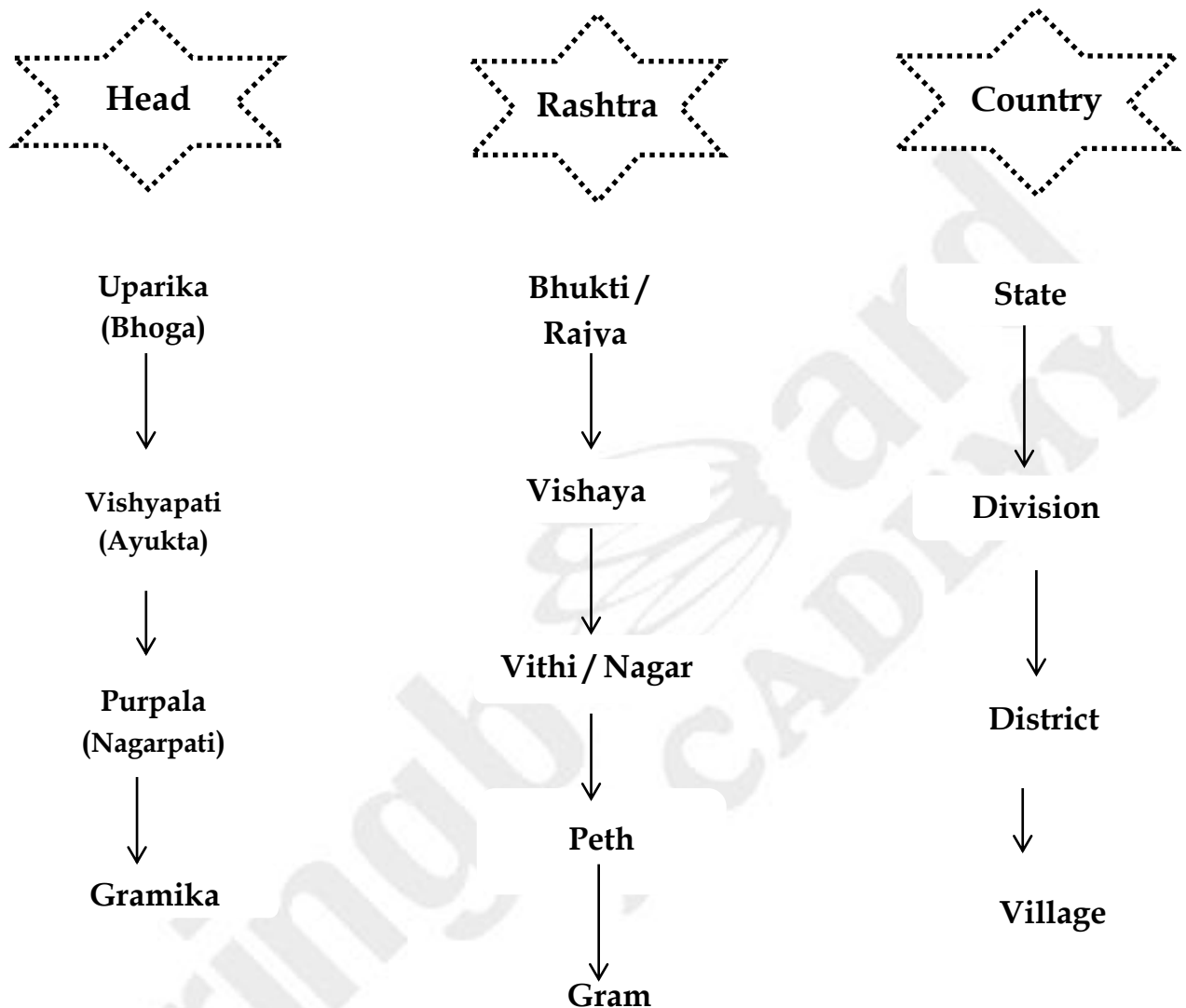
- Exponent - Brahaspati
- Brihaspati propounded this philosophy to mislead the demons.
- It is also known as Lokayat philosophy.
- They don't believe in god.
- They don't believe in the result of their actions.
- They don't believe in the soul.
- The soul is explained by the example of betel leaves.
- They believe in two purusharth - Artha and Kama.
- They believe in 4 elements earth, water, fire and air (Does not believe in sky)

- This is a materialistic and hedonistic philosophy.
- They believe in 'eat drink and be marry'.

☑ **Political Administration -**

- King / Samrat was centre of all power.
- Hereditary / Despotic rule.
- Feudalism was developed.
- Important Ministers.
 - Mahasandhi Vighrahak - Minister of war peace.
 - mahadandnayak - Judge.
 - Dandpashik - police officer
 - mahaakshpattik - Minister of revenue expenditure.
 - Vinaystithi sthapak - head of religious social affairs.
 - Karnik - Clerk.
 - Dhruvadhikarnik - Revenue Officer
 - Mohabaladhikrit - Army Commandor

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION



☑ Social Conditions -

- Society was divided into 4 varnas.
- Casteism was on its zenith - Was based on birth.
- Shudras had right to varta.
Right to varta - Right to agriculture, Animal husbandry trade.
- Untouchability social inequality prevailed.

- Concept of Aapad Dharam existed - In emergency, do the job of other Varna.

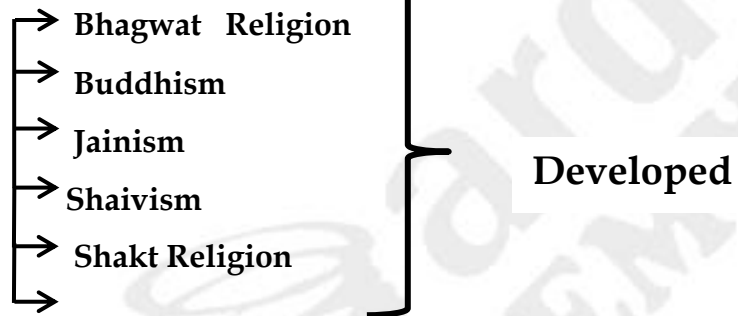
Example -

- According to Indore copper plate Kshatriya were horse traders.
- According to Mrichkatikam Brahmin Charudutt was a trader.
- According to Huein – Tsang (Chienese Traveller) ruler of Sindh was shudra.
- Concept of Kalivajya developed.
(On Crossing Sea-Indian Religion destroyed)
- Administrator Receive land & salary in return of services –
 - Owing to which new class / caste '**kayastha**' developed.
 - Word kayastha was first time mentioned in "**Yagyavalkya Smriti**".
 - Condition of women was not good.
 - Window remarriage was considered as bad custom.
 - Niyog custom was not there.
 - Sati custom started.
 - Eran Inscription – 500 AD
 - 1st Inscription, evidence of sati custom.
 - This inscription belongs to Bhanugupta.
 - In this, there is description of sati practice by wife of his commandor gopraj.
- Probably women had no right to Education.
- Parda custom begun.
- Slavery custom prevailed.
- Child marriage existed.
- Prostitution existed.
- Female who practice prostitution voluntarily/ Individually were called Rupajiva.
- Old prostitutes were called Kuttini.
- Dev Dasi Custom existed.
- ☑ **Economic Condition –**
 - Economic condition declined because Roman empire declined.
 - Domestic foreign trade existed.
 - China eastern countries were trade partners.
 - Sri Lanka was mediator.
 - Indian currency was not found in China eastern countries.
 - Foreign currency not found from India.
 - Which means bartar system existed here,
 - Gupta rulers issued max. Gold Coin (Used for wealth concentration reserve) or (Used as gift)
 - Silver Copper coins were not in abundance.
 - According to fa-Hien,

- Indian Used 'Kodiyan' In places of Coin.
- Domestic business was in satisfactory condition.

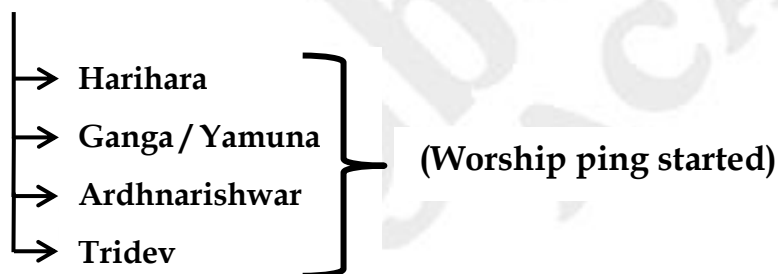
☑ **Religious Conditions -**

- Gupta ruler patronised bhagwat religion but they were secular.
- Samudragupta gave permission to Sri Lankan meghverman (Ruler) to construct Vihara in Bodhgaya.
- Mahasandhivigrahak "Vihara in Bodhgaya.
 - He donated a large amount to temple of udaygiri.
 - During Gupta Era -



(Worship goddess of as Shakti)

- During this time -



- Shad darshan (6 Philosophy) also developed during this time

☑ **HARSHAVARDHANA (606-647 AD) -**

- Capital – Dhaneshwar (Hariyana)
Dynasty – Pushabhuti Dynasty.
- Prabhakarvardhan attacked Rajasthan.
- Prabhakar got his daughter Rajyashree married to Grihavarma the ruler of Kannauj. (Maukhari Dynasty)
- Being hurt by prabhakar's illness, his wife yashomati committed suicide.
- Devagupta the ruler of Malwa killed Grihavarma.
- Gaur ruler shashank killed Rajyavardhan.
- Harsha conquered the whole of North India.
- Probably after Shashank's death, he conquered Gaur (Bengal) as well.
- Harsha invaded south India.
- Pulakeshin -II, the ruler of the chalukya dynasty, defeated harsha on the banks of the Narmada River. This information is obtained from the Aihole inscription.
- Harsha has been called Uttarapatha swami in the aihole inscription.
- Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang came to India at the time of Harsha.
- Hiuen Tsang came to India for the education / information of Buddhism.
- Hiuen Tsang studied at Nalanda University and later became a teacher there.
- Hiuen Tsang praised Harsha.
- Hiuen Tsang travelled to south india and mentions narasimhavarman and pulakeshin -II.
- Hiuen Tsang also visited Bhinmal.
- Hiuen Tsang book Si-U-Ki.
- Harsh Organized a conference of all religions in Kannauj.
- Hiuen Tsang Presided over it, because of which the Brahmins opposed harsha.
- Harsha used to organize mahamoksha parishad in Prayag after every 5 years.

- Harsh used to donate his property in Prayag.
- Hiuen Tsang had participated in the 6th Mahamoksha Parishad.
- Harsh was a learned ruler.
- **Harsh's books and plays -**
 - 1 Nagananda - Book
 - 2 Priyadarshika - play
 - 3 Ratnavali - Drama
- Harsha's court scholar -
 - 1. **Banabhatta's Books -**
 - ✓ Harshacharita
 - ✓ Kadamabari
 - ✓ Chandishatak
 - 2. Mayur - Suryashtak
Matang Diwakar

Sangam Era

- Sangam means – 'To meet'
- Sangam were organised by Pandya ruler. (To protect Tamil Literature)
- Before publishing any tamil Literature, A permission from sangam was required.
- 3 Sangam were held.
- Period = Between 1st , 3rd century.
 - Info of Buddhism Jainism found in Sungum Literature.
 - 1st Sangam –
 - (ii) President - Agastaya Rishi
 - (iii) Place - Madhuri
 - (iv) Patronised by - Pandaya Ruler
 - Not even 1 book of this sangam is found.
 - Agasthaya Rishi
 - Kaundina Brahmin
- 2nd Sangam –
 - President - (i) Agasthaya Rishi
(ii) Tollakapiyar (After death of Agastya Rishi)
 - Book – Tolkapiyam (Tamil Grammar)
 - Place – Kapatpuran
 - Patronised – Pandya Dynasty
- 3rd Sangam –
 - Location - North Madurai
 - President - Nakkirar
 - Book - (i) Ettuttokai – Compilation of 8 anthologies (Bhajan)
(ii) Pattupattu – Compilation of 10 idylls (Bhajan)

Writer

(i) Illango Adigal

- → Shilpadikaram Story of Kovlan Kanngi
- Called as Story of Napur
- This is a feminist book

(ii)

- Manimekhle
- Maniwas Daughter of Kovlan Madhavi

Books

Later on Mani become Buddhist saint.

(iii) Tiruntak Devar – Jeevak Chintamani

- He was jain Saint – Jeevak was chola Prince he had 8 Marriage.
 - And at the end, he became saint.
 - This book is also called Marriage text (Vivah Granth)
 - This book is also called as Mannul in Tamil.

(iv) Tiruvalluvar – Kurul

- Information
 - Cher dynasty
 - Chola dyasty
 - Pandya
- } got from sangam Literature

☑ **CHERA DYNASTY -**

- ☞ It is the oldest dynasty of South India.
- ☞ In Tamil Literature maximum description is about chera dynasty.
 - Cher dynasty is mentioned in Aitareya Brahmin and Mahabharata.
 - In Tamil Literature and records, they have been called 'Keralaput'
 - **Famous Ruler -**

(1) **Udayin Geral -**

- ☞ He got a huge kitchen built.
- ☞ Gave a feast to the warriors of Mahabharata.

(2) **Nedun / Neddun Jeral -**

- ☞ He had imprisoned the yavana traders and in return of freedom, collected a large amount of money.

(3) **Shen Gattuvan -**

- ☞ He is called red cher or bhala cher.
- ☞ Capital of cheras - Vanji/ Vanchi Karur
- ☞ Symbol - Bow

☑ **CHOLA DYNASTY -**

- Capital - Uraiyur
- Emblem - Tiger
- Famous ruler -
 - ☞ Karikal- Great / Most Powerful ruler of sangam Era
Means - Person with burnt feet.
 - ☞ In Asthadhyayi of Panini .
 - Omfpr,atopm pf Chola dynasty found.
 - ☞ He established puhar (Kaveripatnam) city

☑ PANDYA DYNASTY -

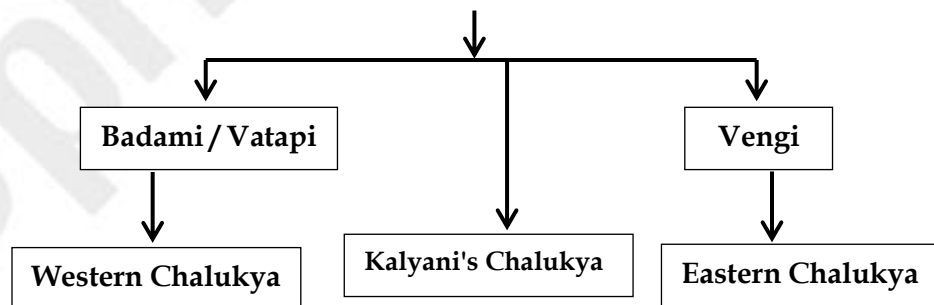
- Capital - Madurai
- Symbol - Carp (Fish)
- Megasthenes mentioned the Pandya king and calls it mavar country.
- Mavar country is famous for the trade of pearls.
- According to Megasthenes, the daughter of Herakt is ruling in Mavar country.
- Trade commerce in Sangam Era
- Trade - Commerce was good
- There was trade with the Roman Empire.
- Roman coins were found from Arikamedu (Pondicherry)
- Major Ports -

(1) Tondi	(2) Musiri	(3) Uraiyur
(4) Bandar	(5) Arikamedu	(6) Puhar
(7) Shaliyur etc.		

- **Imported items** - Gold, Silver, Gems, Horses, Wine, Glass
- **Exported items** - Cotton Cloth, Indian Spices (pepper), Wood, Turtles, Indigo etc.

➤ Chalukya - Pallav Conflict (550-750 AD)

☑ CHALUKYA DYNASTY -



(1) Badamil / Vatapi's Chalukya -

- (i) Jai Singh – Founder
- (ii) Ranrag –
 - He was expert in mace fight (Gaddayuddha)
- (iii) Pulakeshin – I
- (iv) Kirtivarman-I –
 - know as founder of vatapi
- (v) Manglesh –
 - he was killed by his nephew Pulakeshin-II.
- (vi) Pulakesin –II –
 - Most powerful ruler of dynasty.
 - He defeated pallava ruler Mahendra Verman conquered Northern part of Pallava Empire.
 - He appointed his younger brother vishnuvardhan as ruler of northern part.
 - The branch of Vishnuvardhan is called chalukya of Vengi.
 - Pulakesin defeated harshvardhan.

(This information is obtained from **Aihole Inscription**)

 - **Aihole Inscription -**
 - Written By - Ravi Kirti.
 - language - Sanskrit & Brahmi.
 - Information about Mahabharat also got from Aihole inscription.
 - In Aihole inscription 'Ravikirti' compared himself with 'Kalidas' & Bharvi.
- (vii) Kirtiverman -II –
 - Last king of chalukya of vatapi.
 - Dantidurga killed him founded Rashtrakuta dynasty.

(2) Kalyani's Chalukya -

(i) Tailap II - Founder

(ii) Vikramaditya -VI -

Court Scholar

1. Vilhan -
2. Vigyaneshwar -

Book

Vikramankdevcharit

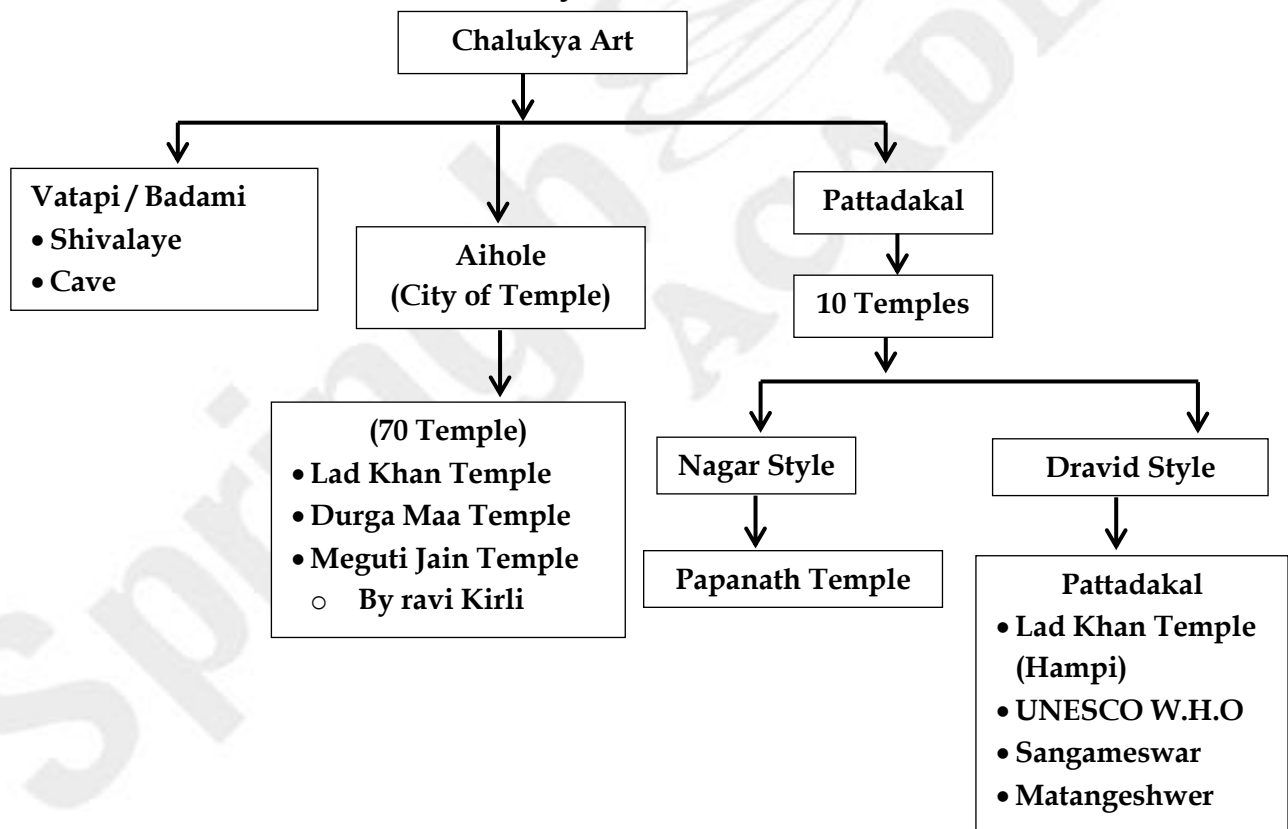
Mitakshra

(Commentary of Yagyavalkya Smirti)

3. Someshwa -III-

- Book - Mansollasa
- Content - Architecture Food Recipes

☑ Cultural Contribution of Chalukyas -



- Chalukyas started vesar / Deccan style in temple construction.
- Ravi Kirti built Meguti Jain temple (Aihole).
- Chinese traveller Hien-Tsang mentioned that "Chalukyas are addicted to gain knowledge"

- Gangraj Durvineet Composed - Shabdavtar.
- Pandit Udaidev Composed - Jainendra Vyakaran
- Somdev Suri Composed - Niti Vakyamrit

➤ **PALLAVA DYNASTY - (575 - 897 AD)**

- Pallava means leaf (Paan) or shrub.
- Origin Place - Tondmandal.
- Capital - Kanchi
- Initial inscriptions of Pallava are found in Prakrit Language.
- But later on, all inscription are found in Sanskrit Language.
- Pallavas are considered to be Brahmans of Bharadwaj Gotra.
- Pallavas call themselves Kshatriya in their inscriptions Rulers -
 - (i) **Singh verma / Verman** - Founder of this dynasty.
 - (ii) **Vishnu Gop** - He was defeated by gupta ruler Samudragupta.

(According To Prayag Inscription Of Harisen)

- (iii) **Singh Vishnu** - "Bharvi was his court scholar.
 - Bharvi's Book - **Kiratarjunium**
 - (Story of shiv / Kirat Arjun)

(iv) **Mahendra Verman -**

- Title - Matvilas
- He was a learned ruler.
- His books -
 - (a) **Matvilas Prahsan -**
 - Satire on Buddhist Monks Kapalika.
 - Considered as India's 1st satire book.
 - (b) **Bhagwatjjudiyam Prahsan -**
 - Also a satire book
- He was defeated by Chalukya ruler Pulkesin II.

(v) Narsingh Verman- I -

- Greatest ruler of this dynasty.
- Title – (i) Mahamalla / Mamalla.
(ii) Vatapi Kond.
- Defeated Chalukya ruler Pulakesin-II.
- IInd Phase of pallava art.

(vi) Nar Singh Verman -II -

- Title – Rajsingh
- IIIrd Phase of pallava art.

(vii) Nandi Varman -II-

- 4th phase of pallava art.

➤ **Cultural Contribution of Pallava Era.**

- During Pallava's reign Dravid temple architecture style developed.
 - There are 3 parts of Pallava art.
 - (i) Mandap
 - (ii) Chariot Temple (Rath)
 - (iii) Temple
 - Pallava art developed in 4 phases.
- 1st Phase –
- Mahendra vermin / Matvilas style.
 - During this time period, construction of caves started which are called as "Mandap".
 - Each mandap has 1-2 rooms.

IInd Phase –

- Narsingh vermin / Mamalla Style
- During this period, mandap chariot temple were constructed.
- Each mandap consist 3-4 rooms.
- Narsingh vermin founded Mamallapuram city, which is currently known as Mahabalipuram.
- These are 'Monolithic' Temple – Made of a single stone.
- They are called – pandav temples, Sapt Pagoda - 7 temple.
- But temple were 8 in number.
- One Temple discovered after 2004 During Tsunami.

- Main temples -

- (i) Yudhisthra temple - Best & largest
- (ii) Arjun Temple / Arjun Rath
- (iii) Bhim Rath
- (iv) Nakul -Khehdev Rath
- (v) Draupati Rath - Smallest & simplest chariot.
- (vi) Ganesh Rath
- (vii) Pindari Rath

➤ III Phase -

- Narsingh Verma -II / Rajsingh Style
- Independent temple construction started during this period.
- Main temple -
 - (i) Shore temple of Mahabalipuram.
(1st temple built in Rajsingh Style)
 - (ii) Kailashnath temple - Kanchi
 - (iii) Vaikunta perumal temple - Kanchi

Features -

- Grabh Grah, Entry gate mandap are inter connected.
- Lion Pillar, sturdy pillars of mandap, Shikhar, Boundary wall, decorated small rooms inside.

IV Phase -

- Nandiverman **II style**
- During this period pallaa art declined.
- Construction of small temple started.
- (Main) Temples
 - (i) Mukteshwar Temple -
 - Pallava rulers constructed Education centre, which were called 'Ghatika.
 - Kanchi developed as Education hub. (Centre)
 - Pallava ruler patronised scholars

Scholar**Book**

(i) Bharvi - Kiratarjunium

(ii) Dandin -

- Kavya darsh
- Daskumaar Chariot
- Avanti Sundaari

{During pallav dynasty alvar nyanar saint started Bhakti Movement.}

➤ **Aparajit Style -**

- The prime example of this style is the temple of bahur.
- Temple of tanjore (Raj Mandir) Rajarajeshwari vrihadeshwar temple.
- This style was developed during the period of pallava king aparajit (879-897 AD)

➤ **CHOLA DYNASTY -**

1. Founder - Vijaylaya

- Capital - Tanjore

2. Aditya - 1st

- Defeated pallavas made chola's independent ruler.

3. Parantak - 1st

- Established - 'UTTAR MERUR INSCRIPTION'
(Information about self Governance found)

- There were few norms for word Panch/member -

- Minimum 1.5 acre land.
- Own house.
- Knowledge of vedas.
- No criminal backgraound.

(Self, Family, friends)

- Age - (35-70 years)
- Villages were divided into 30 wards.
- Brahmin were given land grants.
- Administrative duties were execeuted by villageres themselves.
- This samiti /organisation was known as 'Ur' or "Sabha"

4. Parantaka – II –

- Famous as "sundar choil"

5. Uttaam chol -

- He started "silver coin"

6. Arimoli Verman – (985-1014 AD.)

- Title – "Rajaraja"
- Famous as Rajaraja.
- Followed – "**Blood & iron Policy.**"
- He invaded Srilanka & defated "Mahendra – V (Ruler).
- He conquered & occupied Northen Sri lanka & Named it as "**Mundicholmandalam**".
- He constructed "Bridhashwar Temple " in Tanjore .
(famous as "Rajrajeshwar temple.")
- Constructed in About 1010 AD (completion).
- In 2010 AD, Govt. of india organised a programme in Tanjore & RBI issued a coin of Rs.1,000.
- Bridheshwar temple in also Famous For it Viman.

7. Rajendra – 1st

- Most powerful ruler of this dynasty.
- He defeated chalukyas, pandaya and chera.
- He continued, blood iron policy of his father.
- He conquered entire Srilanka made inprisoned "Mahenra –V.
- He conquered Maldives and andaman nicobar island group.
- He conquered Java, sumatra, sudiman island.
- He defeated rulers of Thailand, Combodia Singapore.
- During his reign bay of bengal was called "Lake of Cholas".
- His reign was upto River Ganga.
- He defeated Pala ruler "Mahipal".

- ## 8. Rajadhiraj –

- Rajadhiraj

 V/s

Someshwar-1 (Chalukya
(ruler)

- (Chola)
↓
(won)

- His coronation ceremony held in battle feild.

- Killed by public.

- Threw idol of lord vishnu in sea.(Ramanujacharya restablished it).

➤ Feature of Chola Dynasty

1. Self governance.
2. Cholas patronised shaiv Religion.
3. Idol of Natraj was made during chola dynasty.
4. Bay of bengal was called as "**lake of chola**".
5. Cholas had large navy.
6. 'Bajjanti' government was based on village (Local) administration.

➤ Cultural contribution of Cholas -

▪ Chola Art -

1. Pallava Impact / Influence.
2. Chola Impact.

1. Pallava Impact -

- i. Vijayalaya (Ruler)
 - a. Nattamalai (Place)
 - b. Choleswar Temple
- ii. Parantak-Ist (Ruler)
 - a. Shai Niwas Nallur (Place)
 - b. Korangnath Temple

✪ This temple has 4 floor vimana.

✪ This temple was famous for Idols of - Laxmi , Durga, Saraswati

2. Chola Impact -

- i. Rajaraja (Ruler)
 - Tanjore (Place)
 - Rajrajeshwar / Brihadeshwar Temple
- ii. Rajendra -I (Ruler)
 - Gangaikonda Cholapuram (Place)
 - Gangaikond Choleswar (Temple)

- Idols of lord shiva were made in huge number.
- "Natraj Idol" - Special feature of chola dynasty's Art.
- Paintings related to Ramayan Mahabharat were found during chola Era.

Tripartite struggle

- After the death of Diagram from Net Harshvardhan, there was a political vacuum in Kannauj.
- In kannauj, there was the rule of chakrayudh and indrayudh, the ruler of ayudha dynasty.
- There was a conflict between these two brothers as well.
- Gurjar pratihara dynasty, pala dynasty and Rastrakuta dynasty tried to take over kannauj.

☑ **Gurjar - Pratihara dynasty -**

- Harishchandra - Adi Purush / Founder
- Gurjar Pratihara consider himself a descendant of laxman.
- His initial capital was Mandore.
- Later on he made Bhinmal His capital.
- Pratihara - Gatekeeper (Meaning)

✓ **Nagbhatta -1st**

- The real founder
- According to the gwalior inscription, nagabhata de-feated Qasim's successor junaid i.e (Defeated Arabs).

✓ **Vatsaraj -**

- During his reign the tripartite struggle started.

✓ **Mihirbhoj -**

- He was a learned ruler
- Titles - Adi Varah, Prabhas
- During his reign, the arab traveler sulaiman traveled to India.
- Sulaiman called mihirbhoj a natural enemy of the arabs.
- Sulaiman described devpal as the most powerful ruler of North India.

✓ **Mahendrapal -**

- Rajashekhar was his teacher who was his courtier also.
- Books of Rajasekhar -
 1. Kavya Minamsa
 2. Vishal Bhanjika
 3. Karpur Manjari
 4. Harvilas
 5. Balaramayan

✓ **Yashpal -**

- The last ruler of this dynasty.

☑ **Rashtrakuta Dynasty -**

- Founder - Dantidurga

✓ **Krishna - Ist**

- He got the Kailasa temple of Ellora constructed.
- The Rashtrakuta rulers got 34 Caves constructed at Ellora.
- These caves are related to Hindusim, Jainism and Buddhism.
- The Kailasa temple of Ellora is monolithic.

✓ **Dhruva -**

- Title - Dharavarsha

✓ **Amodhavarsh -**

- He was a follower of Jainism.
- He was a devotee of Goddess Lakshmi.
- He was a learned ruler.
- Books - Kavirajmarg, Ratnamalika

Court Scholar

-

Book

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Shaktayan | - | Amoghvriti |
| 2. Jinsen | - | Adipurana |
| 3. Mahaviracharya | - | Ganitasarsangraha. |

- ✓ Chanravallabe, Daughter of amodhavarsha, used to get the revenue of raichur doab.

✓ **Krishan - IIIrd**

- He defeated the Chola ruler parantaka 1 in the battle of Tavakolam.

☑ Pala Dynasty -

✓ Gopal -

- It was elected.
- The pala dynasty was the last dynasty to patronize buddhism.
- He got the odantapuri vihara built.

✓ Dharmapala -

- The greatest ruler of this dynasty
- He got vikramshila university built.
- Got the Nalanda university constructed.
- Got sompuri vihar, paharpur vihar constructed.
- Gujarati poet sodril has called it 'Uttarapathaswamy'.

✓ Devpal -

- Narayanpal

✓ Mahipal -

- Second founder of pala dynasty

✓ Rampal -

- Sandhyakar nandi was in his court who composed Ramcharit.
- Kaivart farmer's rebellion is mentioned in Ramcharit.

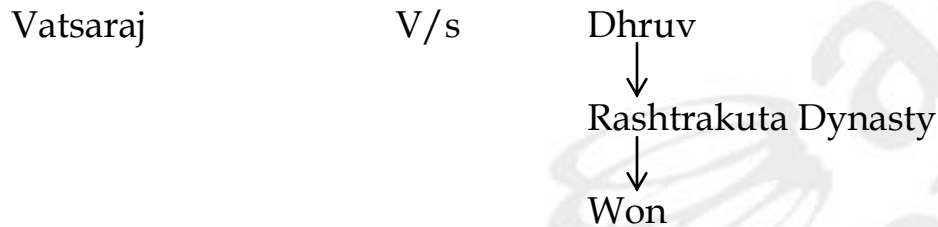
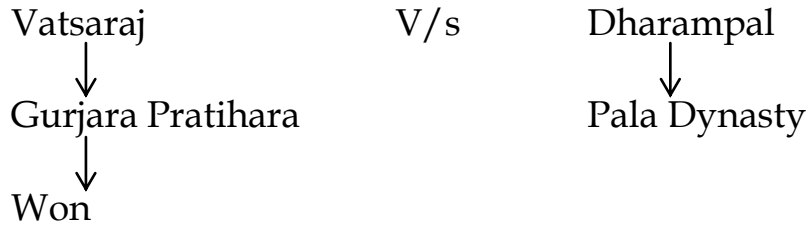
Cultural contribution of gurjar Pratihara rulers -

- Maru, Gurjara temple architectural style developed during the gurjara pratihara rulers.
- It is a sub-style of Nagara Style.
- Mihirbhoj got teli ka mandir (Gwalior Fort) Constructed.
- Statues and pillars of the time of Gurjar pratihara rulers are found around the temple of teli.
- During this time idols related to jainism were made in gwalior.
- A group of 8 temples is found in badoli (Ravatbhata) in which gateshwar temple, Ganesh temple, shiva temple, trimurti temple are famous.

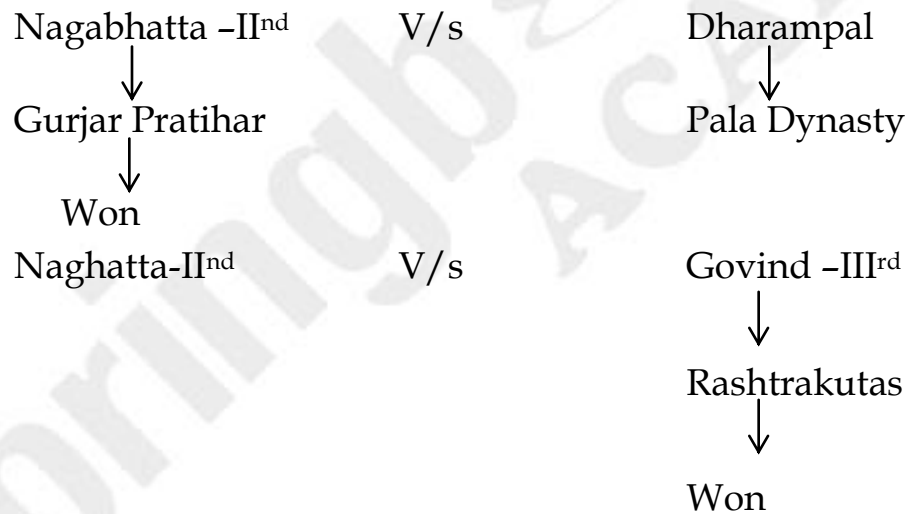
- ✓ Bateshwar temple group (200) is found near gwalior.

SIX STAGES OF TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE

☑ Phase -I

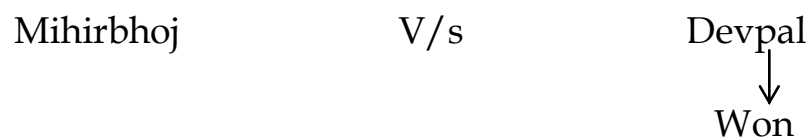


☑ Phase -II



Note – Rashtrakutas did not participate in the third and fourth phase –

☑ Phase -III



☑ **Phase -IV**

Mihirbhoj

V/s

Narayanpal

↓
Won

Note- The pala dynasty did not participate in the 5th and 6th phases.

☑ **Phase -V**

Mahendrapal

V/s

Indra-IIIrd

↓
Gurjar Pratihar

↓
Won

☑ **Phase -VI**

Mahendrapal

V/s

Indra-IIIrd

↓
Won

Note - The Rashtrakutas were never defeated in this struggle.

- finally, Gurjar Pratihar took over Kannauj.

☑ **Temple Architecture style -**

1. **Nagara Style -**

Major parts of temple

- Grabh Griha
- Parikrama path
- Shikhar
- Antaral for priest connects grabh griha mandap.
- Mandap - for people
- Ardh Mandap

☑ **Unique features -**

- High platform called Jagti.
- Shikhar - which becomes narrow upwards.
- Square shaped grabh griha.
- Priakarma path connected to grabh griha.

▪ **Main Examples -**

- a) Kandariya Mahadev temple - Khajuraho
- b) Laxman temple - Khajuraho

c) **Note -**

- Temple of Khajuraho were constructed by chandel ruler.
- Khajuraho was religious capital of chandel ruler.
- Mahoba- Political capital of chandel.

- d) Sahastra bahu temple - Gwalior(Also called (Sas-babu temple)

2. Dravid Style -

Features -

- a) Viman - Upper part of grabh Griha.
 - It is pyramidical
 - It is octagonal (Asht Konia)
- b) **Gopur / Gpuram -**
 - Beautiful entry gate
- c) Square - Shaped grabh griha-
- d) Large complex - other small temples near main temple.
- e) Water pond - Square shaped
- f) Colourful - Use of colour.
- g) Covered pradakshina path.

Eg.

- a) Minakshi Temple, Madhurai
- b) Veerupaksha Temple Aambhi
- c) All temples of Pandawar, Chalukya and Chola.
- d) Brihadeshwar Temple, Tanjore

3. Vesara Temple Style -

- a) Mixed style -
- b) Construction in - Nagar style
- c) Ornamentation in - Dravid style

Eg. (i) Hoysala Temple

- Hoysaleswar Temple, Halebidu, Chennakeshava
- Chalukya Art

- Badami, Vatapi, Kalyani

ANCIENT INDIAN LITERATURE

☑ Development of Language Literature in Ancient India –

- Ancient Indian Literature defies common perception that it was confined to the sacred text such as.
 1. Vedas
 2. Upnishad
- There are lot of Literature in Prakrit which are full of realism moral values without any religious connotation being attached to them.

☑ Vedang sutra and smriti literature –

- Vedangas were created to understand the vedas properly.
- vedanga (6)
 - Education
 - Kalpa
 - Grammar
 - Nirukta
 - Verse
 - astrology.
- Meaning of Kalpa – Rituals i.e. methodrule
 - a) Shrota sutras (600 BC – 300 BC)
 - b) Grihya Sutra (600 BC – 300 BC)
 - c) Dharma Sutras (500 BC – 200 BC)
- Information about social system, like - varnashram purusharth etc. is obtained from dharma sutra.
 - Apastamba is considered to be the progenitor of dharma sutra.
 - Major formulators –
 - Gautama

- Apastamba
- Baudhayana
- Vashishtha
- Sankhyayan
- Ashwalayan

Field	Development / Creator
Education	Panini, Katyayan
Grammar	Asthtadhayi (Panini)
Nirukta	Nighantu (Yasak)
Jyotisha	Lagadha, Aryabhata
Chhand / Verse	Varahamihira Pingala
Kalpa	Gautam, Baudhayana, Apastamba

- Smritis are the legal texts of Hinduism, mostly written in verse style.

Major Smirities	Creation Period
Manusmriti	200 BC – 200 AD
Yagyavalkya Smriti	100 BC – 300 AD
Narada Smriti	300 BC – 400 AD
Parashara Smriti	300 BC – 500 AD
Katyayana Smriti	400 BC – 600 AD
Deval Smriti	Early Medieval

- During ancient period several epics numerous lyrical works were composed in Major language like -
 - Sanskrit
 - Prakrit
 - Pali
 - Ardh Magadhi

☑ Sanskrit Literature -

- Ramayana - Valmiki
- Mahabharata - Vedvyas
- Purana - Maharishi Lomaharsha and his son Ugrashrava
- (Number-18) (Vayu Purana, Matsya Purana, Bhagwat Purana etc.)

- Kalidas - Drama's -
 - Kumarasambhavam,
 - Raghuvansham,
 - Abhijnanasakuntalam.

- Bharvi - Kiratarjuniyam
- Ashvaghosha was a buddhist scholar
- Composition - buddacharit, Saundranand
- Magha - Shishupalavadha (Epic)
- Bhattanarayan - Venisanhar
- Kalhana - Rajatarangini - (12th Century)
- From the post - Mauryan Period to 1148 AD
- Vilhan - Vikramank Devcharitinformation about the history of Kashmir.
- Jaidev - Geetgovind

Drama -

- Natyashastra composed by bharat muni is believed to be of second century AD, Which is the oldest and authentic book of Sanskrit Natya Shastra.
- In this, rendering of acting, theater, stage operation, music, poetry and rasa etc. has been done.
- Natru Shastra is called the fifth veda.
- Shudraka - Mrichchakatikam (Earthen Cart)
- Major books of ancient India-

Composition	Composer
1. Mahabhashya	Patanjali
2. Mudrarakshasa	Vishakhadanta

3. Malavikagnimitra	Kalidas
4. Arthashastra	Kautilya
5. Nitisar	Kamandak
6. Kavyalankar	Bhamah
7. Sankhyakarika	Ishwar Krishna
8. Padarthdharm Sangriha	Acharya Prashastapad
9. Prakrit Pangalam	Acharya Hemachandra
10. Brahma Siddhant	Brahmagupta
11. Kamasutra	Vatsyayan
12. Swapnavasavadattam	Bhas
13. Kirti Kaumudi	Someshwar
14. Panchatantra	Vishnu Sharma
15. Saraswat, Kanthabharan	Raja Bhoj
16. Natya Shastra	Bharatmuni
17. Aryabhatiyam, Aryastashata , Dashagitika Sutra	Aryabhata
18. Ashtanga Hriday	Vagbhatt
19. Panch Siddhantaka (Epic)	Varahamihira
20. Brahmasfuta Siddhantak (Epic)	Brahmagupta
21. Siddhant Shiromani	Bhaskaracharya

- Treatise on medicine and surgery – Sushruta samhita/ charaka samhita

☑ Pali and prakrit literature –

- The legal literature of buddhism is in pali, which is called tripitaka.

- Vinaya Pitaka - rules of discipline
- Sutta pitaka - sermon
- Abhidhamma Pitaka - Philosophical interpretation of buddhism.
- The jataka story is also a part of this pitaka literature.
- Dhammapada, famous as gita of buddhists, is also related to another buddhist epic called sutta pitak.
- Based on the subject matter philosophical milindpanho by acharya nagasen is the best in pitak literature.
- Jain literature written in prakrit language, is called jain agama.
- Jain agamas include 12 Angus , 12 Upangas, 10 prakirnas, 6 chhandasutra, 4 mulasutra, anuyoga sutra and nandisutra.
- Gatha saptashati (700 verses) was composed by hal in prakrit literature (in 300 AD)
- Jain teacher hemachandra (11th century) has given a large number of prakrit works on lexicography and grammar. His famous work is prakrit pangalam.
- Rajasekhara's Karpoomanjari, is also an important prakrit book.

☑ Tamil literature -

- Kamban, ottakutan and pugalenid are the three gems of tamil literature.
- ✓ **Kanban -**
 - Composed tamil ramayana (at the time of Kulotung -IIIrd)
 - Tamil Ramayana is called the epic of Tamil literature.
- ✓ **Ottakutan -**
 - Composed th uttarakand of tamil ramayana.
 - Composed 'Pillai Tamil' and ovai.
 - Takkayagapparani of ottakutan describes the was campaign and moovar dal describes the procession of the victorious soldiers.
- ✓ **Puglenid -**
 - Translated naladamayanti katha into tamil under the name nalvenba.
 - Kamban, ottakutan and shokkilar were contemporary of kulottungaII.

- Abbe II was a painter during the time of kulottunga-I. She composed poetry books named 'Nannur Kauve' and 'Kalavio Lukkam'.
- The tamil translator of the mahabharata was perundevanar, while the tamil translator of the mahabharata in the sangam period was villiputtar.
- **Note** - There was another poet in the third sangam also by the name of perundevanar.
- Perundevanar was the court poet of the pallava ruler nandivarman-IIIrd, he translated the mahabharata into tamil under the name bharat venava, which has 12,000 hymns. Gopal lyer translated 818 of these hymns into English.
- Buddhamitra was the author of the famous grammar work named veera sholliyam. He was contemporary of Rajendra.
- Amritsagar wrote two books on chandashastra-
 - yapperungalam
 - Yaperungalakarigai
- Tiruntakdevar -
 - (10th Century Jain Saint)
 - Book - Jeevak chintamani
- Tolamili -
 - Book - Shoolmani (Short poetry)
- Kalladnar
 - Book - Kalladam
- Jayagondar -
 - Kalingattuparni (war poetry)
- Description of Kulotung - 1.5 Kalinga campaign.
- The golden age of tamil literature - the chola period pavanandi (Jain Writer)
 - Book - Nannul (Grammar)
- Kundalkeshi - Composed by an unknown buddhist scholar.