

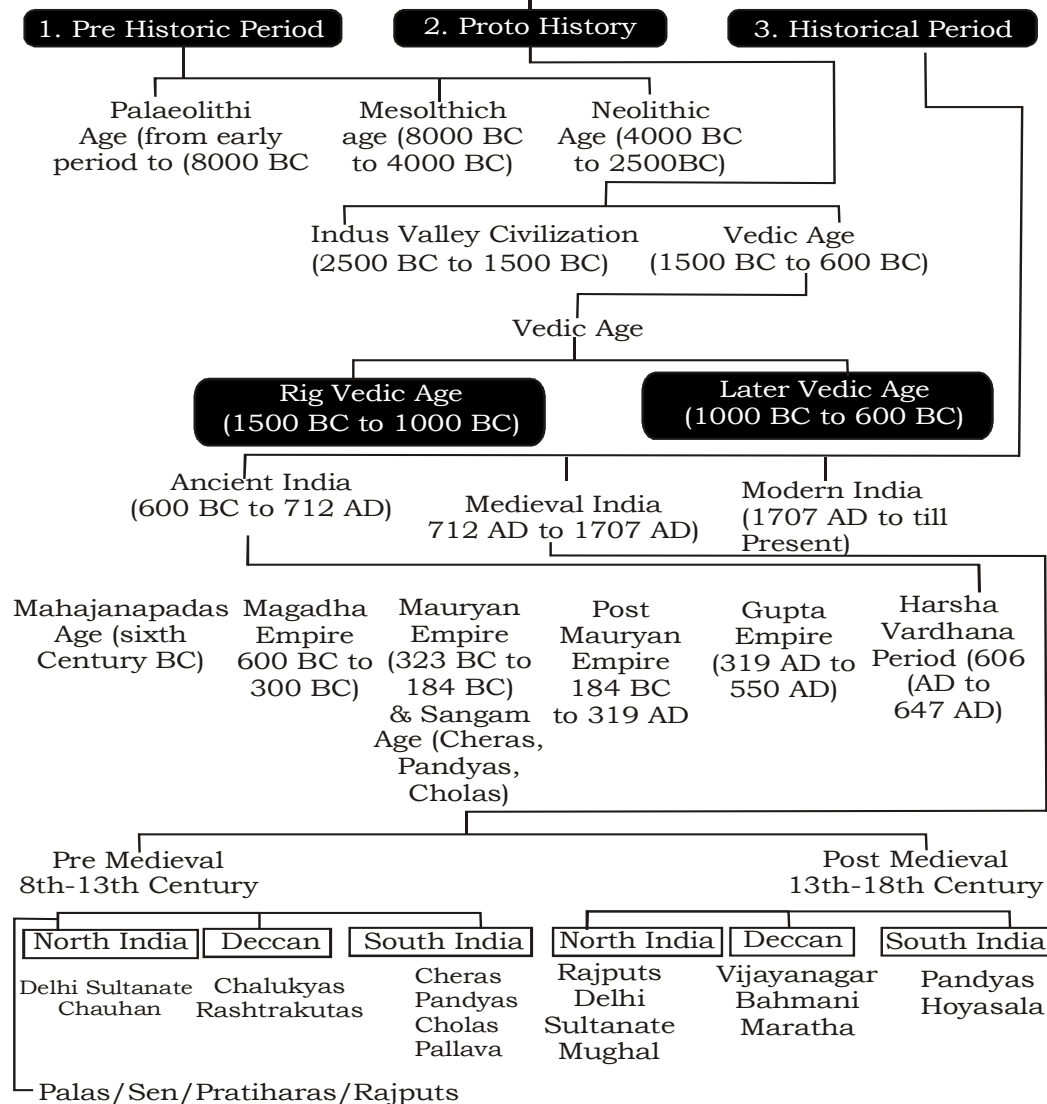
History

with

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INDIAN HISTORY CHART



Pre Historic Period- It is the history of human culture prior to written records. The humans of this period were not civilized. The history of this period is studied by Archaeological evidences.

This period is divided into 3 parts —

- (1) Palaeolithic Age (from early period to 8000 B.C.)
- (2) Mesolithic Age (8000 B.C. to 4000 B.C.)
- (3) Neolithic Age (4000 B.C. to 2500 B.C.)

Protohistory - It is the period between **prehistory and history**, during which a culture or civilization has not yet developed writing, but other cultures have already noted its existence in their own writings, Duration of this period is 2500 B.C. to 600 B.C.

Historical Period - The historic period whose information is available in written records is considered as Historical Period. Human of this period were civilized and historical activities after 600 B.C. are included in this Period.

INDIAN HISTORY AT A GLANCE

(B.C.)

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| 6000 | - Earliest evidence of agriculture and animal domestication in India is from Mehargarh and Burzahom. |
| 5000-4000 | - Earliest evidence of sheep-goat domestication at Bagor and Adamgarh. |
| 4000-3000 | - Spread of Civilizations based on agriculture and animal domestication. |
| 2500-1750 | - Time period of Harappan Civilization on the basis of Radio Carbon dating. |
| 1500 | - Rigvedic Period, coming of Aryans in India. |
| 1000 | Later Vedic Period, spread of Aryans in the Gangetic plain. |
| 950 | - Mahabharata (Kurukshetra War) |
| 877 | - Birth of Parshvanatha (23rd Tirthankara of Jainism) |
| 600-550 | - Emergence of Sixteen Mahajanapadas, composition of the Upanishads. |
| 563 - | - Birth of Gautama Buddha Founder of Buddhism |
| 540 | Birth of Mahavira Real Founder of Jainism |
| 540-468 | - Life Period of Vardhamana Mahavira |

- 544-412 - Haryanka Dynasty (Bimbisara, Ajatashatru and Udayin)
- 516 - Irani ruler Darius-I invasion of India.
- 483 - Buddha attained Nirvana, First Buddhist Council in Rajagriha.
- 563-483 - Life Period of Gautama Buddha.
- 468 - Mahavira attained Nirvana
- 412-344 - Foundation and expansion of Nag Dynasty
- 383 - Second Buddhist Council in Vaishali
- 362 - Nanda Dynasty came to power in Magadha
- 327-325 - Alexander's invasion of India.
- 323 - Death of Alexander in Babylon.
- 321 - Chandragupta Maurya's accession to the throne of Magadha.
- 305 - Defeat of Seleucus at the hands of Chandragupta Maurya.
- 298 - Bindusara became king.
- 273-232 - Ashoka's reign.
- 261 - Conquest of Kalinga.
- 257 - Ashoka became follower of Buddhism.
- 251 - Third Buddhist conference in Patliputra.
- 230 - Establishment of Satvahanas.
- 200 - Greece's invasion of India.
- 185 - Establishment of Sunga dynasty.
- 75 - Foundation of Kanva Dynasty
- 58 - Beginning of Vikram era
- 30 - Satvahanas dynasty in Deccan, Pandyan dynasty in South.
- 22 - Trade relations of Cholas and Pandayas with the Romans.

(A.D.)

- 14-15 - St. Thomas came to India.
- 40 AD - Sakas in power in Indus Valley and Western India
- 50 AD - The Kushans and Kanishkas
- 65 - Chinese King Sent representative in India for collecting information about Buddhism.
- 77 - Plini wrote book Natural History.
- 78AD - Saka Era begins

78-100	- Regime of Kanishka.
86-128	- Resurgence of Satvahana dynasty by Satkarni and Pulamavi.
130-150	- Emergence of Rudradaman in West India.
225	- Foundation of Vakataka dynasty.
226	- Emergence of Sassanid dynasty in Persia.
250	- Decline and disintegration of Satvahana dynasty.
240-280	- Foundation of Gupta dynasty.
280-319	- Regime of Ghatotkachi.
320 AD	- Chandragupta I establishes the Gupta dynasty
360 AD	- Samudragupta conquers the North and most of the Deccan
375	- Death of Samudra Gupta, Ram Gupta Became Successor.
380 AD	- Chandragupta II comes to power; Golden Age of Gupta Literary Renaissance
405 AD	- Fa-hien begins his travels through the Gupta Empire
415 AD	- Accession of Kumara Gupta-I
415	- Establishment of Nalanda University.
467 AD	- Skand Gupta assumes power
476 AD	- Birth of astronomer Aryabhatta
500-532	- Emergence of Hun dynasty by Toramana and Mihirkula.
532	- Yashovardhan defeated Mihirkula.
606 AD	- Accession of Harshavardhan
609	- Pulakeshin-II became king.
622 AD	- Era of the Hejira begins
629 645	- Hiuen-Tsang came to India
636	- First invasion of Sindh by Arabians.
711 AD	- Invasion of Sindh by Muhammad Bin Qasim
725	- Nagbhatta founded Pratihara dynasty
753-973	- Regime of Rashtrakuta dynasty in Deccan.
760-1142	- Regime of Pala dynasty in Eastern India.
770-810	- Regime of great Pala king Dharmapala, Establishment of Vikramshila University.
783-1036	- Regime of Gurjar- Pratihara dynasty in Northern India by Vatsraja of Rajasthan.

- 788-820 - Period of Shankaracharya, philosopher of Advaita.
- 835-885 - Arab trader Suleman came to India, during the regime of Gurjar - Pratihara dynasty.
- 836 - Mihirbhhoj became king.
- 850 - Vijayalaya defeated Pandya, became the king of Tanjore (Thanjavur).
- 851 - Arab Traveler wrote book over India.
- 860 - Sumatra's king Balputra established Buddha Vihar in Nalanda.
- 871-1173 - Regime of Chola dynasty in Tanjore.
- 883-1026 - Hindushahi in Punjab and Kabul.
- 892 AD - Rise of the Eastern Chalukyas
- 907 - Coronation of Chola king Parantak-I.
- 915-925 - Arab traveler Al-Masudi came to India, during the regime of great Rashtrakuta's king Indra- III.
- 916-1205 - Regime of Chandel dynasty in Jejakbhukti, establishment of temples in Khajuraho by chandel dynasty.
- 950-1195 - Regime of Tripuri's kalachuri in central India.
- 973-1238 - Regime of Solanki in Anhilwada (Kathiyavard).
- 977 - Invasion of Subuktageen in India.
- 985 AD - The Chola Dynasty : Accession of Rajaraja, the Great
- 1001 AD - Defeat of Jaipal by Sultan Mahmud
- 1026 - Mahmud Ghazni sacks Somnath Temple
- 1027 - Last invasion by Mahmud Ghazni.
- 1030 - Death of Mahmud Ghazni, Albruni came to India.
- 1191 - Prithviraj Chauhan routs Muhammad Ghoris: the first battle of Tarain
- 1192 - Ghoris defeats Prithviraj Chauhan : the second battle of Tarain
- 1194 - Jayachanda of Kannauj was defeated in battle of Chandavar by Muhammad Ghoris.
- 1206-1210 - Qutubuddin Aibak established Slave dynasty.
- 1210-1211 - Aram Shah came to the throne.
- 1211-1236 - Iltutmish

- 1221 - Invasion of Chaghai Khan in India.
- 1236-1240 - Raziya Sultan
- 1240-1242 - Bahram Shah
- 1242-1246 - Masud Shah
- 1246-1266 - Nasiruddin
- 1266-1287 - Ghiyasuddin Balban
- 1279 - Revolt by Tugaril Khan in Bengal.
- 1287-1290 - Kaikubad
- 1290-1296 - Jalaluddin Khalji establishes Khalji dynasty.
- 1296-1316 - Alauddin Khalji
- 1309-1313 - Deccan mission by Malik Kafur.
- 1315 - Returning of Malik Kafur from Deccan.
- 1316-1320 - Qutubuddin Mubarak Khalji
- 1320-1325 - Ghiyasuddin Tughluq founded Tughlaq dynasty
- 1325-1351 - Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- 1333-1342 - Ibn Battuta traveled in India.
- 1336 - Foundation of Vijayanagar Empire by Harihar and Bukka
- 1347 - Bahmani dynasty founded by Bahamanshah.
- 1351-1388 - Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- 1390-1394 - Nasiruddin Muhammad Shah
- 1393 - Foundation of Jaunpur kingdom.
- 1394-1412 - Mahmud Shah Tughlaq
- 1398 - Taimur invades India
- 1414-1421 - Khizr Khan, power in the hands of Sayyids, emergence of Sayyid dynasty.
- 1421-1434 - Mubarak Shah
- 1434-1443 - Muhammad Shah
- 1443-1451 - Alauddin Alam Shah
- 1451-1489 - Bahlol Lodhi, establishment of Lodi dynasty
- 1455 - Birth of Sant Kabir
- 1469 - Birth of Guru Nanak, founder of Sikh religion.
- 1472 - Birth of Sher Shah Suri
- 1483 - Birth of Jahiruddin Babur in Fargana.

- 1489-1517 - Sikandar Lodhi rule
- 1490 - Nizam Shahi dynasty at Ahmednagar
- 1498 - First voyage of Vasco da Gama
- 1509 - Krishnadev Raya became king.
- 1510 - Portuguese captures Goa
- 1517 - Coronation of Ibrahim Lodi
- 1518 - Kutub Shahi dynasty at Golkunda
- 1519 - Entry of Babur in India
- 1526 - Establishment of the Mughal Dynasty; First Battle of Panipat: Babur defeats Lodhis
- 1526-1530 - Reign of Babur
- 1527 - Battle of Khanwa, Babur de-feated Rana Sanga.
- 1529 - Ghagara battle Babur de-feated Afgani invaders.
- 1530 - Humayun succeeds Babur
- 1532 - Birth of Tulsidas.
- 1538 - Death of Guru Nanak
- 1539 - Sher Shah Suri defeats Humayun and becomes Emperor of Delhi
- 1555 - Humayun recovers the throne of Delhi
- 1556 - Death of Humayun; Accession of Akbar;
- 1562 - End of slavery system by Akbar
- 1563 - Abolishment of tax on pilgrims.
- 1564 - Akbar abolishes Jizya, a poll tax on Hindus
- 1565 - Battle of Talikota : Muslim rulers in Deccan defeats and destroys Vijayanagar Empire
- 1568 - Fall of Chittor
- 1569 - Birth of Jahangir
- 1571 - Foundation of Fatehpur Sikri by Akbar
- 1572 - Akbar annexes Gujarat
- 1573 - Surat surrenders to Akbar
- 1575 - Battle of Tukaroi
- 1576 - Battle of Haldighati : Akbar defeats Rana Pratap; Subjugation of Bengal

- 1577 - Akbar troops invade Khandesh
- 1579 - Akbar introduces Mahjarnama
- 1580 - Accession of Ibrahim Adil Shah II in Bengal; Rebellion in Bihar and Bengal
- 1581 - Akbar's march against Muhammad Hakim and reconciliation with him
- 1582 - Divine Faith promulgated
- 1586 - Annexation of Kashmir
- 1591 - Mughal conquest of Sindh
- 1592 - Annexation of Odisha
- 1595 - Siege of Ahmednagar; Annexation of Baluchistan
- 1597 - Akbar completes his conquests
- 1600 - Charter to the English East India Company
- 1602 - Formation of the United East India Company of Netherlands
- 1605 - Death of Akbar and Accession of Jahangir
- 1606 - Rebellion of Khusrav; Execution of the Fifth Sikh Guru, Arjan dev by Jahangir
- 1607 - Sher Afghan first, husband of Nur Jahan, killed
- 1608 - Malik Ambar takes Ahmednagar
- 1609 - The Dutch open a factory at Pulicat
- 1611 - The English establish a factory at Masulipatnam
- 1611 - Marriage of Jahangir and Nujahan
- 1612 - The Mughal Governor of Bengal defeats the rebellious Afghans; Mughals annex Kuch Hajo
- 1615 - Submission of Mewar to the Mughals; Arrival of Sir Thomas Roe in India
- 1616 - The Dutch establish a factory at Surat
- 1620 - Capture of Kangra Fort; Malik Ambar revolts in the Deccan
- 1622 - Shah Abbas of Persia besieges and takes Qandahar
- 1623 - Shah Jahan revolts against Jahangir
- 1624 - Suppression of Shah Jahan's revolt
- 1626 - Rebellion of Mahabat Khan
- 1627 - Death of Jahangir; Accession of Shah Jahan

- 1628 - Shah Jahan proclaimed Em-peror
- 1631 - Death of Shah Jahan's wife Mumtaz Mahal; The construction of Taj Mahal
- 1632 Mughal invasion of Bijapur; Grant of the "Golden Firman" to the English Company by the Sultan of Golkunda
- 1633 - End of Ahmednagar Dynasty
- 1636 - Aurangzeb appointed Viceroy of Deccan
- 1639 - Foundation of Fort St. George at Madras by the English
- 1646 - Shivaji captures Torna
- 1648 - Construction of Shahajanabad started by Shahjahan.
- 1656 - The Mughals attack Hyderabad and Golkunda; Annex-ation of Javli by Shivaji
- 1657 - Invasion of Bijapur by Aurangzeb; Aurangzeb captures Bidar and Kalyani
- 1658 Coronation of Aurangzeb
- 1659 - Battles of Khajwah and Deorai
- 1659 - Shivaji kills AQal Khan
- 1661 - Cession of Bombay to the En-GLISH; Mughal capture of Cooch Behar
- 1664 - Shivaji sacks Surat and as-sumes royal title
- 1664 - Francis East India Company established.
- 1665 - Treaty of Purandar between Shivaji and Mughals
- 1666 - Death of Shah Jahan; Shivaji's visit to Agra and his escape
- 1670 - Shivaji again sacks Surat
- 1674 - Shivaji assumed the title of Chhatrapati
- 1675 - Execution of Guru Tegbahadur by Aurangzeb
- 1678 - Marwar occupied by the Mughals
- 1679 - Aurangzeb imposes Jazia tax on non-Muslims
- 1680 - Death of Shivaji; Rebellion of Prince Akbar
- 1685 - British Shift's company head-quarters to Mumbai from Surat.
- 1686 - English war with the Mughals; Fall of Bijapur
- 1689 - Execution of Sambhaji
- 1690 - Peace between the Mughals and the English

- 1691 - Aurangzeb at the zenith of his power
- 1698 - The new English company trading to the East Indies
- 1699 - First Maratha raid on Malwa
- 1700 - Death of Rajaram and regency of his widow Tara Bai
- 1702 - Amalgamation of English and the London East India Companies
- 1707 - Death of Aurangzeb; Battle of Jajau
- 1708 - Death of Guru Govind Singh in Nanded (Maharashtra)
- 1712 - Death of Bahadurshah-I, Jahand became king
- 1713 - Balaji Vishwanath became Peshwa.
- 1714 - Husain Ali appointed Viceroy of the Deccan; The treaty of the Marathas with Husain Ali
- 1715 - Execution of Sikh Leader Bandabahadur.
- 1717 - Farukh Siyyar Permits East India Company for free trade.
- 1720 - Accession of Baji Rao Peshwa at Poona
- 1739 - Nadir Shah conquers Delhi; The Marathas capture Salsette and Bassein
- 1740 - Accession of Balaji Baji Rao Peshwa; The Marathas invade Arcot
- 1740 - Aliwardi Khan becomes king of Bengal.
- 1742 - Marathas invade Bengal
- 1747 - Ahmad Shah Abdali invades India
- 1748 - First Anglo-French war
- 1750 - War of the Deccan and Carnatic Succession; Death of Nasir Jung
- 1751 - British wins Arcot
- 1751 - Treaty of Alivardi with the Marathas
- 1756 - Siraj-ud-daulah captures of Calcutta
- 1757-63 - Third Anglo-French war
- 1757 - Battle of Plassey ; The British defeat Siraj-ud-daulah
- 1758 - Francis wins Fort Saint David.
- 1760 - Battle of Wandiwash ; The British defeat the French
- 1760 - Mir Kasim becomes Nawab of Bengal.

- 1761 - Third battle of Panipat : Ahmed Shah Abdali defeats the Marathas; Accession of Madhava Rao Peshwa; Rise of Hyder Ali
- 1762 - Madhava Rao takes power in his own hands. Raghunath Rao approaches Nizam for help.
- 1763 - Expulsion of Mir Qasim. Re-instatement of Mir Jafar. Raghunath Rao recaptures power and keeps Madhava Rao in confinement.
- 1764 - Battle of Buxar. The English defeat Shah Alam, Shuja-ud-daula and Mir Qasim.
- 1765 - Grant of the Diwani' of Ben-gal, Bihar, and Odisha to the East India Company by Shah Alam II under Treaty of Allahabad. Clive, Company's Governor in Bengal. Death of Mir Jafar.
- 1765-1767 - Clive's second Gover-norship.
- 1766 - Nizam cedes Northern Sarkars to the English.
- 1767 - Departure of Clive. Verelst, Company's Govenor in Bengal.
- 1767-1769 - The First Mysore War. Hyder Ali advances on Madras and forces the English to enter into a defensive alliance.
- 1770 - The Great Bengal Famine
- 1771 - Marathas attack Hyder Ali. Marathas occupy Delhi and restore Shah Alam who was till then under English protection at Allahabad.
- 1772-1785 - Warren Hastings, Governor of Fort William.
- 1772 - Marathas invade Rohilkhand.
- 1772-1833 - Raja Rammohan Roy.
- 1773 - The Regulating Act passed, bringing the Comapny partially under Parliament's control and the Presidencies under Calcutta's control.
- 1774 - The Marathas again invade Rohilkhand. Nawab of Awadh assists Rohillas. Marathas withdraw but Rohillas refuse to pay Rs. 40 lakhs to Awadh as agreed upon. Establishment of Supreme Court, at Calcutta. Rohilla War between Rohillas and Nawab of Awadh as-sisted by the English. Rohilla Chief Hafiz Rahmat Khan killed. Rohilkhand annexed by Awadh.

- 1775 - Trial and execution of Nanda Kumar who alleged that Warren Hastings had taken bribe from the Begums of Awadh.
- 1775-1782 - The First Anglo- Maratha War.
- 1776 - The Treaty of Purandhar between the English and Poona's Ministers, who were opposed to Raghunath Rao.
- 1777 - Birth of Kunwar Singh
- 1779 - Convention of Wadgaon stipulating that all acquisitions of Maratha territory, made since 1773 by the Company, be restored and the advance of English force from Bengal be stopped.
- 1780 - Capt. Popham's capture of Gwalior.
- 1780-1784 - Second Mysore War, Both parties agree to give up their conquests under the Treaty of Mangalore.
- 1781 - Deposition of Chait Singh of Banaras. Calcutta Madrasa founded by Warren Hastings to conciliate the Mohammedans of Calcutta.
- 1782 - Asaf-ud-daula exports money from the Begums of Awadh with the English help. The Treaty of Salbai between the English and the Marathas, Death of Hyder Ali.
- 1782-1798 - Tipu Sultan, ruler of Mysore.
- 1783 - Fox's India Bills give more powers to Parliament and to the Governor-General.
- 1784 - Treaty of Mangalore between Tipu and the English who promise not to assist enemies of Tipu, in return for Tipu giving up English territory. Pitt's Act passed, setting up Board of Control for East India Company. Asiatic Society of Bengal founded.
- 1786-1793 - Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General.
- 1786 Marathas and Nizam raid Mysore.
- 1787 - Treaty between Tipu, Marathas and Nizam, Marathas the gainers.
- 1788 - Ghulam Kadir Rohilla seizes Delhi and blinds Shah Alam II. Bedar Bakht put on Delhi's throne.
- 1788-1795 - impeachment of Warren Hastings. It was a failed attempt.

- 1789-1803 - Marathas control Delhi.
- 1789 - Tipu attacks Travancore.
- 1790-1792 - Third Mysore War following Triple Alliance' between English, Marathas and Nizam against Tipu.
- 1792 - Tipu surrenders half his kingdom. Ranjit Singh succeeds his father as leader of a Sikh Misl. Sanskrit College founded at Varanasi by English resident, Jonathan Duncan "for endearing our Government to the native Hindus".
- 1793-1798 - Sir John Shore, Governor-General.
- 1793 - The Permanent Settlement of Bengal.
- 1794 - Death of Mahadavji Sindhia at Poona.
- 1795 - Battle of Kharda between the Nizam and the Marathas.
- 1796 - Baji Rao II Peshwa.
- 1797 - Jacobin club sets up by Francis in Shrirangpattanam.
- 1797 - Zaman Shah, grandson of Ahmad Shah Abdali, takes Lahore. Death of Asaf-ud-daula of Awadh and succession of Wazir Ali.
- 1798 - Wazir Ali deposed and succeeded by Sa'dat Ali at Awadh.
- 1798-1805 - Wellesley, Governor-General.
- 1799 - English attack Tipu without provocation. Fourth Mysore War. Fall of Shrirangpattanam. Death of Tipu. English restore previous Hindu dynasty in Mysore. Partition of Mysore. Shah Zaman appoints Ranjit Singh as the Governor of Lahore. William Carey opens Baptist Mission at Serampore.
- 1800 - Death of Nana Phadnavis. Establishment of the College of Fort William.
- 1801 - Annexation of the Carnatic and part of Awadh by the English.
- 1802 - Holkar defeats combined forces of Sindhia and the Peshwa at Poona, Peshwa Baji Rao flees to Bassein and signs the Treaty of Bassein with the English.
- 1803 - Treaty of Surji Aijun Village
- 1803 - Occupation of Delhi by Lord Lake, War with Scindia.
- 1803-1805 - Second Anglo-Maratha War.
- 1804 - Emperor Shah Alam places himself under British protection. Lake's war with Holkar.

- 1805 - Siege of Bharatpur fails and Lake makes peace with the Raja.
- 1805-1807 - George Barlow, Governor-General.
- 1806 - Mohd, Akbar II succeeds his father Shah Alam II.
- 1807-1813 - Lord Minto I, Governor-General,
- 1809 - Treaty of Amritsar-Ranjit Singh and British sign treaty of perpetual amity.
- 1809-1811 - Ranjit Singh takes Kangra from the Gurkh
- 1813-1823 - Lord Hastings, Governor-General.
- 1814-1816 - Anglo-Gurkha War resulting in the cession of Garhwal and Kumaon by the Gurkhas to the English.
- 1817-1818 - Pindari War-Peshwar defeat at Kirkee.
- 1817-1905 - Debendranath Tagore who reorganised the Brahmo Samaj.
- 1817-1898 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, 'founder of Aligarh Muslim University.
- 1817-1819 - Last Anglo-Maratha War. Hostile princes like Sindhia and Holkar become allies of the English.
- 1818 - First Bengali newspaper, the weekly Samachar Darpan published by the Baptist Mission, Serampore.
- 1819-1827 - Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.
- 1820 - Munro, Governor of Madras.
- 1821 - Sanskrit college founded at Poona.
- 1823 1828 - Lord Amherst, Governor-General.
- 1823 - Raja Rammohan Roy's memorial to Government, protesting against the Press Ordinance of 1823.
- 1824 - Mutiny at Barrackpore. Large number of Indian soldiers killed on parade for demanding more pay for fighting in Burma.
- 1824-1826 - First Burmese War. Arakan and Tenasserim annexed.
- 1824-1883 - Swami Dayanand B^V Saraswati, founder of Aiyaz Samaj.
- 1826 - English capture Bharatpur. Conquest of Assam by East India Company. Treaty of Yandbu.
- 1828-1835 - Lord William Bentinck, Governor - General.
- 1829 - Brahmo Samaj founded by Raja Rammohan Roy, Prohibition of Sati.
- 1829-1837 - Suppression of Thuggee.

- 1830-1833 - Raja Rammohan Roy visits England.
- 1831 - Raja of Mysore deposed and its administration taken over by the Company. Meeting of Ranjit Singh and William Bentinck at Rupar.
- 1832 - Annexation of Jaintia.
- 1833 - Abolition of the Company's trading rights. Legislative power centralised. Indian Law Commission appointed.
- 1834 - Annexation of Coorg. Maculay, Law member. Government establishes tea garden. Formation of Agra Province.
- 1835-1836 - Sir Charles Metcalf, Governor - General.
- 1835 - Macaulay's Education Resolution. English made official language instead of Persian. Abolition of Press restrictions and inland transit duties. Company strikes its own coins omitting Mughal emperor's name.
- 1836-1842 - Lord Auckland, Governor-General.
- 1837 - Bahadur Shah II succeeded by Akbar II.
- 1838 - Tripartite Treaty among Shah Shuja, Ranjit Singh and the English.
- 1838-1884 - Kesav Chandra Sen, another pillar of Brahmo Samaj.
- 1839 - Death of Ranjit Singh. New treaty forced on the Amirs of Sind. Work begun on G.T. Road, between Calcutta and Delhi. English declare Shah Shuja, Amir of Kabul.
- 1839-1842 - The First Anglo-Afghan War.
- 1840 - Amir Dost Mohammad surrenders.
- 1841 - Foundation of "Desh Hiteshi Sabha" in Calcutta.
- 1842 - Simla Proclamation of Ellenborough. Governor-General agrees to recognise the Amir of Afghans' choice.
- 1842-1844 - Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General.
- 1843 - Return of Dost Muhammad to Afghanistan as its Amir. Conquest of Sind by the British. Slavery prohibited in British India.
- 1844-1848 - Lord Hardinge, Governor-General.
- 1844 - Lord Hardinge decides to employ, in Government service, Indians educated in English schools.

- 1845 - First Anglo-Sikh War.
- 1846 - Defeat of the Sikh Army, Treaty of Lahore.
- 1847 - Engineering College founded in Roorkee.
- 1848-1856 - Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General.
- 1848 Annexation of Satara. Rising at Multan.
- 1848-1849 - Second Anglo-Sikh War.
- 1849 - Defeat of Sikhs and annex-ation of the Punjab. Opening of a Hindu Girls' Schools in Calcutta by Drinkwater Bethune. Dalhousie's proposal to end Mughal dynasty in Delhi.
- 1851 - Foundation of "British Indian Association' in Calcutta.
- 1852 - Second Anglo-Burmese War. Annexation of Rangoon and Pegu.
- 1853 - Railway opened from Bombay to Thane. Telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra. Annexation of Nagpur and Jhansi. Cession of Berar by Nizam. Competitive examiantion for Civil Service.
- 1855 - Santhal insurrection in Bihar. Beginning of the jute industry in India. Foundation of Anjuman-i- Islami in Calcutta.
- 1856 - Annexation of Awadh. Uni-versity Act. Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act.
- 1856-1862 - Lord Canning, Gover-nor-General and the first viceroy of India.
- 1857 - Universities set up at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.
- 1857-1858 - Revolt of 1857. Revolt at Meerut begins on May 10, 1857.
- 1858 - British India placed under the direct Government of the Crown. Queen Victoria's Proclama-tion.
- 1859 Withdrew Doctrine of Lapse.
- 1859-1861 - Indigo Riots in Bengal.
- 1860 - Introduction of Budget.
- 1861 - Indian Councils Act. Indian High Courts Act. Archaeological Survey of India set up.
- 1862 - Penal Code introduced. Amal-gamation of the Supreme and Sadar courts into High Courts.
- 1862-1863 - Lord Elgin, Viceroy.

- 1863 - Death of Amir Dost Muhammad. Afghan War of Succession. Sher Ali, Amir of Afghanistan receives an annual grant of six lakh of rupees.
- 1863 - Formation of “Mohmmaden Association” in Calcutta, Estab-lishment of Patna College.
- 1863-1902 - Swami Vivekananda.
- 1864-1869 - Sir John Lawrence, Viceroy.
- 1865 - Telegraphic communication with Europe opened.
- 1866 - Establishment of Allahabad High Court.
- 1869 - Ambala Conference with Amir Sher Ali. Amir Yakub’s rebellion in Afghanistan. Opening of Suez Canal. Birth of M.K. Gandhi (2 October).
- 1869-1872 - Lord Mayo, Viceroy.
- 1870 - Mayo’s Provincial Settlement. Erection of Red Sea telegraph.
- 1872 - First census in India
- 1872 - Kuka Revolt.
- 1872 - Assassination of Lord Mayo
- 1872-1876 - Lord Northbrook, Vice-roy.
- 1874 - Bihar Famine.
- 1875 - M.A.O. College, Aligarh founded by Syed Ahmad Khan. Mayo College, Ajmer, opened. Visit of the Prince of Wales. Arya Samaj founded by Swami Dayananda.
- 1876 - Occupation of Quetta. Indian Association of Calcutta. The Queen of England proclaimed Empress of India.
- 1876-1880 - Lord Lytton, Viceroy.
- 1877 - Lytton’s Delhi Durbar.
- 1878 - Vernacular Press Act.
- 1878-1880 - Second Afghan War. Flight of Sher Ali.
- 1878 - Appointment of Famine Com-mission under the presidency of Richard Strachey.
- 1879 - Madam Blavatsky (Russian) and Col. Olcott (American) come to India from USA and set up Theosophical Society at Adyar, Madras.

- 1880 - Abdur Rahman recognised as Amir of Afghanistan. Famine Commission.
- 1880-1884 - Lord Ripon, Viceroy.
- 1881 - Factory Act. Rendition of Mysore.
- 1882 - Repeal of Vernacular Press Act.
- 1882 - Hunter Commission. Indian Education Commission. University of Punjab set up.
- 1883 - Indian National Conference held in Calcutta.
- 1883-1884 - Illbert Bill controversy.
- 1884-1888 - Lord Dufferin, Viceroy.
- 1885 - First Meeting of the Indian National Congress. Bengal Tenancy Act. Bengal Local Self-Government Act. Third Anglo-Burmese War.
- 1886 - Annexation of Upper Burma. Ramakrishna Mission founded. Delimitation of Afghan northern boundary.
- 1888 - University set up at Allahabad.
- 1888 - Establishment of "United Indian Patriotic Association" by colonel Beck.
- 1888-1894 - Lord Landsdowne, Viceroy.
- 1889 - Second visit of the Prince of Wales.
- 1891 - Factory Act, Age of Consent Act. Manipur Rebellion.
- 1892 - Indian Councils Act introduces the principle of election.
- 1893 - Durand's mission to Kabul. Mrs. Besant arrives in India.
- 1894-1899 - Lord Elgin II, Viceroy.
- 1895 - Shivaji Festival started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- 1897 - Frontier Risings. Plague at Bombay. Indian Education Service set up.
- 1897 - Tilak Sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.
- 1898 - Ramakrishna Math and Mission founded at Belur by Swami Vivekananda.
- 1899-1905 - Lord Curzon, Viceroy.
- 1900 - Famine Commission, Land Alienation Act, North-West Frontier Province created.

- 1902 - Gurukul Kangri started at Haridwar.
- 1904 - Act passed empowering the Universities to appoint professors and lecturers. Cooperative Societies Act. Archaeological Department established by Curzon. The Younghusband Expedition to Tibet.
- 1905 - First Partition of Bengal. Morley, Secretary of State for India.
- 1905-1910 - Lord Minto II, Viceroy.
- 1906 - Muslim League formed at Dhacca (Dhaka). Congress declaration regarding 'Swaraj'.
- 1907 - Surat Congress, Moderate-extremist clash. The Anglo-Russian Convention. Mrs. Annie Besant succeeds Col. Olcott as President of Theosophical Society.
- 1908 - Newspapers Act. Tilak convicted of sedition (July 22).
- 1908 - Khudiram Bose sentenced to death.
- 1908 - Imprisonment to Gandhi (First time)
- 1909 - Morley-Minto Reforms. Appointment of S.P. Sinha to the Governor-General's Council. Indian Councils Act passed (May 21). Madan Lai Dhingra shoots dead Curzon Wylie in London (July 1).
- 1909 - Gandhi writes book "Hind Swaraj"
- 1910-1916 - Lord Hardinge, Viceroy.
- 1910 - Death of Edward VII and accession of George V.
- 1911 - Delhi Durbar. Partition of Bengal modified. Census of India. Transfer of Capital to Delhi announced.
- 1912 - Removal of the Imperial Capital of Delhi. Province of Delhi created by a proclamation, Attempt on Lord Hardinge's life.
- 1913 - Education Resolution of the Government of India. Nobel Prize for Rabindranath Tagore.
- 1913 - Formation of "Gadar Party" in San Francisco.
- 1914-1918 - First World War.
- 1914 - Tilak released from Mandalay Prison.
- 1915 - Gandhi arrives in India (January). Defence of India Act. Death of Gokhale (February 19). Mrs. Besant announces the formation of the Home Rule League (September 25).

- 1916 - Sadler Commission. Lucknow Pact of Indian National Congress and All-India Muslim League. Foundation of Women's University at Poona. Banaras Hindu University established at Varanasi.
- 1916 - Formation of Home Rule League by Tilak and Mrs. Besant.
- 1916-1921 - Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy.
- 1917 - British declaration on Indian self-government. Montague be-comes Secretary of State, visits India. Announcement of granting of responsible government. Gandhi tried for Champaran Satyagraha (April 18). Mrs. Besant interned by Madras Government (June 15).
- 1918 - Indians made eligible for King's Commission, Rowlatt (Sedi-tion) Committee submits its re-port.
- 1919 - Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. Rowlatt Act passed. Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar (April 13). Third Afghan War. Royal Proclamation. Government of India Act, 1919 passed.
- 1920 - Khilafat Movement and Non- Cooperation Movement. Lord Sinha, Governor of Bihar and Orissa. Mahatma Gandhi Leads the Congress. All India Trade Union Congress founded. Aligarh Muslim University established.
- 1921 - Chamber of Princes inaugurated. Moplah Rebellion. Prince of Wales visits India. Census of India.
- 1921-1926 - Lord Reading, Viceroy.
- 1921 - Harappa excavations begin.
- 1922 - Resignation of Montague. Mohenjodaro excavations begin. Chauri Chaura incident. Viswabharati University started by Rabindranath Tagore.
- 1923 - Swarajists in India Councils. Certification of Salt Tax. Tariff Board set up. Question of Indianising the command of certain regiments.
- 1923 - Foundation of Indian Party by madan Mohan Malviva.
- 1924 - Kanpur Conspiracy Case.
- 1924 - Gandhi became president of Congress session at Belgao (Belgaum)

- 1925 - All-India Depressed Class Association. Cotton excise abolished. Reforms. Enquiry Report. Death of Chittaranjan Das (C.R.) Sikh Gurdwaras Act passed to enable Sikhs to take over control of Gurdwaras from Mahants. Vithalbhai J. Patel elected as the first Indian President of the Legislative Assembly.
- 1926 - Trade Union Act passed. Swami Shraddhanand Assassinated (December 23).
- 1926-1931 - Lord Irwin, Viceroy.
- 1927 - Indian Navy Act. Appointment of Simon Commission.
- 1927 - Foundation of All India Woman Conference.
- 1928 - Simon Commission comes to India. All Parties' Conference set up. Nehru Report. Royal Commission on Agriculture appointed.
- 1928 - Foundation of Hindustan Socialist Republic Association (HSRA)
- 1929- - Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutt drop bombs in the Legislative Assembly (April 8). Establishment of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Meerut Conspiracy case trial begins.
- 1929 - Lahore session of Congress presided by Pt. J.L. Nehru, Passed a resolution declaring Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence) to be the congress objective.
- 1930-1932 - Boycott of the Simon Commission. Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 1930 - Sharda Act Passed.
- 1930 - Gandhiji's Dandi March, Re-bellion in Burma. Round Table Conference (First Session). January 26, Independence Pledge.
- 1931 - Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed. Census of India. Round Table Conference (Second Session). Publication of the Royal Labour Commission's Report.
- 1931 - Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Raj guru were hanged till death on March 23 at Lahore Jail.
- 1931-1936 - Lord Willingdon, Viceroy.

- 1932 - Second Civil Disobedience Movement. Round Table Conference (Third Session), Communal Award announced. Poona Pact signed. Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun set up.
- 1934 - Civil Disobedience Movement called off. Bihar Earthquake (January 16).
- 1934 - Foundation of congress socialist party in Patna, Foundation of Royal Indian Navy.
- 1935 - Indo-British Agreement signed. Government of India Act, 1935 passed by British Parliament (August 2).
- 1936 - Death of King George V (January 21). Accession and abdication of Edward VIII. Accession of George VI.
- 1936-1944 - Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy.
- 1937 - Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy (April 1). Congress Ministries formed in seven out of eleven Provinces. In NWFP the pro-Congress Red Shirt Party of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan wins majority.
- 1938 - V.D. Savarkar elected President of the Hindu Mahasabha. Death of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee (born 1876) and of Sir Muhammad Iqbal (born 1877). Subhash Chandra Bose elected President of the Indian National Congress.
- 1939 - Second world war begins. Subhash Chandra Bose elected president of Congress again but resigned latter.
- 1940 - Proposal of separate Pakistan first passed in Lahore session by the Muslim League.
- 1940 - Individual Satyagraha started. Vinoba Bhave was the first Satyagrahi.
- 1941 - Subhash Chandra Bose escaped to Berlin from Calcutta.
- 1942 - Quit India Movement started (8 August, 1942).
- 1943 - Subhash Chandra Bose took the charge of Azad Hind Fauj in Singapore and set up Indian Provisional Government.
- 1944-1947 - Lord Wavell, Viceroy.
- 1944 - Gandhi-Jinnah talks opened in Bombay on Rajagopalachari's proposals for solution of constitution deadlock (September 9). Talks break down on Pakistan issue (September 27). INA reaches Indian soil.

- 1945 - Labour Government in Britain. Lord Wavell's broadcast announcing British Government's determination to go ahead with the task of fitting India for self-government (September 19). End of Second World War. Germany surrenders (May). Japan surrenders (June) INA Surrenders to the British (May), Congress leaders released (June). First trial of INA men (November 5).
- 1945 - Elections to the Central Legislative Assembly held (December).
- 1946 - Mutiny of the Indian Naval ratings in Bombay (February 18). Violence in Bengal. Announcement of special Mission of Cabinet Ministers of India (February 19). Cabinet Mission's plans announced (June 16). Muslim League decides to participate in Interim Government. Congress announces acceptance of the longterm part of May 16 plan, but refuses invitation to participate in Interim. Government (June 25). Jawaharlal Nehru takes over Presidentship of the Congress (July 6). Muslim League withdraws its acceptance and decides on a policy of direct action (July 29). This leads to outbreak of mob violence in Calcutta (August 16). Interim Government formed (September 2). Muslim League members sworn in (October 26). Constituent Assembly's first meeting (December 9).
- 1947-1948 - Lord Mountbatten, Viceroy.
- 1947 - British Government's historic announcement of transfer of power to "responsible hands", not later than 1948 (February 20). Announcement of Lord Mountbatten's plan for Partition of India (June 3). Indian Independence Act passed (July). Creation of free India and Pakistan (August 14-15, 1947).

SOURCES OF ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

1. **Literary Sources** : Vedic, Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and other literature and foreign accounts.
2. **Archaeological** : epigraphic, numismatic and architectural remains, archaeological explorations and excavations
 - study of development of scripts: palaeography.
 - study of inscriptions: epigraphy.
 - study of coins: numismatics
 - study of monuments, material remains: Archeology.

LITERARY SOURCES

Indian Tradition of History Writing

- Many foreign scholars opined that Indians had no sense of history writing and whatever was written in the name of history is nothing more than a story without any sense.
- But this appears to be a very harsh judgment. Because the knowledge of history was given a very high place in ancient India. It was accorded sanctity equal to a Veda.
- Atharvaveda, Brahmanas and Upanishads include Itihas- Purana as one of the branches of knowledge.
- Kautilya in his Arthashastra (fourth century B.C.) advises the king to devote a part of his time every day for hearing the narrations of history.

Puranic Literature

- The Puranic literature is very vast.
- 18 main Puranas, 18 subsidiary
- Puranas and a large number of other books.
- According to the Puranas, following are the subject matters of history :
- Narration of Puranas were a part of the annual ritual in every village and town during the rainy season and at the time of festivals. It was treated as a powerful vehicle of awakening of cultural and social consciousness.
- In all the Puranas royal genealogies are dealt with the reign of Parikshit, the grandson of Arjun, as a benchmark.

- All the earlier dynasties and kings have been mentioned in past tense.
- While the latter kings and dynasties have been narrated in future tense.
- This may be because of the fact that the coronation of **Parikshit** marks the beginning of Kali Age.
- Many scholars think that this also points to the fact that perhaps the Puranas were completed during the reign of **Parikshit**.
- In the context of the **Puranas** it may be remembered that in ancient India, Itihas was looked upon as a means to illuminate the present and future in the light of the past.
- The purpose of history was to understand and **inculcate a sense of duty and sacrifice** by individuals to their families, by the families to their clans, by the clans to their villages and by the villages to Janapada and Rashtra and ultimately to the whole humanity.
- History was not meant to be an exhaustive compendium of the names of the **kings and dynasties** and their achievements etc.
- The two great epics, the **Ramayana and the Mahabharata**, may also be used as a source. It is generally held that there have been constant interpolations in these works.
- **The Puranas may not satisfy the modern definition of historio-graphy or those who wrote it may not have been aware of the “historian’s crafts”, but they seem fully aware of the purpose of their work and the purpose of history itself.**

Ramayana, Valmiki

- composition started in **5BC**. passed through five stage, fifth stage in **12AD** 6000 verses to 12000 verses and finally **24000 verses**.
- As a whole, this text seems to have been composed later than Mahabharata.

Mahabharata, Vyas

- Reflects the state of affairs between **70BC to 4AD**.
- Originally 8800 verses, collection dealing with victory.
Later raised to **24000 verses**- came to be known as Bharata after Bharat tribe
- Final compilation: **1 lakh verses** and came to be known as Mahabharata or **Satasahasri Samhita**.
- Didactic portion from Post Maurya, Gupta times.

Puranic Literature: Limitations

1. Most of the ancient literature is religious in nature, and those which are claimed to be history by Indians, i.e., **puranic and epic literature**, contain no definite dates for events and kings.
2. In the **Puranas and epics**, we find genealogies of kings and sometimes their achievements. But it is difficult to arrange them in chronological order.
3. **Puranic literature** helps tracing **Lord Ram** of Ayodhya around 2000B.C. but the extensive exploration in Ayodhya donot show any settlement around that date. Similarly, **Lord Krishna** can be traced to 200 BC-300AD. But excavations in Mathura, donot attest his presence. Counter argument: The epics Ramayana and Mahabharata have undergone several editions through ages, hence difficult to tie up with specific era.

Vedic Literature

- **The Four Vedas:** We cannot find much trace of political history in the Vedas, but can have reliable glimpses of the culture and civilization of the Vedic period.
- Vedic literature are entirely in a different language, which can be called the Vedic language. Its vocabulary contains a wide range of meaning and at times different in grammatical usages.
- It has a definite mode of pronunciation in which emphasis changes the meaning entirely.
- Four vedas in the chronological order are ; Rig veda, Yajur veda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda.

Vedanga

Six vedangas (limbs of Vedas) were evolved for the proper understanding of the Vedas.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Siksha (phonetics) | 2. Kalpa (rituals) |
| 3. Vyakarna (grammar) | 4. Nirukta (etymology) |
| 5. Chhanda (metrics) | 6. Jyotisha (astronomy) |

Sutra

- Each vedanga has developed a credible literature around it which are in **the sutra** form i.e., **precepts**.
- This is a very precise and exact form of expression in prose which was developed by the ancient Indians.

Later Vedic Literature

Brahmanas	elaborate on vedic rituals
Aranyakas	give discourses on different spiritual and philosophical problems.
Upanishads	It gives an account of vedas in Predominantly monastic and mystical terms. They are also known as Vedanta as they are generally the last part of the vedas.
Sulvasutra	prescribe measurements for sacrificial altars. Mark the beginning of study of geometry and maths.
Srautasutra	account of royal coronation ceremonies
Grihyasutra	domestic rituals with birth, naming, marriage, funeral etc.

Jain and Buddhist Literature

literature	written in	notes
Jain	Prakrit	was a form of Sanskrit language
Buddhist	Pali	• as the form of Prakrit language which was in vogue in Magadha/South Bihar. • Most of the early Buddhist literature is written in this language. • With the Buddhist monks it reached Sri Lanka, where it is a living language. • Provides details of contemporary kings in Magadha, North Bihar and East UP. • Ashokan edicts are also in this language.

- Since the modern historians have discarded most of the dynasties mentioned in the **Puranas, Mahavira** and **Buddha** are considered historical personalities, only those portions of the puranic dynastic lists have been accepted which are supplemented and supported by the Buddhist and Jaina literature.

Jataka Stories

- These are Buddhist books
- Before he was born as **Gautama**, the Buddha passed through more than 550 births, in many cases in animal-form.
- **Each birth story is called Jataka. There are more than 550 such stories.**
- Throw light on socio-economic conditions between **5BC to 2BC**.

Dhamasutras and the Smritis

- These are rules and regulations for the general public and the rulers
- It can be termed in the modern concept as the constitution and the law books for the ancient Indian polity and society. These are also called

Dharmashastras

- These were compiled between 600 and 200 B.C.
- Manusmriti and Arthashastra are prominent among them.

Kautilya's Arthashastra

- A book on statecraft was written in the Maurya period.
- The text is divided into 15 chapters known as books.
- Different books deal with different subject matter concerning polity, economy and society.
- Even before the final version of Arthashastra was written in the fourth century B.C. by Kautilya, there appeared a tradition of writing on and teaching of statecrafts because Kautilya acknowledges his debt to his predecessors in the field.
- Mudrarakshasha, a play written by Vishakhadatta, also gives a glimpse of society and culture.

Notable writers

Kalidasa	Malavikagnimitra tells the love story of Malavika a maiden of Queen and Agrimitra the son of Pushya mitra Shunga, dynasty which followed the Mauryas.
Abhyanshakuntalam:	glimpse of Guptas.
Bhasa and Sudraka	written plays based on historical events.
Banabhatta	Harshacharita throws light on many historical facts
Vakpati	wrote Gaudavaho, based on the exploits of Yasovarman of Kanauj
Bilhana	Vikramankadevacharita describes the victories of the later Chalukya king Vikramaditya.
Kalhana	His book Rajatarangini. It is a chronicle of the Kings of Kashmir. It was written in Sanskrit language.

Biographical Writings

Banabhatta's Harshacharita	• 7th AD- • Describes the early career of Harshavardhana- courtlife and social life in his age.
Sandhyakara Nandi	• Ramacharita. 12th AD- • conflict between Kaivarta peasants and Pala prince Ramapala. Prince wins.
Bilhana's Vikramanadevacharita	• Vikramaditya, the sixth A.D. • Mushika Vamsha- this dynasty ruled in Northern Kerala.
Atula	

- Kumarapalacharita of Jayasimha,
- Kumarapatacharita or Duayashraya Mahakauya of Ilemachandra,
- Harnmirakavya of Nayachandra,
- Navasahasankacharita of ^admagupta,
- Bhojaprabandha of Billal,
- Prithuiraj acharit of Chandbardai.
- Limitations : These writers made lot of exaggerations to please their patron kings.

LIMITATIONS OF INDIAN LITERARY SOURCES

1. Printing was not known. Everything was written on soft materials like birch bark, palm leaf, paper etc.
2. Since the old manuscripts become fragile in course of time, they had to be manually copied. But At the time of copying, some errors tend to creep in or sometimes even additions are made.
3. Alexander s Invasion finds no mention in Indian sources. We've to reconstruct his exploits entirely on basis of Greek sources.
4. Many of them religious in nature- while they give some idea on prevailing social conditions but hard to put it in context of time and place.

Sangam Literature

- Earliest Tamil text
- Kings and chiefs patronized poets.
- These poets assembled in colleges and compiled poems over a period of 3 to 4 centuries. This is Sangam literature.
- Describes many kings and dynasties of South India.
- This literature generally describes events upto the fourth century A.D.
- Total 30,000 lines of poetry
- Arranged in eight Anthologies called Ettuttokai
- Two main groups, Patinenkilkanakku (18 lower collections) and the Pattupattu (ten songs). The former is older than the latter.
- Some kings and events are supported by inscriptions also.

FOREIGN ACCOUNTS

Greek Ambassadors :

- Ambassadors were sent to Pataliputra by Greek kings.
- Notable: Megasthenese, Deimachus and Dionysius,
- They mention Sandrokottas (Chandragupta Maurya)- help fixing his date of accession at 322BC. This helps as sheet-anchor in Ancient Indian Chronology.

Historians :

- Notable: Herodotus, Megasthenese, Nearchus, Plutarch, Arrian, Strabo, Pliny the Elder, and Ptolemy (Geography).
- They were concerned mostly with the north western part of India and primarily the areas which were either part of the Persian and Greek Satrapies or Alexander's campaign.

Megasthenese :

- The Greek ambassador (in the court of Chandragupta Maurya c. 324- 300 B.C.)
- Megasthenese wrote extensively in a book called Indika which is no longer available to us.
- We know about Megasthenese's Writings through various extracts of the writings of Diodorus, Strabo and Arrian.
- These fragments of Indika, provide valuable information on Maurya Administration, social classes and economic activities.
- The existence of a list of 153 kings whose reigns had covered a period of about 6053 years uptill then.
- Indika is not free from credulity and exaggerations.
- Megasthenese had little understanding of Indian society and social systems. For example, he mentions that Indian society comprised of seven castes (jatis).
- Discrepancies because he did not know any Indian language, was not a part of Indian society and psyche.

Greek Writers

Darius	India figures in his foreign inscriptions
Otesian	got Info of India from through the Persian sources.
Herodotus	in his "Histories" gives us much information about Indo-Persian relations

- Arrian detailed account of the invasion of India by Alexander on the basis of information from those who accompanied the campaign.
- anonymous Book: "Periplus of the Erythrean Sea" by an anonymous author, who was a Greek, settled in Egypt on the basis of his personal voyage of Indian coast in about A.D.80. He gives valuable information about the Indian coasts.
- I tolemy wrote a geographical treatise on India in the second century

A.D.

Greek Limitations

1. Most of the Greek writing about India are based on secondary sources resulting in numerous errors and, contradictions.
2. Except for Megasthenese all others have touched Indian history in the true sense very marginally.
3. They were ignorant of the language and the customs of the country and their information is full of unbelievable facts and fancies.
4. The works of Megasthenese and other Greeks of those who accompanied Alexander, have been lost and are available only in fragments as* quoted in later works.

Chinese Travelers

- visited India from time to time- as Buddhist pilgrims and therefore their accounts are somewhat tilted towards Buddhism. Three important pilgrims were

Notable Chinese writers

Fa-Hien Came in India in 399 A.D. in the reign of Gupta ruler Chandragupta II 'Vikramaditya' He was the first Chinese traveler to come to India.

Hiuen-Tsang 7th Century In the age of Harshavardhana and some other contemporary kings of Northern India.

I-tsing 7th Century

Chinese Travelers: Limitations

1. Fa-Hien and Hiuen-Tsang have given somewhat exaggerated account of Buddhism during the period of their visit.
2. For example Hiuen-Tsang depicts Harsha as a follower of Buddhism but in his epigraphic records Harsha mentions himself as a devotee of Siva.
3. **Counterargument** : Indian rulers always have, like their subjects, been multi-religious people, it is not difficult for a foreigner to be confused.

Arab Historian: Al-Beruni

- Abu Rihan better known as Al-Beruni.
- Born in central Asia in A.D. 973 and died in Ghazni (present-day Afghanistan) in A.D. 1048
- Contemporary of Mahmud of Ghazni.
- When Mahmud conquered part of central Asia, he took Al-Beruni with him.
- Though Al Beruni deplored his loss of freedom, he appreciated the favourable circumstances for his work.
- Unlike Megasthenese, Al-Beruni studied Sanskrit language and tried to gain a precise knowledge of Indian sources. The list of works consulted by him is long and impressive. His observations range from philosophy, religion, culture, society to science, literature, art and medicine.
- Al-Beruni's work can be termed as fairly objective and wherever he has faltered- is not because of any other reason but his lack of proper understanding.
- Does not give any political information of his times.
- Comparatively free from religious or racial biases
- While Al-Beruni also possess a well defined religious and hermeneutics awareness, he was essentially a scholar and not driven to preach his faith. He was essentially a scholar and not driven to preach his faith.
- However, sometime Al-Beruni does show his annoyance when he says sarcastically, "... the Hindus believe that there is no country but theirs, no nation like theirs, no kings like theirs, no religion like theirs, no science like theirs^m.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOURCES

Megaliths :

- Some people in South India, buried their dead with tools, weapons, potteries etc. Such graves were encircled by a big piece of stone. These structures are called Megaliths.

Carbon-Dating principle

- Half life period during which, half of the material decays out.
- Half-life of C^{14} is 5568 years.
- Carbon is associated with all living beings.
- When an object ceases to live, it stops receiving fresh supply of Carbon C^{14}

- And its existing undergoes decay into an isotope C^{12} .
- We can measure the decaying of C^{14} to C^{12} and identify the number of years elapsed.

Inscriptions

- One of the most important and reliable sources of history writing are inscriptions.
- An inscription, being a contemporary document, is free from later inter-polations.
- It comes in the form it was composed in and engraved for the first time. It is almost impossible to add something to it at a later stage.
- The earliest system of writings is found in the a ppan seals. (2500BC) However, there has been no success in deciphering it. They are picto- graphic script-ideas/objects expressed in form of picture.
- Thus, the writing system of the Ashokan inscriptions (in Brahmi script) are considered to be the earliest (3rd AD).
- Ashoka's views on dhamma and conquests of Samudragupta, and sev-ered others would have remained unknown without their epigraphs.
- Limitation of inscription: they never speak of defeats/ weaknesses

Ashokan Inscription

- These were recorded in different years of his reign and are called edicts because they are in the form of the king's order or desire.
- They also give a glimpse of Ashoka's image and personality as a benevo-lent king concerned with the welfare of not only his subjects but also of the whole humanity.
- These are found written in four scripts.

Language used in Ashokan inscriptions

Empire	script used in Ashokan Edicts
Afghanistan	1. Aramaic 2. Greek scripts
Pakistan	3. Kharoshthi. Kharoshthi evolved on the Varnantata system of the Indian languages is written from right to left.
Kalsi in the north in	4. Brahmi. Uttaranchal upto Mysore in the south.
	• written from left to right. • Its individual letters were modified century after century and through this process all the scripts of India, including

Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam in the south and Nagari, Gujarati, Bangla., etc. in the north have developed from it.

- This modification in the form of individual letters gave another advantage. It has made it roughly possible to ascertain the time or the century in which the inscription was written

Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- He found an Ashokan Pillar inscription from **Topra, Haryana**, brought it to **Delhi** and asked Pandits to decipher it. They failed.
- Later, British started epigraphic studies in the late eighteenth century and deciphered it.

James Prinsep :

- Made a complete chart of **Ashokan Alphabets in 1837**. After this the study of epigraphs became a subject in itself. India is particularly rich in epigraphic material. He was the first person to decipher Ashokan Edicts.
- Inscriptions of the Indo-Greeks, Saka-kshatrapas and Kushanas adopt Indian names within two or three generations. These inscriptions show them engaged in social and religious welfare activities like any other Indian.

Sanskrit

- Most of the Gupta epigraphs give genealogy. This became the practice of the subsequent dynasties. They took the opportunity to give an account of their conquests and achievements of their predecessor including mythology of their origins.

- Sanskrit came to occupy a prime place since the Gupta period.

Junagarh Rock inscription • of **Rudradaman** is considered as an early example of chaste Sanskrit, written in mid second century A. D.

Allahabad Pillar enumerates the achievements of **Samudragupta**
Aihole inscription. **Chalukya** king **Pulkeshin II** gives a dynastic genealogy

Gwalior inscription of Bhoja gives full account of his predecessors and their achievements.

- From the inscriptions we also came to know that Learned Brahmins (called **Agraharas**) were given grant of land, free from all taxes.

Coins/numismatics

- We could not have known about most of the Indo Greek, Saka-Parthian and Kushana kings without numismatic sources.
- This is considered as the second most important source for reconstructing the history of India, the first being inscriptions.
- Ancient India did not have banking system. People kept money in earthen pots as precious hoards. Later they're found while digging field or excavating foundation for the construction of a building, making road etc.
- Some coins were issued by merchants and guilds with permission of rulers prove that commerce had become important in later history of Ancient India.
- Largest number of coins found in post-Maurya period trade had increased.
- Few coins from Post-Gupta period trade had declined.
- Coins found in systematic excavations are less in number but are very valuable because their chronology and cultural context can be fixed precisely.

COIN TYPES

Punch-Marked

- Earliest coins
- Punch-marked coins are the earliest coins of India and they bear only symbols on them.
- Each symbol is punched separately, which sometimes overlap the another.
- They do not bear any inscription, or legend on them- These have been found throughout the country from Taxila to Magadha to Mysore or even further south.
- The earliest punch-marked coins were made largely of silver, though a few copper coins also existed. Some gold punch-marked coins are also reported to have been found, but they are very rare and their authenticity is doubtful.

Indo-Greek

- It were the Indo-Greek rulers who first of all issued the gold coin.
- The portrait or bust of the king on the obverse side appear to be real portraits.
- On the reverse some deity is depicted.
- From these coins we know that than forty Indo-Greek rulers who ruled in a small north-western region of India.

- We know about several Saka-Parthians kings about whom we would have no information from any other sources.

Kushanas

- Kushanas issued mostly gold coins and numerous copper coins which are found in most parts of north India up to Bihar.
- Indian influence can be seen on them from the very beginning.
- The coins of **Vima Kadphises** bear the figure of Siva standing beside a bull. He was the first person who issued gold coins on a large scale.
- In the legend on these coins the king calls himself **Maheshwara**, i.e. devotee of Siva.
- **Kanishka, Huvishka and Vasudeva etc. all have this depiction on their coins.**
- We find many Indian gods and goddesses depicted on Kushana coins besides many Persian and Greek deities.

Guptas

- issued largest number of **Gold coins**.
- Guptas appear to have succeeded **Kushanas** in the tradition of minting coins. They completely Indianised their coinage
- kings are depicted engaged in activities like hunting a lion or rhinoceros, holding a bow or battle-axes, playing musical instrument or performing **Ashwamedh Yajna**.

Excavations

- In addition to epigraphic and numismatic sources there are many other antiquarian remains which speak much about our past.
- **Temples and sculptures are found all over the country right from the Gupta period up to recent times.**
- These show architectural and artistic history of the Indians.
- They excavated large caves in the hills in Western India which are mostly Chaitya and viharas.

IMPORTANT DYNASTIES, FOUNDER AND CAPITAL

Dynasty	Founder	Capital
Haiyanka Dynasty	Bimbisara	Rajgriha
Shishunaga Dynasty	Shisunaga	Vaishali
Nanda Dynasty	Mahapadmananda	Pataliputra
Maurya Dynasty	Chandragupta Maurya	Patliputra
Shunga Dynasty	Pushyamitra Shunga	Patliputra
Kanva Dynasty	Vasudeva	Pataliputra
Satavahanas	Simuka	Paithan
Kushanas	Kujula Kadphises	Purushpura
Guptas	Sri Gupta	Patliputra
Hunas	Toraman	Sialkot
Vardhans	Pushyabhuti	Thaneswar / Kannauj
Sena Dynasty	Samanta Sena	Lakhnauti
Parnaras	Upendra	Dhara
Chandellas	Nannuk	Khaj uraho / Mahoba
Gahadvalas	Chandradeva	Kannauj
Guijar Pratiharas	Nagabhatta-I	Kanauj
Pallava Dynasty	Simbhavishnu	Kanchipuram
Chalukyas of Badami	Pulakesin-I	Badami
Chalukyas of Vengi	Vishnuvardhana	Vengi
Chalukyas of Kalyani	Vijayaditya	Manyakhet
Rashtrakutas	Dantidurg	Manyakhet
Slave Dynasty	Qutubuddin Aibak	Delhi
Khalji Dynasty	Jalalludin Khalji	Delhi
Tughlaq Dynasty	Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	Delhi
Saiyyads	Khizr Khan	Delhi
Lodi Dynasty	Bahlol Lodi	Delhi
Pandayas	Nediyar	Madurai
Cholas	Vijayalaya	Tanjaur
Yadavas	Bhillan	Devagiri
Hoysalas	Vishnuvardhan	Dwarasamudra
Sangam Dynasty	Harihar and Bukka	Vijaynagar
Saluvas	Narsingha	Vijaynagar
Tuluvas	Vir Narsingha	Vijaynagar
Aravidu Dynasty	Tirumala	Penukonda
Bahmani Dynasty	Hasan Gangu	Gulbarga
Qutubshahi Dynasty	Quli Qutubshah	Golkunda
Adilshahi Dynasty	Adilshah	Bijapur

Dynasty	Founder	Capital
Nizamshahi Dynasty	Malik Ahmad	Ahmednagar
Imadshahi Dynasty	Amir ul Barid	Bidar
Solanki Dynasty	Muiraj	Anhilwara
Kalchuris	Kokkal	Tripuri
Sharqui Dynasty	Malik Sarvar	Jaunpur
Mughal Dynasty	Babur	Delhi/Agra
Bhonsle Dynasty	Shivaji	Raigarh
Pala Dynasty	Gopala	Munger
Hyderabad State	Nizam-ul-Mulk	Hyderabad
Karkota Dynasty	Durlabhvardhan	Kashmir
Utpal Dynasty	Avantivarman	Kashmir
Lohar Dynasty	Sangramraj	Kashmir
Vakatakas	Vindhyashakti	Nandivardhan
Faruqi Dynasty	Malik Raza	Burhanpur

IMPORTANT BATTLES OF INDIAN HISTORY

- 327-326 B.C. - Alexander invades India. Defeats Porus in the Battle of Hydaspes (Jhelum) 326 B.C.
- 305 B.C. - Chandragupta Maurya defeats the Greek king Seleucus.
- 216 B.C. - The Kalinga War. Conquest of Kalinga by Ashoka.
- 155 B.C. - Menander's invasion of India.
- 90 B.C. - The Sakas invade India.
- A.D. 454 - The first Huna invasion.
- A.D. 495 - The second Huna invasion.
- A.D. 711-712 - The Arab invasion of Sind under Mohammed-bin- Qasim.
- 1000-1027 - Mahmud Ghazni invades India 17 times.
- 1175-1206 - Invasions of Muhammad Ghori. First Battle of Tarain, 1191, Prithvi Raj Chauhan defeats Muhammad Ghori; Second Battle of Tarain, 1192, Muhammad Ghori defeats Prithviraj Chauhan; Battle of Chandawar, 1194, Muhammad Ghori defeats Jayachandra Gahadvala of Kannauj.
- 1294 - Alauddin Khalji invades the Yadava kingdom of Devagiri. The first Turkish invasion of the Deccan.
- 1398 - Taimur invades India. De-feats the Tughlaq Sultan Mahmud Shah; the Sack of Delhi.
- 1526 - Babur invades India and de-feats the last Lodi Sultan Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat.

- 1539 1540 - Battle of Chausa or Ghaghra (1539) and Kanauj or Ganges (1540) in which Sher Shah defeats Humayun.
- 1545 - Battle (siege) of Kalinjar and death of Sher Shah Suri.
- 1556 - Second Battle of Panipat. Akbar defeats Hemu.
- 1565 - Battle of Raktakshasi- Tangadi (Talikota) in which the forces of the empire of Vijayanagar under King Sadasiva Raya and his regent Rama Raya routed by the confederate forces of the Deccani states of Bijapur, Golkunda, Ahmadnagar, and Bidar.
- 1576 - Battle of Haldighati. Akbar defeats Rana Pratap of Mewar.
- 1632-1631 - Conquest of Ahmadnagar by Shah Jahan.
- 1658 - Battles of Dharmat (April-May 1658) and Samugarh (June 8, 1658). Dara Shikoh, eldest son of Shah Jahan, defeated by Aurangzeb.
- 1665 - Shivaji defeated by Raja Jai Singh and Treaty of Purandhar.
- 1739 - Invasion of India by Nadir Shah.
- 1746 - First Carnatic War.
- 1748-1754 - Second Carnatic War.
- 1756-1763 - Third Carnatic War.
- 1757 - Battle of Plassey. Siraj-ud- daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, de-feated by Clive.
- 1760 - Battle of Wandiwash, in which the English under Sir Eyre Coote defeated the French under Lally.
- 1762 - Third Battle of Panipat. Marathas defeated by Ahmad Shah Abdali.
- 1764 - Battle of Buxar. The English (under Munro) defeated Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Bengal and Nawab Shuja-ud-daulah of Awadh.
- 1767-1769 - First Mysore War.
- 1774 - The Rohilla War between the Rohillas and the Nawab of Awadh supported by the East India Company.
- 1775-1782 - First Maratha War.
- 1780 1784 - Second Mysore War.
- 1792 - Third Mysore War.
- 1799 - Fourth Mysore War. Defeat and death of Tipu Sultan.
- 1802-1804 - Second Maratha War.
- 1817-1818 - Third Maratha War.
- 1845-1846 - First Sikh War.
- 1846 - Battle of Aliwal between the English and the Sikhs. The Sikhs defeated.
- 1848-1849 - Second Sikh War and annexation of the Punjab to British India.
- 1857 - The Revolt of 1857 (The First War of Indian Independence).

IMPORTANT INDIAN RULER, DYNASTY AND TITLES

Rulers	Dynasty	Titles
Bimbisara	Haryank	Shrenika
Ajatshatru	Haryank	Kunika
Mahapadmananda	Nanda	Agrasen
Dhananan	Nanda	Agramese
Chandragupta Murya	Maurya	Sandrocottus, Androcottus
Bindusara	Maurya	Amitraghat
Ashoka	Maurya	Devanampiya Piyadassi
Chandragupta II	Gupta	Vikramaditya
Harshvardhana	Pushyabhuti	Siladitya
Narsimhavarman I	Pallava	Vatapikonda
Amoghvarsha	Rashtrakuta	Vir Narayan
Pulakesin II	Chalukyas (Vatapi)	Parmeshvar
Mahendravarman I	Pallava	Vichitrachita
Govinda III	Rashtrakuta	Jagtung
Vikramaditya IV	Chalukyas (Kalyani)	Tribhuvan, Malla
Vikramaditya II	Chalukyas (Vengi)	Sikandar
Ibrahim Qutubshah	Qutubshahi	Malik Brahim
Qutubuddin Aibek	Slave dynasty	Lakh Baksh, Malik
Jauna Khan	Tughlaq	Muhammad bin Tughlaq, Ulug Khan
Hala Gautarni Putra	Satvahana	Kavivatsal
Satkarni	Satvahana	Kshatriya Darp Mardan
Kanishka	Kushana	Devaputra
RajaRaja	Chola	Mummadi Chola, Arumoli, Raj Kesari
Rajendra I	Chola	Gangaikonda Chola
Mahmud Ghazni	Ghazni	Yamin-ud-Daula
Krishnadevaraya	Tuluva	Andhra Bhoj, Yavanraj Sthapanachaiya
Ibrahim Lodi	Lodi	Ibrahim Shah

Babar	Mughal	Ghazi
Sher Shah	Sur	Hazrat-i-Ala
Bairam Khan	Mughal	Khan Baba
Akbar	Mughal	Islam-i-Adil
Jahangir	Mughal	Shekh Salim
Mehrunissa	Mughal	Nuijahan
Dara Shikoh	Mughal	Shah-Iqbal
Aurangzeb	Mughal	Alamgir, Ghazi
Shivaji	Marathas	Chhatrapati
Balaji Bajirao	Marathas	Nana Saheb

ANCIENT INDIA

PRE HISTORIC PERIOD

- The Pre-historic phase can be roughly divided into 3 parts i.e., paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

PALEOLITHIC AGE (250,000-10,000 B.C.)

- Paleolithic Culture developed in the Pleistocene period.
- Pleistocene was the period when ice covered the earth's surface.
- The main tools used during this period are handaxes, cleavers, Chop-pers, flakes, burins, scrapers.
- Their tools were made up of hard rock called 'quartzite'.
- The paleolithic sites are spread in practically all parts of India except the alluvial plains of the Indus and Ganga.
- The people of this age lived on hunting and gathering wild fruits and vegetables.
- Man during this period used tools of unpolished, undressed rough stones and lived in cave rock shelters.
- They had no knowledge of agriculture, fire, or pottery of any metal.
- In the later Paleolithic phase domestication of animals was practiced.
- Homo sapiens first appeared in the last of this phase.
- It has been pointed out that Paleolithic men belonged to the Negrito race.
- The Paleolithic Age in India has been divided into three phases according to the nature of stone tools - Early or lower Paleolithic, middle Paleolithic and upper Paleolithic.

- **MESOLITHIC AGE (10,000-6,000 B.C.)** > The Mesolithic Age began around 8000 B.C
- It was the transitional phase between the Paleolithic Age and the Neolithic Age. Blade, Mesolithic tools are microliths.
- **Blade, Core, Point, Triangle, Lu-nate** and **Trapeze** are the main types of Mesolithic tools. Important sites of Mesolithic Age are **Bagor, Langhraj, Sarai Nahar Rai,** and **Birbhanpur**. Sites like Bhimbetka, Adamgarh and Mirzapur are rich in Mesolithic Art.
- People in Mesolithic age were still dependent on hunting but how they began domesticating animals like dog, sheep, goat etc.

CHALCOLITHIC CULTURE

Name of the culture	Period
Kayatha	2000-1800 B.C.
Ahar or Banas	2000-1400 B.C.
Savalda	2000-1800 B.C.
Malwa	1700-1200 B.C.
Prabhas	1800-1500 B.C.
Rangpur	1400-700 B.C.
Chirand	1500-750 B.C.

NEOLITHIC AGE (6000-2500 B.C.)

- The term **Neolithic** was coined by Sir John Lubbock in his book **Pre Historic Times**.
- The beginning of agriculture was the most important discovery of this age.
- Neolithic men cultivated land and grew fruits and corn like ragi and horse gram. They domesticated **cattle, sheep** and **goat**.
- Important sites are **Gufkral, Burzahom, Chirand, Mehargarh, Piklihal**.
- **Chopani Mando** provides the earliest evidence of the use of **pottery in the World**.

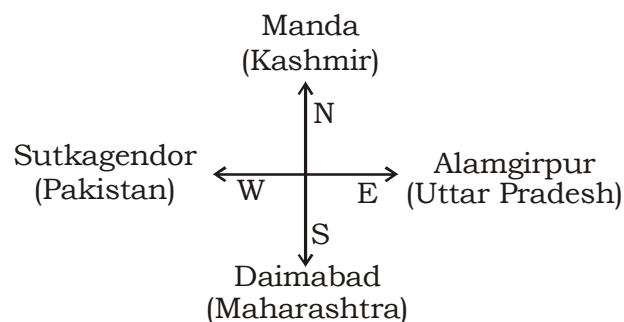
STONE - COPPER PHASE

- This phase is also called as **chalcolithic phase**.
- It is characterised by the use of **stone and copper**.
- Chalcolithic people were not acquainted with **burnt brick**.
- People used different types of **Pottery** of which **Black and Red ware** was most popular.

- They worshipped **Mother Goddess and Bull**.
- They generally lived in thatched houses.

HARAPPAN CIVILISATION

- According to Radio Carbon dating Harappan civilization developed between 2500 B.C. to 1750 B.C.
- Indus Civilization is also called as Harappan Civilization because the first excavated site is Harappa.
- It belongs to the **Bronze Age**.
- It extended from **Manda** (Jammu) in North to **Daimabad** in South.
- Major Settlements are in the **Ghaggar-Hakra** belt. More than **1000 sites** have been excavated.
- **Copper, bronze, silver, gold** were known but not iron. Seals were made up of steatite
- Majority of the seals have an animal engraved on it with a short in-scription. The most frequently found animal is unicorn bull.
- Camel bones have been discovered at Kalibangan.



- **They worshipped**, Proto-Shiva, Mother-Goddess, Bull, and Pipal tree.
- **Important sites** are Harappa, Mohenjodero, Lothal, Kalibangan, Banwali, Dholavira.
- At **Kalibangan** and **Lothal fire altars** have been discovered.
- Furrowed field has been discovered at **Kalibangan**.
- Harappan civilization was the **first urban civilization**.
- Most of the sites of Harappan civilisation is found in state of **Gujarat**.

- Great Bath is at Mohenjodaro
- Their Pottery was red or black Pottery
- The script was pictographic
- The writing was Boustrophedon.
- Mohenjodaro a Sindhi word meaning “Mound of the dead.” >- Bead making factory existed in Chanhudaro and Lothal
- Rakhigarhi is the latest site discovered in India.
- Ink-pot has been discovered at Chanhudaro
- Cemetery H and R-37 have been discovered at Harappa.
- Teracotta Plough has been discovered at Banawali.
- Indus people were the first to produce cotton in the world.

Note : Two big mounds of Harappan sites found at Rakhigarhi in Hisar district of Haryana in January 2014. It has led to archaeologists establishing it as the biggest Harappan civilization site.

Site

Archaeological Finds

Harappa	:	Stone symbols of Lingam (male sex organ) and Yoni (fe-male sex organ), Painted pottery, Clay figures of Mother Goddess, Wheat and Barley in wooden mortar, Copper scale, Crucible for bronze, Copper-made mirror, Vanity box, Dice. 6 Granaries in row, Working floors, Work-men's quarters, Virgin-Goddess (seal), Cemetery (R-37, H).
Mohenjodaro	:	Great Bath, Great Graneiy (the largest build ing of civili-zation), Assembly hall, Shell strips, Pashupati Mahadeva/Proto-Shiva (seal), Bronze Image of a nude woman dancer, Steatite image of bearded man, Human skeletons huddled together, The evidence of an Indian ship (figured on a seal). Painted seal (Demi-God), Clay figures of Moth-er Goddess, A fragment of woven cotton, Brick Kilns, 2 Mesopotamian seals, 1398 seals (57% of total seals of Harappan civilization), Dice.
Chanhudaro	:	City without a citadel, Inkpot, Lipstick; Metal-workers', shell-ornament makers' and bead-makers' shops; Imprint of dog's paw on a brick, Terracotta model of a bullock cart, Bronze toy cart.

Lothal	:	Dockyard , Rice husk; Metal-workers', shell-ornament makers' and bead-makers' shops; Fire altars, Terracotta fig-urine of a horse, Double burial (buiying a male and a female in a single grave), Terracotta model of a ship, Dy-ing vat, Persian / Iranian seal, Baharainean seal, Painted jar (bird and fox).
Kalibanga	:	Ploughed field surface (Pre-Harappan), 7 Fire altars, Decorated bricks, Wheels of a toy cart, Mesopotamian cylin-drical seal.
Banawali	:	Lack of chess-board or gridiron pattern town planning, Lack of systematic drainage system, Toy plough, Clay figures of Mother Goddess.
Dholavira	:	A unique water harnessing system and its storm water drainage system, a large "well and a bath (giant water reservoirs), Only site to be divided into 3 parts, Largest Harappan inscription used for civic purposes, A stadium.
Surkotada	:	Bones of horse, Oval grave, Pot burials .
Daimabad	:	Bronze images (Charioteer with chariot, ox, elephant and rhinoceros)

IMPORTANT HARAPPAN SITES

Site	Excavator	Present Position
Harappa	Dayaram Shahani (1921)	Montgomery (Punj ab)Pakistan
Mohenjodaro	Rakhal Das Banejee (1922)	Sindh (Pakistan)
Kalibanga	Amlananda Ghosh, B. B. Lai	Hanumangarh (Rajasthan)
Lothal	S. R. Rao (1957)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
Banwali	R. S. Bist (1973)	Hissar (Haiyana)
Rangpur	M. S. Vatsa (1931)	Gujarat (near Madar river)
Ropar	Y. D. Sharma (1955-56)	Punjab (Sutlej Bank)
Alamgirpur	Y. D. Sharma	Meerut (Hindon river)
Sutkagendor	A. Stein, George Dales	Baluchistan (Dashak river)
Surkotada	J. P. Joshi (1964)	Gujarat (Kuchchh Plain)
Dabarkot	Macay (1935)	Baluchistan
Chanhudaro	N. G. Majumdar (1931)	Sindh (Pakistan)
Ali Murad	K. M. Kazzak	Sindh (Pakistan)

Mitathal	Punjab University	Bhiwani
Rakhi Garhi	Suraj Bhan	Jind (Haryana)
Sutkakoh	Dales (1962)	8 km from Perin
Manda	Jagpati Joshi	Akhnur

TOWNS NEAR RIVER BANKS

Towns	Rivers	Towns	Rivers
Mohenjodaro	Indus	Harappa	Ravi
Banwali	Ghagghar	Kalibanga	Ghagghar
Lothal	Bhogava	Rajdi	Bhadar
Malavan	Tapti	Sutkakoh	Shadi Kaur
Sutkagendor	Dashak	Chanhudaro	Indus
Bhagtrav	Kissagar confluence	Alamgirpur	Hindon
Rangpur	Bhadar	Kot Diji	Indus

THEORIES OF DECLINE OF HARAPPAN CIVILIZATIONS

Aryan invasion	Wheeler, Gordon, Childe
Ecological disturbance	Fairservice
Change in river course	Dales, M.S. Vatsa
Low rainfall	Stein
Flood	Macay, S. R. Rao
Drying of Ghagghar	D. P. Agrawal and Sood
Earthquake	Raikes and Date

THE EARLY VEDIC PERIOD (1500-1000 B.C.)

- It is also known as **Rig Vedic Age**.
- Rig Vedic Age gives us knowledge about the Aryans they came in India from **central Asia** (Steppe region)
- The earliest Aryans lived in the land of '**Sapta Sindhava**' i.e., land of Seven rivers.
- The early vedic society was Pastoral.
- Cattle was the chief measure of wealth and wealthy man was called '**Gomat**'.
- The term Aghanya or not to be killed, has been used for cows.
- The Raja or chief is called '**Gopati**'
- In the Rigveda Godhuli is used as a term for a measure of time.

- Apart from Yava or Barley, no other grain is mentioned
- Indra was the greatest God of Aryans Agni occupied the second position.
- Varuna occupied the third position and he personified water.
- The Battle of Ten Kings ended with the victory of the Bharatas led by Sudas.
- Gayatri Mantra is attributed to Savitri. Aditi was goddess of eternity.
- Widow marriage and Niyoga prevailed in the society.
- Important functionaries were Purohita, Senani, and gramini
- Important tribal Assemblies were Sabha, Samiti, Vidath and Gana.
- Sabha performed judicial and administrative functions.
- King attended Sabha but was not elected by it.
- Samiti is mentioned nine-times in Rigveda.
- Samiti was presided over by king.
- King was elected in Samiti .
- 'Gana' is mentioned for 46 places in Rigveda.
- Leader of Gana was called as 'Ganapati'.
- Dasyus were the most bitter enemies of the Rigvedic people.
- Rigvedic people were not aware of Iron.
- Indra was the most important God.
- Indra was known as Purandar, Vritrahan and Marutavant.
- Varuna Uphold the natural order and moral order (Rita).
- Varuna was punisher of sin.
- Agni was called as Bhuvan- chakshu.
- IXth book is devoted to Soma.
- Gayatri Mantra is mentioned in IIIrd Mandal of Rigveda.
- Asvins and Nasatya were divine physicians.
- Yama was the Lord of the dead.
- Aditi is the mother of Suiya.
- Varuna bears the title 'Asura'.
- River Indus was the most important river in Vedic period.
- River Saraswati was the most sacred river in Vedic period.

THE LATER VEDIC PERIOD (1000-600 B.C.)

- The period assigned to later Vedic phase is 1000 B.C. to 600 B.C.
- These communities used a particular kind of pottery called the Painted Grey Ware (PGW).
- More than 700 PGW sites have been found in the upper Ganga basin. Some important PGW sites are Atranji Khera, Ahichhatra, Noh, Hastinapur, Kurukshetra, Bhagwanpura and Jakhera.
- Iron objects are common to most PGW sites. This metal was introduced around 1000-800 B.C. It is mentioned as Ayas.
- Society was clearly divided into four Varnas namely-Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudras.
- The upper three classes were known as Dvij (twice born).
- Education began with investiture ceremony (upanayana)
- Sometimes girls were also initiated. Woman lost importance.
- Gotra first appeared in Atharvaveda with the meaning of clan.
- There was practice of class exogamy.
- There was reference to sati but not in common fashion.
- There were instances of child marriage.
- Indra and Agni lost their importance. Prajapati (the creator) became supreme.
- Vishnu came to be conceived as the preserver and protector of the people.
- Pushan became God of Shudras.
- Sacrifices became more important and elaborate.
- There were 33 deities during later Vedic period.
- The king's influence was strengthened by rituals.
- Rajasuya conferred supreme power on king.
- Chariot racing was the main sport and gambling was the main pastime.
- Vajapeya was a drink of strength.
- Ashwamedha was the horse sacrifice.
- Kings were known with different names in different regions.
- Eastern Kings were called Samrat.
- Western Kings were called Svarat.

- Northern Kings were called **Virat**.
- Southern Kings were called **Bhoja**.
- Kings of the middle country were called **Raja**.
- Earliest evidence of medicine comes from **Atharvaveda**.
- **Parikshi has been called as the king of 'Mrituloka in Atharvaveda'.**
- King used to visit the house of each **Ratnin** in Ratnavimshi ceremony.
- A regular army was maintained for the protection of the kingdom.
- Atharvaveda mentions **Sabha** and **Samiti** as daughters of Prajapati.
- According to **Kathak Samhita** 24 oxen were employed for agriculture.
- During later vedic period **Prajapati** came to occupy the Supreme position.
- **Pushan** was the God of Shudras.
- **Rudra was the God of animals.**
- Institution of Gotra appeared during later vedic period.
- Duties of four varnas are given in **Aatreya Brahmana**.
- Three roomed mud house has been discovered at **Bhagwanpura**
- Largest deposit of Iron weapon have been found at **Atranjikhhera**.
- Two furnaces for iron smelting have been found at **Suneri village** in Jhunjhunu district.
- Legend of **Videha Madhav** is mentioned in Satapatha Brahmana.
- Eight forms of marriages are given in **Ashvalahayan Grihyasutra**.
- **Satapatha Brahmana says that 'wife is half her husband'.**
- Women enjoyed freedom and respect but their status deteriorated compared to the early vedic period.
- Earliest clear reference to the four ashrams is given in **Jabala Upanishad**.

THE VEDIC LITERATURE

- The word Veda is derived from the Sanskrit word **Vidi** meaning, to know or **knowledge** par excellence.
- Vedic texts are divided between **Sruti** (based on hearing), which is distinct from **Smriti** (based on memory).
- **Four Vedas** and their **Samhitas**, the **Brahmanas**, the **Aranyakas** and the **Upanishads** form a class of literature known as **Sruti**.

RIG VEDA

- It is divided into **10 Books or Mandalas**. Books II to VII are considered the oldest. Book I, VIII and X seem to be later additions.
- A collection of **1028 hymns** of a number of priestly families.
- Written between 1700-1500 B.C. when Aryans were still in Punjab.
- Books II to VII are earliest and are also called as family books. They are attributed to **Gritsamada, Visvamitra, Vasudeva, Atri, Bhardwaj, Vashishtha, Kanva** and **Angiras**.
- The IX mandala is dedicated exclusively to **Soma**.
- The singer of the Rig veda is called the **Hotra**.
- The X Mandala contains the famous **Purushsukta** hymn that explains the origin of four Varnas.
- **Gayatri Mantra is the most sacred hymn of Rig Veda. Mentioned in 3rd mandal, written by Viswamitra.**

YAJUR VEDA

- A ritualistic Veda.
- It is divided into **Shukla Yajurveda** and **Krishna Yajurveda**.
- Written in prose, it deals with procedure for performance of sacrifices and contains rituals as well as hymns.
- The singer of the **Yajur Veda** is called **Ardhavayu**.

SAMA VEDA

- Sam Veda derives its roots from Saman, which means a melody.
- A collection of melodies.
- A collection of **1603 hymns**. Except 99, all other were derived from Rig Veda.
- It contains the **Dhrupada Raga**.
- The singer of Sama Veda is called **Udgata**.

ATHARVA VEDA

- A collection of **711 hymns**, it is divided into 20 khandas.
- It is the latest Veda.
- **Atharva Veda is a book of magi-cal formula medicinal treatises etc.**
- It contains charms and spell to ward off evil and disease.

- Its content throws light on the practices of non-Aryans.
- In Atharvaveda, Sabha and Samiti are described as uterine sisters-The two daughters of Prajapati.
- This veda is also known as Brahma Veda.

Vedic Literature (1500 BC-600 BC)

- It is presumed that the Rig Veda was composed while the Aryans were still in the Punjab.
- Vedic Literature comprises of four literary productions: 1. The Sam-hitas or Vedas 2. The Brahamans 3. The Aranyakas 4. The Upan-ishads.
- Vedic Literature had grown up in course of time and was really handed down from generation to generation. Hence these are called **Shruti (to hear)**
- The most important of Vedic Literature are Veda. **Vedas are called Apaurasheva** i.e. not created by man but God-gifted and Nitya i.e. existing in all eternity.
- There are four Vedas—Rig Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda and Athar-va Veda. **The first three Vedas are jointly called Vedatrayi i.e. trio of Vedas.**
- Of the four Vedas, the Rig Veda (Collection of lyrics) is the oldest text in the world, and therefore, is also known as 'the first testament of mankind'. The Rig Veda contains **1028 hymns**, divided into 10 mandalas. **Six mandalas** (from 2nd to 7th mandalas) are called **Gotra/ Vamsha Mandalas** (Kula Granth). The 1st and 10th mandalas are said to have been added later. The 10th mandala contains the famous Purushasuk- ta which explains the 4 Varnas - Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. The hymns of Rig Veda were recited by Hotri.
- The Sama Veda (book of chants) had 1549 hymns. All hymns (excluding 75) were taken from the Rig Veda. The hymns of the Sama Veda were recited by Udgatri. This Veda is important for Indian music.
- The Yajur Veda (book of sacrificial prayers) is a ritual veda. Its hymns were recited by Adhvary- us. It is divided into two parts- Krishna Yajur Veda and Shukla Yajur Veda. In contrast to the first two which are in verse entirely, this one is in both verse and prose.
- The Atharva Veda (book of magical formulae), the fourth and the last one, contains charms and spells to ward off evils and diseases. For a very long time it was not included in the category of the Vedas.
- The Brahmins explain the hymns of the Vedas. They are written in prose and ritualistic in nature. Brahma means 'sacrifice'. The various sacrifices and rituals have been elaborately discussed in the Brahamanas. Every Veda has several Brahamanas attached to it:

Rig Veda—Aitareya and Kaushī- tikij Sankhyān.

Sam Veda- Panchvisha (Tandya Maha Brahmana), Shadvish, Chliandogya and Jaiminaya.

Yajur Veda—Shatapatha (the old-est and the largest Brahmana) and Taittiriya.

Atharva Veda—Gopatha.

- The word Aranya means 'the for-est'. The **forest texts** were called Aranyaka, because they were written mainly for the hermits and the students living in jungles. The Aranyaka are the concluding portions of the Brahmanas.
- The Upanishadas are philosophical texts. They are generally called Vedānta, as they came towards the end of the Veda. There are 108 Upanishadas. Vrihadaranyaka is the oldest Upanishada.

Literature of Vedic Tradition (600 BC-600 AD)

- Literature of Vedic Tradition (Smṛiti i.e. remembrance literature) comprises of 6 literary works :
 1. Vedāṅgas/ Sūtras
 2. Smṛitis Dharmashastras
 3. Mahākāvya (Epics)
 4. Purāṇas
 5. Upanishads
 6. Shad-Dharshanas.
- **There are six Vedāṅgas :**
 - (i) Shiksha (Phonetics): Pratishakhya—the oldest text on phonetics.
 - (ii) Kalpa Sūtras (Rituals) : (a) Shrauta Sūtras/Shulva Sūtra - deal with the sacrifices, (b) Grihya Sūtras—deal with family ceremonies, (c) Dharmasūtras—deal with Varṇas, Ashramas etc.
 - (iii) Vyākaraṇa (Grammar): 'Aṣṭādhyāyī' (Pāṇini) — oldest grammar of the word.
 - (iv) Nirukta (Etymology) : 'Nirukta' (Yask) based on 'Nighantu' (Kashyapa)—a collection of difficult vedic words—('Nighantu'—the oldest word-collection of the-world; 'Nirukta'—the oldest dictionary of the world).
 - (v) Gṛhhyas (Rituals): 'Chhandasūtras' (Pīṅgala)-famous text.
 - (vi) Jyotiṣha (Astronomy) "Vedāṅga Jyotiṣha" (Lagadha Muni - the oldest Jyotiṣha text.
- There are six famous smṛitis : (i) Manu Smṛiti (Pre-Gupta Period)— the oldest Smṛiti text; Commentators : Vishwarupa, Meghatithi, Gobindraj, Kulluk Bhatt. (ii) Yajñavalkya Smṛiti (Pre-Gupta Period)— Commentators : Vishwarupa, Vijayaneshwar, Apararka (a king of Shilahar Dynasty) (iii) Nārada Smṛiti (Gupta period), (iv) Parashara Smṛiti (Gupta period) (v) Brihaspati Smṛiti (Gupta period), (vi) Katyāyana Smṛiti (Gupta period).

- There are mainly two vfahakavyas (Epics):
 - (i) The Ramayana (Valmiki): It is known as 'Adi Kavya' (the oldest epic of the world). At present, it consists of 24,000 shlokas i.e. verses (Originally 6,000, Later - 12,000, Finally - 24,000) in 7 Kandas i.e. sections. 1st and 7th Kandas were the latest additions to the Ramayana.
 - (ii) The Mahabharata (Ved Vyasa) : The longest epic of the world. At present, it consists of 1,00,000 shlokas i.e. verses (Originally-8,800- Jay Samhita, Later-24,000-Chaturvinshti Sahastri Samhita/Bharata, Finally-1,00,000-Shatasahastri Samhita/Maha Bharata) in 18 Par- vans i.e. chapters, plus the Harivamsa supplement. Bhagavad Gita is extracted from Bishma Parvan of Mahabharata. Shanti Parvan is the largest parvan (chapter) of the Mahabharata.
- **The Puran** means **he old**'. There are 18 famous 'Puranas'. The Matsya **Purana is the oldest Puranic text** The other important Puranas are the Bhagavata, the Vishnu, the Vayu and the Brahmanda. They describe genealogies of various royal dynasties.
- The Upavedas (the auxiliary vedas) were traditionally associated with vedas :

Upavedas	Associated with
1. Ayurveda i.e. Medicine	Rig Veda
2. Gandharvaveda i.e. Music	Sama Veda
3. Dhanurveda i.e. Archery	Yaj ur Veda
4. Shilpveda/Arthaveda i.e. the science of craft/wealth (Vishwakarma)	Atharva Veda

- There are 6 schools of Indian philosophy known as Shad-Darshanas.

	Darshana	Founder	Basic Text
1.	Sankhya Darshana	Kapila	Sankhya Sutra
2.	Yoga Darshana	Patanjali	Yoga Sutra
3.	Nyaya Darshana	Akshapada Gautama	Nayaya Sutra
4.	Vaisheshika Darshana	Uluka Kanada	Vaisheshika Sutra
5.	Miraansa/Purva Mimansa	Jaimini	Purva Mimansa Sutra
6.	Vedant/Uttara-Mimansa	Badarayana	Brahma Sutra/ Vedant Sutra

Rigvedic Name	Modern Name	Region
Sindhu	Indus	Punjab (Pakistan) & J&K
Vitasta	Jhelum	Punjab J&K
Asikani	Chenab	Punjab (Pakistan) & J&K
Vipas	Beas	Punjab
Parushni	Ravi	Punjab
Sutudri	Sutlej	Punjab
Saraswati	Sarsuti	Rajasthan
Drishadvati	Ghaggar	Rajasthan
Kubha	Kabul	Afghanistan
Suvastu	Swati	Afghanistan
Krumu	Kurram	Afghanistan
Gomati	Gomal	Afghanistan

12 Ratninas (Satapatha Brahamana)

1.	Purohita	the Priest
2.	Mahishi	the Queen
3.	Yuvaraja	Crown prince
4.	Suta/Sarathi	the Royal herald/ the Charioteer
5.	Senani	the General
6.	Graraani	Head of the village
7.	Kshata	Gateman/ Chamberlain
8.	Sangrahitri	Treasurer
9.	Bhagadudha	Collector of taxes
10.	Akshavapa	Courier
11.	Palagala	Friend of King
12.	Govikarta	Head of forest department

Types of Hindu Marriage (Vivaha)

- Brahma Vivaha** : Giving the girl to a man with dowry.
Daiva Vivaha : Giving the girl to the priest himself in lieu of his fees.
Arsha Vivaha : Giving the girl to a man after accepting a bride-price.
Prajapatya Vivaha : Giving the girl to a man without demanding a bride-price.
Gandhaiva Vivaha : Love marriage.
Asura Vivaha : Marriage with a purchased girl.
Rakshasa Vivaha : Marriage with the daughter of a defeated king or with a kidnapped girl.
Paislacha Vivaha : Marriage to a girl after seducing or raping her.

Anuloma Vivah : marriage between a bridegroom from an upper caste and a bride from a lower caste; Pratiloma Vivaha-the reverse of Anuloma Vivaha.

16 Samskaras

1. Garbhadhana 2. Pumsavana 3. Simantonnayan 4. Jatakarma 5. Na- makaran 6. Nishkramana 7. Annaprashana 8. Chudakarma 9. Karnach- hedana 10. Vidvarmbha 11. Upanavana 12. Vedarambha 13. Samavara- tana 14. Vivaha 15. Vanprastha 16. Antyesti.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

SOME MORE FACTS ABOUT HINDUISM

Six Systems of Philosophy

Philosophy	Founder	Other Scholars
Sankhya Nyaya	Kapila Akshapada Gautma	Ishwar Krishna, Vachaspati Vatsayayan, Udyanachaiya, Jayantbhatt
Yoga Valsheshika Mimansa Vedanta	Patanjali Uluka Kanada Jamini Badrayana	Myas Keshav raishra, Vishvanath Sabrasvamin, Kumaril Bhatt Shankarachaiya, Vachaspati, Ramanuj, Madhvachaiya etc.

Famous Religions, Founders, Holy Books & Places of Worship

Religion	Founder	Holy Books	Place of Worship
Hinduism	No single Founder	Ramayana, Vedas, Puranas and Geeta	Temple
Sikh	Guru Nanak Dev	Guru Grantha Sahib	Gurdwara
Christianity	Jesus Christ	Bible	Church
Islam	Prophet Mohammed	Koran (Quran)	Mosque
Parsi	Zoroaster	Zend Avesta	Fire Temple
Jainism	Adinath Rishabh Dev	JainGranth	Jain Temple
Buddhism	Gautama Buddha	Tripitaka	Buddha Stupa
Jew	Moosa	Jorah	Synagogue

OTHER HETERODOX IDEAS

1. **Makhali Putta Gosai: Popularised Ajivika Sect.**
 - Ajivikas believed in niyativad.
 - Goshala's follower centred around Sravasti.
2. **Charvak : Believed in complete materialism.**
3. **Purana Kassapa : Preached the doctrine of Akriya or non-action.**
4. **Ajit Kesakamblin (Ucchedvad) : Preached that everything ended with death and there is no further life after death.**
5. **Pakudha Kachchayna (Asasvatavad) : There are seven elements and the body is ultimately dissolved in these seven elements.**

Other Religious-ideas and their founders

	Religious ideas/sect	Founder
1.	Pasupatas	Lakulisa/Nakulisa
2.	Lingayats	Basava
3.	Pratyabhijna	Vasugupta
4.	Spanda-sastra	Kallata and Samnanda
5.	Siva-Siddhanata	Srikanth-Sivacharya
6.	Advait	Shankaracharya
7.	Vishistadvait	Ramanujacharya
8.	Brahm Sampradaya	Madhvacharya
9.	Sanak Sampradaya	Nimbakacharya

SAIVISM

- The origin of SaMsm can be traced back to the pre-vedic times. By the early centuries of the Christian era it was a popular sect all over India.
- Siva was the principle deity of this sect.
- Siva was worshipped in the form of Linga.
- Kushan king Weem Wema Kadphises was an ardent devotee of Siva.
- Prakrit text Gathasaptasati has references to Siva worship.
- Tamil Sangam work refers to Siva as the greatest of all gods (mamudu mudalvan). Siva's consort Paivat was adored as Sakti.
- In Satavahana kingdom Parvati was worshipped as Gauri.
- Ska rul was regarded as the son of Siva.
- In Tamil country Skanda was worshipped in the Murugan form.

- Ganesa was the younger brother of Skanda.
- Ganesa was also known as Vinayak.
- The most popular Saiva sect was Pasupata sect.
- The Kapalika and Kalamukha sect developed much later.

VARIOUS SECTS OF SAIVISM

A. Pasupatas / Nakulisapasupatas

- It was founded by Lakulisa/ Nakulisa/Lakulin / Lakutin
- They besmear the body with ashes.
- They creates sound of Ha Ha and Hundukkara.
- It was dualistic in character.
- Pasu, the individual soul-exists with Pati, the supreme soul.
- Dakhanata (end of misery) is at-tained through yoga and Vidhi.
- They observe atimargika religious practices.
- The basic works are Pasupata sutras and Sarvadarsansmgraha.

B. Kakamukhas / Kapalikas

- It was extreme form of Saivism.
- They eat food in skull, eat ashes, carry pots of wine.
- They worship Bhairava as the great God with his wife Chandika.
- The perform human sacrifices.
- They practice yoga in order to acquire miraculous powers.
- They observe unconventional and horrifying practices including sexual rites.
- It was an off shoots of Pasupata sect.
- It flourished during the Gupta and post Gupta period.

C. Mattamayuras

- It was moderate form of Saivism.
- It developed in central India.

D. Virasaivas/Lingay a t as

- It was founded by Basava, the Prime Minister, of Bijjala, the Kalachuri King.
- It was anti-Brahmin in nature.

- They believe in love and self Sur - render.
- They worship **Linga** and **Nandi bull**.
- They encouraged widow remarriage.
- Their philosophy is known as Shakti Visistadvaita soul as separable union with Para-Siva through Shakti.
- The Para Siva is the supreme reality and Shakti is the power which resides in him.
- The ultimate goal of the soul is to unite with Para-Siva, this state is known as Ling Samarasya which means unity between Linga (**Siva**) and **Anga** (soul).
- They observed Diksha ceremony in the place of **Upanayana** in which even girls wear Linga.
- They do not worship Siva in temples.
- It was popular in Karnataka region.

E. Kashmir Saivism

I. Pratyabhijna

- Its origin is traced to Siva-Sutras revealed to **Vasugupta**.
- Its founder is Vasugupta (800- 900 AD).
- It is also known as **Trika/Triad** because it had three chief religious books.
- It regards the individual soul and the world identical with Siva.
- **Pratyabhijna** means realisation of the soul's identity with Siva.
- The ultimate reality is Siva.
- **Siva** is known as anantara which means the reality beyond which there is nothing.
- Salvation lies in recognition that the soul is one with Siva.
- It was a moderate form of **Saivism**.
- It believed in spiritual development.
- Some of the greatest exponents were Utpalachara,
- **Abhinavgupta and his disciple Kshemraja**.

II. Spanda-Sastra

- Its founders are **Kallata** and **Samnanda**, the two disciples of Vasugupta.
- The term Spanda means a change from the state of absolute unity to the plurality of the world.

- Kallata wrote **Spanda-Saivasa**.
- Somananda wrote **Siva-dristi**.
- It was a moderate form of Saivism.

VAISHNAVISM

- The principal deity of this sect was **Vishnu**.
- The cult of Vishnu in the early period was known by the name **Bhagavatism**.
- Bhagavatism owed its origin to the **Upanishadas**.
- Bhagavatism arose around the **Mathura region**.
- **Vasudeva was the central figure in the Bhagavata cult**.
- Around second century B.C. **Vishnu** and **Narayan** were united and identified as one deity.
- **Heliodorus erected a pillar with Garuda, at Besnagar (Vidisa) near Bhopal in honour of Vasudeva**.
- **Lakshmi is Vishnu's consort**.
- Vasudeva-Krishna was the disciple of **Ghosh-Agnirasa**.
- Megasthenes refers to Krishna as **Herakles** of Souraseni tribe.
- Ten avatars of Vishnu - (i) Matsya (fish), (ii) Kurma (tortoise), (iii) Varaha (boar), (iv) Narasimha (man-lion), (v) Vamana (dwarf), (vi) Parasurama (Rama with axe), (vii) Rama, (viii) Krishna, (ix) Budha, (x) Kalki (yet to be born).
- It was patronised by Guptas, Chalukyas, Hoysalas, Satvahanas.
- **Acharyas** are the great leader philosophers of Vaishnavism who defended and popularised the religion. Some of the prominent acharyas are : Ramanuja, Chaitanya, Madhava, Nimbarka, Nathmuni, Yamunacharya.
- The earliest reference to Krishna is found in **Chhandogya Upanishad**.
- The reference to Vasudeva is found in **Panini's Ashtyadhyayi** and **Patanjali's Mahabhashya**.
- **Narayana, the cosmic God finds** mention in the Satpatha Brahmana.
- **Pancharatra, a Vaishnavite school, gave the doctrine of Vyuha (eman-cipation) according to which Sankarasana (Balram), Pradumana (Krishna's), Anirudha (Krishna's grand son) emerged out of Vasudeva/**
- It was developed and popularised in south by twelve saints known as Alvars.
- **Nammalvar and Tirumalsalvar** were the greatest of twelve Alvars.

TANTRISM

- The core of **Tantiism** means es-sentially orgiasticrites.
- The rites involve the use of five makaras:
(i) matsya (fish) (ii) mansa (meat) (ill) madya (liquor) (iv) maithuna (sex) (v) mudra (physical ges-tures) .
- In Tantrism high status was given to female deity.
- Tantrism emerged as a religious factor in the sixth century A.D. and became a strong force by the ninth century.
- **The Tantric priest act as a priest, physician, astrologer and shraman.**
- Tantrism penetrated Buddhism, Jainism and Brahmana theology.
- The Yapaniya sect of the Jainas was the foremost in propagating Tantric mode of worship in Karnataka.

Shakti Dharma

- It refers to the worship of female deity. It is first mentioned in the Mahabharata.
- The *Tantric Devi hymn* in the 10th mandala of Rig Veda is devoted to the worship of Goddesses.

CHRISTIANITY

- This religion was founded by Jesus Christ. He was born to Mother Marry and Joseph in **Bethlehem** near Jerusalem. His birth day (25th December) is celebrated as the holy festival, **Christmas**.
- His first two disciple, Andrews and Peter, were hanged in AD 33 by the Roman Governor Portius.
- **Bible is the holy book of Chris-tians and the sign of 'cross' is their holy symbol.**

ISLAM

- **Hazrat Muhammad Saheb founded the islamic religion. He was born to Amina (mother) and Abdullah (father) at Mecca in AD 570.**
- He was married to *Khqjida* (a widow) at the age of 25 yrs. His daughter, Fatima, was married to Ali Hussain.
- Hazrat Muhammad attained su-preme knowledge or enlightenment in AD 610 in the **Hira Cave** near Mecca. His teachings are compiled in the Holy Quran.
- 24th September AD 622, the day Hazrat Muhammad started his journey from Mecca to Medina mark the beginning of **ij ri Bra**.

- He died on 8th June, AD 632 and was buried at Medina.
- After his death Islam divided into Shia and Sunni cult. His successors were known as Khalifa. The Turkish ruler, **Mushtafa Kumal Pasha**, Kalifah ended the designation of Caliphate 1924 A.D.
- The birthday of *Muhammad Saheb* is celebrated as Eid-mild-un-Nabi.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUNNI AND SHIA SECTS

A Schism emerged after the death of the prophet Muhammad in 632. A.D. He died without appointing a successor to lead the Muslim community, and disputes arose over who should shepherd the new and rapidly growing faith.

Some believed that a new leader should be chosen by consensus; others thought that only the prophet's descendants should become caliph. The title passed to a trusted aide, Abu Bakr, though some thought it should have gone to Ali, the prophet's cousin and son-in-law. Ali eventually did become caliph after Abu Bakr's two successors were assassinated.

After Ali also was assassinated, with a poison-laced sword at the mosque in Kufa, in what is now Iraq his son Hasan and then Hussein and many of his relatives were massacred in Karbala, Iraq in 680 A.D.

His martyrdom became a central tenet to those who believed that Ali should have succeeded the prophet. The followers became known as Shias, a contraction of the phrase *Shiat Ali*, or followers of Ali. The Sunnis, however, regard the first three caliphs before Ali as rightly guided and themselves as the true adherents to the Sunnah or the Prophet's tradition. Sunni rulers embarked on sweeping conquests that extended the caliphate into North Africa and Europe.

Beliefs of Sunni and Shia Sects :

The Sunni and Shia sects encompass a wide spectrum of doctrine, opinion and schools of thought. The branches are in agreement on many aspects of Islam, but there are considerable disagreements within each both branches include worshippers who run the gamut from secular to fundamentalist.

Shias consider Ali and the leaders who came after him as Imams. They most believe in a line of 12 Imams, the last of whom, a boy is believed to have vanished in the ninth century in Iraq after his father was murdered. Shias known as Twelvers anticipate his return as the Mahdi or Messiah. Sunnis emphasise God's power in the material world, sometimes including the public and political realm, while the Shias value martyrdom and sacrifice.

ZOROASTRIANISM (PARSI)

- Parsi religion was founded by *Prophet Zoroaster (Zarathustra)*. His teachings compiled in the holybook, Zend Avesta. His followers believed in one God, Ahur.

BUDDHISM

- Buddhism was founded by **Gautama Buddha**.
- Buddha was born on the Vaisakh **W- Purnima day in 563 B.C.**
- He belonged to the **Sakya** clan of Kshatriyas.
- His father was **Suddhodana**, the ruler of Kapilvastu.
- He was **born in Lumbini** in Kapilvastu.
- His mother was **Mahamaya** of the Kosala dynasty.
- Buddha got **Nirvana at the age J. of 35 years**.
- Buddha got **Nirvana** at Uruvela on the **bank of river Niranjana**.
- Buddha gave his **first Sermon** at ‘ **Sarnath**.
- Buddha’s first sermon is called as “**Dharma Chakraparivartana**”
- Buddha **died** in **483 B.C.** at **Kushinagar**.
- **Kushinagar has been identified with village Kasia in Deoria district of U.P. -**
- Buddha’s last words were “**All composite things, strive diligently**”.
- Buddha was brought up by his stepmother **Gautami**.
- After seeing an old man, a sick man, a corpse and an ascetic, **Buddha** decided to become a wanderer.
- **Asvajit, Upali, Mogallana, j Sariputra and Ananda were five disciples of Buddha**

Five Great Events of Buddha’s Life and their symbols

- **Birth : Lotus and Bull**
- **Great Renunciation : Horse**
- **Nirvana : Bodhi tree**
- **First Sermon : Dharmachakra or wheel**
- **Parinirvana or Death : Stupa**

Four Noble Truths

- The world is full of sorrows.
- Desire is root cause of sorrow.
- If desire is conquered, all sorrows can be removed.
- Desire can be removed by following the eight-fold path.

Eight Fold Path

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Right understanding | 2 Right speech |
| 3 Right livelihood | 4 Right mindfulness |
| 5 Right thought | 6 Right action |
| 7 Right effort and | 8 concentration |

IMPORTANT FACTS RELATED WITH BUDDHA

Tathagata, Sakyamuni	Titles of Buddha
Sakya	Clan to which Buddha belong
Gautama	Gotra of Buddha
Suddhodana	Buddha's Father
Mahamaya	Buddha's Mother
Prajapati Gautami	Foster Mother
Yasodhara	Buddha's Wife
Rahul	Buddha's Son
Kanthaka	Buddha's Horse
Channa	Buddha's Charioteer
Alara Kalam	Buddha's Teacher
Sujata	Girl who offered rice and milk
Niranjana	River on the bank of which Buddha attained Nirvana
Mara	King of spirit who troubled Buddha during meditation
Chunda	The person who offered pork to Buddha
Sravasti	Buddha preached most of his sermons here

Three Ratnas

- Buddha
- Dhamma
- Sangha

Code of Conduct:

- 1 Do not covet the property of others
- 2 Do not commit violence
- 3 Do not speak a lie
- 4 Do not indulge in corrupt practices

BUDDHIST COUNCILS

- **The First Council** was held in 483 BC at Saptaparni cave near Rajagriha to compile the **Dhamma** Pitaka and Vinaya Pitaka.
- **Chairman : Mahakassapa, Pa-tron : Ajatshatru**
- **The Second Council** was held at Vaisali in 383 BC. The monks of Vaisali wanted some change in the rites. Schism into Sthaviravadins and Mahasanghikas.
- **Chairman : Sabakami, Patron : Kalashoka**
- **The Third Council** was held at Pataliputra during the reign of Ashoka 236 years after the death of Buddha. It was held under the Presidentship of Moggliputta Tissa to revise the scriptures.
- **The Fourth Council** was held during the reign of Kanishka in Kashmir under the Presidentship of Vasumitra, who was helped by Aswvaghosha and resulted in the division of Buddhists into Mahayanists and Hinayanists.

SECTS OF BUDDHISM

- **Hinayana:**
 - (a) Its followers believed in the original teachings of **Buddha**
 - (b) They sought individual sal-vation through **self-discipline** and **meditation**.
 - (c) They did not believe in **idol- worship**
 - (d) **Hinayana, like Jainism, is a religion without God, Karma taking the place of God**
 - (e) **Nirvana is regarded as the extinction of all**
 - (f) the oldest school of Hinayana Buddhism is the Sthaviravada (**Thervada in Pali**) or the **Doctrine of the Elders'**
 - (g) Its Sanskrit counterpart, which is more philosophical is known as Sarvastivada or the doctrine which maintains the existence of all things, physical as well as mental and
 - (h) Gradually, from Sarvastivada or Vaibhasika branched off another school called **Sautantrika**, which was more critical in outlook.
- **Mahayana:**
 - (a) Its followers believed in the **heavenliness of Buddha** and sought the salvation of all through the grace and help of **Buddha and Bodhisatvas**.
 - (b) Believes in **idolworship**.
 - (c) Believes that Nirvana is not a negative cessation of misery but a positive state of bliss.
 - (d) **Mahayana had two chief philo-sophical schools : the Madhyamika and the Yogachara.**
 - (e) The former took a line mid-way between the uncompro-mising realism of **Hinayanism** and the idealism of **Hinayanism** and the idealism of **Yogachara**.

- (f) The Yogachara school founded by **Maitreyanatha** completely rejected the realism of Hinayana and maintained absolute idealism.
- **Vajrayana**
 - (a) Its followers believed that salvation could be the best attained by acquiring the magical power, which they called **Vaira**.
 - (b) The chief divinities of this new sect were the **Taras**.
 - (c) It became popular in Eastern India, particularly Bengal and Bihar.

BUDDHIST LITERATURE

- The Buddhist scriptures in Pali are commonly referred to as **Tripitaka** i.e. **Three fold Basket**.
- Tripitaka includes Vinaya Pitaka, **Sutta Pitaka**, and **Abhidhammat Pitaka**.
- The Vinayapitaka comprises of **suttavibhanga**, **Khandakas** and **Parivarpatha**.
- **The Vinay Pitaka :**
 - (a) Mainly deals with rules and regulations, which the Buddha promulgated.
 - (b) It describes in detail the gradual development of the **Sangha**.
 - (c) An account of the life and teaching of the Buddha is also given.
- The **Sutta Pitaka** is divided into five Nikayas.
- The **five Nikayas** are Digh Nikaya, Majjhima Nikaya, Samyutta Nikaya, Anguttara Nikaya and Khuddaka Nikaya.
- The **Khuddaka Nikaya** consists of large number of miscellaneous works.
- The **Jatakas** are a part of Khuddaka Nikaya of Sutta Pitaka.
- The **Sutta Pitaka** consists chiefly of:
 - (a) discourses delivered by Buddha himself on different occasions.
 - (b) Few discourses delivered by **Sariputta**, **Ananda**, **Moggallana** and other are also included in it.
 - (c) It lays down the principles of Buddhism.
- The **Vbhidhamma Pitaka** is written in the form of questions and Answers.
- It consists of seven books of which **Kathavattu** is most important.
- Kathavattu is attributed to **Tissa Moggaliputta**
- The **Abhidhamma Pitaka :**
 - (a) Contains the profound philosophy of the Buddha's teachings.
 - (b) It investigates mind and matter, to help the understanding of things as they truly are.

BUDDHIST ARCHITECTURE

- Buddhist architecture developed essentially in three forms, viz.
 - (a) Stupa (relics of the Buddha or some prominent Buddhist monks are preserved)
 - (b) Chaitya (prayer hall)
 - (c) Vihara (residence)

Bodhisattvas

- Vajrapani (holds thunderbolt), Avlokitesvara/Padmapani (lotus beacer)
- Manjushri (holds books describ-ing 10 paramitas)
- Kshitigrha (guardian of purgato-ries)
- Maitreya (the future Buddha)
- Amitabha/Amitayusha (Buddha of heaven)

S. No.	Buddhist	Location	Founder
1.	Nalanda	Badagoan, Bihar	Kumargupta-I
2.	VikramsMa	Bhagalpur, Bihar	Dharmapala (Pala ruler)
3.	Somapuri	North Bengal	Dharmapala (Pala ruler)
4.	Jagadal	Bengal	Ramapala (Pala ruler)
5.	Odantpuri	Bihar Sharit, Bihar	Gopala (Pala ruler)
6.	Vallabhi	Gujarat	Bhattarka (Maitrak Rule)

EIGHT HOLT PLACE (ASHTAMAHASTHANAS)

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Lumbini, | (2) Bodh Gaya, | (3) Kusinagar, |
| (4) Sravasti, | (5) Sankasya, | (6) Rajgriha, |
| (7) Valshall, | (8) Sarnath. | |

SECTS OF BUDDHISM : AREA

Hinayana : India, Sri Lanka, Burma, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore

Mahayana India, China, Nepal, Singapore, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam

Vajrayana : India, Nepal, Tibet, Mongolia, Bhutan.

JAINISM

- Jainism was founded by **Vardhamana Mahavira**.
- Mahavira was born in **540 B.C.**
- Mahavira's Birth place was **Kundagram** in **Vaishali**

- He belonged to the **fantriak Kshatriya** clan.
- His father's name was **Siddhartha** and mother's name was Trishala, who was a sister of the Lichchavi prince Chetak of Vaishali.
- Mahavira was married to **Yashoda**.
- He left home at the age of 30 and wandered for 12 years.
- He is regarded as the 24th **Tirthankara**.
- **Rishabha** was the 1st Tirthankara.
- **Parsavanath** was the 23rd Tirthankara.
- **Mahavira's first disciple was Jamali**.
- He attained Kaivalya on the bank of river **Rijupalika** near **Jrimbhikgrama**.

Important Facts about Jainism

Mahavira, Arhat	Titles of Vardhamana,
Vardhamana	Original name of Mahavira
Kundagram	Mahavira's birth place
Trisala	Mahavira's Mother
Yashoda	Mahavira's Wife
Jamali	Mahavira's Son in Law.
Jnatika	Clan to which Mahavira belonged.
Rijupalika	River on the bank of which Mahavira got Kaivalya.
Sal tree	The tree under which Mahavira got Kaivalya.
Pava	Place where Mahavira died.

- The names of two Jaina Tirthankaras, **Rishabha** and **Aristanemi**, are found in the **Rigveda**.
- The **Vishnu Purana** and the **Bhagvata** Purana describe **Rishabha** as an incarnation of Narayana.
- In the course of wandering Mahavira met **Mokhliputta** (the founder of Ajivika sect).
- Ashoka's grandson **Samparati** accept **Jainism**.
- In First century A.D. **lathura** became the Centre of Jaina art and culture.
- The spread of **Jainism in Karnataka** is attributed to **Chandragupta Maurya**.
- Many Jaina followers went to south under the leadership of **Bhadrabahu**.

- These southern followers later formed the Digambra sect (lives nude)
- Those who remained at Magadha, under the leadership of Sthalabahu, formed Shvetambar sect (wears white garments)

Explanation of formation of Digambaras and Shvetambaras : After the death of Mahavira during the reign of king Chandragupta Maujiya a severe famine led to the migration of some jains under Bhadrabahu to the Deccan. Sthulabhadra remained in North and allowed wearing white garments Bhadrabahu maintained nudity leading to division as Digambaras (sky clad or naked) and shwetambars (white clad).

FIVE MAIN TEACHINGS

- **Non-injury** (ahimsa)
- **Non-lying**
- Non-Stealing (asateya)
- Non-Possession (aparigraha)
- Observe continence (**Brahamchaiya**). It was added by Mahavira.

JAINA LITERATURE

- Most of the literature is written in **Prakrit**.
- The jaina Literature includes,
 1. The 12 Angas
 2. The 12 Upangas
 3. The 10 Prakirna
 4. The 6 Chhedsutras
 5. The 4 Mulasutras

JAINA COUNCILS

- **First Council** was held at Pataliputra by Sthulabahu in the beginning of the third century BC and resulted in the compilation of 12 Angas to replace the lost 14 Purvas.
- **Second Council** was held at Valabhi in the 6th (513 AD) century AD under the leadership of Devaradhi Kshamasramana and resulted in final compilation of 12 Angas and 12 Upangas.

24 TIRTHANKARAS AND THEIR SYMBOL

S.No.	Name	Symbol
1.	Rishabha	Bull
2.	Ajitnath	Elephant
3.	Sambharnath	Horse
4.	Abhiaandam Swamy	Monkey
5.	Sumathinath	Curlew
6.	Padamprabhu	Red Lotus
7.	Suparaswanath	Swastik
8.	Chandraji Prabhu	Moon
9.	Suvidhlnath	Crocodile
10.	Shitalnath	Srivatsa
11.	Shregansnath	Rhinoceros
12.	Vasupujya	Buffalo
13.	Vimalnath	Boar
14.	Ananthanth	Falcon
15.	Dharamnath	Vajra
16.	Shantinath	Deer
17.	Kuntunath	He-Goat
18.	Amath	Fish
19.	Mallinath	Water Pot
20.	Muniswasth	Tortoise
21.	Naminath	Blue Lotus
22.	Arishtanemi	Conch Shell (Neminath)
23.	Parswanath	Serpent
24.	Mahavir	Lion

Similarities between Buddhism and Jainism

- Both opposed Brahmanical domination and caste system but uphold the essence of Vedas, Preached Truth, non violence, celibacy and detachment from material comforts, believed in karma and rebirth and were liberal towards women.
- Acharangsutra** about rules and regulation for Jain Bhikshus.

Differences between Buddhism and Jainism

	Buddhism	Jainism
• Followers	Monks	Lay man
• Salvation	Moderate one	Extreme one
• Spread	Died in India but spread to foreign lands	Confined to India and survived
• Ahimsa	Liberal Policy	Over-emphasis
• Soul	Did not believe in soul	Belived in soul

RISE OF MAHAJANAPADAS

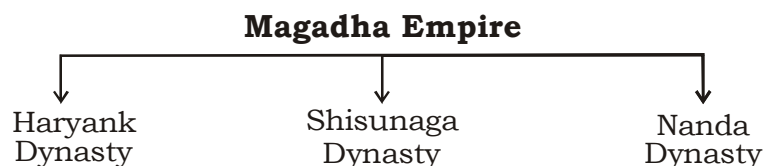
- The Buddhist text **Anguttara Nikaya** gives the list of sixteen Mahajanapadas at the time of Buddha.
- These Mahajanapadas extended from the North western Pakistan to east Bihar and from Himalayas to the river Godavari.

Mahajanapada	Capital	Area
Anga	Champa	Bhagalpur, Munger (Bihar)
Magadha	Rajgriha	Patna, Gaya (Bihar)
Kasi	Varanasi	Near Varanasi
Kosal	Saketa, Sravasti	Eastern Uttar Pradesh
Vajji (Ganasangha)	Vaishali	Muzaffarpur (Bihar)
Malla	Kusinara/Pava	Gorakhpur (U.P.)
Chedi	Suktimati	Bundelkhand (U.P.)
Vatsa	Kaushambi	Allahabad (U.P.)
Kuru	Indraprastha	Meerut Delhi region
Panchal	Ahicchatra, Kampilya	Western U.P.
Sursena	Mathura	Mathura (U.P.)
Gandhar	Taxila	Peshawar (Pakistan)
Kamboja	Rajpura	Near Gandhar
Asmak	Paithan	Godhavari area (M.H.)
Avanti	Ujjain, Mahishmati	Malwa region
Matsya	Viratnagar	Near Jaipur

- **Kashi** was famous for its cotton textiles and market for horses.
- Champa was noted for its trade and Commerce.
- **Vajji** represented a confederacy of eight clans.
- The Buddha died in the vicinity of **Kusinara**.

- The Northern Panchalas had their capital at Ahicchatra.
- The Southern Panchalas had their Capital at Kampilya.
- Viratnagar was used as the hiding place by Pandavas.
- Malhura was located at the junction of two famous trade routes i.e. Uttrapatha and Dakshinapatha.
- The Kambojas were regarded as uncultured by the Brahmanical texts. The Buddha calls himself Kosalan in the Majjhima Nikaya.
- Kashi had emerged as a cloth manufacturing centre by the time of Buddha.

RISE OF MAGADHA



HARYANK DYNASTY

- The epic Mahabharata has provided information about the early period of Magadha.
- Jarasandh and Brihadrath were the rulers during the period of Mahabharata. Girivraja was the magadhan capital during the early period.

BIMBISARA (544-492 B.C.)

- Bimbisara established Haiyank dynasty.
- Rajg was the capital of the state.
- Bimbisara ascended the throne in B 544 B.C.
- In Jain literature he has been called as 'Shraunik'.
- Bimbisara had three wives, mahakosala, Chellana and Khema.
- Mahakosala was the sister of Kosal ruler Prasenjit and Chellana was Lichchhavi Princess.
- Bimbisara defeated Anga and an-nexed it.
- Bimbisara was contemporary of Buddha.
- Bimbisara send his physician Jivak to treat Chand Pradyot of Avanti

- Bimbisara was prisoned by his son Ajatshatru and died in 493 B.C.

AJATSHATRU (492-460 B.C.)

- Ajatshatru sat on Magadha throne in 492 B.C.
- Ajatshatru followed an expansionist policy.
- After a long struggle he defeated Kas and Vaiji confederacy.
- Ajatshatru took the services of his minister Vassakar to divide the Vaiji confederacy.
- Ajatshatru got a large stupa constructed in Rajgriha.
- Gautama Buddha died during his reign; arranged the first Buddhist council.
- Ajatshatru constructed a fort around Rajgriha to protect it from Lichchavi attack. Ajatshatru was killed by his son Udayin in 461 B.C.
- Udayin transferred the Capital to Patliputra.
- Udayin was a follower of Jainism.
- The last Haryank ruler was Nagdasak.

SHISUNAGA DYNASTY (412-344 B.C.)

- Nagdasak was killed by his minister Shisunaga.
- Shisunaga established Shisunaga dynasty in 412 B.C.
- Shisunaga annexed Avanti to Magadha.
- Shisunaga established his capital at Vaishali.
- Kalashoka came to the throne in 344 B.C.
- Kalashoka again transferred the capital to Pataliputra.
- During the reign of Kalashoka second Buddhist council was organized at Vaishali.
- Nandivardhan was the last Shisunaga ruler.

NANDA DYNASTY (344-323 B.C.)

- Nanda Dynasty was established by Mahapadmananda.
- According to Puranas he was not a Kshatriya.
- Mahapadmananda was known as Ekarat and Sarvakshatrantaka.
- Mahapadmananda conquered Kalinga.
- Last Nanda ruler was Dhananai ida

- Dhanananda was the contemporary of Alexander.
- Alexander attacked India in the reign of Dhanananda (the last ruler)
- The Nandas were fabulously rich and enormously powerful.
- Nanda Dynasty was destroyed by Chandragupta Mauiya and Chanakya.
- Nandas have been termed as first empire builders of India.

FACTORS FOR THE RISE OF MAGADHA

- Magadha enjoyed an advantageous geographical position
- Iron deposits were situated close to Rajgir, the earliest capital of Magadha.
- Rajgir and Pataliputra were situated at very strategic points.
- Pataliputra was surrounded by rivers from all sides it was called as jaladurga (water-fort).
- Magadha lay at the centre of the middle Gangetic plain.
- Magadha for the first time used elephants on a large scale in wars.
- Greek sources have mentioned that the Nandas maintained 6000 elephants. Magadha society was unorthodox and was recently Aryanized.
- Ambitious rulers like Bimbisara, Ajatshatru and Mahapadma nanda established Magadha as a powerful kingdom.

FOREIGN INVASION

- North-West India was ruled by smaller principalities like Kambojas and Gandharas.
- The Period of 6th century B.C. marked by political instability in North-West India.
In 516 B.C. the Iranian ruler Darius penetrated into North- West India.
- Darius annexed Punjab, west of Indus and Sindh.
- This area constituted the 20th kshatrapy (province) of Iran.
- The Indian Kshatrapy included Sindh, the North-West frontier and part of Punjab.
- The Indian Kshatrapy paid a tribute of 360 talents of Gold.
- Xerxes, the successor of Darius, employed Indians in the long war against the Greeks.
- The Iranian Scribes brought into India Kharoshti script.

- Under the leadership of Alexander of **Macedonia**, the Greeks destroyed the Iranian Empire.
- **Alexander** marched to India through the Khyber Pass in 326 B.C.
- **Ambhi** was the king of Taxila.
- **Porus** ruled between Jhelum and Ravi.
- **Poms** provided a strong resistance to Alexander.
- > Alexander remained in India for **19 months (326-325 B.C.)**
- Alexander's campaign opened up four distinct routes by land and sea.
- **Alexandria** and **Boukephala** were Greek settlements which were established in the North West.
- Alexander's historian **Nearchus** has left valuable geographical ac-counts.
- Battle of **Hydaspes** was fought between Porus and Alexander.
- **Alexander** sent 20,000 oxen to Macedonia for use in Greece.
- The **Sati system** and **slave trade** was prevalent in the society.
- Alexander's invasion paved the way for the expansion of Mauiyan Empire in North West India.

Effects of Alexander's Invasion

- It exposed India to Europe by opening up four distinct lines of communication three by land and one by sea.
- The Hindu and the Buddhist religious faiths and philosophies had an impact of the Greek world of philosophy following Alexander's time.
- Due to cultural contacts, a cosmopolition school of art came up in Gandhara. It paved the way for the unification of North India under chandragupta by weakening small states.

The Mauryan Empire (321BC - 289BC)

CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA (322- 295 B.C)

- **The Mauryan dynasty** was founded by Chandragupta Maurya with the help of **Chanakya or Kautilya**.
- Brahmanical texts say he was born of Mura, a sudra women in the court of the Nandas.
- An earlier Buddhist tradition says he belonged to the **Moriya Kshatriya clan** in some texts he is referred to % as **Vrishala** and **Kulahina**.

- He fought Seleucus in 305 B.C. **Seleucus** surrendered a large territory including Paropanisadai (Kabul), Aria (Herat), Arachosia (Gandhara) and Gedrosia (Baluchistan), in return for 500 elephants.
- According to Jaina tradition **Chandragupta** was converted to Jainism.
- Chandragupta Maurya passed his last days at **Sravanbelagola near Mysore**. Where he died by starvation (**Sallekhana/Santhara**) ritual of Jains.
- **Seleucus** sent an ambassador **Megasthenes** to the Mauryan court.
- Megasthenes wrote the text **Indica**

BINDUSARA (298-272 B.C.)

- Bindusara succeeded Chandra-gupta Maurya.
- In Jain literature he has been called as '**Simhasen**.'
- Antiochus sent **Deimachus** as an ambassador to Bindusara's court.
- **Ptolemy Philadelphus** of Egypt sent Dionysius as ambassador.
- He was known as Amitraghata. He was also known as Amitrochates.
- He wrote to **Antiochus** I of Syria and asked for some sweet, wine, dry figs and a sophist.
- He sent his son Ashoka to quell a rebellion in Taxila.
- He was a follower of Ajivika sect
- The Syrian ambassador **Deimachus** was sent to his court.

ASHOKA (273-232 B.C.)

- Ashoka (273-232 B.C.) succeeded Bindusara.
- He was holding viceroyalty of **taxila** and **Ujjain** during his father's lifetime.
- After his father's death he ascended the throne but formal consecration was delayed for 4 years.
- A **Buddhist text** says he usurped the throne after killing his **99 brothers**.
- He fought **Kalinga war** in **260 B.C.** in the **9th year** of his reign.
- Under Ashoka, the empire reached its **zenith**. And in the history, for **the first time, the entire Indian sub-continent came under a single umbrella (except extreme Southern India)**.
- In course of his second **Dharmayatra** tour (in **21 st year** of his reign), he visited **Lumbini**.

- In the 1st year of his reign he started the institution of **Dharm la Mahamatras**.
- The reverberation of the war drum (**Bheri Ghosha**) was to become the reverberation of the law (**Dhamma Ghosha**). His Hellenistic contemporaries were **Antiochus II** of Syria, **Ptolemy II** of Egypt, **Antigonas** of Macedonia, **Magas** of Cyrene and **Alexander** of Epirus.
- He organised the third **mddhist council** in the 18th year of his reign at **Patliputra**.
- Ashoka banned animal sacrifice, regulated the slaughter of animal for food.
- According to his **Maski** and **Gurjara** inscriptions he was known as **Devanam Priya Priyadarshi**.
- He was converted to Buddhism by **Nigrodh**.
- Ashoka sent peace missionaries inside India as well as abroad.

NAMES & TITLES OF ASHOKA

Ashoka	Personal name
Piyadassi	Official name
Ashoka	Maski minor rock edict
Ashok Vardhan	Puranas.
Ashoka Mauiya	Junagarh inscription
Piyadassi	Dipavamsa, Kandhar inscription
Piyadassi Raja	Barabar hill cave inscription
Piyadassi Raja Magadh	Bhabru-Bairat minor rock edict
Raja Ashoka Dewanampiya	Udegolum minor rock edict
Raja Ashoka	Nittur minor rock edict
Devanampriyas Ashoka Rajas	Guijara minor rock edict

Edicts of Ashoka Related Places

Location of Major Rock Edicts

1. Kalshi (Dehradun)
2. Manshera (Hazara dist. Pakistan)
3. Shahbazgarhi (Peshawar)
4. Girnar (Gujarat)
5. Sopara (Near Mumbai)
6. Dhauri (Odisha)
7. Jaugada (Odisha)
8. Maski (Andhra Pradesh)
9. Yerragudi (Andhra Pradesh)

Location of Minor Rock Edicts

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Bairat | 2. Rupnath | 3. Sahsaram |
| 4. Rupnath | 5. Brahmagiri | 6. Gavimath |
| 7. Jatinga Rameshwar | 8. Maski | 9. Palkigundu |
| 10. Rajula-Mandagiri | 11. Suvarnagiri | 12. Yerragudi |
| 13. Gujjara | 14. Ahraura | |

Location of Pillar Edicts

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Allahabad | 2. Delhi-Topra | 3. Delhi-Meerut |
| 4. Nigalisagar | 5. Lauriya-Araraj | |
| 6. Lauriya- Nandangarh | 7. Rampurva | |

INFORMATION ABOUT ASHOKAN INSCRIPTIONS

- 1st major rock edict declares prohibition of animal sacrifice.
- 2nd major rock edict mentions medical treatment of human and animals.
- 3rd major rock edict mentions Pradeshikas, Rajukas and Yukta.
- 4th major rock edict mentions Bheri Ghosha is replaced by Dhamma Ghosha.
- 5th major rock edict mentions the appointment of Dhamma Mahamattas.
- 6th major rock edict mentions Mantri Parishad and officers like pulisani and Prativedikar.
- 7th major rock edict mentions religious toleration amongst all sects.
- 8th major rock edict mentions that he went to Sambodhi in Bodh Gaya.
- 9th major rock edict mentions the uselessness of various ceremonies.
- 10th major rock edict mentions that the king desires no more fame
- 11th major rock edict explains the policy of Dhamma.
- 12th major rock edict appeals for toleration amongst sects.
- 13th rock edict mentions Kalinga war.
- 14th major rock edict mentions the purpose of the rock edicts.
- There are 7 pillar edicts.
- In the 1st pillar edict, social code has been mentioned.
- In the 2nd pillar edict eye donation has been mentioned.
- In the 3rd pillar edict soul and sin has been mentioned.
- In the 4th pillar edict Rajukas have been mentioned.

- In the 5th pillar edict animal killing is mentioned.
- The 6th pillar edict mentions the welfare of people.
- The 7th pillar edict mentions the Dhamma Mahamattas.

FACTS ABOUT ASHOKAN INSCRIPTIONS

- Maski edict discovered in 1915 is the only edict which mentions the name Ashoka.
- The Topra & Meerut pillars were brought to Delhi by Feroz Shah Tughlaq.
- Ashokan edicts were deciphered by Jaines Princep in 1837.
- The Kausambi pillar was brought to Calcutta by Jahangir.
- The Bairat inscription was brought to Allahabad by Cunningham.
- Two major rock edicts as Mansehra and Sahbazgarhi are in Kharoshti script.
- The Kandhar inscription is bilin-gual-Greek and Aramaic.
- Most of the Ashokan edicts are written in Brahmi script.
- The language used in Ashokan edicts except Kandhar is Prakrit.
- The inscription in fragmentary condition found at Lampak/ Lamghan is in Aramaic
- In all the edicts except the Maski edict Ashoka refers to himself by his title Devanampiya Piyadassi.
- The Allahabad pillars (brought from Kausambi) contains the in-scription of Samudra Gupta and Jehangir also.
- Major rock edicts are fourteen in number.
- Total number of pillar edicts is thirteen, they are inscribed in ten pillars. Out of thirteen seven are major pillar edicts, four are minor pillar edicts and two are commemorative pillar edicts.
- Of the four minor pillars edicts one is known as Queen's edict and it is on Allahabad pillar.
- Schism edicts (one each) are found in Allahabad, Sanchi and Sarnath Pillars.
- The commemorative pillar edicts are Rumeindei and Nigalisagar (both in Nepal).
- The longest among the major rock edict is 13th rock edict (in Odisha).
- 7th pillar edict is longest among all the edicts.
- The Allahabad pillar contains first six pillar edicts, Queen's edict, Kosam Schism edicts, Prasasti of Samudragupta written by Harisena and some decrees of Jehangir.
- Kharosthi script was derived from Persian Aramaic.
- He constructed Sanchi Stupa at Vidisha (M.P.)

18 TIRTHAS MENTIONED IN ARTHASHASTRA

1. **Mantrin** : Chief Minister
2. **Purohita** : Chief Priest
3. **Senapati** : Commander in Chief
4. **Yuvaraja** : Crown prince (These four were the highest functionaries among the tirthas).
5. **Dauvarika** : Chamberlain
6. **Antaivesika** : Chief of the harem.
7. **Prasastri** : Inspector general of prisons
8. **Samaharta** : Collector general
9. **Sanidhata** : Treasury Chief
10. **Pradeshtri** : Divisional Commissioner
11. **Nayaka** : City Constable
12. **Paura** : Governor of the City.
13. **Vyavaharika** : Chief Judge
14. **Karmantika** : Chief of the Mines
15. **Mantri** : President of the Council. Parishadhyaksha
16. **Dandapal** : Police Chief
17. **Dvarapala** : Chief of the Home Defence.
18. **Antapala** : Chief of the Frontier Defence.

IMPORTANT ADHTAKSHAS AND THEIR DUTIES

1. Panyadhyaksha : Commerce
2. Samsthadhyaksha : Markets, checking wrong practices
3. Pautavadhyaksha : Weights and measure
4. Navadhyaksha : State Boats
5. Sulkadhyaksha : Tolls/Customs
6. Akaradhyaksha : Mines
7. Lohadhyaksha : Iron
8. Sawarnika : Gold
9. Sitadhyaksha : Crown lands
10. Aksha pataladhyaksha : Accounts
11. Rathadhyaksha : Chariot
12. Hastyadhyaksha : Elephant force
13. Ayudhagaradhyaksha : Production and maintenance of armaments
14. Kosadhyaksha : Treasury
15. Kosthagaradhyaksha : Storehouse
16. Kupyadhyaksha : Forest produce
17. Manadhyaksha : Measurement

18. Mudradhyaksha	:	Passports
19. Pattanadhyaksha	:	Ports
20. Ganikadhyaksha	:	Courtesan
21. Devatadhyaksha	:	Religious institutions
22. Lakshanadhyaksha	:	Mint

IMPORTANT OFFICIALS:

Amatyas	:	The Secretaries
Antapala	:	Governor of the Frontier
Akshapatala	:	Accountant General
Durgapala	:	Governor of Fort
Dhamma	:	A New Post created by Ashoka.
Gopa	:	Responsible for accounts
Lipikaras	:	Scribes
Kumaras	:	The Viceroys-in-charge of a province
Maharnatras	:	Functions of Propagating Dhamma and taking care of the common folk for their material well being.
Pra deshikas	:	Modern District magistrate.
Rajukas	:	later day Patwaris
Sthanika	:	The tax collector officers

THE VILLAGE LEVEL OFFICERS :

Gramika	:	Head of Village
Gram widdhas	:	Village elders.

POST -MAURYAN DYNASTIES

SUNGAS AND KANVAS

- Pushyamitra laid the foundation of Sunga dynasty.
- Pushyamitra killed the last Mauryan ruler Brihadrath in 185 B.C.
- Patanjali was a contemporary of Pushyamitra Sunga.
- Pushyamitra performed two Aswamedha sacrifices.
- It was corroborated by Patanjali and Malavikagnimitram.
- He was succeeded by Agnimitra.
- A Sunga king, Agnimitra was the hero of Kalidasa's Malavika-gnimitram.
- Heliodorus came during the reign of Bhagbhadra
- He was the ambassador of Greek king Antialkidas of Taxila.
- The last Sunga king was Devabhuti.
- This period saw the revival of Bhagvatism.

THE SATVAHANA DYNASTY

- The Puranas speak only of Andhra rule and not of Satvahana rule.
- Simuka was the first Satvahana king.
- They issued mostly coins of lead.
- They were the successors of the Maujiyas in the Deccan and the central India.
- Gautamiputra Satkarni (106-130 A.D.) called himself the only Brahmana.
- His achievements are recorded in Nasik Inscription.
- Nasik Inscription belongs to his mother Gautami Balasri.
- Vashisthaputra Pulumayi (130- 158 A.D.) set up his capital at Paithan.
- He enlarged Amravati Stupa and decorated it with marble.
- He has been praised in Nanaghat Inscription.
- Yajnasri Satkarni (165-194 AD.) recovered Malwa from the Shaka rulers.
- Ship is depicted on his coins.
- Satvalianas were the first rulers to make land grants to Brahmanas.
- Prakrit text Gathasaptashati is attributed to Satvahana king Hala.
- They had brisk trade with Romans.
- Nasik and Nanaghat are important inscription of the Satvahana period.

THE INDO-GREEKS

- A series of invasions from central Asia began around 200 B.C.
- The first to cross the Hindukush were the Indo-Greeks.
- Demetrius, the king of Bactria invaded India about 190 B.C.
- The most famous Indo-Greek ruler was Menander (165-145 B.C.). His capital was Sakala or Sialkot.
- Menander was converted to Buddhism by Nagasena or Nagaijuna.
- The conversation between the two is recorded in a book named 'Milindapanho', or question of Milinda.
- Indo-Greeks were the first to issue gold coins in India.
- They were the first rulers in India to issue coins definitely attributed to the kings.
- They also introduced practice of military governorship. The governors were called Strategos.

- The Greek ambassador **Heliodorus** set up a pillar in honour of Vishnu at Vidisha.
- The term Horashastra used for astrology in **Sanskrit** is derived from the Greek term Horoscope.

THESAKAS

- The Greeks were followed by the **Sakas**.
- They are referred to as **scythians**.
- The Saka poured into India through the **Bolan Pass**.
- The earliest Indian textual reference to the Sakas are found in the **Mahabhasya**.
- The first Saka king in India was **Maues or Moga** who established Saka power in Gandhara.
- Maues was succeeded by **Azes** who successfully attacked the last of the Greek kings in Northern India, Hippostratos.
- The most famous of the Saka rulers was **Rudradaman** (130- 152 A.D.)
- His achievements are highlighted in his Junagarh Inscription.
- It is the first major inscription to be written in **Sanskrit**.
- It records the repair of Sudarshan lake undertaken by his officers.

THE KUSHAN DYNASTY

- They are referred to as **Yuch-Chis** or **Tocharians**.
- They belonged to one of the five clans of the **Yuch-Chis tribe**.
- They came from North Central Asia near **China**. Their empire included a good part of central Asia a portion of Iran a portion of Afghanistan, Pakistan and almost the whole of North India.
- **Kujula Kadphises** initiated copper imitation of Roman coins.
- **Wima Kadphises** issued a large number of gold coins.
- **Kanishka (78-144 A.D.)** started the Shakaera (78 A.D.)
- His two capitals were **Purushpura (Peshawar)** and **Mathura**.
- He erected a monastery stupa at **Peshawar**.
- He was a great patron of art and literature.
- At **Toprak-Kala** a huge Kushan palace has been unearthed.
- **Charak was the court physician of Kanishka**.

- He was a great patron of Buddhism.
- Fourth Buddhist Council was held under his patronage at **Kundalvan**.
- **Kanishka** controlled the famous Silk route in central Asia.
- The Gandhara School of art recieved royal patronage of the **Kushans**.
- The Kanishka group of rulers used the title '**Shanaushahi**'.
- The Kushanas started erecting mortuary temples called **Devakulas**.
- Kushanas divided their empire into strips.
- Kanishka provided patronage to **Ashvaghosha** and **Nagaijuna**.

The Guptas (320-550 A.D.)

- **Sri Gupta** was the founder of Gupta rule.
- He was succeeded by **Ghatotkacha**.
- The real founder of the Gupta power was **Chandragupta I** (319- 355 A.D.)
- He was the first independent king with the title of **Maharaja- dhiraja**.
- He started the Gupta era in 319-320 A.D.
- He married a **Lichchavi Princess**.
- His empire included Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Bengal.
- **Samudragupta (355-380 A.D.)** enlarged enormously the Gupta kingdom.
- His achievements are mentioned in the **Prayag- Prasasti** composed by Harisena.
- He captured and annexed the Aiyavrata rulers.
- He defeated 12 rulers of **Dakshinapatha**.
- These rulers were first captured and then released by **Samudragupta**.
- **Harisena and Vasubandhu** adorned his court.
- He was a great patron of art and adopted the title of **Kaviraja**.
- On some coins he is shown playing the Veena.
- V.A. Smith calls Samudragupta the '**Napoleon of India**'.
- Samudragupta had a disputed accession to the throne.
- **Virasena** was the commander of Samdragupta during his southern campaign.
- **Samudragupta** performed the Aswamedha Yajna and struck gold coins of Yupa type.

- He granted permission to the Buddhist king of Ceylon **Meghavarman** to build a Monas-tery at Bodh Gaya.
- The historian **V.A. Smith** complemented Samudragupta as the Indian Napoleon’.
- **Samudragupta** was succeeded by Ramgupta but Chandragupta II killed him and married his queen Dhruvadevi.
- He entered into matrimonial alliance with the **Nagas** by marrying princess Kubernaga.
- He defeated the **Saka** king Rudrasimha III and annexed his kingdom.
- He adopted the title of **Vikramaditya**. Mehrauli iron pillar inscription mentions his authority over North western India and a portion of Bengal.
- Virasena’s Udaigiri cave inscription refers to his conquest of the whole world.
- He made **Ujjain** his second capital.
- His court contained **9 gems** including **Kalidasa, Amarsimha, Fa-hien, Acharya Dignaga** etc.
- **Veerasena Saba** was the court poet and minister of Chandragupta II. Amarkhaddava was his army general.
- **Fa-hien**, the Chinese traveller came during the time of Chandragupta. II.
- He issued silver and copper coins.
- His predecessors had issued only gold coins.
- The gold coins were called **Dinara**’.
- **Chandragupta II** was succeeded by Kumargupta I.
- His inscriptions are the **Bilsad inscription**, the **Karandanda in-scription**, the **Mandsor inscription**, the **Damodarpur copper plate inscription**.
- **He founded the Nalanda Univer-sity**.
- Towards the last year of his reign, the Gupta empire faced foreign in-vasions.
- **Skandagupta** had to fight the Pushyamitras and the Hunas.
- He was successful in throwing the Hunas back.
- The **Junagarh** inscription of his reign tells that his governor Parnadatta got the Sudarshan lake repaired.
- He adopted the title of **Vikramaditya**
- Some of the successors of **Skandagupta** were **Buddhagupta, Vainyagupta Bhanugupta Narsimhagupta Baladitya, Kumargupta II** and **Vishmigupta**

Titles of the Gupta Kings

Srigupta	Adiraja, Maharaja
Ghatotkach	Maharaja
Chandragupta-I	Maharajadhiraja
Samudragupta	Sarva-raj-ochhchetta, kaviraja
Chandragupta-II	Vikramaditya
Kumargupta	Mahendraditya, Shakraditya
Skandagupta	Vikramaditya, Karmaditya

Taxes Levied during the Gupta Dynasty

Bhag	Kings share of produce
Bhoga	General tribute
Hiranya	Tax on special produce taken in cash
Bedakbhog	Irrigation tax
Bhatta	Police tax
Charasana	Grazing tax
Chat	Security tax
Prataya	Toll tax
J lalivakar	Tax on Ploughing
Upkilpta	Sales tax
Taradaya	Navigation tax

Gupta Temples	Places
Vishnu temple	: Tigawa (Jabalpur)
Shiva temple	: Bhumara (Nagaud)
Parvati temple	: Nachna Kuthara
Dasavtar temple	: Deogarh (Jhansi)
Shiva temple	: Koh (Nagaud)
Bhitargaon temple	: Bhitargaon
Lakshman temple (birckmade)	: Kanpur
Laxman temple	: Sirpur (Raipur)
Mukund Darra temple	: Kota
Dhammekh stupa	: Sarnath
Jarasandh's sitting	: Rajgrih (Bihar)

HARSHVARDHAN (606-647 A.D.)

- Harshavardhan ascended the Pushyabhuti throne in 606 A.D.
- Harshavardhan was also known as Siladitya.
- Banabhatta and Hiuen Tsang have provided important information about Harsha's reign.
- Poet Banabhatta wrote 'Harshacharita'.
- Harsha was not successful in his first expedition against Gauda.
- In his second expedition Harsha conquered Magadha and Sasanka's empire.
- Gauda was divided between Harsha and Bhaskarvarman.
- The Aihole inscription mentions that Harsha met defeat at the hands of Pulakesin II.
- Harsha's empire extended from the Punjab to northern Orissa and from Himalayas to the banks of Narmada.
- Harsha wrote three Sanskrit plays-Nagananda, Ratnavali and Priyadarshika.
- Banabhatta wrote Harshacharita and Kadambri.
- Harsha showed equal respect to all religious sects.
- Harsha built rest houses, hospitals, and endowed numerous Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jaina establishments.
- The Kannauj assembly was held in the honour of Hiuen-Tsang.
- Harsha used to celebrate religious festivals at the end of every five years at Prayag.
- Harsha sent an emissary in 641 A.D. to the Chinese emperor.
- Harsha also received a Chinese emissary in return.
- Harsha died in 647 A.D.

Officials in Harshavardhana's administration

Singhnada	Chief of Armed Forces
Amatya	Revenue and Finance Minister
Uparika	Provincial Head
Dandapashik	Police Officer
Vrihadeshwara	Head of Cavalry
Baladhikrita	The Commander
Skandagupta/Katuka	Head of Elephant Brigade
Ayuktaka	Ordinary officer
Mahasandhivigrahaka	Officer to decide on war and peace

SOUTH INDIAN DYNASTIES

THE CHALUKYAS OF BADAMI (543-757 A.D.)

- The **Vakatakas** in the deccan were followed by the Chalukyas of Badami.
- The **Chalukyas** established their base at Badami (Vatapi) in Bijapur district of Karnataka.
- The Chalukyas claimed their descent either from **Vtanu** or **Moon**.
- Pulakesin-I (543-66) : founder of the Chalukya dynasty, established a small kingdom with **Badami/Vatapi** in Bijapur District as its capital.
- **Kirtivarman-I**- expanded the kingdom by wars against the Kadambas of Banavasi and the Nalas of Bastar.
- **Pulakesin II** was able to check Harsha's design to conquer Deccan.
- **Aihole inscription** is a eulogy written by his court poet Ravikirti.
- He sent an ambassador to Persian king **Khusrau II** in 625 A.D. and also received one from him.
- The Chinese pilgrim **Hiuen Tsang** Visited his kingdom.
- **Pallava** ruler Narsimhavarman I invaded the Chalukya kingdom, killed Pulakesin II and captured Badami.
- **Vishnuvardhan**, son of Pulakesin II, founded the eastern branch of the Chalukyas with its capital at Vengi.

THE PALLAVAS (560-803)

- The **Pallavas** played an important role after the fall of Satvahanas in 3rd century until the rise of the Cholas.
- The origin of Pallavas is a debatable issue.
- Pallava dynasty was founded by **Siladitya** in 560 A.D.
- **Mahendravarman-I** was defeated by Pulakesin-II.
- **Narasimhavarman** was the greatest king. He defeated Pulakesin II and captured Badami/Vatapi. So, took the title of Vatapikonda.
- Narsimhavarman also defeated **Cholas, Cheras** and **Paridys**, thus became supreme in South India.
- **Narsimhavarman** was a great builder, having constructed Mamallapuram and the various buildings here. During his reign Hiuen Tsang visited Kanchi.
- **Narsimhavarman II** constructed the shore temple of Mamallapuram and the

Kailasnath temple of Kanchi. He sent emissaries to China to encourage maritime trade.

- The Chalukya **Vikramaditya-II** attacked the Pallava capital during the reign of Paramesvar Varman.
- **Nandivarman-II** was a worshipper of Vishnu. He built Vaikuntaperumal temple at Kanchi.
- The last Pallava ruler, **Aparajita Pallava** was defeated by Aditya Chola.
- **Kanchi**, Pallavas capital was a great centre of Sanskrit learning.
- Both **Bharavi** and **Dandin**, the authors of 'Kirtajuniyam' and 'Dash km narcharitam' respectively lived in the Pallava court.
- The scientific works of **Varahamihira** and the poetry of Kalidasa were well known in the Pallava country.
- Most of the kings were accomplished scholars and **Vallabdeva** himself wrote the famous burlesque **Mattavilasa Prahasana**.

THE GANGAS

- The **Gangas** were the contemporaries of the Chalukyas and the Pallavas.
- They ruled over a large part of modern Mysore.
- The region was called after them as **Gangavadi**.
- The founder of the Ganga dynasty was Konkanivarman Dharmamahadhiraja.
- The Gangas had matrimonial alliances with the Pallavas, Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas.

THE KADAMBAS

- The **Kadamba** dynasty was founded by Mayur Sarman.
- The Kadambas ruled from Banvasi from 345 A.D. to 365 A.D.
- **Kakusthavarman (435-455 A.D.)** was the most powerful ruler of the dynasty.
- Kakusthavarman established matrimonial relations with the **Gangas** and the **Guptas**.

THE CHOLAS

- The **Cholas** were the feudatories of the Pallavas
- **The founder of Chola dynasty was Vijayalaya**, who was at first a feudatory of the Pallavas. He captured Tanjore in 850 A.D.
- The greatest Chola rulers were **Rajaraja (985-1014 A.D.)** and his son **Rajendra I (1014-1044 A.D.)**

- Raja built a Saiva, a temple of Rajarajeshwara at Tanjore.
- **Rajendra I assumed the title of Gangaikondachola and built a city called Gangaikondacholapuram.**
- The Chola empire was divided into Mandalams or provinces and these in turn were divided into Valanadu and Nadu.
- Chola rulers marked their victories by erecting a number of **Shiva** and **Vishnu** temples.
- During the reign of **Rajendra** a naval expedition was sent against the Sri Vijaya empire.
- The Bay of Bengal was converted into a **Chola lake**'.
- The Chola rulers fought constantly with the Chalukyas of Kalyani. Rajaraja I granted a village for the maintenance of Buddhist vihara at Nagapattam.
- The king was the most important person in the Chola administration.
- The Cholas maintained a large army consisting of elephants, cavalry and infantry.
- Rajaraja gave his daughter **Kundavai 10 Vimaladitya** (Eastern Chalukya of Vengi) and restored Vengi to him.
- **Rajaraja I sent his son Rajendra I to capture Banarasi and sack Manyakhet of Western Chalukyas.**
- During the reign of Rajaraja Maldives was captured.
- Rajaraja conferred the title of **lahadandanavaka**" upon Rajendra-I for his victory over Pandyas & Keralas.
- **Rajaraja-1 started the system of land survey called kadanib**'.
- Adhirajendra was killed in a public revolt
- **Kulotunga I** of Vengi united the kingdom of Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi and Chola kingdom. His other name was Rajendra-II. He was given the title of Sangam Tavirtta (he who abolished tolls).
- **Rajendra was crowned in the battle field of Koppam. He was given the title of Prakesari.**
- **Vira Rajendra Rajakesari** defeated Western Chalukyas king Someswara-Ahvamalla in the battle of **Cndal Sangman** (Kurnool district). He foiled all efforts of Vijayabahu of Sri Lanka to extend his authority and drive away the Cholas from Sri Lanka.

- After the decline of Cholas, their place was taken by the **loysalas of Dwarsamudra** and **Pandyas of Madurai**.
- The **4opuram** style was developed under the Cholas.
- The system of canals in south is a contribution of the Cholas. Rajendra-I built Shiva temple at **Gangaikondacholapuram**.
- The Cholas were famous for the bronze statue of **Nat a**.
- **Kamban wrote Ramaya . Sivagasindamani was also produced.**
- Temple architecture in south at-tained its climax under the Cholas.
- The style of architecture which came into vogue during this pe-riod is called Dravida.
- 'Mandap' was the pillared hall.
- 'Garbhagriha' was the room of the chief-deity.
- Ceremonial dances were per-formed by Devadasis.

Tripartite Struggle (Palas, Pratiharas and Rastrakutas)

- A number of powerful empires arose in Northern India and the Deccan between **750 A.D.-1000 A.D.**
- The **Guijara Pratiharas**, the **Palas** and the **Rastrakutas** emerged al-most at the same time.
- These three powers fought for the supremacy over **Kannauj**.

Titles of the Chola Kings

King	Titles
Parantaka-I	Maduraikonda
Rajaraj-I	Rajkesari, Arumoli, Cholormand, Mumadichola Dev.
Rajeadra-I	Gangalkondachola, Mudigundchola, Panditchola.
Kulotunga-1	Kataikondachola, Malaindu Kondachola.

Administrative Units of Chola Dynasty

Mandalam	Province
Kottam	Division
Nadu	District
Kurtam	Group of villages

CHOLA KINGS

1.	Vijayalaya	:	846-887 A.D.
2.	Aditya	:	871-907 A.D.
3.	Parantaka-I	:	907-955 A.D.
4.	Ganaraditya	:	955-956 A.D.
5.	Arinjaya	:	956-957 A.D.
6.	Parantaka-II	:	957-973 A.D.
7.	Uttamachola	:	973-985 A.D.
8.	Rajendra-I	:	985-1014 A.D.
9.	Rajendra-I	:	1014-1044 A.D.
10.	Rajadhiraja	:	1044-1054 A.D.
11.	Rajendra II	:	1054-1064 A.D.
12.	Virarajendra	:	1064-1069 A.D.
13.	Kulottunga-I	:	1070-1118 A.D.
14.	Vikramachola	:	1118-1135 A.D.
15.	Kulottunga-II	:	1135-1150 A.D.
16.	Rajaraja-II	:	1150-1173 A.D.

Tripartite Struggle (Palas, Pratiharas and Rastrakutas)

- A number of powerful empires arose in Northern India and the Deccan between 750 A.D. - 1000 A.D.
- The Gujara Pratiharas, the Palas and the Rastrakutas emerged almost at the same time.
- These three powers fought for the supremacy over Kannauj.

THE PRATI HARAS

- The Pratiharas emerged from Gurjaratra or South West Rajasthan.
- They resisted Arab incursions from Sindh into Rajasthan.
- Pratihara dynasty was founded by Nagabhatta-I.
- Pratihara power revived under Nagabhatta-II. He defeated Dharmapala near Monghyr (Mudgir).
- Pratiharas traced their descent from Lakshmana (the solar race).
- Their capital was at Mahodaya (Kannauj).
- The real founder and the greatest king was Bhoja (836-885 A.D.).
- Bhoja is also called Mihir Bhoja. He defeated Devapala and got Kannauj back.
- Bhoja was a devotee of Vishnu and adopted the title of Adivaraha.

IMPORTANT PRatihARA RULERS

Vatsaraja	773-793
Nagabhata I	793-833
Bhoja	836-885
Mahipala	908-942

THE PALAS

- The Pala empire was founded by **Gopala** in 750 A.D.
- **Gopala** was elected as the king by the notable men of the area.
- **Gopala** was succeeded by his son Dharmapala in 770 A.D.
- Palas established their rule in **Bengal and Bihar**.
- **Dharmapala** (770-810) was defeated by Dhruva (Rashtrakuta) and Nagabhata II (Pratihara).
- During Dharmapala, two brothers **Indra & Chakra** clashed for Kannauj.
- Dharmapala revived Nalanda University, which had been famous all over the eastern world.
- **He also founded the** Vikramshila University.

IMPORTANT PALA RULERS

Gopala	:	750-770 A.D.
Devapala	:	810-850 A.D.
Dharmapala	:	770-810 A.D.
Vigrahapala	:	850-854 A.D.

THE RASHTRAKUTAS

- Founded by Dantidurga in deccan.
- Their capital was at Manyakhet or Malkhed near modern Sholapur (earlier at **Ellora**).
- **Amoghavarsha** ruled for 68 years.
- Amoghavarsha wrote '**Kavirajamarga**', a book on Poetics Kannada. It was the earliest Kannada book on poetics.
- Amoghavarsha first transferred capital from Ellora to Manyakhet or Malkhed.
- **Indira III** (915-927) defeated Mahipala (Pratihara) and sacked Kannauj in 915, Indra was the most powerful ruler of his time.
- **Rashtrakutas imported horses from Arabia, West-Asia and cen-tral Asia.**

- In the Rashtrakuta kingdom, the directly administered areas, were divided into Rashtras (provinces), **Visaya** and **Bhukti**.
- The last ruler Karka was over-thrown by Tailap, the founder of Chalukyas of **Kalyani**.
- **Dantidurga** built the Dashavatara temple at Ellora.
- **Krishna I** built the Kailasa or Shiva temple at Ellora in the 9th century.
- The great Apabhramsha poet **Svayambhu** and his son lived at the Rashtrakuta court.

IMPORTANT RASHTRAKUTA RULERS

1.	Dantidurga	:	753-756
2.	Krishna-I	:	756-773
3.	Govinda-II	:	773-780
4.	Dhruva	:	780-792
5.	Govinda-II	:	792-814
6.	Amoghavarsha	:	814-880
7.	Krishna-II	:	880-915
8.	Indra-III	:	915-927
9.	Amoghavarsha	:	927-930
10.	Govinda-IV	:	930-935
11.	Amoghavarsha-II	:	935-940
12.	Krishna-III	:	940-967
13.	Khottiga	:	967-972
14.	Karka	:	972-973

REGIONAL DYNASTIES

THE PARMARAS

- The **Parmans** ruled in the Malwa region.
- The Parmaras initially had their capital at **Ujjain**.
- The Parmaras later transferred their capital to **Dhara**.
- **Vakpati Munj** was the founder of the Parmara dynasty.
- **Vakpati** was a great patron of art and literature.
- **Padmagupta**, **Dhananjya**, graced the court of Vakpati.
- The greatest ruler of dynasty was Bhoja.
- **Bhoja** built the city of Bhojapur. Bhoja founded a college, Bhojshala near Dhara.

THE GAHAD AVALS

- The **Gahadaval** dynasty was founded by Chandradeva.
- The capital of Gahadaval was **Kannauj**.
- **Govindchandra** conquered east Malwa.
- **Govind Chandra's** minister for peace and war, **Lakshmidhara** wrote **Krityakalpataru**.
- **Jaychandra** was defeated by **Lakshman Sena** of Bengal.
- In the Battle of **Chandawar** (1194 A.D.) **Muhammad Ghori** defeated **Jaichandra**.
- **Harischandra** was the last ruler of Gahadaval dynasty.

THE CHAUHANS

- The **Chahamana** (Chauhan) dynasty emerged near Sakainbhari (Ajmer).
- The Chauhans were the feudatories of **Pratihara**.
- **Simharaja** declared independence in the middle of 10th century.
- **Ajayraja** founded the city of **Ajaymeru** (Ajmer).
- **Prithviraja Chauhan** ascended to the throne in 1177 A. D.
- **Prithviraja Chauhan** defeated **Muhammad Ghori** in the first battle of **Tarain** (1191 A.D.).
- In the second battle of **Tarain** (1192 A.D.) **Muhammad Ghori** defeated **Prithviraja Chauhan**.

KASHMIR

- Three dynasties **Karkota**, **Utpala** and **Lohar** ruled Kashmir during 800 A.D. to 1200 A.D.
- **Karkota** dynasty was founded by **Durlabh Vardhana**.
- **Lalitaditya Muktapida** defeated **Yasovarman** of **Kannauj**.
- **Lalitaditya** built the famous **Sun temple** at **Martand**.
- **Utpala** dynasty was founded by **Avantivarman**.
- **Queen Didda** ruled from 980 A.D. to 1003 A.D.
- **Sangramraja** founded the **Lohara** dynasty.
- **King Harsha** belonged to **Lohara** dynasty.
- **Kalhana** wrote '**Rajatarangini**' in 12th century.

THE CHANDELLAS

- The **Chandelas** ruled in Bundelkhand.
- The dynasty was founded by Nanuka in the early years of 9th century and his capital was Khajuraho.
- **Dhanga was the first independent king of the Chandella dy-nasty and assumed the title Maharajadhiraja.**
- He was succeeded by **Ganda** who in turn was succeeded by Vidyadhara.
- During **Vidyadhara's** reign Mahmud of Ghazni invaded Kalinjar in 1019 and again in 1022.
- In 1165 **Parmardideva** was de-feated by Prithviraja Chauhan.
- Qutub-ud-din Aibak defeated **Parmadideva** and occupied greater part of Bundelkhand.
- **Alauddin Khalji captured the whole of the kingdom.**
- Temples of **Khajuraho** were built by Chandellas.
- The most prmoinent among the Khajuraho temples are the
- **Kandariya Mahadeva, Devi Jagadamba, Parsvanatha, Lakshamana** and the Viswanatha temples.

THE SENAS

- The **Senas** supplanted the Palas in Bengal.
- The Senas called themselves '**Brahma Kshatriya**'.
- Vijaysena ascended the throne in 1095 A.D. and enlarged the frontiers of senas.
- **Vijayapuri** and Vikrampur were two capitals of Senas.
- **Vijayasena** was succeed by his son Ballalsena.
- **Ballalsena** established the tradi-tion of 'Kulinism'.
- Ballalsena wrote **Adbhutsagar** and '**Dansagar**'.
- **Ballalsena** was succeeded by Lakshmansena.
- **Bakhtiyar Khalji** invaded Bengal during the reign of Lakshmansena.
- **Jayadeva, Dhoyi, Halayudha** adorned Lakshmansena's court.

THE SANGAM AGE

- The word **Sangam** is associated with the assembly of Tamil Scholars and Poets flourished under the royal patronage of the Pandyan Kings at Madurai.
- **The first Sangam** was held at Madurai but its work has not survived. Its Chairman was Agastya.
- **The second Sangam** was held in Kapatpuram. Its Chairman was Tolkapiyar.
- **The third Sangam** was held in Madurai. Its chairman was Nakkirar.
- **Tolkapiyam** 'belongs to second Sangam.
- Tokapiyam is a work on grammar.
- The Sangam literature was compiled in circa A.D. 300-600.
- **Thirukural** of Kural by Tiruvalluvar is sometimes called the 'fifth Veda' or 'Bible of the Tamil land'.
- **Silpaddikaram** literally 'The jeweled Anklet' by Ilango Adigal is an epic, deals with the love stories of Kovalan and Madhavi.
- **Manimekhalai** is written by Sattalai Sattanar, considered the 'Odysseus of Tamil poetry'.
- **Jivaga Chintamani**, a third epic by the Jaina Tiruttakadevar.
- Roman king built a temple of **Augustus at Muziris**.
- **Murugan** was the God par excellence of the Tamils, also known as Subramaniam.
- **Yavan Priya** is a Sanskrit term for pepper.
- **Muslin**, gems, pearls and spices were the important export items to Rome.
- **The Sangam** Age was marked by three political powers. These were Pandyas, Cholas and Cheras.
- **The Chola** dominion was known as Tondaimandalam.
- **Karikala** was the greatest Chola king.
- He constructed 160 km of embankment along the Cauvery river.
- **Uraiyur** was the Chola capital. Nedunjeral Adan is the first known Chera king.
- He earned the title of **Udiyanjeral**.
- **Senguttuvan** was the greatest Chera king.
- He established the **Pattini cult**.

- The capital of Cheras was **Vanji**.
- Nedunjhelian was the most im-portant **Pandya king**.
- He ordered the execution of **Kovalan** the husband of **Kannagi**.
- The capital of Pandyas was **Madurai**.
- **Megasthenes** has pointed out that Pandyas were rules by a woman.
- **Korkai and Saliyur** were important sea ports of Pandyas.
- Earliest known Pandya king is Palyagasalai Mudukudumi.
- Chola king Elara conquered **Sri Lanka** and ruled over it for 50 years.
- **Karikala** defeated the joint forces of Cheras and Pandyas.
- Captains of army were invested with the title **Enadi**.
- The ruling class in Sangam Age was called **Arasar**.
- The lowest class in society was of **Kadaisiyar**.
- **Purananuru** contain the poems of Kapilar, Awai and Kovur- kilar.
- In **Silppadikaram** there is a ref-erence to Ceylonese king Gajabahu.
- **Bow** was the royal emblem of Cheras.
- **Tiger** was the royal emblem of Cholas.
- **Carp/Fish** was the royal emblem of Pandyas.
- In the battle of **Talaiyalanganam** Nedunjelian defeated Chera and Chola kings.
- **Muziris** was a great centre of cotton trade.
- **Uraiyr** was famous for pearls and muslins.
- **Yavana** ships used to arrive at Kaveripattinam.
- **Kadamai** and **Kavalmaram** are tutelary tree.
- **'Yal'** was a stringed instrument like lute.
- **Puliyars** were the craftsmen.
- Tamil work **Jivak Chintamani** highlights the importance of **Jaina philosophy**.
- **Jivak** Chintamani was written by Tiruttakkadevar.

FIVE UNAIS

Area	Occupation	God
Forest land (Mullai) Hill area (Kurinji) Cultivable land (Marudam) Coastal regions (Neidal) Sandy region (Palai)	Lended cattle, sheep Hunting Cultivators Fishing Robbery	Mayon Seyon (Murugan) Vendan (Indra) Varunan Korravai.

IPanchtinai (five Tamil regions/lands)	Inhabitants	Occupation
Kurinji (hilly backwoods or montane) Palai (dryland)	Kurvar, Vetar Eyinar, Maravar	Hunting, Gathering Cattle lifting, Highway Robbery
Mullai (Pastoral land)	Ayar, Idaiyar	Shifting Agriculture, Animal husbandry
Marutam (Wetland) Neital (costal)	Ulavar, Vellalar Paratavar, Valayar	Plough Agriculture Fishing, Salt extraction

Important Officials in Sangam Administration

Armaichchar	Minister
Purohitar	Religious Affair
Dutar	Envoys
Orrar	Spies
Senapatiyar	Cheif of Armed Forces

Social groups in Sangam Dynasty

Ulavar	Agriculturists
Kuravar	Shifting Agriculturists
Idaiyar	Cattle holders Kallar Plunderer of cattle
Vetar	Food gatherers and Hunters
Panar	Wandering Balladmanger
Paratavar	Fisherman
Umnar	Salt producer

SANGAM AGE (AD First-Third Century)

Kingdom	Location	Capital	Emblem	Famous port	Famous Rules	Other Features
Chola (Cholam-andalam) Sri	North-East of Pandyas between Pennar and Vellar rivers	Uraiyaar (famous for Cotton trade) and Puhar	Tiger	Puhar	Elara was the earliest Chola king. He conquered Lanka and ruled over it for 50 years. Karikala founded the capital city Puhar/Kaveripatnam and constructed embankment along Cauveri river.	Chola maintained an efficient Navy. Their economy was based on trade in cotton cloth. The Chola kingdom was de stroyed by the attack of Pallavas from the North.
Chera	Part of Kerala and Tamil Nadu	Venji of Karur	Bow	Muzris Todi, Bandar	Udiyanger is one of the earliest known Chera rulers. This title of Udiyangeral was given to him because it is said that he served both the armies of Kurukshetra War, Senguttuvan/Red Chera, was the greatest Chera King. He invaded the north and crossed Ganga. He is remembered for building a temple of	It has well-established trade with Romans & also set up two regiments at Muzris to protect their interests, They built temple of Augustus a Muzris.

SANGAM AGE (AD First-Third Century)

Kingdom	Location	Capital	Emblem	Famous	Famous Rules	Other Features
Pandya	Southern most part of India	Mudurai	Carp	Korkai, Saliyur	"Kannagi" the Goddess of chastity and founded the famous Pattini cult. Mudukudumi was the earlist known Pandyan ruler. Nedunjelian was the most important king of Pandya. He accused Kovalon of theft. As a result, the city of Madurai was laid under a curse by Kannagi (Kovalan's wife).	This kingdom was first mentioned by Megasthenes, who says that their kingdom was famous for pearl and was a ruled by a woman, Also find mention in the Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Sangam Literature

- The word **Sangam** is associated with a college or assembly of Tamil scholars and poets flourished under the royal patronage of the Pandyan kings.
- **The whole Sangam age is called Golden or Augustan Age.** According to Tamil sources, the father of Tamil literature is 'Agastya.'

Sangams	Venue	Chairman	Surviving Text
1st 2nd	Ten-Madurai Kapatapuram Alvai	Agastya Agastya (founder) Tolakappiyan (later chairman)	— Tolakappiyan (Tamil Grammar)
3rd	North Madurai	Nakkirar	Ettutogati Patinenki lakanakku, pattu-Pattu

Important Sangam Works

- Tokapiyam by Tokapiyar (Tamil Grammar).
- Tirukiinal or Kunal by Tiruvaluvar is sometimes called the 'Fifth Veda' or 'Bible of the Tamil land'. It explains the doctrine of dharma, artha, kama and moksha.
- Aggatiyar comprises grammar of letters and life, in three parts written by saint Aggatiyar.

Epics

- Silappadikarma the jewelled anklet: by Ilango Adigal is an epic, dealing with love story of Kovalan and Madhavi also called 'Iliad' of Tamil Poetry.
- Manimekalai is one of the two greatest epics and a sequel to Silappadikaram written by Satallai Sattannam.
- Jivaka Chintamiui (Sivaga Sindamani) a third epic by a Jaina Tiruttakrdeva. It has elements of Jainism.
- Bharatman written by Perudevanar.
- The land was very fertile with proper irrigation facilities. The chief local God was furugan, also called as Subramaniya.

Revenue Terminologies

Karai	Land tax
Irai	Tribute paid by feudatories and body collected in war
Iravu	Extra demand or forced gift Custom duties
Variyar	Tax collector
Variyan	A well known unit of territory yielding tax

ANCIENT INDIAN BOOKS & ITS AUTHORS

Books	: Author	Books	: Author
Ashtadhyayi	: Panini	Meghduta	: Kalidas
Buddhacharita	: Asvaghosha	Mitakshara	: Vijnaneshwara
Charak Samhita	: Charak	Mrichhkatikam	: Sudraka
Devi Chandra-guptam	: Vishakadutta	Mndra Rakshasha	: Vishakhadatta
Gita Govind	: Jayadeva	Nagananda	: Harshavardhana
Harsha Charita	: Banabhatta	Natya Shashtra	: Bharata
Kadambari	: Banabhatta	Nitisara	: Kamandaki
Kumar Sambhava	: Kalidas	Priyadarshika	: Harshavardhana
Kumarpalcharita	: Hemchandra	Ramcharita	: Sandhyakara Nandi
Mahabhashya	: Patanjali	Ritu Samhara	: Kalidas
Mahavir Charita	: Bhavabhuti	Sisupal Vadha	: Magha
Malvikagnimitram	: Kalidas	Susmta Samhita	: Susruta
Swapna	: Bhasa	Uttararamcharita	: Bhavabhuti
Vasavadatta		Gaudvaho	: Vakpati Raj
Tilakmanjari	: Dhanpala	Daskumarcharita	: Dandin
Vikram Deva Charita	: Bilhana	Vashvadatta	: Subandhu
Vikramourvasi	: Kalidas	Kathasaritsagar	: Somdeva
Manu Smriti	: Manu	Panchatantra	: Vishnu Sharma
Arthshastra	: Kautilya	Hitopdesha	: Narayan Pandit
Chhanda-Sutra	: Pingala	Kamasutra	: Vatsayan
Buddhacharita	: Ashvaghosha	Mattavilasa	: Mahendra-varman I
Sariputra Prakarna	: Ashvaghosha	Prahasana	
Saundaranand	: Ashvaghosha	Nitisara	: Kamandaka
Sisupalvadha	: Magha	Dayabhaga	: Jimutavahana
Ratnavaii	: Harshavardhana	Nighantu	: Yaska
Maltimadhav	: Bhavabhuti	Mitakshara	: Vijneshvra
		Brihat Kathamanjari	: Kshemendra
		Mahaviracharita	: Bhavabhuti

FAMOUS SCHOLARS AND THEIR PATRONS

Scholar	Patron	Scholar	Patron
Udayraja	: Mahmud Begraha (Gujarat)	Dandin	: Narsinghavarman (Pallava)
Hemchandra	: Kumarpala (Chalukyas of Anhilwara)	Bharvi	: Simhavishnu (Pallava)
Nagaijuna Singh	: Kanishka : Chandragupta Vikramaditya	Gunadhya	: Hala (Satvahana)
Ravlkirti	: Pulkesin-II	Mahavirachaiya	: Amoghvarsha Amar (Rashtrakuta)
Vakpatiraj	: Yashovarman of Kannauj	Jinasen	: Amoghvarsha (Rashtrakuta)
Bhav Bhuti	: Yashovarman of Kannauj	Sakatyayan	: Amoghvarsha (Rashtrakuta)
Harishena	: Samudragupta	Jayadeva	: Lakshman Sena (Bengal)
Rajshekhar	: Mahendrapala and Mahipala	Bilhan	: Vikramaditya VI (Chalukyaof Kalyani)
Somadeva	: Prithviraja III	Vijnaneshwar	: Vikramaditya VI
Chandarbardai	: Prithviraja III	Lakshmidhar	: Govind Chandra
Banabhatta	: Harshavardhana	Shri Harsha	: Jaychand .