Ancient India

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD

- The recent reported artefacts from Bori in Maharashtra suggest the appearance of human beings in India around 1.4 million years ago. The early man in India used tools of stone, roughly dressed by crude clipping.
- This period is therefore, known as the Stone Age, which has been divided into
  - The Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age
  - The Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age
  - The Neolithic or New Stone Age

The Palaeolithic Age (500000-9000 BC)

- Palaeolithic men were hunters and food gatherers.
- They had no knowledge of agriculture, fire or pottery; they used tools of unpolished, rough stones and lived in cave rock shelters.
- They are also called Quartzite men.
- Homo Sapiens first appeared in the last phase of this period.
- This age is divided into three phases according to the nature of the stone tools used by the people and the change in the climate.

The Mesolithic Age (9000-4000 BC)

- It intervened as a transitional phase between the Palaeolithic Age and the Neolithic Age.
- In this age, the climate became warm and dry which brought about changes in fauna and flora and made it possible for human beings to move to new areas.
- The Mesolithic people lived on hunting, fishing and food-gathering. At a later stage, they also domesticated animals.
- The people of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic ages practised painting.
- Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh, is a striking site of pre-historic painting.

The Neolithic Age (4000-1000 BC)

- The people of this age used tools and implements of polished stone. They particularly used stone axes.
- It is interesting that in Burzahom, domestic dogs were buried with their masters in their graves.
- First use of hand made pottery and potter wheel appears during the Neolithic age. Neolithic men lived in caves and decorated their walls with hunting and dancing scenes.

The Chalcolithic Age (4500-3500 BC)

The metal implements made by them were mostly the imitations of the stone forms. Copper was the first metal used by men and the culture based on the use of stone and copper tools is called the Chalcolithic Culture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Burial Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Dead body in North-South position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South India</td>
<td>Dead body in East-West position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West India</td>
<td>Complex, Extended burial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East India</td>
<td>Fractional burial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indus Valley Civilisation

- Indus Valley Civilisation is one of the four earliest civilisations of the world along with the civilisations of Mesopotamia (Tigris and Euphrates), Egypt (Nile) and China (Hwang Ho).
- The Civilisation forms a part of the proto-history of India and belongs to the Bronze age.
- The most accepted period is 2500-1700 BC (derived by Carbon-14 dating).
- Dayaram Sahni first discovered Harappa in 1921. RD Bannerjee discovered Mohenjodaro or ‘Mound of the Dead’ in 1922.

NOMENCLATURE

- Indus Valley Civilisation as it flourished along the Indus river.
- Harappan Civilisation named by John Marshall, after the first discovered site, Harappa.
- Saraswati-Sindhu Civilisation, as most of the sites have been found at the Hakra-Ghaggar river.

TOWN-PLANNING

- Town-planning was not uniform. A common feature was the grid system i.e., streets cutting across one another at right angles, dividing the town into large rectangular blocks.
- The towns were divided into two parts: the Upper part or Citadel and the Lower part.
- Underground drainage system connected all houses to the street drains, made of mortar, lime and gypsum. They were covered with either brick or stone slabs and equipped with manholes. This shows a developed sense of health and sanitation.
- The Great Bath (Mohenjodaro). It was used for religious bathing. Steps at either end lead to the surface. With inlet to the tank and outlet for drain water. There were changing rooms alongside.
- The Granaries (Harappa). 6 granaries in a row were found in the Citadel at Harappa.
- Houses were made up of burnt bricks.
- Lamp-posts were erected at regular intervals. It indicates the existence of street lighting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>River Bank</th>
<th>Year of Discovery</th>
<th>Archaeologist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harappa</td>
<td>Pakistani Punjab</td>
<td>Ravi</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>DR Sahni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohenjodaro</td>
<td>Sind</td>
<td>Indus</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>RD Bannerjee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chanhuadaro</td>
<td>Sind</td>
<td>Indus</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>MG Majumdar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukkagandor</td>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>Dasht</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Aurel Stein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangpur</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Bhadur</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>MS Vats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ropar</td>
<td>Indian Punjab</td>
<td>Sutlej</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>YD Sharma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lothal</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Bhogava</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>SR Rao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalibangan</td>
<td>Rajasthan Kutchh</td>
<td>Ghaggar</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>BB Lal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dholavira</td>
<td>(Gujarat)</td>
<td>Luni</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>JP Joshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banawali</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>Ghaggar</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>RS Bishot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alamgirpur</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Hindon</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>YD Sharma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AGRICULTURE
• Agriculture was the backbone of the civilisation. The soil was fertile due to inundation in the river Indus.
• They used wooden plough share (ploughed field from Kalibangan) and stone sickles for harvesting.
• Crops produced were wheat, barley, dates, peas, sesameum, mustard, millet, ragi, bajra and jowar. At Lothal and Rangpur, rice husks were found.
• They were first to produce cotton in the world, which Greeks called as Sindon derived from Sind. A fragment of woven cotton cloth was found at Mohenjodaro.
• Well-irrigation is evident from the, dams and irrigation canals found at Dholavira. Sugarcane was not known to the Indus people.

Domestication of Animals
• Animal rearing was practiced. They domesticated buffaloes, oxens, sheep, asses, goats, pigs, elephants, dogs, cats etc.
• Camel bones are reported at Kalibangan and remains of horse are discovered from Surkotada.

ART AND CRAFTS
• Harappans used stone tools and implements and were well acquainted with bronze. Bronze was made by mixing copper (from Khetri) with tin.
• Boat making, jewellery of gold, silver precious stone and bead making was practiced. Cotton fabrics were used in summer and woollens in winter.
• Pottery Both plain (red) or painted (red and black) pottery was made. Pots were decorated with human figures, plants, animals and geometrical patterns.
• Metal Images Bronze image of a nude woman dancer (identified as devdasi) and stone steatite image of a bearded man (were both obtained from Mohenjodaro).
• Terracotta Figurines Fire baked clay was used to make toys, objects of worship, animals (monkey, dogs, sheep, cattle, humped and humpless bulls), cattle toys with movable head, toy-carts, whistles shaped like birds, and both male and female figurines.
• They played dice games. Gambling seems to be their favourite time pass.

TRADE
• Agriculture, industry and forest provided the basis for internal and external trade.
• Trade was based on barter system. Coins are not evident. Bullock carts and boats were used for transportation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns and Trade</th>
<th>Imports From</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daimabad</td>
<td>Bronze industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lothal</td>
<td>Factory for stone tools and metallic finished goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balakot</td>
<td>Pearl finished goods, bangle and shell industry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chanhuaro</td>
<td>Beads and Bangles factory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Weights and measures were made of limestone, steatite etc. Generally in cubical shape and in multiples of 16.
• Foreign trade flourished with Mesopotamia or Sumeria (Iraq), Central Asia, Persia, Afghanistan and Bahrain.

Imports From
- Gold Kolar (Karnataka), Afghanistan, Persia (Iran)
- Silver Afghanistan, Persia (Iran), South India
- Copper Khetri (Rajasthan), Balochistan, Arabia
- Tin Afghanistan, Hazaribagh (Jharkhand)
- Lapis Lazuli and Sapphire Badak-Shan (Afghanistan)
- Jade Central Asia
- Stealite Shahr-i-Sokhta, Kirthar Hills
- Amethyst Maharashtra
RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

- **Chief Female Diety**: A terracotta figurine, where a plant is shown growing out of the embryo of a woman and represents the mother Goddess (Goddess of Earth).

- **Chief Male Diety**: Pashupati Mahadeva (Proto-Siva), represented in seals, sitting in a yogic posture on a throne and having three faces and two horns. He is surrounded by an elephant, a tiger, a rhino and a buffalo, and two deers appear at his feet.

- **Indus people believed in ghosts and evil forces and used amulets for protection against them. Fire altars are found at Lothal and Kalibangan.**

SCRIPT

- It was pictographic in nature. Fish symbol is the most represented. Overlapping of the letters show that it was written from right to left in the first line. The style is called **Boustrophedon**.

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### DECLINE OF THE CIVILISATION

The Harappan culture flourished up to 1800 BC, then it began to decline. There is no unanimity among historians regarding the reason for decline of this urban civilisation. There are many different theories by the thinkers, that shows the decline of the Indus culture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Views</th>
<th>Thinkers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External Aggression</td>
<td>Wheeler, Piggot and Gordon-Childe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inundation</td>
<td>MR Sahni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epidemic</td>
<td>KVR Kennedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tectonic Disturbances</td>
<td>Marshall and Rakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudden Decline</td>
<td>Wheeler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climatic Change</td>
<td>RL Stein and AN Ghosh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deforestation, Scarcity of Resources, Ecological Imbalances</td>
<td>Fairservis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood (e.g., Mohenjodaro)</td>
<td>Marshall, SR Rao, Maickey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Destruction due to Change in course of River Ghaggar</td>
<td>GF Holes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SITE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

- **Harappa** (Gateway city): Two rows of six granaries with brick platform, workmen’s quarter, stone symbol of lingam and yoni, virgin-Goddess (seal), clay figures of mother Goddess, wheat and barley in wooden mortar, copper scale and mirror, vanity box, dice. Sculpture Dog chasing a deer (bronze) nude male and nude dancing female (stone), sand stone male torso.

- **Mohenjodaro** (Mound of the Dead): The Great bath, the great granary (largest building), multipillared assembly hall, college, proto-Shiva seal, clay figures of mother Goddess. Dice. **Sculpture Bronze** dancing girl, steatite image of bearded man.

- **Kalibangan** (Black Banglie): Decorated bricks, bangle factory, wheels of a toy cart, wells from every house. Remains of a massive brick wall around both the citadel and lower town (lower town of Lothal is also fortified), bones of camel, tiled floor. Mother Goddess figurines are absent here.

- **Chanhudaro** (Lancashire of India): Inkpot, lipstick carts with seated driver, ikkas of bronze, imprint of dog’s paw on a brick. Only city without citadel.

- **Daimabad**: Bronze images of Charioteer with chariot ox; elephants and rhinoceros.

- **Amri**: Actual remains of rhinoceros.

- **Alamgirpur**: Impression of cloth on a trough.
The word *Aryan* literally means *high birth*. The location of the original homeland of the Aryans is still controversial, but the most accepted theory is that they migrated from Central Asia and settled in the place which is known as the **land of seven rivers**.

**RIGVEDIC PERIOD**  
(1500-1000 BC)

Early Vedic people had knowledge of Rivers-Yamuna, Saraswati, (Naditara) and Ganga, Ocean, mentioned as **Samudra** (referred to collection of water and not sea), snow mountains (Himvat) and of desert lands (Dhawa). So, they lived in Sapta-Sindva region.

**Economy**

- Aryans possessed better knowledge in agriculture. Plough share is mentioned in the Rigveda. It was made up of wood, and was drawn by the ox. They were acquainted with sowing, harvesting, threshing and knew about different seasons.

- Cow was the standard unit of exchange. Gold coins like Nishka, Krishna and Satmana were in use. **Godhuli** was used as a measure of time and **Gavyuti** as measure of distance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rigvedic Name</th>
<th>Modern Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sindhu</td>
<td>Indus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitasta</td>
<td>Jhelum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Askini</td>
<td>Chenab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parushni</td>
<td>Ravi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vipas</td>
<td>Beas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suliej</td>
<td>Sutudri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomati</td>
<td>Gomal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krumu</td>
<td>Kurram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghaggar</td>
<td>Drishadvati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suvaistu</td>
<td>Swat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kubha</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanditara</td>
<td>Saraswati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadanira</td>
<td>Gandak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rigvedic Gods**

Rigvedic people believed in nature worship, and not in erecting temples or idol worship. They performed Yajnas in open areas.
**God** | **Concern Field(s)**
--- | ---
Agni | Fire God
Varuna | Water God and upholder of natural order
Surya | God with 7 horses-driven chariot
Savitri | God of light to whom Gayatri Mantra is addressed
Mitra | Solar God
Pushan | God of marriage, also guarded roads
Vishnu | One who covered Earth in three steps-Upakarma
Rudra | God of animals
Dyaus | Oldest God and Father of the World
Ashwin/Nastya | God of health, youth and immortality
Sindhu | River Goddess
Yama | God of death
Marut | Personified storm

**Polity**
- The election of the king was by the tribal assembly, called Samiti.
- The Samiti was the National Assembly of the people, while the Sabha was the Council of Elders.
- King was assisted by many functionaries. Most important is the Purohita, the religious advisor of the king, followed by the Senani, the head of the army.

**Society**
- Kinship was the basis of society’s structure. People gave their primary loyalty to the tribe, which was called Jana. An other term stands for tribe in the Rigveda is Vis. Vis was divided into grama. When grama clashed with one another, it caused the Sangrama meaning war.
- The term for family was the Kula, but is rarely mentioned in Rigveda. Patriarchal family structure was prevalent.

**The Dasarajna War**
- This battle was fought on the banks of Parushni River (Ravi), Sudas, the son of Divodas and the Bharata king of Tritis family won over an alliance of ten tribes (5 Aryans and 5 non-Aryans) and killed their leader Purusukta.
- The battle broke out due to a dispute between Vasistha (priest of Bharatas) and Visvamitra (priest of alliance).

**LATER VEDIC PERIOD**
(1000-600 BC)
- Later Vedic texts refers to rivers Narmada, Sadanira etc. Vindhy mountains and territorial division of India into Aryavarta (Northern India), Madhyadesa (Central India) and Dakshinapatha (Southern India).
- Aryans expanded from Punjab over the whole Western UP, covered by Ganga-Yamuna Doab (Aryavrata).
- The expansion towards the East is indicated in the legend of Satapatha Brahmana i.e., how Videha Madhava migrated from the Saraswati region, crossed Sadanira and came to the land of Videha (modern Tirhut).

**Political Organisation**
- Formation of large kingdoms. For all practical purposes, Kingship became hereditary. Assembly lost its importance, and royal power increased at their cost. Vidhata totally disappeared. Women were no longer permitted to attend assemblies.
- The term Rashtra indicating territory, first appeared in this period.
- Taillariya Brahmana refers to the theory of divine origin of kingship.
- Satapatha Brahmana refers to 12 Ratninas or civil functionaries of the time.
- There was a development of the judiciary. Kings administered the Criminal court.
Social Organisation

- The four-fold division of society become more clear, initially based on occupation and later became hereditary.
- Brahmin The growing cult of sacrifice enormously added to the power of Brahmins.
- Kshatriyas They constituted the warrior class.
- Vaishyas They were the agriculturists, cattle rearers, traders, artisans and metal workers.
- Shudras Lowest in the social hierarchy and born to serve the upper three varnas. The Ashrama system developed in this period and the position of women comparatively declined as compared to what was in the Rigvedic age.

Religion

- Rituals became important in the cult of sacrifice
- Prajapati became the supreme God. Vishnu was conceived as the preserver and protector of the people.
- Pushan, responsible for well being of cattle, became the God of Shudras.
- Towards the end of the Vedic age, a section of society began to resent priestly domination.

Economy

- Agriculture became the chief economic activity. Main crops were wheat, rice, barley and beans.
- New occupational groups emerged such as fishermen, washermen, dyers, door-keepers and footmen.
- Tin, silver and iron was now known to the people.
- Merchants were organised into Guilds, as indicated by the terms Ganas (corporations) and Sresthins (eldermen).

THE VEDIC LITERATURE

- The word Veda comes from the word Vid meaning to know or knowledge.
- Vedic texts are divided between sruti (based on hearing) and smriti (based on memory).
- Vedas are divided into Samhitas.

Rigveda

Oldest religious text in the world. Collection of hymns, composed around 1700 BC contains 1028 hymns, and is divided into 10 mandalas. The last mandala is part of Purushasukta. Saraswati is the deity river in the Rig Veda.

Samaveda

Samaveda derives its roots from saman, which means melodies. It is a collection of melodies. The hymns of the Samaveda were recited by Udgatri. It contains Dhrupad Raga.

Yajurveda

Deals with the procedure for the performance of sacrifice. The beliefs and rituals of non-Aryan are written in it.

Atharvaveda

It is a book of magical formula. It contains charms and spells toward off evils and diseases.

The Upanishads

- The term Upanishada is knowledge, acquired by sitting close to the teacher. Also called Vedarita, because they denote the last phase of the Vedic period.
- They are spiritual and philosophical in nature and reveal the aim of the Vedas. They define the doctrine of Karma,
Atma (soul), Brahma (God), origin of Universe. There are 108 Upanishadas and, the period of 800 to 500 BC is known as Period of the Upanishadas.

**Brahmanas**

- These are the prose commentaries on various Vedic hymns. They explain Vedas in an orthodox way. They explain the hidden meaning behind the hymns. They are ritualistic by nature.
- The most important is the Satapatha Brahmana attached to Yajurveda. It recommends one hundred sacred paths.

**The Aranyakas**

The sages dwelling is the forest explained the vedic scriptures to their pupils in the form of Aranyakas. This has magical power and they form the concluding part of the Brahmanas.

**Vedangas**

They are the limbs of the Vedas. These are treatises on Science and Arts.
1. Shiksha (deals with pronunciation)
2. Kalpa (deals with rituals)
3. Vyakarana (grammar)
4. Nirukta (etymology)
5. Chhandas (metrics)
6. Jyotisha (astronomy)
- Panini wrote Ashtadhyayi (4th century BC) on Vyakarana (grammar).

**Upavedas**

There are four Upavedas-

- Dhanurveda (Upaveda of Yajurveda) deals with the art of warfare.
- Gandharvaveda (Upaveda of Samaveda) deals with art and music.
- Shilpaveda (Upaveda of Atharvaveda) deals with architecture.
- Ayurveda (Upveda of Rigveda) deals with medicine.

**Philosophy**

Six system of philosophies, given by six philosophers of ancient India.
- Nyaya (analysis) Gauatama
- Vaisesika Kannada
- Sankhya (enumeration) Kapila
- Yoga (application) Patanjali
- Purva Mimansa (enquiry) Jaimini
- Uttara Mimansa (vedanta) Vyasa

**Sutras**

Sutra literature is divided into three classes—Srauta Sutra (dealing with large public sacrifice), Griha Sutra (dealing with rituals connected with birth, naming, marriage) and Dharma Sutra (explain social and local customs).

**Puranas**

- These include mythology, cosmogony, various legends, folk belief, law codes, and miscellaneous topics. It refers to the change in the mode of worship (from sacrifice to idol worship) and visual appeal of deities as against the worship of ideas.

**Epic**

- The Mahabharata, written by Ved Vyas, is older than the Ramayana. Originally, Mahabharata consisted of 880 verses, then it was raised to 24000 verses.
- Ramayana written by Valmiki, originally consisted 6000 verses, which was raised to 12000 and finally 24000 verses.

**Smritis**

- Dharma Shastra is the other name for smritis, which are the law books written in \textit{sloka} form. The important smritis are Manav Dharma Shastra, Vishnu Dharma Shastra, Yajnavalkya Smriti and Narada Smriti.
- Manav Dharma Shastra or Manusmriti is the oldest, and most famous. Manu is supposed to be the first King and law maker.
Pre-Mauryan Age

- The material advantages brought about by the use of the iron implements in Eastern UP and Bihar in 6th century BC, helped in the formation of large territorial states.
- Use of iron tools in agriculture produced surplus.
- Thus, many Janapadas sprung up in 6th century BC, the larger of which were called Mahajanapadas.

THE MAHAJANAPADAS

- The Anguttara Nikaya of Suttapitaka and Mahavastu (Buddhist literature) and Bhagavati Sutta (Jain literature) mentions the list of the 16 Mahajanapadas.
- People now owned stronger allegiance to the janapada or territory, than the Jana or tribe they belonged to.

- Mahajanapadas were of two types

  Non-monarchial Republican States
  Kamboj, Kuru, Koliyas (Ramgrama), Malla, Moriya (Pippilvana), Shakya (Kapilvastu), Vajji, Pancali, Lichchhavitis (Vaishali), Bhaggas (Sumsumasa), Kalama (Kesaputta), Videhas (Mithila), Nnatrikas (Kundalgrama).

  Monarchial States
  Anga, Avanti, Chedi, Kashi, Kosala, Gandhara, Magadh, Masya, Surasenas, Vatsa.

- Asmaka was the Southernmost Mahajanapada.
- Vatsa was earlier a Kuru clan.
- Vajji was a confederacy of eight republican clans.
- Lichchhavis are said to be the oldest republic in the World.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mahajanapadas (Location)</th>
<th>Capital(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Gandhara (Between Kabul and Rawalpindi)</td>
<td>Taxila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Anga (Bhagalpur and Mungher district of Bihar)</td>
<td>Champa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Magadha (Patna and Gaya district of Bihar)</td>
<td>Girivraj; Rajagiri; Bimbisara; Pataliputra (Udayin); Vaishali (Shishunaga); Pataliputra (Ashok)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Kash (Varanasi district, UP)</td>
<td>Varanasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Vajji (Vaishali district, Bihar)</td>
<td>Vaishali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Malla (South of Vaishali district, UP)</td>
<td>Kushinagara and Pava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Chedi (River Ken) (Bundelkhand area)</td>
<td>Shaktimati or Sovthi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Vatsa (River Yamuna) (Allahabad and Mirzapur district in UP)</td>
<td>Kaushambi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Kosala (Eastern UP)</td>
<td>Sravasti and Ayodheada (Saket)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Kuru (Ganga Yamuna doab) (Delhi-Meerut region)</td>
<td>Hastinapur and Indrakirasha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Panchala (Ganga-Yamuna doab) (Rohilkhand)</td>
<td>Ahichhatra, Kamptiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Matsya (Jaipur-Bharatpur-Alwar district)</td>
<td>Viratnagar/Bookhara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Surasenas (Mathura region)</td>
<td>Mathura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Asmaka (River Godavari) (Near Patthana in Maharashtra)</td>
<td>Patna or Patali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Avanti (Malwa)</td>
<td>Ujjain (Northern capital), Mahishmati (Southern capital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Karnboj (Hazara district of Pakistan)</td>
<td>Rajapur or Hataka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Magadha Empire

- The period from the 6th century BC to 4th century BC saw the struggle for supremacy among the four Mahajanapadas—Magadha, Kosala, Vatsa and Avanti.
- Ultimately, Magadha emerged as the most powerful and prosperous kingdom in North India.
- The founders of Magadha were Jarasandha and Brihadratha. But the actual growth started under the Haryankas and its expansion took place under the Sisunagas and Nandas and reached its zenith under the Mauryas.
- Extent: former districts of Patna, Gaya and parts of Shahabad.

SHISHUNAGA DYNASTY
(412-344 BC)

Shishunaga
He was the minister of Nag-Dasak, and was elected by the people. He temporarily shifted the capital to Vaishali.

Kalasoka
He transferred the capital from Vaishali to Pataliputra and convened the second Buddhist Council in Vaishali (383 BC).

Nanda Dynasty (344-323 BC)
It is considered to be the first non-Kshatriya dynasty.

Mahapadamananda
- The great conqueror and founder of the dynasty, also known as Ekarat, Eka-chhatra (sovereign ruler). He is also described as "the first empire builder of Indian History."
- He conquered Koshala and Kalinga (from here, he brought an image of the Jina as victory trophy).

Dhanananda (The last Nanda ruler)
- Alexander invaded North-Western India during his reign (326 BC), but the huge army of Dhan Nanda deterred Alexander from advancing towards the Gangetic Valley.
- He is probably referred as Agrammes or Xandrames in the Greek texts.
- Chandragupta Maurya assisted by Kautilya overthrew Dhan Nanda to establish the Mauryan dynasty.

HARYANKA DYNASTY

Bimbisara (544-492 BC)
- He built the capital city Rajgir (Girivraja). He was contemporary to Gautam Buddha and the first king to have a standing army, for which he is known as Seniya.
- His three wives belonged to the royal family of Koshala (Mahakosaladevi), Lichchhavi (Chellana) and Madra clan of Punjab (Khema).
- He sent his personal physician, Jivak to his rival Avanti king Chandrapryadota Mahasena of Ujjain to cure him of jaundice.

Ajatashatru (492-460 BC)
- He was the son of Chellana and Bimbisara. He occupied the throne by killing his father. He defeated his maternal uncle Prasenjit, king of Kosala. He destroyed Vaishali after a protracted war of 16 years.
- He patronised the First Buddhist Council and Buddha died during his reign.

Udayin (460-444 BC)
He built the new capital city Pataliputra. Udayin was succeeded by weak rulers Anuruddha, Munda and Naga-Dasak.

Pre-Mauryan Society
Division of society into four classes necessitated the formation of Dharmasutras. Shudras were ill-treated, restrictions were imposed on women, and Dharmasutras condemned the Vaishyas for lending money.

Pre-Mauryan Economy
Agricultural production increased. Varihi and Sali swere new varieties of rice Karisa, Nivartan and Kulyavapa were units of land measurement.
FOREIGN INVASIONS

Iranian Invasion
- Cyrus of Persia was the first foreign conqueror who penetrated well into India. He destroyed the city of Capisa. He enrolled Indian soldiers in the Persian army.
- His successors, Darius I and Xeres invaded North-West India.

Alexander’s Invasion
- Alexander, the king of Macedonia conquered Kabul in 328 BC. He moved to India through the unguarded Khyber pass.
- Ambhi, the ruler of Taxila, readily submitted to Alexander. He got the first and strongest resistance from Porus. Alexander defeated Porus in the Battle of Hydaspes on the bank of River Vitasta (Jhelum), but was impressed by his bravery, so he restored to Porus his kingdom and made him his ally.
- After the Battle of Sakala, Alexander proceeded upto Beas with a view to conquer the East, but his fatigued army refused to cross the river.
- So, he was forced to retreat. He placed the North-Western India under the Greek Governor Selucus Nikator.
- He remained in India for 19 months (326-325 BC) and died in Babylon (323 BC), at the age of 33 years.

Impacts
- Iranian contact gave an impetus to Indo-Iranian trade.
- There was a cultural exchange in the form of Kharoshthi script, from Iran to India and also in the use of bell shaped capitals in sculpture.
- Opening of new trade routes between North-West India and Western Asia.
- Indians learnt from the Greeks in the field of coinage, astronomy, architecture and sculpture (Gandhara School).
- Establishment of many Greek settlements in Kabul and Sind.

RELIGIOUS ENVIRONMENT

- The 6th century BC was the period of great religious upheaval or intellectual revolution of the various sects that emerged in this period. Jainism and Buddhism were the most prominent. This marked the beginning of Second Urbanisation in India, also known as the age of the Buddha.

Immediate Causes for the Rise of Hetrodox Sects
- Division of the society into 4 varnas.
- Reaction of the Kshatriyas to the Brahmins supremacy.
- The desire of the Vaishyas to improve their social position, with increase in their economic position.
- To preserve cattle wealth.
- Desire to go back to simple life. The use of Sanskrit in vedic texts was not understandable to the masses.

JAINISM

- It was founded by Rishabhnath, the first Tirthankara (guru, emblem-bull).
- The 23rd Tirthankara was Parsavanath (symbol-serpent). He was the Prince of Banaras, who had abandoned the throne, and led the life of a hermit. He died at Sammet Sikhar/Parasanath Hill in Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand.
- The 24th Tirthankara was Vardhaman Mahavira (emblem-lion).

Life of Mahavira
- Birth: Born to Siddhartha (Jnatrika clan) and Trishla (Lichchhavi Princess) in 540 BC at Kundagram near Vaishali in Bihar.
- Wife: Yashoda
- Daughter: Priyadarsena
- Son-in-law: Jamali
- Renunciation: At the age of 30
- Kaivalya: Perfect knowledge at the age of 42, under a sal tree at Jimbhikgrama.
- First Sermon: At Pava, to his eleven disciples known as Gandgharas.
• **Death** at the age of 72 in 468 BC, at Pavapuri near Rajagriha.

• **Titles** Jaina or Jitendriya (one who conquered his senses), Kevalin (perfect learned), Arhant (blessed one) and Mahavira (the brave).

**Teachings of Mahavira**

• Rejected the authority of the Vedas and did not believe in the existence of God.
• Strict non-violence.
• Attainment of salvation by believing in penance and dying of starvation.
• Universal brotherhood (equality) and non-belief in Caste System. He believed in karma and transmigration of soul.

**Jaina Philosophy**

- **Syadavada** It is the theory of may be and seven modes of prediction are possible.
- **Anekantavada** Doctrine of mayness of reality.

**Three Ratnas** (Way to Nirvana)

- Right faith — Samyak Vishwas
- Right knowledge — Samyak Gyan
- Right conduct — Samyak Acharan

**Five Cardinal Principles**

- Ahimsa (Non-injury)
- Satya (Non-lying)
- Asteya (Non-stealing)
- Aparigraha (Non-possession)
- Brahmacharya (Observing continence)

**Mahavratas** Monks, who observed five principles.

**Anuvratas** Lay members, who observed five principles.

(The first four principles were given by Parsavnath, while the fifth was added by Lord Mahavira).

**Five Instruments of Knowledge**

- **Mati Jnana** Perception through activity of sense organs, including the brain.
- **Avadhi Jnana** Clairvoyant perception.
- **Shruta Jnana** Knowledge revealed by scriptures.
- **Manparay Jnana** Telepathic knowledge.
- **Keval Jnana** Omniscience or Temporal knowledge.

**Sects of Jainism**

• After the death of Mahavira, during the reign of the king Chandragupta Maurya, a severe famine led to a great exodus of Jaina monks, from Ganga valley to the deccan.
• Bhadrabahu, who led the emigrants, insisted on the retention of the rule of nudity, which Mahavira had established—Digambaras.
• Sthulabhadra, the leader of the monk, who remained in the North allowed his followers to wear white garments—Svetambaras.

**Jaina’s Literature**

- **Kalpasutra** (in Sanskrit by Bhadrabahu). Parishishta Parvan (an appendix of Trisha Shiti Shalaka Purusha) by Hemchandra.
- Bhadrabahu Charita.

**Causes of the Decline of Jainism**

- Extreme observance of ahimsa, penance and austerity.
- No patronage from later kings.
- The Jains did not make any efforts to spread their religion.
BUDDHISM

Founded by Gautama Buddha (Sakyamuni or Tathagat), originally known as Siddhartha.

Life of Buddha

- His father Suddhodhana was the Saka ruler, his mother Mahamaya died after 7 days of his birth, so he was brought up by his aunt Gautami.
- Married at 16 to Yashodhara, enjoyed the married life for 13 years and had a son named Rahul.

Teachings of the Buddha

(a) His Four Noble Truths (Arya Satyas)

The world is full of sorrows
Sabbam Dukkam

The cause of sorrow is desire
Dwadash Nidan/Pratitya Samutpada

If desires are conquered, all sorrows can be removed
Nirvana

This can be achieved by following the Eight-fold path
Ashtangika Marga

(b) Eight-Fold Path (Ashtangika Marga)

- Right understanding
- Right thought
- Right speech
- Right action
- Right livelihood
- Right effort
- Right mindfulness
- Right concentration

(c) Three Jewels (Triratnas)

- Buddha (the enlightened)
- Dhamma (doctrine)
- Sangha (order)

(d) Belief in Nirvana. Also known as moksha or salvation. It refers to belief in the concept of ultimate bliss, whereby the person gets freedom from the cycles of birth and death.

(e) Belief in Ahimsa. Law of Karma and Madhya Marga/Madhyama Pratipada (The Middle Path).

Type of Buddhism

- Vajrayana. Its followers believed that salvation could be attained by magical power which they called vajra.
- The chief divinity of the sect is Taras. Bengal and Bihar (Eastern India) were the main areas of its concentration.
- Hinayana (the lesser Vehicle).
- Mahayana (the greater Vehicle).

Buddhist Scriptures

Hinayana Literature (in Pali)

- Tripitakas
  - Vinaya Pitaka Rules of monastic discipline for monks.
  - Sutta Pitaka Collection of Buddha’s sermons.
  - Abhidhamma Pitaka Philosophies of Buddha’s teachings.

- Some famous Buddhist Scholars-Ashvaghosha, Nagarjuna, Asanga, Vasubandhu, Buddhaghosha, Dinnaga and Dharmakirti.

Bodhisattvas

- Vajrapani (holds thunderbolt)
- Avalokitesvara/Padmapani (lotus bearer)
- Manjushri (holds books describing 10 paramitas)
- Kshitigarha (guardian of purgatories)
- Maitreya (the future Buddha)
- Amitabha/Amitayusha (the Buddha of heaven)

Buddhist Architecture

- Stone-pillars depicting the life of Buddha at Gaya, Sanchi and Bharhut.
- Gandhara art and the beautiful images of the Buddha.
- Cave architecture in the Barabar hills at Gaya and in Western India around Nasik.
- Art pieces of Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda.
- Stupa relics of Buddha or some prominent monks.
- Chaitya Prayer hall.
- Vihara Residence.
CAUSES OF THE DECLINE OF BUDDHISM

- Incorporation of rituals and ceremonies it originally denounced.
- Reform in Brahmanism and rise of Bhagavatism.
- Buddhists took up the use of Sanskrit (earlier Pali), started practicing idol worship, receiving offerings and huge donations.

### Buddhist Universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Founder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nalanda</td>
<td>Bodagaon, Bihar</td>
<td>Kumaragupta I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikramshila</td>
<td>Bhagalpur, Bihar</td>
<td>Dharmapala (Pala ruler)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sompauri</td>
<td>North Bengal</td>
<td>Dharmapala (Pala ruler)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jagadal</td>
<td>Bengal</td>
<td>Ramapala (Pala ruler)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odantpuri</td>
<td>Bihar sharif, Bihar</td>
<td>Gopala (Pala ruler)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallabhi</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Bhattarka (Malvirak rule)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Buddhist Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Council</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Chairman</th>
<th>Royal Patron</th>
<th>Development(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>483 BC</td>
<td>Saptaparni Cave, Rajgirha</td>
<td>Mahakassaapa</td>
<td>Ajatshatru (Hariyanka Dynasty)</td>
<td>Compilation of Sutta Pitaka and Vinaya Pitaka by Ananda and Upali respectively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>383 BC</td>
<td>Vaishali</td>
<td>Sabakami</td>
<td>Kalasoka (Shishunaga Dynasty)</td>
<td>Monks were split into Sthavirins and Maha sanghikas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>250 BC</td>
<td>Pataliputra</td>
<td>Moggaliputta Tissa</td>
<td>Ashoka (Maurya Dynasty)</td>
<td>Compilation of Abhidhamma Pitaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>AD 72</td>
<td>Kundalvan, Kashmir</td>
<td>Vasumitra (Chairman) and Ashvaghosha (Vice-Chairman)</td>
<td>Kanishka (Kushan Dynasty)</td>
<td>Division of Buddhists into Hinayana and Mahayana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Event Symbols Related Incident

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Symbols</th>
<th>Related Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Janma (Birth)</td>
<td>Lotus and Bull</td>
<td>In 563 BC at Lumbini (Sakya tribe of Kapilvastu) on Vaishakh Purnima day in Kshatriya clan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maha bhirishkramana (Renunciation)</td>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>At the age of 29 years, after witnessing four scenes in a sequence (old man, sick man, dead body and an ascetic).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nirvana/Sambodhi (Enlightenment)</td>
<td>Bodhi tree</td>
<td>At 35 years of age at Uruvella (Bodh Gaya) under a pipal tree on the banks of Niranjan (Phalgu) river, on the 49th day of meditation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharmachakra pravartana (First Sermon)</td>
<td>Wheel</td>
<td>At Sarnath, where his five disciples had settled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahaparinirvana (Death)</td>
<td>Stupa</td>
<td>At the age of 80 years in 483 BC at kusinagara in UP in the Mallia republic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Mauryan Empire

ORIGIN

Mudrarakshasa Vrishal/Kulhina (of low clan).

Buddhist tradition as Kshatriya

Puranas Moriya clan (low caste)

Junagarh rock inscription of Rudradasman (AD 150) Vaishya origin.

SOURCES

Arthashashtra of Kautilya
(Chanakya or Vishnugupta) Written in Sanskrit by the Prime Minister of Chandragupta Maurya. It is a treatise on State Craft and Public Administration under Mauryas. The book is in 15 parts.

Buddhist Literature

• Ashokavadana and Divyavadana.
• Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa (Sri Lankan chronicles).
• Jatakas Sthaviravali Charitra or Paristhaparvan of Hemachandra (A biography of Chanakya) Chandragupta’s conversion to Jainism.
• Mudrarakshasa of Vishakhadatta.

Indica of Megasthenese wrote that Indians are free from slavery; and of the existence of 7-castes in India.

Puranas Chronology and lists of Mauryan kings.

Others Account of Diodorous, Pliny, Plutarch, Arrian and Justin.

Ashoka’s Edicts and Inscriptions

Ashoka’s edicts were first deciphered by James Prinsep in 1837. It was written in Prakrit language and 3 scripts viz Kharoshthi in North-West, Greek and Aramaic in West and Brahmi in Eastern India.

CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA

(322-298 BC)

• Also called as Sandrocottus/Androcottus by Greek Scholars.
• He entered into alliance with Parvartaka and with the help of Chanakya, dethroned the last Nanda ruler Dhanananda and founded the Mauryan Dynasty, with capital at Pataliputra.
• Chandragupta defeated Selucus Nikator, the general of Alexander in North-West India in 305 BC. There was a matrimonial alliance between them.
• Selucus also sent a Greek Ambassador, Megasthenese, to the court of Chandragupta Maurya. Chandragupta embraced Jainism and went to Chandragiri Hills, at Sravanbelagola where he died of slow starvation (Salekhana).

BINDUSARA

(298-273 BC)

• Greeks called him ‘Amitro Chates’ meaning, slayer of foes. He extended the kingdom, further to the Peninsular region of India, as far South as Mysore.
• Antiochus I, the Selucid king of Syria, sent his ambassador, Deimachus to his court.
• Pliny mentions that Ptolemy Philadelphus of Egypt sent Dionysius as his ambassador to the court of Bindusara.
• Taranath, the Buddhist monk, credits him for conquering the land between two seas. He patronised the Ajivika sect.

Quick Digest

• Inscriptions of Skandagupta and Rudradasman are also found at Girnar.
• The Pillar Edict VII is the last edict to be issued by Ashoka.
• Mahasthan and Sohgra Copper Plate inscriptions - issued by Chandragupta Maurya, deals with relief measures adopted during famine.
• Latest discovery- 3 Ashokan minor Rock Edicts from Sannati village (Karnataka).
ASHOKA
(268-232 BC)

- He was the greatest Mauryan ruler; and also the Governor of Taxila and Ujjain previously. His rule extended to the whole of sub-continent except to the extreme South. It also included Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Kashmir and valleys of Nepal.
- A Buddhist text Dipavamsa states that he usurped the throne after killing his 99 brothers, except the youngest one Tishya in the war of succession that lasted for 4 years.
- He fought the Kalinga War (261 BC) in the 9th year of his rule. The miseries of war caused deep remorse to Ashoka and therefore he abandoned the policy of physical conquest (Bherighosa) in favour of cultural conquest (Dhamma ghosha).
- He embraced Buddhism under Upagupta.
- He sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to Ceylon as Buddhist missionaries, with a sapling of the original pipal tree.
- He inaugurated Dhammayatras from the 11th year of his reign by visiting Bodh Gaya; also appointed Dhamma Mahamatyas (officer of righthouse to spread the message of Dhamma).

Ashoka’s Dhamma
- It was a code of conduct and a set of principles to be adopted and practiced by the people to build up an attitude of social responsibility and to preserve the social order. It ordained to pay respect to elders, mercy to slaves and emphasised truth, non-violence and tolerance.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE – Indian History

LATER MAURYAS

- Following the death of Ashoka, the Mauryan dynasty lasted for 137 years, the empire was divided into Western and Eastern parts.

Western Part
- Kunala → Samprati

Eastern Part
- Dasratha → Samprati → Salisuka → Devaraman → Satadhavan → Brihadratha
- Brihadratha, the last Mauryan ruler, was assassinated in 184 BC, by his Brahmin commander-in-chief, Pushyamitra Shunga, who established the Shunga dynasty.

MAURYAN ADMINISTRATION

- The Mauryan state was a welfare state with a highly centralised government. The King was the nucleus, assisted by Mantri Parishad, which included Yuvraj- the crown prince.
- Gopa was the purohit chief priest.
- Senapati, the commander-in-chief of army and other ministers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mahamantri Purohita</th>
<th>Chief Minister and Chief Priest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senapati</td>
<td>Commander-in-Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuvraja</td>
<td>Crown Prince</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dauvarika</td>
<td>Chamberlain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prasasti</td>
<td>Inspector General of Prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanidhatta</td>
<td>Incharge of Treasury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nayaka</td>
<td>City Constable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vyavaharika</td>
<td>Chief Judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantri</td>
<td>Secretary incharge of the Office of Ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parishadadhyasha</td>
<td>Ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duvara Pala</td>
<td>Chief of the Home Defence i.e. warden of the palace to control entrance and exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antarvesika</td>
<td>Chief of the Harem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samaharita</td>
<td>Tax Collector General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pradeshtri</td>
<td>Divisional Commissioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paura</td>
<td>Governor of the Capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karmentika</td>
<td>Chief of the Industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandapal</td>
<td>Police Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antapal</td>
<td>Chief of the Frontier Defence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE – Indian History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uttarapatha (North)</td>
<td>Taxila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avantipatha (West)</td>
<td>Ujjain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prachyapatha (West)</td>
<td>Kalinga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakshinpatha (South)</td>
<td>Suvamagiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Province</td>
<td>Pataliputra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bhaga</th>
<th>Land revenue (\frac{1}{6})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bali</td>
<td>Additional tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choraraju</td>
<td>Tax collected for the search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of thief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pranaya</td>
<td>Emergency tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pindakara</td>
<td>Collected annually from the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>entire village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pravesyva</td>
<td>Import duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senabhaktam</td>
<td>Tax for the army, from the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>region through which it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>passed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sulka</td>
<td>Custom duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vishti</td>
<td>Forced labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiranya</td>
<td>A tax paid in gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udayabhaigokal</td>
<td>Irrigation tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nishkramya</td>
<td>Export duty</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Rock Edicts</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MRE I</td>
<td>Prohibition of animal sacrifice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRE II</td>
<td>Refers to Cholas, Pandyas, Satya putras and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sena putra (kingdom of South)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRE III</td>
<td>Liberality to Brahmins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRE IV</td>
<td>Non-violence; courtesy to relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRE V</td>
<td>Appointment of Dharma Mahamahayasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRE VII</td>
<td>Tolerance among all sects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRE VIII</td>
<td>Dharmayatras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRE IX</td>
<td>Charity, Kinship, Dharma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRE XII</td>
<td>Religious tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRE XIII</td>
<td>Kalinga war; Bheri Ghosa to Dharma Ghosa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adhyakshas</th>
<th>Rank(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akshapataladhyaksha</td>
<td>Accountant General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitadhyaksha</td>
<td>Incharge of Crown Lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akaradhyaksha</td>
<td>Superintendent of Mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavanadhyaksha</td>
<td>Salt Superintendent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navadhyaksha</td>
<td>Incharge of State Boats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panyadhyaksha</td>
<td>Controller of State trading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulkadhyaksha</td>
<td>Controller of Custom or Tolls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suradhyaksha</td>
<td>Superintendent of Excise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pautavadhyaksha</td>
<td>Superintendent of Weight and Measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandhanagaradhyaksha</td>
<td>Superintendent of Jails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayudhagaradhyaksha</td>
<td>Ordinance Superintendent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosthagaradhyaksha</td>
<td>Incharge of Warehouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattanadhyaksha</td>
<td>Superintendent of Ports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devataladhyaksha</td>
<td>Incharge of Religious Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samsthadhyaksha</td>
<td>Superintendent of Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suvamadhyaksha</td>
<td>Superintendent of Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastyadhyaksha</td>
<td>Incharge of Elephant Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosadhyaksha</td>
<td>Incharge of Treasury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kupydhyaksha</td>
<td>Incharge of Forest Produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madradhyaksha</td>
<td>Passport Incharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganikadhyaksha</td>
<td>Incharge of Courties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakshananadhyaksha</td>
<td>Superintendent of Mint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhyutadhyaksha</td>
<td>Controller of Gambling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go-adhyaksha</td>
<td>Superintendent of Crown Herds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspalpha</td>
<td>Superintendent of Metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lohadhyaksha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khanyadhyaksha</td>
<td>Superintendent of Mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patyadhyaksha</td>
<td>Commander of Infantry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunadhyaksha</td>
<td>Protector of Animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulradhyaksha</td>
<td>Textile Commissioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivitadhyaksha</td>
<td>Controller of Pasture Land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Causes of the Fall of the Mauryan Empire
- Brahmanical reaction (HP Shastri), financial crisis, oppressive rule, weak successors;
- Highly centralised administration (Romila Thapar);
- Pacific policy of Ashoka (HC Ray Chaudhuri); partition of the empire etc are some of the probable causes of decline of Mauryan empire.

### Art and Architecture
- Sculpture of Yaksha and Yakshini e.g., Yaksha of Parkham (Mathura); Yakshini from Vidisha (MP) and Didarganj (Patna).
- Carved elephant at Dhauli and Engraved elephant at Kalsi.
- Four lion capital at Sarisath and Sanchi.
- Stupas were built throughout the empire to enshrine the relics of Buddha, e.g. at Sanchi and Bharhut.

### Edicts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edicts</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Location(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rock Edicts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Major Rock Edicts</td>
<td>Ashoka’s principle of government and policy of Dhamma</td>
<td>Kalsi (Dehradun, Gimar (Gujarat), Yerragudi (Andhra Pradesh), Manselra (Pakistan), Sopara (Bombay), Dhauli and Jaugada (Odisha), Shahbazgarhi (Pakistan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Separate Kalinga Edicts</td>
<td>Kalinga War and a new system of administration after war (All men are my children - Dhauli)</td>
<td>Dhauli or Tosali and Jaugada (Odisha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Rock Edicts</td>
<td>Personal history of Ashoka and summary of his Dhamma</td>
<td>South and Central parts of the empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pillar Edicts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Pillar Edicts</td>
<td>Appendix to the Rock Edicts</td>
<td>Delhi Topre, Delhi-Meerut, Rampurva, Lauriya-Akra, Lauriya-Nandangarh and Allahabad-Kosam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Edicts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen’s Edict</td>
<td>Refers to Karuvaki mother of Tivula/Tivara, the second Queen</td>
<td>On Allahabad Pillar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhabru Edict</td>
<td>Ashoka’s faith in Buddhism</td>
<td>Bairat (Rajasthan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigalisagar Pillar Edict</td>
<td>Stupa of Buddha at Kanakamuni was enlarged</td>
<td>Nigalisagar (Nepal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rummimdei Pillar</td>
<td>Ashoka visited Lumbini and reduced land tribute</td>
<td>Rummimde/lumbini (Nepal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Barbara Cave Edicts</td>
<td>Donation to Ajivikas</td>
<td>Barabar Hills (Gaya, Bihar)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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18 GENERAL KNOWLEDGE – Indian History
Mauryans were succeeded by many ruling dynasties from Central Asia in North-West India and by native rulers (Shungas, Kanvas, Satavahanas) in the Eastern, Central and Deccan regions of India.

**FOREIGN STATES**

### The Indo-Greeks
- A series of invasions began in about 200 BC. The weak Mauryan king failed to restrict them. The first to invade India were the Indo Greeks, who ruled Bactria lying South of the Oxus river in the area covered by North Afghanistan.
- They occupied a large portion of North-Western India and moved upto Ayodhya and Pataliputra.
- The most famous Indo-Greek ruler was Menander (165-145 BC) or Milinda. He had his capital at Sakala (Modern Sialkot in Punjab). He was converted to Buddhism by Nagasena. Menander and Nagasena’s conversations were recorded in the book *Milindapanho* or *The Questions of Milinda*. Indo Greeks were the first ruler in India to issue gold coins.

### The Shakas or Scythians
(AD 1st to 4th Century)
- The Greeks were followed by the Shaka. There were five branches of Shakas ruling from Afghanistan, (Punjab); Mathura; Ujjain; Western India; and Deccan.
- A king of Ujjain, who called himself Vikramaditya, defeated the Shakas. An era called the Vikrom Sumvat, is recorded from the event of his victory over the Shaka i.e. 57 BC.
- The most famous Shaka ruler in India was Rudradaman (AD 130-150).
- Other important Shaka ruler in India were Nahapana, Ushavadeva, Chastana, Ghamatika etc.

### The Parthians
(AD 1st to 3rd Century)
- Originally, the Parthians lived in Iran, from where they moved to India and replaced the Shakas.
- They occupied only a small portion of North-Western India, compared to the Greeks and Shakas.
- The most famous Parthian king was Gondophermes, in whose reign St Thomas came to India for the propagation of Christianity.

### The Kushanas
(AD 1st to 3rd Century)
- Kushanas (Yuechis or Tochanians) replaced the Greeks and Parthians. They were nomadic people from steppes of North-Central Asia.
- The first Kushana dynasty was founded by Kujala Kadphises. Wima Kadphises issued gold coins in India. Kanishka founded the second Kushana dynasty.
- Kanishka, also known as Second Ashoka, was the most famous Kushana ruler. He had two capitals, Purushpur and Mathura.
- Kanishka started an era in AD 78, which is now known as Saka era and used by the Government of India.
- He held the Fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir, where the doctrine of Mahayana form of the Buddhism was finalised.

**Sudarshan Lake**
- It was constructed by Pushyagupta, the Governor of Saurashtra under Chandragupta Maurya.
- Tushapa constructed a dam on the lake, during the reign of Ashoka Maurya. First reconstruction by Governor Survishakh under Saka Satrap Rudradaman, and second by Chakrapalit under Skandagupta.
NATIVE STATES

Shunga Dynasty (185-73 BC)
- Pushyamitra Shunga killed the last Mauryan king Brihadratha and founded the Shunga dynasty. Pushyamitra Shunga ruled from Vidisha (MP).
- He defeated the Bactrian king, Demetrius and conducted two Aswamedha Yajnas (chief priest-Patanjali).
- He built the Buddhist Stupa at Bharhut.
- The Greek Ambassador Heliodorus visited the court of fifth Shunga king Bhagabhadra, and set up a pillar in honour of Lord Vasudeva, near Vidisha (Madhya Pradesh).
- Shunga king Agnimitra was the hero of Kalidasa’s Malvikagnimitram.
- The great Sanskrit Grammarian, Patanjali was patronized by them.
- The famous book on Hindu Law Manusmriti was compiled during this period.
- Later Kings-Vasumitra, Vajramitra, Bhaga bhadra, Devabhuti.

Kanva Dynasty (73-72 BC)
- Kanva was a minor dynasty founded by Vasudeva who killed the last Shunga King Devabhuti. Capital at Pataliputra.
- Bhumimitra and Narayana succeeded Vasudeva.
- The last ruler, Susharman, was killed by the Andhra king Simuka.

Chedi Dynasty
- The Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela, the third ruler of the Chedis, gives information about the Chedis.
- Kharavela pushed his kingdom upto Godavari in the South and recovered the Jains image from Magadha.
- He was a follower of Jainism. He constructed residential caves for Jain monks on the Udaygiri Hill near Bhubaneshwar, Orissa.

Satavahana Dynasty
- The Satavahanas are considered to be identical with the Andhras, who are mentioned in the Puranas.
- The founder of this empire was Simuka, after the assassination of the last Kanva King Susarman.
- Gautamiputra Satakarni (AD 106-130) was the greatest ruler of this dynasty. He built the capital city Paithan/Pratisthan.
- Vasishthiputra Sri Satkarni, the 24th ruler, married the daughter of Saka Satrap Rudradaman, but was twice defeated by him. They issued mostly lead coins (apart from Copper and Bronze). Satavahanas were the first rulers to make land grants to Brahmins. There is an instance of grants being made to Buddhist monk, which shows that they also promoted Buddhism. Stupas at Nagarjunakonda and Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh became important seats of Buddhist culture under the Satavahanas.

SANGAM AGE
It was divided into three kingdoms- Chola, Chera and Pandya.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sect</th>
<th>Founder</th>
<th>Theory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ajivikas</td>
<td>Gosala Maskariputra</td>
<td>Believed in Fate called ‘Niyati’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoralism</td>
<td>Purana Kassapa</td>
<td>Sanakha Philosophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charyaka School</td>
<td>Ajita Keshakambalin</td>
<td>Uchchchedava (annihilationism)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu Vaisesika School</td>
<td>Pakudha Kattayana</td>
<td>Sorrow, happiness and life are indestructible like Earth, water etc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Important Sangam Works

- *Tolkappiyam* by Tolkappiyar (Tamil Grammar).
- *Tirukural* or *Kural* by Tiruvalluvar is sometimes called the *Fifth Veda* or *Bible of the Tamil land*.
- *Aggatiyam* comprises grammar of letters and life, in three parts, written by Saint Aggatiyar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karai</td>
<td>Land tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irai</td>
<td>Tribute paid by feudatories and booty collected in war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irauvu</td>
<td>Extra demand or forced light gift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulgu</td>
<td>Custom duties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variyar</td>
<td>Tax collector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variyan</td>
<td>A well known unit of territory yielding tax</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Age of the Guptas

- The fall of Kushana empire towards the middle of AD 3rd century led to the establishment of the Empire of Guptas.
- Their period is generally regarded as the *Golden Age of Hinduism*. Guptas belonged to the Vaishya caste.
- **Sri Gupta** was the founder of Gupta dynasty. Sri Gupta was followed by his son Ghatotkacha, who was followed by his son Chandragupta. Both used the simple title of Maharaja.

**CHANDRAGUPTA I**

(AD 319-335)

- He greatly raised the power and prestige of his dynasty by his matrimonial alliances and conquests.
- He married the Lichchhavi princess *Kumaradevi* and issued Chandragupta I Kumardeva type gold coins (Dinaras).
- Chandragupta I is also said to have started a new era - *Gupta Era* which starts from 26th February AD 320, the coronation date of Chandragupta I.

**SAMUDRAGUPTA**

(AD 335-380)

- Son and successor of Chandragupta I.
- The long inscription in the pillar of Allahabad (Prayag Prasasti) enumerated by his court poet Harisena informs about the people and the countries that were conquered by Samudragupta.

**Chandragupta II**

(AD 380-415)

- He killed the Saka ruler and his coward brother Ramagupta and married his wife, Dhruva Devi.
- He issued *silver coins* (first Gupta ruler to issue silver coins) and adopted the title Vikramaditya and Shakari in the memory of his victory.
- The court of Chandragupta II at Ujjain was adorned by 9 scholars known as Navaratna, including Kalidasa and Amarsingh. Harisena was the court poet and ministers.
- *Fa-hien*, the Chinese pilgrim, visited India at his time. Ujjain was made the second capital by Chandragupta II.

**Kumaragupta**

(AD 415-455)

- He founded the Nalanda University.
- He was the worshipper of Lord Kartikeya. In the last year of his reign, the empire was invaded by the Turko-Mongol tribe of the Hunas. During the war with the Hunas, Kumaragupta died.
SKANDAGUPTA (AD 455-467)

- He repulsed the ferocious Hunas' attacks twice. The heroic feat entitled him the title Vikramaditya (Bhitari Stone Inscription).
- The continuous attack of the Hunas weakened the Gupta economy and the decline of empire began soon after the death of Skandagupta.

Later Guptas (AD 467-540)

Purugupta, Kumaragupta II, Buddhagupta, Narasimhagupta and Kumaragupta III.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Gupta administration was highly de-centralised and quasi-feudal in character.

- Over 2m high bronze image of the Buddha of Gupta period has been recovered from Bhagalpur.
- For the first time, we get in the Gupta period, images of Vishnu, Shiva and some other Hindu Gods.
- Paintings Ajanta paintings and paintings at Bagh (Madhya Pradesh) are of this time. They belong to the Buddhist Art.

Author Books
Sudraka Mrichchakatikam
Bharavi Nirantarjuniya
Danish Dash Kumarcharitam and Kayva Darshan
Bhasa Svapnavasavadattam, Charudatta
Vishakhadatta Mudra Phalashitasam Devichandragupta
Vehnu Shama Panchantra and Hitopodesha
Amarsingh Amarkosh
Iswara Krishna Sankhya Kanka
Varayayana Kamasutra
Varisabahari Ravan Vadha
Varahamihira Panchasiddhantika, Vihat Samhita

STUPAS
- Mirpur Khas (Sind), Ratnagiri (Odisha) and Dhammekh (Sarnath).

Gupta Age marks the beginning of main styles of temple architecture in India, namely the Nagara and Dravida style (shikhar style), with the Garbhagriha (shrine room in which the image of God is kept).

TAXES
- Bhaga King's share in the produce, to be paid by cultivators.
- Bali (Earlier a voluntary offering) An additional and oppressive tax during the Gupta period.
- Bhoga Periodic supplies of fruits, firewoods etc, which the villagers had to furnish to the king.
- Uparika An extra tax levied on all subjects.

Astronomy (Science)

- Aryabhata, the mathematician wrote Aryabhatiyam and Shunya Siddhanta.
- Varahamihira wrote Panchsiddhantika and Vrihat Samhita.
- Brahmagupta hinted the law of gravitation in Brahma Siddhanta.
- Vagabhatta was a distinguished physician. Dhanvantari was famous for his knowledge of Ayurveda.
- Bhaskara wrote Mahabhaskarya and Laghu Bhaskarya.
PUSHYABHUTI/ VARDHANA DYNASTY

- Harsha belonged to the Pushyabhuti dynasty, which ruled from Thaneswar. Pushyabhutis were the feudatories of Guptas, but had assumed independence after Hunas invasion.
- Prabhakar Vardhana (AD 580-605) was its first important ruler, succeeded by Rajyavardhan (AD 605-606).

Harshavardhana (AD 606-647)

- Harsha, also known as Siladitya, ascended the throne in AD 606 and from this year, started the Harsha Era.
- Harsha made Kannauj, his capital.
- Harsha wrote three dramas: Priyadarshika, Ratnavali and Nagananda.
- Banabhatta wrote Harshacharita, Kadambari and Parvatiparinay. The Chinese pilgrim Huien Tsang visited India during the Harsha period. He informs us that the revenue of Harsha was divided into four parts—one for the king, second for the scholar, third for the officer and fourth for religious purpose.
- Harsha used to celebrate a festival at Prayag, after every 5 years.
- In Eastern India, he faced opposition from the Shaivite king- Shashanka of Gauda, who cut off the Bodhi tree of Bodhgaya.
- Harsha defeated Dhrusenas II, the Maitraka ruler of Vallabhi.
- Harsha was defeated in Deccan by Pulakesin II, the Chalukyan king of Vatapi.
- The Kannauj Assembly (AD 643) was held in the honour of Huen Tsang, and to popularise the Mahayana sect of Buddhism.

Tripartite Struggle

The struggle for supremacy between the Palas, the Gurjara-Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas for the possession of Kannauj (Farrukhabad District, UP) at the end of AD 8th century is known as the Tripartite Struggle in the history.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dynasty</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Founder</th>
<th>Famous Rulers</th>
<th>Other Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palas</td>
<td>Pataliputra, Gaur</td>
<td>Gopala (AD 750)</td>
<td>Dharma Pala Revived Nalanda University and founded Vikramshila University, defeated Bhoja (Prathara) Amog varsha (Rashtrakuta) and won Kannauj</td>
<td>They traded with South-East Asia, and were replaced by Senas in Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurjara Pratiharas</td>
<td>1. Jodhpur, 2. Malwa</td>
<td>Harichandra</td>
<td>Mihir Bhoja He worshipped Lord Vishnu and adopted the title Adi Varaha</td>
<td>They originated in Geyanta region of Rajasthan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vakatakas</td>
<td>Vatsagumla</td>
<td>Vindhyashakti</td>
<td>Pravarsena I performed four Asvamedha Yagyas</td>
<td>Chandragupta II married his daughter Prabhavati to the Vakataka king Rudrasena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Gangas</td>
<td>Kalinganagar, Cuttack</td>
<td>Anantavar man Chodagong Deva</td>
<td>Narshima Deva I built the Sun temple at Konark</td>
<td>Anantavarman built the Jagannath temple at Puri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### General Knowledge – Indian History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dynasty</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Founder</th>
<th>Famous Rulers</th>
<th>Other Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Gangas (AD 350-999)</td>
<td>Kolar, Talakad</td>
<td>Konganivarman Madhava</td>
<td>Dunvirata</td>
<td>Constructed Jaina monuments at Sravana belagola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senas (Bengal)</td>
<td>Vikrampura Vijaypura</td>
<td>Vijaysena</td>
<td>Ballasena Lakshmansena</td>
<td>They were overthrown by Deva Dynasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoyasalas</td>
<td>Dwara samudra</td>
<td>Vishnu Varohan</td>
<td>Vira Ballal defeated the chalukyan ruler Somesvara IV</td>
<td>Hoyasala art and architecture was of a high standard. The minute carving of Hoysala temple is their most attractive feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rashtrakutas (AD 750-1143)</td>
<td>Manyaket or Malkhed</td>
<td>Dantidurga (earlier served the Chalukyas of Badami)</td>
<td>Amogvarsha He is compared to Vikramaditya in giving patronage to men of letters. He wrote the Ist Kannad Poetry, Kavi Rajamang, and also wrote Prashnottar Malika</td>
<td>Rashtrakutas are credited with the building of Cave shrine of Elephants. It was dedicated to Mahesh (as Trimurti) and counts among the most magnificent art creations of India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallavas</td>
<td>Kanchi</td>
<td>Simhavishnu</td>
<td>Narasimhavarman I (AD 630-668) occupied Chalukyan capital at Vatapi and assumed the title Vatapikonda</td>
<td>They were orthodox Brahmanical Hindus. Both Chalukya and Pallava tried to establish their supremacy over the land between Krishna and Tungabhadra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalukyas</td>
<td>Vatapi (Badami)</td>
<td>Pulakesin I</td>
<td>Pulakesin II He was contemporary of Harsha and was able to check Harsha from conquering Deccan. The Chinese pilgrim Huen Tsang visited his kingdom.</td>
<td>Much of the paintings and sculptures of the Ajanta and Ellora caves were completed during the time of the Chalukyas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalukyas</td>
<td>Kalyani</td>
<td>Tailap II (defeated the Parmar king Muni)</td>
<td>Somevara I (AD 1043-1068) He shifted the capital from Manyakhet to Kalyani Vikramaditya IV (1070-1126) He started the Chalukya-Vikram era.</td>
<td>Bilhana, the writer of Vikramadeva Charta and Mitakshara on Yagyavalkyai Smriti, adorned the court of Vikramaditya IV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yadavas</td>
<td>Devagiri</td>
<td>Bhiliana</td>
<td>Ramchandra</td>
<td>Ramchandra was defeated by Malik Kafur.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Notes:**
- Some events are dated approximately, denoted by `/c110`.
- Certain features and achievements are marked with bullet points for emphasis.

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**Explanation:**
- **Western Gangas (AD 350-999):**
  - Founder: Konganivarman Madhava
  - Famous Ruler: Dunvirata
  - Other Features: Constructed Jaina monuments at Sravana belagola

- **Senas (Bengal):**
  - Founder: Vijaysena
  - Famous Ruler: Ballasena Lakshmansena
  - Other Features: They were overthrown by Deva Dynasty

- **Hoyasalas:**
  - Founder: Vishnu Varohan
  - Famous Ruler: Vira Ballal
  - Other Features: Hoyasala art and architecture were of a high standard. The minute carving of Hoysala temple is their most attractive feature

- **Rashtrakutas (AD 750-1143):**
  - Founder: Dantidurga (earlier served the Chalukyas of Badami)
  - Famous Ruler: Amogvarsha
  - Other Features: Rashtrakutas are credited with the building of Cave shrine of Elephants. It was dedicated to Mahesh (as Trimurti) and counts among the most magnificent art creations of India.

- **Pallavas (AD 560-903):**
  - Founder: Simhavishnu
  - Famous Ruler: Narasimhavarman I
  - Other Features: They were orthodox Brahmanical Hindus. Both Chalukya and Pallava tried to establish their supremacy over the land between Krishna and Tungabhadra

- **Chalukyas (Badami):**
  - Founder: Pulakesin I
  - Famous Ruler: Pulakesin II
  - Other Features: Much of the paintings and sculptures of the Ajanta and Ellora caves were completed during the time of the Chalukyas.

- **Chalukyas (Kalyani):**
  - Founder: Tailap II
  - Famous Ruler: Somevara I
  - Other Features: Bilhana, the writer of Vikramadeva Charta and Mitakshara on Yagyavalkyai Smriti, adorned the court of Vikramaditya IV.

- **Yadavas:**
  - Founder: Ramchandra
  - Other Features: Ramchandra was defeated by Malik Kafur.