



# Indian HISTORY

## Ancient India

### THE EARLY MAN

- The fossils of the early human being have been found in Africa about 2.6 million years back, but there are no such evidence in India. So, it appears that India was inhabited later than Africa.
- The recent reported artefacts from **Bori** in Maharashtra suggest that the appearance of human beings in India was around 1.4 million years ago.
- The evolution of the Earth's crust shows four stages. The fourth stage is divided into **Pleistocene** (most recent) and **Holocene** (present).
- Man is said to have appeared on the Earth in the early Pleistocene.
- 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 BC-9000 BC)

- The palaeolithic culture of India developed in the pleistocene period or the Ice Age.
- It seems that Palaeolithic men belonged to the Negrito race. **Homo Sapiens** first appeared towards the end of this phase.
- 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**.
- This age is divided into three phases according to the nature of the stone tools used by the people and change in the climate.
  - Early or Lower Palaeolithic
  - Middle Palaeolithic
  - Upper Palaeolithic

Age	Tools	Climate	Sites
Early	Hand axes, cleavers and choppers	Humidity decreased	Soan Valley (Punjab)
Middle	Flakes-blades, points, borers and scrapers	Further decrease in humidity	Valleys of Soan, Narmada and Tungabhadra rivers
Upper	Scrapers and burin	Warm climate	Caves and rockshelters of this age have been discovered at Bhimbetka near Bhopal

### The Mesolithic Age

(9000 BC- 4000 BC)

- It intervened as a transitional phase between the **Palaeolithic Age** and the **Neolithic Age**.
- In this age, 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 characteristic tools of the Mesolithic Age are microliths, pointed crescentic blades, scrapers, etc, made up of stones.
- **Adamgarh** in Madhya Pradesh and **Bagor** in Rajasthan provide the earliest evidence for the domestication of animals.
- The people of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic ages practiced painting. **Bhimbetka** in Madhya Pradesh is a striking site of **Pre-historic painting**.

### The Neolithic Age

(4000 BC-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** dogs were buried with their masters in their graves.
- The neolithic settlers were the earliest farming communities. They produced ragi and horse-gram (*kulathi*). Neolithic sites in Allahabad district are noted for the cultivation of rice in the sixth millennium BC. They domesticated cattle, sheeps and goats. They wove cotton and wool to make clothes.
- Hand made pottery and use of potter wheel first appeared during the Neolithic age.

- Neolithic men lived in caves and decorated their walls with hunting and dancing scenes. They knew the art of making boats. In the later phase, people lived a more settled life and lived in circular and rectangular houses made of mud and reed.
- Koldihwa in UP revealed a three fold cultural sequence: Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Iron Age. **Mehargarh** in **Baluchistan** is the oldest Neolithic site in India (7000 BC).
- Important sites include Chhotanagpur region, Central India and South of the Krishna river. **Belan valley** of Vindhya and middle part of the Narmada valley shows all the three phases of Stone Age.

### Chalcolithic Culture

(2800 BC-700 BC)

- The end of the Neolithic period saw the use of metals. Copper was the first metal to be used.
- Chalcolithic culture refers to the stone-copper phase. People also used hand-axes and other objects made up of copper ware.
- Chalcolithic people were primarily rural communities. They domesticated animals and practised agriculture. They were not acquainted with burnt bricks and lived in thatched houses. They venerated the mother Goddess and worshipped the bull.
- The people of Chalcolithic culture were the first to use *painted pottery*. Black and red pottery painted with white line design was most popular.
- The **Malwa ware** is considered the richest among the Chalcolithic ceramics.
- Important sites of this phase are spread in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh etc.

## Indus Valley Civilisation

- Indus 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 part of the proto-history of India and belongs to the **Bronze age**.
- The most accepted period is 2500-1700 BC (by Carbon-14 dating).

*It can be divided into following sub-parts*

- Early Phase 2900-2500 BC
- Middle (mature) Phase 2500-2000 BC
- Later Phase 2000-1750 BC
- **Dayaram Sahni** first discovered Harappa in 1921.
- **RD Banerjee** discovered Mohenjodaro or **Mound of the Dead** in 1922.

### Nomenclature of Indus Valley Civilisation

- **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.

### Geographical Spread

- The civilisation covered parts of Sind, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, West Punjab, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Maharashtra.
- **Mundigak** and **Shortughai** are the two sites located in Afghanistan.
- West-Sutkagendor on Makran coast (Pak-Iran Border) East-Alamgirpur in Uttar Pradesh (River Hindon).
- North-Manda in Jammu (River Chenab). South-Daimabad in Maharashtra (River Pravara) are major sites.

#### Some New Discoveries

- **Ganverivala** in Pakistan by Rafeeq Mugal.
- **Rakhigarhi** in Sind (Haryana) by Rafeeq Mugal.
- **Dholavira** on bank of river Luni in Gujarat excavated by RS Bist and JP Joshi is largest and latest excavated site in India.

### Town Planning

- Town planning was not uniform. A unique feature was the grid system i.e. streets cutting across one another at right angles, dividing the town into large rectangular blocks.

City	Province	River Bank	Year of Discovery	Archaeologist(s)
Harappa	Pakistani Punjab	Ravi	1921	Daya Ram Sahni
Mohenjodaro	Sind	Indus	1922	RD Banerjee
Sutkagendor	Baluchistan	Dasht	1931	Aurel Stein
Rangpur	Gujarat	Bhadur	1931	MS Vats
Chanhudaro	Sind	Indus	1931	MG Majumdar
Ropar	Indian Punjab	Sutlej	1953	YD Sharma
Lothal	Gujarat	Bhogava	1957	SR Rao
Kalibangan	Rajasthan	Ghaggar	1959	BB Lal
Alamgirpur	Uttar Pradesh	Hindon	1974	YD Sharma
Banawali	Haryana	Ghaggar	1974	RS Bisht

- The towns were divided into two parts: upper part or citadel and lower part.
- The fortified **citadel** on the Western side housed public buildings and members of ruling class.
- Below the citadel on the Eastern side, lay the **lower town** inhabited by the common people.
- **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 its 'Manhole'. This shows developed sense of health and sanitation.
- **The Great Bath** (Mohenjodaro) It was used for religious bathing. Steps at either end leads to the surface. 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*. They were often two or more storeyed, varied in size, with a square courtyard around, which had a number of rooms. Windows did not face the main streets. They had tiled bathrooms.
- **Lamp-posts** were erected at regular intervals. It indicates the existence of street lighting.
- **Crops produced** wheat, barley, dates, peas, sesamum, mustard, millet, ragi, bajra and jowar. At Lothal and Rangpur, rice husks were found.
- **They were first to produce cotton** in the world, which Greek called as *Sindon* derived from Sind. A fragment of woven cotton cloth was found at Mohenjodaro.
- Well irrigation is evident from Alladinho, dams and irrigation canals from Dholavira. Sugarcane was not known to Indus people.

### Domestication of Animals

- Animal rearing was practiced, evident from the discovery of the **Humped Bull**.
- They domesticated buffaloes, oxens, sheep, asses, goats, pigs, elephants, dogs, cats etc.
- Camel bones are reported at Kalibangan and remains of horse from Surkotada.

### Trade

- Agriculture, industry and forest produce provided the basis for internal and external trade.
- Trade was based on **barter system**. Coins were not evident, bullock carts, pack animals and boats were used for transportation.
- Weights and measures were made of limestone, steatite etc. Generally in cubical shape. They were in multiple of 16.
- Several sticks inscribed with measure marks have been discovered. It points that linear system of measurement was in use.
- Foreign trade flourished with Mesopotamia or Sumeria (Iraq), Central Asia, Persia, Afghanistan and Bahrain.
- Sumerian text refers to trade with Meluha (Indus). Dilmun (Bahrain) and Makan (Makran coast) were two intermediate stations.
- Lothal (artificial dockyard), Surkotada, Sutkagendor, **Prabspattan, Bhatrao**, Kalibangan, Dholavira, Daimabad were **coastal towns** of the civilisation.

### Agriculture

- Agriculture was the backbone of the civilisation. The soil was fertile due to inundation in the river Indus and flooding.
- The Indus people sowed seeds in the flood plains in November, when the flood water receded and reaped their harvests of wheat and barley in April, before the advent of next flood.
- They used wooden plough share (ploughed field from Kalibangan) and stone sickles for harvesting.
- *Gabarbands* or *nalas* enclosed by dam for storing water were a feature in parts of Baluchistan. Grains were stored in granaries.

- **Daimabad** Bronze industry.
- **Lothal** Factory for stone tools and metallic finished goods.
- **Balakot** Pearl finished goods, bangle and shell industry.
- **Chanhudaro** Beads and bangles factory.

- **Major Exports** Agricultural products, cotton goods, terracotta figurines, pottery, steatite beads (from Chanhudaro), Conch-shell (from Lothal), ivory products, copper etc.

Imports	From
Gold	Kolar (Karnataka), Afghanistan, Persia (Iran)
Silver	Afghanistan, Persia (Iran), South India
Copper	Khetri (Rajasthan), Baluchistan, Arabia
Tin	Afghanistan, Bihar
Lapis Lazuli and Sapphire	Badakhshan (Afghanistan)
Jade	Central Asia
Steatite	Shaher-i-Sokhta, Kirthar Hills
Turquoise	Iran
Amethyst	Maharashtra

### Art and Craft

- Harappans used stone tools and implements and were well acquainted with bronze. Bronze was made by mixing copper (from Khetri) with tin.
- **Bead making** and jewellery of gold, silver precious stone were made. Cotton fabrics were used in summers and Woollen in winters.
- Both men and women were very fond of ornaments and dressing up.
- **Pottery**, both plain (red) or painted (red and black) pottery was made. Pots were decorated with human figures, plants, animals and geometrical patterns and *ochre* was painted over it.

- **Seals** were made of steatite Pictures of one horned bull, buffalo, tiger, rhinoceros, goat and elephant are found on the seals. They marked ownership of property.
- Mesopotamian seals were found from Mohenjodaro and Kalibangan; Persian seal was obtained from Lothal. Most important one is the **Pashupati seal**.
- **Metal images** Bronze image of a nude woman dancer (identified as *devadasi*) and stone steatite image of a bearded man (both are 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, whistle shaped like birds and both male and female figurines.
- They played dice games. Gambling was their favourite time pass. No clear evidence of music.

### Religious Practices

- **Chief Female Diety** A terracotta figure where a plant is shown growing out of the embryo of a woman, represents Mother Goddess (Goddess of Earth).
- **Chief Male Diety** Pashupati Mahadeva (Proto-Shiva), represented in seals as sitting in a yogic posture on a low 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.
- *Lingam* and *yonis* worship was prevalent. Trees (pipal), animals (bull, birds, dove, pigeon) unicorn, and stones were worshipped. No temples have been found, though idolatry was practised.
- Indus people **believed** in **ghosts** and **evil forces** and used *amulets* for protection against them. **Fire altars** are found at Lothal and Kalibangan.
- Evidence of snake worship is also found.

### Burial Practices

- General practice was placing the dead body in the in North-South direction.
- **Mohenjodaro** *Three forms of burial* Complete, Fractional and Post Cremation.
- **Kalibangan** Two forms of burial- Circular and Rectangular Grave.
- **Surkotada** Pot-burial, **Dholavira** Megalithic burial.
- **Lothal** Double burial.

- **Harappa** East-West axis; R-37 and H cemetery.

### Script

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

## DECLINE OF THE CIVILISATION

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

(Different Views)

Views	Thinkers
External Aggression	Wheeler, Piggot and Gordon-Childe
Inundation	MR Sahani
Epidemic	KVR Kennedy
Tectonic Disturbances (e.g., Dholavira)	Marshall and Raikes
Sudden Decline	Wheeler
Climatic Change	RL Stein and AN Ghosh
Deforestation, Scarcity of Resources, Ecological Imbalances	Fairservis
Flood (e.g., Mohenjodaro)	Marshal, SR Rao, Maickey
The Destruction due to Change in Course of River Ghaggar	GF Holes

City	Archaeological Finds
<b>Harappa</b> (Gateway city)	2 row of six granaries with brick platform, work men's quarter, stone symbol of <i>lingam</i> and <i>yonis</i> , virgin-Goddess, clay figures of mother Goddess, wheat and barley in wooden mortar, copper scale and mirror, vanity box, dice. <b>Sculpture</b> Dog chasing a deer (bronze), nude male and nude dancing female (stone), red sand stone male torso.
<b>Mohenjodaro</b> (Mound of the Dead)	The great bath, The great granary (largest building), multi-pillared assembly hall, college, proto-Shiva seal, clay figures of Mother Goddess, Dice. <b>Sculpture</b> Bronze dancing girl, steatite image of bearded man.
<b>Kalibangan</b> (Black Bangle)	Decorated bricks, bangle factory, wheels of a toy cart, wells in 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.
<b>Chanhudaro</b> (Lancashire of India)	Inkpot, lipstick, carts with seated driver, <i>ikkas</i> of bronze, imprint of dog's paw on a brick. Only city without citadel.

City	Archaeological Finds
Daimabad	Bronze images of Charioteer with chariot, ox, elephants and rhinoceros.
Amri	Actual remains of Rhinoceros.
Alamgirpur	Impression of cloth on a trough.
Lothal (Manchester of Indus Valley Civilisation)	Rice husk, fire altars, grinding machine, tusks of elephant, granomy, terracotta figure of horse and seal, dying vat, painted jar (bird and fox), terracotta ship, houses with entrance on main streets, impressions of cloth on some seals, modern day chess, instrument for measuring 180, 90 and 45 degree angles.
Ropar	Buildings made of stone and soil. Dog buried with humans. One inscribed steatite seal with typical Indus pictographs; oval pit burials.
Banawali	Oval shaped settlement, only city with radial streets, lack of systematic drainage pattern. Toy plough, largest number of barley grains.
Surkotada	Both Citadel and lower town fortified with stone wall. First actual remains of horse bones. Cemetery with four pot burials.
Dholavira	Only site to be divided into 3 parts. Giant water reservoir, unique water harnessing system, dams and embankments, a stadium, rock-cut architecture.
Sutkagendor	Two fold division of township Citadel and Lower Town.

## The Aryans and the Vedic Age

### Original Home and Identity

- The word *Aryan* literally means of high birth. *Veda* means *mantra* and *slokas* and also knowledge and conscience.
- The location of the original homeland of the Aryans is still controversial, but the most accepted theory is that they migrated from Central Asia in several groups between 2000-1500 BC and settled in Eastern Afghanistan, modern Pakistan, Punjab and Western UP.
- This region is popularly known as the land of seven rivers or '*Sapta Sindva*' (the Indus, its five tributaries Vitasta, Askini, Vipas, Parushni, Sutudri and the Saraswati).

**Note** The Central Asian theory is also proved by the Boghazkai Inscription (Turkey), which mentions 4 Vedic Gods: Indra, Varuna, Mitra and Nasatya.

### Rigvedic or Early Vedic Period (1500-1000 BC)

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

Rigvedic Names	Modern Names
Sindhu	Indus
Vitasta	Jhelum
Askini	Chenab
Parushni	Ravi
Vipas	Beas
Sutudri	Sutlej
Gomati	Gumal
Krumu	Kurram
Ghaggar Drishadvati	Ghaggar
Suvasthu	Swat
Kubha	Kabul
Nandi tara	Saraswati
Sadanira	Gandak
Gumal	Gomati

- Aryans came into conflict with the indigenous inhabitants called **Dasas** (early branch of Aryans) and **Dasyus** (Original inhabitants). **Dasyuhatya** or slaughter of *Dasyus* is repeatedly mentioned in the *Rig Veda*.
- King was assisted by many functionaries. Most important functionary was the **Purohita**, the religious advisor of the king, followed by the **Senani**, the head of the army.
- The voluntary offerings to the chief by the people was called **Bali**.

#### The Dasarajna War

- In this battle fought on the banks of the Parushni River (Ravi), **Sudas**, the son of Divodas and the Bharata king of Tritsu 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*).

- **Army** There was no regular or standing army. However, there were groups of infantry and charioteers.
- Weapons made of stone, wood, bone and metal were used.

### Society

### Economy

- Kinship was the basis of society's structure. People gave their primary loyalty to the tribe, which was called **Jana**.
- An other term that stands for tribe in the *Rig Veda* is *Vis*.
- *Vis* was divided into *grama*. When *grama* clashed with one another, it caused the *Sangrama* or war.
- The term family (*Kula*) is rarely mentioned in the *Rig Veda*. Patriarchial family structure was prevalent.
- **Varna** was the term used for colour of people, which were classified into four *Varnas*.
- **Brahmins** (teachers and priests), **Kshatriyas** (rulers and administrators), **Vaishyas** (merchants and bankers), **Sudras** (artisans and labourers).
- Aryans followed a mixed economy consisting of both **agriculture** and **pastoralism**.
- They possessed better knowledge in agriculture **Ploughshare is mentioned in Rig Veda**. It was made up of wood and was drawn by the ox. They were acquainted with sowing, harvesting, threshing and knew about different seasons.
- The reference of **cow** in the *Rig Veda* shows that *Rigvedic Aryans* were predominantly pastoral people. The term for war in the *Rig Veda* is *Gavishthi* or search for cows. The horse was almost as important as cow.
- **Cow** was the standard unit of exchange. Gold coins like *Nishka*, *Krishna* and *Satmana* were also in use. *Godhuli* was used as a measure of time and *Gavyuti* as measure of distance.

### Polity

- The election of the king was by the tribal assembly called **Samiti**.
- Several tribal or clan based assemblies existed such as the **Sabha**, **Samiti**, **Vidatha** and **Gana**.
- The **Samiti** was the National Assembly of the people, while the **Sabha** was Council of Elders.
- Rigvedic people believed in nature worship and not in erecting temples or idol worship. They performed *Yajnas* in open areas.
- **Soma** was considered to be the God of plants and an intoxicating drink is named after him.
- The 9th *mandala* of the *Rig Veda* i.e. '*Soma Mandala*' is attributed to *Soma*.
- Some female divinities such as **Aditi** and **Usha**, represented the appearance of the dawn.

God	Associated Field
<i>Indra/Purandar (Most Important)</i>	Breaker of Forts
<i>Agni</i>	Fire God
<i>Varuna</i>	Water God and upholder of natural order
<i>Surya</i>	God with 7 horse driven chariot
<i>Savitri</i>	God of light to whom <i>Gayatri Mantra</i> is addressed
<i>Mitra</i>	Solar God
<i>Pushan</i>	God of marriage, also guarded roads
<i>Vishnu</i>	One, who covered Earth in 3 steps- <i>Upakrama</i>
<i>Rudra</i>	God of Animals
<i>Dyaus</i>	Eldest God and Father of the World
<i>Ashwin/Nastya</i>	God of Health, youth and immortality
<i>Sindhu</i>	River Goddess
<i>Yama</i>	God of Death
<i>Marut</i>	Personified Storm

### Types of Marriages

Eight types of marriages were in practice during the Vedic period :

<i>Brahma</i>	Marriage of a duly dowered girl to a man of the same class.
<i>Daiva</i>	A daughter is given to a sacrificial priest, as a part of his fee.
<i>Arsa</i>	A token bride-price of a cow is given in place of the dowry.
<i>Prajapatya</i>	The father gives the girl without dowry and without demanding the bride-price.
<i>Gandharva</i>	Love marriage.
<i>Asura</i>	Bride was bought from her father.
<i>Rakshasa</i>	Marriage by capture .
<i>Paishacha</i>	Marriage by seduction.

### Important Rituals

- **Rajasuya**—The king's influence was strengthened by rituals. The king performed this sacrifice, which was supposed to confer supreme power on him.
- **Asvamedha**—A king performed the *Asvamedha*, which meant unquestioned control over the area, in which the royal horse ran uninterrupted.
- **Vajapeya**—A king performed the *Vajapeya* or the chariot race, in which the royal chariot was made to win the race against his kinsmen.

### LATER VEDIC AGE

(1000-600 BC)

(PAINTED GREYWARE PHASE)

- Later *Vedic* texts refer to rivers Narmada, Sadanira etc. Vindhya mountain 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 (Aryavarta).
- The expansion towards East is indicated in a 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).

### Polity

- 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.
- *Taittiriya Brahmana* refers to the theory of divine origin of kingship.
- *Satapatha Brahmana* refers to 12 *Ratninas* or Civil Functionaries of the time.

	( )
Purohita	The Priest
Mahishi	The Queen
Yuvaraja	Crown Prince
Suta/Sarathi	The Royal herald/the Charioteer
Bhagadugha	Collector of taxes
Akshavapa	Courier
Palagala	Friend of King
Govikarta	Head of forest department
Senani	The General
Gramani	Head of the village
Kshata	Gateman/Chamberlain
Sangrahitri	Treasurer

- There was development of judiciary. Kings administered the Criminal Court. Serious crimes were the killing of an embryo, homicide, the murder of a Brahmin, stealing of gold and drinking *sura*. Treason was a capital offence.

### Society

- The fourfold division of society became more clear. Initially based on occupation, it later became hereditary.
- **Brahmin**—The growing cult of sacrifice enormously added to the power of *Brahmins*.
- **Kshatriyas** They constituted the warrior class.
- **Vaisyas**—They were the agriculturalists, cattle rearers, traders, artisans and metal workers.
- **Shudras**—Lowest in the social hierarchy and born to serve the upper three varna.
- The **Ashram system** was formed to attain four *purusharthas* (*Dharma, Artha, Kama* and *Moksha*). *Jabala Upanishada* gives the earliest reference to four **ashramas** i.e. the stages of life—*Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Varaprastha* and *Sanyasa*.

- Position of women declined. *Aitareya Brahmana* states that daughter is the source of misery while a son is the protector of family. *Maitrayani Samhita* mentions three evils—**liquor, woman** and **dice**. Polygamy became frequent.
- However, some of the women had got higher education as indicated by the **Yajnavalkya-Gargi** dialogue in *Vrihadarnyaka Upanishada*.
- In this period, *pratiloma vivah* was not permitted.

### Economy

- Agriculture became the chief economic activity. Manure was wheat, rice, barley, beans and seasum.
- New occupational group emerged, such as fisherman, washerman, 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).

### Religion

- Rituals became important in the cult of sacrifice.
- *Prajapati* became the supreme God. *Vishnu* was conceived as the preserver and protector of 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 the priestly domination.

#### 16 Samskaras

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Garbhadhana   | 9. Karnachhedana |
| 2. Pumsavana     | 10. Vidyambha    |
| 3. Simantonnayan | 11. Upanayana    |
| 4. Jatakarma     | 12. Vedarambha   |
| 5. Namakaran     | 13. Samavaratana |
| 6. Nishkramana   | 14. Vivaha       |
| 7. Annaprashana  | 15. Vanprastha   |
| 8. Chudakarma    | 16. Antyesti     |

### The Vedic Literature

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

### Rig Veda

- Oldest religious text in the World.
- Collection of hymns, composed around 1700 BC, contains 1028 hymns and is divided into 10 *mandalas*.
- 2nd to 7th (*II to VII*) are the earliest *mandalas*, each of which is ascribed to a particular family of Rishi Gritsamad, Visvamisra Vamadeva, Atri, Bhardwaja, Vashistha. *VIII mandala* is ascribed to Kanvas and Angiras. *IX mandala* is the compilation of Soma hymns.
- The *Xth mandala* contains the famous *Purushasuktab* hymn which explains that the four *varnas* (B, K, V, S) were born from the mouth, arms, thighs and feet of the creator *Brahma*.
- The *III mandala* contains the **Gayatri Mantra**.
- **Saraswati** is the deity river in the *Rigveda*.

### Sama Veda

- *Sama Veda* derives its roots from '*saman*', which means **melodies**. It is a collection of melodies. The hymns of the *Sama Veda* were recited by Udgatri at the *Soma* sacrifice.
- It contains *Dhrupad Raga*.

### Yajur Veda

- Deals with the procedures for the performance of sacrifices. The beliefs and rituals of non-Aryans are written in it.
- *Two text of Yajur Veda*
  - **Shukla** (White) *Yajur Veda*
  - **Krishna** (Black) *Yajur Veda*

### Atharva Veda

- It is a book of **magical formulae**. It contains charms and spells toward off evil and disease.

### The Upanishadas

- The term *Upanishadas* is the knowledge acquired by sitting close to the teacher (*Guru*).
- Also called *Vedarita*, because they denote the last phase of Vedic period.
- They are spiritual and philosophical in nature and they reveal the aim of *Vedas*. They define the doctrine of *Karma*, *Atman* (soul), *Brahma* (God), origin of Universe.
- There are 108 *Upanishadas* and the period of 800 BC to 500 BC is known as period of *Upanishadas*. 11 are predominant and they are called *mokhya Upanishadas*.

### Brahmanas

- These are the prose commentaries on various vedic hymns. They explain the *vedas* in an orthodox way. They explain the hidden meaning behind the hymns. They are ritualistic by nature.
- The most important is the '*Shatapatha Brahmana*' attached to the *Yajur Veda*. It recommends one hundred sacred paths.

### The Aranyakas

- The sages dwelling in the forests explained the vedic scriptures to their pupils in the form of *Aranyakas*. These have magical power and they form the concluding part of *Brahmanas*. It provides details of the *rishis*, living in jungle.

### Vedangas

- They are the *limbs of the Vedas*. These are treaties of Science and Arts.
  - *Shiksha* (deals with pronunciation) (phonetics).
  - *Kalpa* (deals with rituals)
  - *Vyakarana* (Grammar)
  - *Nirukta* (Etymology)
  - *Chhanda* (Metrics)
  - *Jyotisha* (Astronomy)
- Panini wrote **Ashtadhyayi** (4th century BC) on *Vyakarana*.

## Upavedas

There are four Upavedas—

- **Dhanurveda** (*upaveda* of *Yajur Veda*) : Deals with art of warfare.
- **Gandharvaveda** (*upaveda* of *Sama Veda*) : Deals with art and music.
- **Shastrashastra** : Deals with military technology (associated with *Atharva Veda*)
- **Ayurveda** (*upaveda* of *Rig Veda*) : Deals with medicine.

## Philosophy

Six systems of Hindu philosophies, given by six philosophers of ancient India.

- *Nyaya* (analysis) — Gautama
- *Vaisesika* — Kanada
- *Sankhya* — Kapila
- *Yoga* (application) — Patanjali
- *Purva Mimansa* — Jaimini
- *Uttar Mimansa* — Vyasa

## Puranas

- These include mythology, cosmogeny, various legends, folk beliefs, 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 worship of ideas.

## Sutras

Sutra literature is divided into three classes

- **Srauta Sutra** (dealing with large public sacrifices).
- **Griha Sutra** (dealing with rituals connected with birth, naming, marriage).
- **Dharma Sutra** (explain social and local customs).

## Epic

- **Mahabharata**, written by **Ved Vyas**, is older than the '*Ramayana*'. Originally, the *Mahabharata* consisted of 880 verses then it was raised to 24000 verses. The final compilation brought the number of verses to 100000.
- **Ramayana** written by Valmiki originally consisted of 6000 verses, which was raised to 12000, and finally 24000 verses.

## Smritis

- **Dharma Shastra** is the other name for the Smritis, which are the law books written in *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.
- Later on, some minor *smritis* and commentaries like the **Mitakshara** were compiled.

# 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, which could be taxed by the princes to finance their military and administrative needs.
- Thus, many *Janapadas* sprung up in the 6th century BC, the larger of which were called **Mahajanapadas**.

## THE MAHAJANAPADAS

- The *Anguttara Nikaya* of *Suttapitaka*, *Mahavastu* (Buddhist literature) and *Bhagavati Sutta* (Jain literature) mentions the list of 16 *Mahajanapadas*.

They were of two types

- **Non-Monarchial/Republican States**  
Kamboj, Kuru, Koliyas (Ramgrama), Malla, Moriya (Piplivana), Shakya (Kapilvastu), Vajji (Panchal), Lichchhavis (Vaishali), Bhaggas (Sumsumasa), Kalamas (Kesaputta), Videhas (Mithila), Jnatikas (Kundalgrama).

- **Monarchical States** Anga, Avanti, Chedi, Kashi, Kosala, Gandhara, Magadh, Matsya, Sursena, Vatsa.
- People now owned stronger allegiance to the *janapada*, or territory than the *jana* or tribe they belonged to.
- **Asmaka** was the Southernmost *Mahajanapada*.
- **Vatsa** was earlier a *Kuru* clan.
- **Vajji** was confederacy of eight republican clans.

## THE REPUBLICAN STATES

- The republics, unlike the monarchies were ruled by tribal oligarchies and the *Brahmanas* had no place.
- The ruling class belonged to the same class and *varna*. **Lichchhavis** are said to be the oldest republic in the world.

### Administration

*Raja* (King), *Uparaja* (Vice-King), *Senapati* (Commander) and *Bhandagarika* (treasurer).

<i>Mahajanapadas (Location)</i>	<i>Capital(s)</i>
1. Gandhara (Between Kabul and Rawalpindi)	Taxila
2. Anga (Bhagalpur and Munger in Bihar)	Champa
3. Magadha (Patna and Gaya district of Bihar)	Girivraj, Rajagriha (Bimbisara); Patliputra (Udayin); Vaishali (Shishunaga); Patliputra (Ashoka)
4. Kasi (Varanasi district, UP)	Varanasi
5. Vajji (Vaishali district, Bihar)	Vaishali
6. Malla (South of Vaishali district, UP)	Kusinagara and Pava
7. Chedi (River Ken, Bundelkhand area)	Sothivati-nagar or Shuktimati
8. Vatsa (River Yamuna, Allahabad and Mirzapur district in UP)	Kaushambi
9. Kosala (Eastern UP)	Sravasti and Ayodhya (Saket)
10. Kuru (Ganga Yamuna doab, Delhi-Meerut region)	Hastinapur and Indraprastha
11. Panchala (Ganga-Yamuna doab, Rohilkhand)	Ahichhatra, Kampilya
12. Matsya (Jaipur-Bharatpur-Alwar district)	Viratnagar/Bairath
13. Surasenas (Mathura region)	Mathura
14. Asmaka (River Godavari) (Near Paithan in Maharashtra)	Patna or Patali
15. Avanti (Malwa)	Ujjain (Northern capital), Mahismati (Southern capital)
16. Kamboja (Hazara district of Pakistan)	Rajapur or Hataka

## Magadha Empire

- The period from 6th century BC to 4th century BC saw the struggle for supremacy amongst the four *mahajanapadas*-**Magadha, Kosala, Vatsa** and **Avanti**.
- Ultimately, Magadha emerged as the most powerful and prosperous kingdom in the North India.
- The founder of Magadha was **Jarсандha** and **Brihadratha**. But, the growth started under the **Haryankas**, expansion took place under the **Shishunagas** and **Nandas**, and reached its zenith under the **Mauryas**.
- **Extent** : Former districts of Patna, Gaya and parts of Shahabad.
- His three wives belonged to royal family of Koshala (**Mahakosaladevi**, sister of Prasenjit ruler of Kashi), Lichchhavi (**Chellana**, sister of Chetaka) and Madra clan of Punjab. (**Khema**, daughter of Madra king).
- He sent his personal physician, **Jivak** to his rival Avanti King **Chandapradya Mahasena** of Ujjain, to cure him of jaundice.
- The Gandhara ruler of Taxila, **Pukku Sati**, sent an embassy to Bimbisara.

### Causes of the Rise of Magadha

- Advantageous geographical location of the capital cities.
- Abundance of natural resources such as iron, helped in preparing effective weapons.
- The alluvial soil of the Gangetic plains and sufficient rainfall were very conducive for agriculture produce.
- Unorthodox character of Magadhan society and ambitious rulers.

## HARYANKA DYNASTY

### Bimbisara (544 BC- 492 BC)

- He built the capital city **Rajgir** (Girivraja), which was surrounded by five hills, the openings in which were closed by stone walls on all sides. This made Rajgir impregnable.
- He was contemporary to Gautama Buddha and Mahavira and the first king to have standing army and *makaira*, for which he is known as *Seniya*.
- He defeated Anga King Brahmadata and strengthened his own position by matrimonial alliances.
- He was son of Chellana and Bimbisara. He occupied the throne by killing his father.
- He adopted an aggressive policy of expansion and gained complete control over **Kasi**.
- He defeated his maternal uncle Prasenjit, king of Kosala and married his daughter Vijjira.
- He destroyed Vaishali (capital of the Lichchhavis) after a protracted war of sixteen years, by sowing the seeds of discord amongst the people of Vaishali.
- **Sunidha** and **Vatsakar** - Ajatashatru's diplomatic ministers, **Mahashilakantaka** - a war engine, which catapulted big stones and **Rathamusala** - a kind of chariot with a mace; helped him to defeat the Lichchhavis.
- He fortified Rajagriha to meet the threat from Avanti. He also built the fort of Rajagriha and Jaladurga (a water fort) at Patali village on the bank of river Ganges.
- He patronised the First Buddhist council and Buddha died during his reign.

**Udayin** (460 BC-444 BC)

- Son and successor of Ajatashatru.
- He built the fort upon the confluence of the Ganga and the Son rivers at Pataliputra (Patna), thus, transferred the capital from **Rajgriha** to the new city **Pataliputra**.
- Udayin was succeeded by weak rulers Anuruddha, Munda and Naga Dasak.

### SHISHUNAGA DYNASTY (412 BC-344 BC)

- **Shishunaga** was the minister of Nag-Dasak and was elected by the people.
- He destroyed the Pradyota dynasty of Avanti. This ended the hundred-year old rivalry between the two states and Avanti became a part of Magadh. He temporarily shifted the capital to Vaishali.

**Kalashoka** (Kakavarin)

- He succeeded Shishunaga.
- He transferred the capital from Vaishali to Pataliputra and convened the **Second Buddhist Council** in Vaishali (383 BC).
- Sabakami was the President of this council.

### NANDA DYNASTY (344 BC-323 BC)

It is considered to be the first non-Kshatriya dynasty and ruled for 100 years.

**Mahapadmananda**

- **Mahapadmananda**, the great conqueror and founder of the dynasty, also known as 'Ekarat', '*Eka-chhatra*' (sovereign ruler) or *Sarvakshatrantaka i.e.*, uprooter of the Kshatriyas (by *Puranas*) and Ugrasena *i.e.*, owner of huge army (Pali texts). He is also described as "**The first empire builder of Indian History.**"
- He conquered **Koshala** and **Kalinga** (and from here, he brought an image of the *Jina* as victory trophy).
- Succeeded by his eight sons, last one being **Dhanananda**.

**Dhanananda**

(The Last Nanda Ruler)

- Alexander invaded North-Western India during his reign (326 BC), but the huge army of Dhanananda deterred Alexander from advancing towards Gangetic valley.
- He is probably referred to as **Agrammes** or **Xan-drames** in the Greek texts.
- **Chandragupta Maurya**, assisted by Kautilya overthrew Dhanananda to establish Mauryan dynasty in 321 BC.

## FOREIGN INVASIONS

**Iranian Invasion**

- The archaemenian ruler of Iran, took advantages of the political disunity on the North-West frontier of India.
- **Cyrus of Persia** (588 BC-530 BC) was the first foreign conqueror, who penetrated well into India. He destroyed the city of Capisa (North of Kabul). He enrolled Indian soldiers in the **Persian Army**.
- **Darius-I**, grand son of Cyrus invaded North-West India in 516 BC and annexed Punjab, West of Indus and Sind.
- **Xerxes**, the successor of Darius, employed Indians in the long war against the Greeks.

**Impacts of Iranian Invasion**

- Iranian contact gave an impetus to Indo-Iranian trade.
- There was cultural exchange in the form of *Kharoshthi* script from Iran to India. Some of Ashoka's inscriptions in North-West India were written in this script.
- Iranian influence is perceptible in sculpture, e.g. the bell-shaped capitals.

### Alexander's Invasion

- Alexander, the king of Macedonia destroyed the Iranian empire. From Iran, he marched towards India, attracted by its great wealth and divided polity.
- Alexander conquered Kabul in 328 BC. He moved to India through the unguarded Khyber pass and reached Orhind near Attock in 326 BC.
- **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 Hydaspas** on the banks of the 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 of Alexander's Invasion

- Opening up of new trade routes between North-West India and Western Asia.
- Indians learnt from the Greeks in the fields of coinage, astronomy, architecture and sculpture (**Gandhara School**).
- Many Greek settlements were established, like Alexandria in Kabul and Sind, Boukephala in Jhelum.
- Alexander's invasion paved the way for the expansion of the Mauryan empire in that area.
- His historians have left valuable accounts related to Indian geography, social and economic conditions, which enable us to build the Indian chronology of the times.

### Pre-Mauryan Society

- Division of society into four classes necessitated the formation of *Dharmasutras*.
- Shudras were ill-treated, while all privileges were cornered by the Brahmanas and Kshatriyas.
- Restrictions were imposed on women and they were not entitled to education or the *Upanayana* ceremony.
- *Dharmasutras* condemned *Vaishyas* for lending money.

### Pre-Mauryan Economy

- Agricultural production increased. *Varihi* and *Sali* were new varieties of rice; *Karisa*, *Nivartan* and *Kulyavapa* were units of land measurement; **Sita** was the state's land.
- Development of industry and crafts. **Sreni** was the guild or corporation.
- Spurt in trade. *Sartha* referred to Caravans and *Sresthi* to bankers. *Anathapindaka*, was a *Sresthi* of Sravasti, who donated *Jetuvana Vahana* to the Buddha. *Mendaka* was another rich *Sresthi* of Rajagriha.
- **Pottery** Northern black polished ware was used.

#### Immediate Causes of the Rise of Heterodox 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 an 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.

### 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.

## JAINISM

- It was founded by **Rishabhath**. He is described as an incarnation of *Narayana* in *Vishnu Purana* and the *Bhagavata Purana*.
- There were 24 *Tirthankaras* (guru), the first one was Rishabhath (emblem-bull).
- *Rig Veda* mentions two Tirthankaras- **Rishabh Dev** and **Arishtanemi**.
- The 23rd Tirthankara was **Parsavanath** (symbol-serpent). He was the Prince of Banaras, who abandoned the throne and led the life of a hermit. He died at Sammet Sikhhar/Parasanath Hill in Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand.
- The 24th Tirthankara was **Vardhaman Mahavira** (Emblem-lion).

### Life of Mahavira

- Vardhaman Mahavira or **Jina** (conqueror) was born to Siddhartha (head of Jnatraka clan) and Trishla (Lichchhavi Princess and sister of Chetak) in 540 BC at **Kundalgram** near Vaishali in Bihar.
- He was married to Yashoda and had a daughter **Priyadarsena**, whose husband Jamali became his first disciple.
- **Renunciation** : At the age of 30, he became an ascetic and joined an order founded by Parsavanath, but left it later. He wandered for six years with Gosala (founder of Ajivika Sect).
- **Kaivalya** (perfect knowledge) attained at the age of 42, under a sal tree at Jimbhika grama in Eastern India on the banks of the river Rijupalika.
- **First sermon** at Pava to his eleven disciples known as Ganddharas. He also founded a Jain *Sangha* at Pava.
- **Death** at the age of 72 in 468 BC at Pavapuri near Rajagriha.
- He became the head of a sect *Nirgranthas* (free from fetters), later called as '*Jinas*.'

- He was called the *Jaina* or *Jitendriya* (one who conquered his senses); *Kevalin* (perfect learned), *Nirgranthas* (from all bonds), *Arihant* (blessed one) and *Mahavira* (the brave).

### Teachings of Mahavira

- Rejected the authority of the *Vedas* and did not believe in existence of God.
- He believed that every object possesses a soul, so he professed 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

- **Syadvada** All our judgements are necessarily relative, conditional and limited. It is the theory of 'may be' and seven modes of prediction are possible. Absolute affirmation and negation is wrong.
- **Anekantavada** Doctrine of manyness of reality.
- **Three Ratnas** (Way to *Nirvana*) :
  - Right faith (*Samyak Vishwas*)
  - Right knowledge (*Samyak Jnan*)
  - Right conduct (*Samyak Karma*)
- **Five Cardinal Principles**
  - Non-injury (*Ahimsa*).
  - Non-lying (*Satya*).
  - Non-stealing (*Asteya*).
  - Non-possession (*Aparigraha*).
  - Observing celibacy (*Brahmacharya*).
- *Mahavratas*-monks, who observed the five principles.
- *Anuvratas* lay members who observed the five principles.

*The first four principles were given by Parsavnath, while the fifth was added later 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.
- *Manahparyaya jnana*—Telepathic knowledge.
- *Keval jnana*—Omniscience or Temporal knowledge.

### Sects of Jainism

- After the death of Mahavira, during the reign of King **Chandragupta Maurya**, a severe famine led to a great exodus of Jaina monks from Ganga valley to the deccan. This migration led to a great schism in Jainism.
- **Bhadrabahu**, who led the emigrants, insisted on the retention of the rule of nudity, which led Mahavira establish the sect of the **Digambaras**.
- **Sthulabhadra**, the leader of the monk, who remained in the North allowed his followers to wear white garments termed as the **Svetambaras**.

### Jain Church

- **Arya Sudharman**, one of the disciple of Mahavira, became the *Thera* (Potiff) of Jaina Church after his death. Later, he was succeeded by **Jambu, Sambhutavijaya** and **Bhadrabahu** (contemporary to **Chandragupta Maurya**).

### Spread of Jainisim

- *In later times, Jainism was chiefly concentrated in two regions :*
  - Gujarat and Rajasthan-Svetambara sect.
  - Mysore—Digambara sect.

### Importance of Jainism

Led to the growth of many regional languages like Suraseni, out of which grew the Marathi, Gujarati, Rajasthani and Kannada.

#### Causes Behind the Decline of Jainism

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

Council	Year	Venue	Chairman	Royal Patron	Developments
First Jaina Council	300 BC	Pataliputra	Sthulabhadra	Chandragupta Maurya	Compilation of 12 <i>Angas</i> to replace 14 <i>Purvas</i>
Second Jaina Council	AD 512	Vallabhi	Devridhigani Kshmasramana	—	Final compilation of 12 <i>Angas</i> and 12 <i>Upangas</i>

## Buddhism

Founded by Gautama Buddha (also called *Sakyamuni* or *Tathagata*) known originally as **Siddhartha**.

### Gautam Buddha

- He was born (**Symbol**-lotus and bull) in 563 BC at **Lumbini** (Sakya tribe of Kapilvastu) on Vaishakha Purnima day in Kshatriya clan.
- His father **Suddhodhana** was the Saka ruler, his mother **Mahamaya** died after 7 days of his birth, so he was brought up by stepmother **Gautami**.
- Married at 16 to **Yashodhara**, enjoyed the married life for 13 years and had a son named Rahul.
- Great Renunciation or *Mahabhinishkramana* (**Symbol**-horse) at the age of 29 years after witnessing **four scenes** in a sequence (old man, sick man, dead body and an ascetic).
- **Nirvana** or Enlightenment (symbol-Bodhi tree) 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.
- First Sermon or **Dharmachakra Pravartana** (symbol-8 spoked wheel) at **Sarnath**, where his five disciples had settled.
- Death at the age of 80 years in 483 BC at **Kusinagar** in UP in the Malla republic (Mahaparinirvana).

Events	Symbols
Janma ( <i>Birth</i> )	Lotus and Bull
Mahabhinishkramana ( <i>Renunciation</i> )	Horse
Nirvana/Sambodhi ( <i>Enlightenment</i> )	Bodhi tree
Dharmachakra pravartana ( <i>First Sermon</i> )	Wheel
Mahaparinirvana ( <i>Death</i> )	Stupa

### Teachings of Buddha

#### (a) Four Noble Truths

(Arya Satyas)

1. The world is full of sorrows (*Sabbam Dukkham*).
  2. The cause of sorrow is desire (*Dwadash Nidan/Pratitya Samutpada*).
  3. If desires are conquered, all sorrows can be removed (*Nirvana*).
  4. This can be achieved by following the 8-fold path (*Ashtangika Marga*).
- The second truth, is based on Buddha's doctrine of *Paticcheha samutpada* or *Pratitya samutpada* i.e. law of dependent origination or causation.

#### (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 (Tiratnas)

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

#### (d) Code of Conduct

- Do not covet the property of others
- Do not commit violence
- Do not use intoxicants
- Do not speak a lie
- Do not indulge in corrupt practices

#### (e) Belief in Nirvana

- Also known as *moksha* or salvation. It refers to a belief in the concept of ultimate bliss, whereby the person gets freedom from the cycle of birth and death.

(f) **Belief in Ahimsa**

- Law of Karma and *Madhya Marga/Madhyama Pratipada* (the Middle Path).

**Buddhist Sangha**

It consisted of monks (*Bhikshus* or *Shramanas*) and nuns, who acted as a torch bearer of the *dhama*. The worshippers were called *Upasakas*.

**Sects 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) was the main area 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 sermon.
  - **Abhidhamma Pitaka** Philosophies of Buddha's teachings.

**Causes of the Decline of Buddhism**

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

**Importance of Buddhism**

- Promotion of Trade and Commerce.
- Stressed upon the **Doctrine of Ahimsa**.
- Improvement in condition of women and downtrodden sections.
- Spread of Indian culture to other parts of Asia.
- Promotion of Pali language and education through Residential Universities (Taxila, Nalanda).

**Spread of Buddhism**

- **Mahayanism** in Central Asia, China and Japan, **Hinayanism** in Ceylon, Thailand and other parts of South-East Asia.
- King Ashoka sent Buddhist missions under his son **Mahendra** and daughter **Sanghamitra** to Sri Lanka.

Buddhist Council	Year	Venue	Chairman	Royal Patron	Development (s)
First Council	483 BC	Saptarni Cave, Rajgriha	Mahakassaapa	Ajatashatru (Haryanka Dynasty)	Compilation of Sutta Pitaka and Vinaya Pitaka by Ananda and Upali respectively
Second Council	383 BC	Vaishali	Sabakami	Kalasoka (Shisunaga Dynasty)	Monks were split into Sthaviramadins and Maha sanghikas
Third Council	250 BC	Patliputra	Mogaliputta Tissa	Ashoka (Maurya Dynasty)	Compilation of Abhidhamma Pitaka
Fourth Council	AD 72	Kundalvan, Kashmir	Vasumitra (Chairman) and Ashwaghosha (Vice Chairman)	Kanishka (Kushan Dynasty)	Division of Buddhists into Hinayana and Mahayana

### Some Famous Buddhist Scholars

Ashvaghosha, Nagarjuna, Asanga, Vasubandhu, Buddhaghosha, Dinnaga and Dharmakirti.

#### Bodhisattvas

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

### Buddhist Architecture

*Buddhism takes the credit for—*

- **First human statues** to be worshipped.
- **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 Nashik.
- **Art pieces** of Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda.
- Traditional Names of Buddhist Places.
- **Stupa** relics of Buddha or some prominent monks.
- **Chaitya** Prayer hall.
- **Vihara** residence.

<i>Buddhist Universities</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Founder</i>
Nalanda	Badagaon, Bihar	Kumargupta-I
Vikramshila	Bhagalpur, Bihar	Dharmapala ( <i>Pala ruler</i> )
Somapuri	North Bengal	Dharmapala ( <i>Pala ruler</i> )
Jagadal	Bengal	Ramapala ( <i>Pala ruler</i> )
Odantpuri	Bihar Sharif, Bihar	Gopala ( <i>Pala ruler</i> )
Vallabhi	Gujarat	Bhattarka ( <i>Maitrak rule</i> )

### Similarities between Buddhism and Jainism

- Both opposed Brahmanical domination and caste system, but upheld the essence of Vedas, preached truth, non-violence, celibacy and detachment from material comforts, believed in *karma* and rebirth and were liberal towards women.

	<i>Buddhism</i>	<i>Jainism</i>
▪ 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	Believed in soul

<i>Sect</i>	<i>Founder</i>	<i>Theory</i>
▪ Ajivikas	Gosala Maskariputra (Makhali)	Believed in fate called 'Niyati'
▪ Amoralism	Purana Kassapa	Sankhya Philosophy
▪ Lokayata or Charvaka School	Ajita Keshakambalin	Uchchedavada (annihilationism)
▪ Hindu Vaisesika School	Pakudha Katyayana	Sorrow, happiness and life are indestructible like Earth, water etc.

# The Mauryan Empire

## ORIGIN OF MAURYAS

- **Mudrarakshasa**—Mauryas were connected with the Nandas and were called them Vrishal/Kulhina (of low clan).
- **Buddhist tradition** Chandragupta was a Kshatriya (Sakya clan). The region was full of peacocks (mors), so became famous as 'Moriyas'.
- **Puranas** They belonged to the Moriya clan (low caste)
- **Junagarh rock inscription** of Rudradaman (AD 150) suggests that Mauryans might have been of *Vaishya* origin.

## Sources

### Literary Sources

- **Arthashastra of Kautilya** (Chanakya or Vishnugupta) Written in Sanskrit by 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

- **Ashoka vadaana and Divyavadana** Information about Bindusara and Ashoka's expeditions to Taxila.
- **Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa** (Sri Lankan chronicles) Ashoka's role in spreading of Buddhism in Sri Lanka.
- **Jatakas** Socio-economic conditions of Mauryan period.
- **Sthaviravali Charita or Parisistha-parvan of Hemachandra** (A biography of Chanakya) Chandragupta's conversion to Jainism.
- **Mudrarakshasa of Vishakhadatta** in Sanskrit, an account of prevailing socio-economic conditions and about how Chandragupta overthrew the Nandas with the help of Chanakya.
- **Indica of Megasthenese** Socio-economic and administrative structure under Mauryas; Indians free from slavery; 7-Castes system and usuary in India.

<i>Edicts</i>	<i>Content</i>	<i>Location</i>
<b>A. Rock Edicts</b>		
▪ 14 Major Rock Edicts	Ashoka's principle of government and policy of <i>Dhamma</i>	Kalsi (Dehradun, Girnar (Gujarat), Yerragudi (Andhra Pradesh), Mansehra (Pakistan), Sopara (Bombay), Dhauri and Jaugada (Orissa), Shahbazgarhi (Pakistan)
▪ Two Separate Kalinga Edicts	Kalinga War and new system of administration after war (All men are my children - <i>Dhauri</i> )	Dhauri or Tosali and Jaugada (Orissa)
▪ Minor Rock Edicts	Personal history of Ashoka and summary of his <i>Dhamma</i>	South and Central parts of the empire
<b>B. Pillar Edicts</b>		
▪ 7 Pillar Edicts	Appendix to the Rock Edicts	Delhi topre, Delhi-Meerut, Rampurva, Lauriya-Araraj, Lauriya-Nandangarh and Allahabad-Kosam
<b>C. Other Edicts</b>		
▪ Queen's Edict	Refers to Karuvaki mother of Tivala/Tivara, the 2nd Queen	On Allahabad Pillar
▪ Bhabru Edict	Ashoka's faith in Buddhism	Bairat (Rajasthan)
▪ Nigalisagar Pillar Edict	Stupa of Buddha at Kanakamuni was enlarged	Nigalisagar (Nepal)
▪ Rummindei Pillar	Ashoka visited Lumbini and reduced land tribute	Rummindei/Lumbini (Nepal)
▪ 3 Barbara Cave Edicts	Donation to Ajivikas	Barbara Hills (Gaya, Bihar)

- **Puranas** Chronology and lists of Mauryan kings.
- Others Account of Diodorous, Pliny, Plutarch (Chandragupta as *Androcottus*), Arrian and Justin (Chandragupta as *Sandrocottus*).

### Epigraphical Evidences

- **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.

#### Quick Digest

- Inscriptions of Skandgupta and Rudradaman are also found at Girnar. The Pillar Edict VII is the last edict to be issued by Ashoka.
- Mahasthan and Sohaura 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).

### Chandragupta Maurya

(322 BC-298 BC)

- Also called as **Sandrocottus/Androcottus** by Greek scholars.
- He entered into an alliance with Parvataka and with the help of Chanakya, he dethroned the last Nanda ruler Dhanananda and founded the Mauryan Dynasty with the capital at Pataliputra.
- Chandragupta defeated Selucus Nikator, the general of Alexander in North-West India in 305 BC. Selucus surrendered a vast territory in return for 500 elephants. Hindukush became the boundary between the two states. There was a matrimonial alliance between them.
- Selucus also sent the Greek Ambassador, **Megasthenese**, to the court of Chandragupta Maurya.
- Chandragupta embraced Jainism and went to Chandragiri Hill, at Sravanbelagola with Bhadrabahu, where he died of slow starvation (*Salekhna*).

- Chandragupta was the first Indian ruler to unite the whole North India. Both trade and agriculture flourished during his reign. Weights and measures were standardised, money came into use and sanitation and famine relief measures were undertaken by the states.

### Bindusara (298 BC-273 BC)

- Greeks called him **Amitro Chates** (derived from Sanskrit word *Amitraghata i.e., slayer of foes*); *Vindupala* (Chinese texts;), *Sinhasena- Jain text; Bhadrasara (Yayu Purana)*.
  - 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 Philladelphus of Egypt sent **Dionysius** as his ambassador to the court of Bindusara.
  - **Taranath**—the Buddhist monk, credits him for conquering the land between the two seas.
  - Antiochus I sent some sweet wine and dried figs to Mauryan court on Bindusara's request, but denied to send a sophist explaining that Greek law forbid a sophist to be sold.
  - He patronised Ajivika sect.
- ### Ashoka (268 BC-232 BC)
- He was the greatest Mauryan ruler; 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 **Dipavasma** says that he usurped the throne after killing his 99 brothers, except the youngest one, **Tissa** in the war of succession that lasted for four years.

- He fought **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*).
- However, Ashoka retained Kalinga after conquest. This proves that he was not an extreme pacifist and changes in his policies were mainly for administrative purposes.
- He embraced Buddhism under **Upagupta**.
- He sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to Ceylon as Buddhist missionaries with a sapling of original pipal tree.
- He inaugurated the **Dhammayatras** from the 11th year of his reign by visiting Bodh Gaya; also appointed *Dhamma Mahamatras* (officers of righteousness) 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 preserve the social order. It ordained to pay respect to elders, mercy to slaves and emphasised truth, non-violence and tolerance.

### LATER MAURYAS

- Following the death of Ashoka, the Mauryan dynasty lasted for 137 years, the empire was divided into Western and Eastern parts.
- **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 highly centralised government.
- **Central Administration** King was the Nucleus, assisted by *Mantri Parishad*, which included :

- **Yuvaraj** the Crown Prince
- **Gopa** the *Purohit* Chief Priest
- **Senapati** Commander-in-Chief of Army and other ministers.

Provinces	Capital
▪ Uttarapatha (North)	Taxila
▪ Avantipatha (West)	Ujjain
▪ Prachyapatha (West)	Kalinga
▪ Dakshinpatha (South)	Suvarnagiri
▪ Central Province	Pataliputra

### Major Rock Content Edicts

▪ MRE I	Prohibition of animal sacrifice
▪ MRE II	Refers to Cholas, Pandyas, Satya putras and Kerala putra (kingdom of South) and care for man and animals
▪ MRE III	Liberality to Brahmins
▪ MRE IV	Non-violence; courtesy to relations
▪ MRE V	Appointment of Dhamma Mahamatras
▪ MRE VII	Tolerance among all sects
▪ MRE VIII	Dhammayatras
▪ MRE IX	Charity, kinship, Dhamma
▪ MRE XII	Religious tolerance
▪ MRE XIII	Kalinga war; Bheri Ghosa to Dhamma Ghosa

### Art and Architecture

- Mauryan art is classified into two groups by **Ananda Coomaraswamy**
  1. **Popular/Folk Art** Sculptures of *Yaksha* and *Yakshini* e.g., *Yaksha* of Parkham (Mathura); *Yakshini* from Vidisha (MP) and *Didarganj* (Patna).
  2. **Royal/Court Art** Royal Palace of Chandragupta Maurya at Kumharar, Patna (*Fa hien* referred it as the *Creation of God*), City of Patliputra Ashokan Pillars; stupas and caves.
    - Mauryans introduced stone masonry on a large scale.
    - **Pillars** represent the masterpiece of Mauryan sculpture, e.g.,

- *Single lion capital* Rampurva and Lauriya Nandangarh.
- *Four lion capital* at Sarnath and Sanchi.
- *Carved elephant* at Dhauri and *Engraved elephant* at Kalsi.
- **Stupas** were built throughout the empire, to enshrine the relics of Buddha *e.g.*, Sanchi and Bharhut.

### Significance of Mauryan Rule

- The emblem of Indian Republic has been adopted from the lion capital of Ashokan pillar at **Sarnath**.
- Many **Gurukuls** and **Buddhist monasteries** (Taxila and Banaras) developed with royal patronage.
- *Literary developments e.g.*, **Arthashastra** (Kautilya); **Kalpasutra** (Bhadrabahu), **Katha Vastu** (Buddhist text), **Bhagwati Sutra**, **Acharanga Sutra** and **Dasavalik** (Jaina text).

#### 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 Chaudhary); Partition of the Empire are some of the probable causes of decline of Mauryan empire.

## Post-Mauryan Period

Mauryans were succeeded by many ruling dynasties from Central Asia in North-West India and by native rulers (Shungas, Kanvas, Satvahanas) in the Eastern, Central and Deccan region of India.

in the North-West frontier of India.

*e.g.*, Gandhara art and Military Governorship.

- The Sanskrit term for astrology **Horshastra** is derived from the Greek term **Horoscope**.

### 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 invaded the Ganga Yamuna doab. He was converted to Buddhism by Nagasena. Menander and Nagasena's conversation were recorded in the book **Milindapanho** or 'the questions of Milinda.'
- They were the first rulers in India to issue coins. The Greek rule introduced features of Hellenistic art

#### 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, (where it ruled for about two centuries.), Ujjain (rules over) Western India and Deccan.
- A king of Ujjain, who called himself **Vikramaditya** defeated Shakas. An era called the *Vikram Samvat* is recorded from the event of his victory over the Shakas *i.e.*, 57 BC.
- The most famous Shaka ruler in India was **Rudradaman** (AD 130-150).
- He repaired the Sudarshan lake in the semi arid zone of Kathiawar, and issued the first-ever longest inscription in Chaste Sanskrit at **Junagarh**.
- Other important Saka ruler in India were *Nahapana*, Ushavadeva, Chastana, Ghamatika etc.

#### Sudarshana Lake

- It was constructed by **Pushyagupta** the Governor of Saurashtra under **Chandragupta Maurya**.
- **Tushasp** constructed dam on the lake during the reign of **Ashoka Maurya**. First reconstruction by Governor Survishakh under Saka Satrap Rudradaman and second by **Chakrapalit** under **Skandgupta**.

- *Kanishka patronised the following persons :*  
**Ashwaghosha** *Buddhacharita*  
**Nagarjuna** *Madhyamik sutra*  
**Vasumitra** *Chairman of the Fourth Buddhist Council*  
**Charaka** *Charakasamhita*.
- The last Kushana ruler was **Vasudeva I**. This shows that successors of Kanishka bore typical Indian names as Vasudeva.

### 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 as compared to the Greeks and Shakas.
- The most famous Parthian king was **Gondophernes**, in whose reign **St Thomas** came to India for the propagation of Christianity.

### The Kushanas

(AD 1st to 3rd Century)

- The Kushanas (Yuechis or Tochanians) replaced the Greeks and Parthians. They were nomadic people from steppes of North Central Asia. Their empire included a good part of Central Asia, portion of Iran, a portion of Afghanistan, almost the whole of Pakistan and North India.
- The first Kushana dynasty was founded by *Kujala Kad-phises*. *Wima Kadphises* (the 2nd ruler) issued gold coins in India. Kanishka founded the 2nd Kushana dynasty.

#### Kanishka (AD 78-101)

He was also known as *Second Ashoka* and 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 is used by Government of India.
- He patronised the Fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir, where the doctrine of **Mahayana** form of the Buddhism was finalised.

### Impacts of Central Asian Contact

- The Shaka-Kushana phase registered a distinct advance in building activities. The use of burnt brick for flooring and that of tiles for both flooring and roofing, construction of brick well and red ware pottery became prevalent.
- They introduced better cavalry, and tunic, trousers and long heavy coat and also. They also brought cap, helmets, and boots, which were used by warriors. The Kushanas were the first rulers in India to issue gold coins. Kanishka controlled the famous silk route in Central Asia.
- The Kushana empire gave rise to **Gandhara** and **Mathura Schools of Art**. The famous headless erect statue of Kanishka shows artistic creations of Mathura School. Vatsyayana wrote *Kamasutra* in this period.

### Gandhara School of Art

- It exhibits the influence of Greek and Roman art; patronised by Shakas and Kushans. The school specialised in Buddha and Bodhi-sattva images, stupas and monasteries. They used blue schist stone.
- Buddhas of this school of art are gentle, graceful and compassionate.

### Mathura School of Art

- The Buddha of the Gandhara school of Art were copied here, but in a refined way.
- The majority of creations consisted of nude, seminude figures of female, *Yakshinis* or *Apsara* in an erotic pose.
- The image exhibited not only masculinity and energetic body, but also grace and religious feeling.

### Amaravati School of Art

- Lord Buddha depicted in the form of a *Swastika* mark. Also depicted Buddha in the human form for the first time.
- The ornate bull or 'Nandiswara', situated in the Amareswara temple, is also an Amaravati piece of art.

### NATIVE STATES

The successors of Ashoka were weak kings, so Mauryan Empire gradually declined. The last ruler of Mauryan dynasty was killed by his own commander-in-Chief Pushyamitra Shunga who founded the **Shunga dynasty**.

#### Shunga Dynasty

(185 BC-73 BC)

- **Pushyamitra Shunga** ruled from Vidisha (MP). He defeated Bactrian king, Demetrius and conducted two *Ashwamedha Yajnas* (Chief priest- **Patanjali**). He is considered to be the prosecutor of Buddhism.
- However, the Buddhist Stupa at Bharhut was built during his reign.
- 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 hero of *Kalidasa's Malvikagnimitram*.
- The Shungas marked the revival of Hindu culture, Sanskrit language and Bhagavatism.
- The great Sanskrit Grammarian, **Patanjali** was patronised by them.
- The famous book on Hindu Law *Manusmriti* was compiled during this period.
- **Later Kings** Vasumitra, Vajramitra, Bhagabhadra, Devabhuti. All of them were Brahmanas.
- **Shunga Art** Bharhut Stupa, gateway railing surrounding the Sanchi Stupa built by Ashoka, Vihara, Chaitya and Stupa of Bhaja (Poona), Nasika Chaitya, Amaravati Stupa etc.

### Kanva Dynasty

(73 BC-72 BC)

- Kanva was a minor dynasty founded by **Vasudeva**, who killed the last Shunga King **Devabhuti**. Its Capital was at Pataliputra.
- **Bhumimitra** and **Narayana** succeeded Vasudeva. All the rulers were Brahmins.
- The last ruler, Susarman, was killed by Andhra King Simuka.

### The Cheti Dynasty of Kalinga

- The **Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela**—the third ruler of the dynasty, gives information about the Chetis. Kharavela pushed his kingdom upto Godavari in the South, and recovered the Jaina image from Magadha.
- He was a follower of Jainism. He constructed residential caves for Jain monks on the Udaygiri Hill near Bhubaneswar, Orissa.

### The Satavahana Dynasty

- The Satavahanas are considered to be identical with the Andhra, who are mentioned in the *Puranas*.
- The earliest inscriptions of the Satavahanas belong to the first century BC, when they defeated the Kanvas and established their power in parts of Central India.
- They were successors of Mauryas in the Deccan and Central India.
- The founder of this empire was **Simuka**, after the assassination of last Kanva King Susarman.
- **Gautamiputra Satakarni** (AD 106-130) was the greatest ruler of this dynasty.
- Assumed the title of *raja-raja* and *maharaja*.
- His capital was at Paithan or Pratisthan on the banks of the river Godavari in Aurangabad district.

- **Vasishthiputra Sri Satkarni**, the 24th ruler, married the daughter of Saka Satrap Rudradaman, but was twice defeated by him.
- **Yajna Sri Satkarni** (AD 165-194), the later king of Satavahanas, 'recovered North Konkan and Malwa from Shaka rulers. His coins figured 'ship with double mast'.
- **Pulamayi III** was the last Satavahana ruler, succeeded by Ikshavakus in the 3rd century BC.
- Satavahana rulers called themselves Brahmins. Gautamiputra Satkarni boasted that he was a true Brahmin.
- They performed Vedic rituals and worshipped Gods like Krishna, Vasudeva and others.
- Stupas at Nagarjuna konda and Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh became important seats of Buddhist culture under the Satavahanas.
- In the Satavahana phase, many *chaityas* e.g., Karle in Western deccan, Nashik and Kanheri and Viharas were cut out of solid rocks in the North-Western Deccan. The official language of Satavahanas was Prakrit, and the script was Brahmi.

### Important Aspects of the Satavahanas

- 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 they also promoted Buddhism.
- Provinces were called **Ahara**, and the officials were known as **Amatyas** and **Mahamatyas**.

## The Age of the Guptas

- The fall of Kushana empire towards the middle of 3rd century AD led to the establishment of the empire of the Guptas.
- Although the Gupta Empire was not as large as the Mauryas, it kept North India politically united for more than a century.
- 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* and was followed by his son Chandragupta. Both assumed the 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 **Kumara Devi** and issued Chandragupta I Kumradevi 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.
- He established his authority over Magadha, Saketa and Prayaga.

### Samudragupta

(AD 335-380)

- Son and successor of Chandragupta I.
- He was a great conqueror.
- 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*. Because of his bravery and generalship, he came to be called the **Napoleon of India** by VA Smith.
- **Virasen** was his Commander-in-Chief during Southern campaign. **Vasubandhu**, a famous Buddhist scholar, was his minister.
- Samudragupta's arms reached as far as Kanchi, Tamil Nadu, where the Pallavas were compelled to recognise his suzerainty.
- Samudragupta annexed the territories after defeating the monarchs in North India, but did not annex territories in South India.
- His authority over Java, Sumatra and Malaya island proves that he maintained a strong navy.

- Samudragupta is said to have composed numerous poems of high merit. Some of his coins represent him playing the *Veena*. He also performed *Asvamedha* Sacrifices.
- **The Allahabad pillar inscriptions** mention the title **Dharma Prachar Bandhu** *i.e.*, he was the upholder of Brahmanical religion.
- According to **Chinese sources**, **Meghavarman**, the ruler of Sri Lanka, sent a missionary to Samudragupta for a permission to build a **Buddhist temple at Gaya**.
- He was a Vaishnavite.
- Chandragupta II conquered **Western Malwa** and Gujarat, from the Shaka Kshatrapas Rudra Simha III. The conquest gave Chandragupta the Western sea coast, famous for trade and commerce. This contributed to the prosperity of Malwa and its Chief City Ujjain. Ujjain was made the second capital by Chandragupta II.
- He issued silver coins (first Gupta ruler to issue silver coins) and adopted the title *Vikramaditya* and *Sakari* in memory of his victory.
- The court of Chandragupta II at Ujjain was adorned by 9 scholars known as **Navaratna**, including **Kalidasa** and **Amarsimha**.
- **Harisena** was the court poet and the minister.
- **Fa Hien**—The Chinese pilgrim visited India at his time.

### Chandragupta II

(AD 380-415)

- According to Devi Chandraguptam of Vishakhadutta, Samudragupta was succeeded by Ramagupta.
- Ramagupta was a coward. He surrendered his queen **Dhruvadevi** to the Saka invader. He was also the only Gupta ruler to issue Copper coins.
- Chandragupta II, the younger brother of **Ramagupta**, invaded the enemy's camp, killed the Saka ruler and Ramagupta; occupied the throne and married **Dhruvadevi**.
- He proved to be a great ruler and extended his empire by conquests and matrimonial alliances. He married **Kubernaga** of Naga dynasty and married his daughter Prabhavatigupta, with the Vakataka prince Rudrasena II.
- **Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription** (Delhi) claims his authority over North-Western India and a good portion of Bengal. It says that the king defeated the confederacy of Vangas and Vahilkas (Bulh). **Virasena's Udaygiri Cave Inscription** refers to his conquest of the whole World.

### Kumaragupta (AD 413-455)

- He founded the **Nalanda University**.
- Worshipper of Lord Kartikeya.
- In the last year of his reign, the empire was invaded by the Turko-Mongol tribe, 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** (also mentioned in the **Bhitari Pillar Inscription**).
- During his period Sudarshana lake was repaired and its embankments were rebuilt.
- The continuous attack of the Hunas weakened the Guptas economy and the decline of empire began soon after the death of Skandagupta.

### Reasons of the fall of Gupta Empire

- The weak successors of Skandagupta could not check the growing Huna power.
- Rise of Feudatories in Bihar, Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

<i>Gupta Kings</i>	<i>Titles</i>	<i>Gold Coins (Dinaras)</i>
Chandragupta I	Maharajadhiraja or king of the kings	Kumaradevi type
Samudragupta	Kaviraj (Prayag Prasati), Ashvamedha, Vikram, Param Bhagvat, Sarva-rajoch Chetta (uprooter of all kings),	Dhanurdhari-Archer, Garud, Axe, Ashvamedha, Vyagnra hanam (Tiger killing), Veena Vadan, Playing flute type.
Chandragupta II	Vikramaditya, Sakari Devagutpa/Devashri/Devaraja, Narendra Chandra Sinh Vikram, Param Bhagvata etc.	Ashvarohi, Chhatradhari, Chakra-Vikram type etc.
Kumaragupta	Mahendraitya, Ashvamedha Mahendra and Mahendra Sinh	Gajarohi, Khadgadhari, Gajarohi Sinh-nihanta, Khang-nihanata, (i.e., rhinoceros slayer) Kartikeya and Apratighmudra type.
Skandagupta	Vikramaditya, Kramaditya, Param Bhagvat, (on coins); Shakropama (Kahaum Pillar inscription); Devaraja (Arya Manjushri Mula Kalpa).	Archer king and Queen, Chhatra and Horseman type.

### Gupta Administration

- Gupta administration was highly decentralised and quasi-feudal in character.
- Gupta Kings adopted pompous titles such as *Parameshvara*, *Maharajadhiraj*, *Parambhattarka*, which signify that they ruled over the lesser kings in their empire. The practice of appointing Kumara (crown prince) came in vogue.
- Kings were assisted by *Mantriparishad/Mantrimandal* (Council of Ministers) as referred in the *Prayag Prasasti*.
- **City Administration Paura** was the council responsible for city administration. It included the president of the city corporation, Chief representative of the guild of merchants, a representative of the artisans, and the Chief Accountant. It comprised of local representatives.
- **Army Military Chariots** receded into the background and **cavalry** came to the forefront. The Gupta empire maintained a large standing army, but essentially the military organisation was feudal in character.
- **Senabhakta** It was a form of tax i.e., the army was to be fed by the people whenever, it passed through the countryside. Forced labour or *vishti* was also practised in royal army.
- **Revenue** Land revenue was the chief source of state's income. It varied from  $\frac{1}{4}$ th to  $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the produce. The number of taxes increased.

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Headed by</i>
▪ Bhukti (province)	Uparika
▪ Vishayas (district)	Vishyapati
▪ Nagar/Peth	Purapala/Nagar
▪ Village (sub-district)	Pati Gramika

- During the Gupta's rule, Land grants (Agarhara and Devagrahara grants) also included transfer of royal rights over salt and mines, which were earlier states monopoly during Mauryas.
- **Judiciary** For the first time, civil and criminal law were clearly defined and demarcated.
- **Coinage** Guptas issued the largest number of gold coins, which were called **dinaras** in their inscriptions. Silver coins were called the **Rupayakas**.

Official	Field of Work
▪ Maha Pratihari	Chief usher of Royal Palace
▪ Dandapashika	Chief officer of the Police department
▪ Mahaprajapati	Chief officer of elephant corps
▪ Vinayasthitisthapak	Chief officer of religious affairs
▪ Mahashvapati	Chief of Cavalry
▪ Mahadandanayaka	Minister of Justice

## Society

- **The Supremacy of the Brahmins** continued. They accumulated wealth on accounts of numerous land grant and claimed many privilege.
- The position of the **Shudras** improved, and they were permitted to listen epic, **puranas** and to worship a new God, **Lord Krishna**.
- **Varna system** got strengthened due to the large scale proliferation of castes, chiefly because of assimilation of foreigners into the Indian society, absorption of tribal people into Brahminical society through land grants and transformation of guilds into class due to the decline of trade and urban centres.
- The Position of **women** declined; The first example of immolation of widow after death of her husband (**sati**) appeared in Gupta times. (Also referred in the **Eran inscription**, which mentions

that the wife of Goparaja, Commander of Bhangupta, performed **sati**). Polygamy and pre-puberty marriages were common. Women were not given the right to property except for **stridhana**, in the form of garments and jewellery.

## Religion

- **Bhagavatism** centred around the worship of **Vishnu** or Bhagavad.
- **Bhagvad Gita** was written in this period. It preached the doctrine of Incarnation or **Avatar**.
- Idol worship in the temple became a common feature. The Gods were unified with their respective consorts. Thus, **Parvati** got associated with **Shiva** and **Laxmi** with **Vishnu**.
- Gupta kings followed a policy of tolerance towards the different religious sects.
- There was an evolution of Vajrayanism as well and Buddhist tantric cult.
- **Buddhism** no longer received royal patronage in the Gupta period.

## Economy

Land was classified into five groups :

- **Khila** — Waste land
- **Kshetra Bhoomi** — Cultivable land
- **Vastu Bhoomi** — Habitable land
- **Charagah Bhoomi** — Pasture land
- **Aprahata Bhoomi** — Forest land
- According to **Pahadpur copper plate inscription** of Buddhagupta, state was the exclusive owner of land.
- **Poona plates of Prabhavati Gupta** refers to the land survey conducted during the period.
- **Pushtapala** was the officer incharge for maintaining records of all land transactions.
- **Trade** There was a decline in trade with the Roman Empire after AD 3rd century, while the South-East Asian trade increased.

- Ports on West coast to trade with Mediterranean and West Asia—Bharoach, Chaul, Kalyan and Cambay.
- Ports on East coast to trade with South-East Asia—Tamralipti, Ghantashala and Kandura.

**Bhaga** King's share in the produce, to be paid by cultivators.

**Bali** (Earlier a voluntary offering) An additional and oppressive tax during 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.

## Gupta Art

Gupta period is also called **The Golden Age of Ancient India**.

- **Samudragupta** is represented on his coins playing the Veena and **Chandragupta II** is credited with maintaining in his court, **nine luminaries** or great scholars viz, Kalidasa, Amarsimha, Dhanavanti, Varahmihira, Vararuchi (Vartika-a comment on Ashtadhyayi), Ghatarkarna, Kshapranak, Velabhata and Shanku.
- Over two metre high bronze **images 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.
- Buddha sitting in *Dharmachakra mudra* (Sarnath) and Buddha images of Bamiyan belong to this period.
- **Brahminical Image** The Great Boar (Varah) carved in relief at the entrance of a cave at Udayagiri.
- **Paintings** Ajanta paintings and paintings at Bagh (Madhya Pradesh) are of this time. They belong to the Buddhist Art.
- In this period the **Gandhara School of Sculpture** was replaced by regional centres at Banaras, Pataliputra and Mathura.
- **Stupas**—Mirpur Khas (Sindh), Ratnagiri (Orissa) and Dhammekh (Sarnath).

## Gupta Architecture

- The Gupta Age marks the beginning of main style of temple architecture in India namely the Nagara and Dravida style (shikhar style) with Garbagriha (shrine room in which the image of God is kept).
- Square sanctum sanctorum and a pillared porch.

## Religious Literature

- **Hindu texts** Many old religious books were re-written *e.g.*, Vayu Purana, Vishnu Purana, Manu Smriti (translated into English under the title of "Institutes of Hindu law" William Jones), **Ramayana** and **Mahabharata**.
- **New text** Narad Smriti, Parashar Smriti, Katyana Smriti and Brihat Smriti.
- **Jain texts** Nyayavartam written by Sidhsena.
- **Buddhist texts** Abhidharma Kosha written by Dignaga, Vishudhimagga written by Buddhghosa.
- **Mrichchakatikam** (*i.e.*, the clay cart) is the love story of a poor Brahmin Charudatta and virtuous courtsean Vasantasena. The work is notable for its realistic depiction of city life.

### Quick Digest

- *Brahmasidhanta*, was translated into Arabic under the title "Sind Hind".
- **Ritusamhara**, **Meghdootam** and **Raghuvamsham** are epics and not plays.
- **Bhasa** wrote 13 plays in this period.
- There was a development of Sanskrit grammar based on **Panini** and **Patanjali**. Amarkosha was compiled by Amarasimha.

Author	Book
<i>Sudraka</i>	Mrichchakatikam
<i>Bharavi</i>	Kiratarjuniya
<i>Dandin</i>	Dasa Kumar Charita and Kavyadarshan
<i>Bhasa</i>	Svapnavasavadattam, Charudatta
<i>Vishakhadatta</i>	Mudrarakshasa Devichandraguptam
<i>Vishnu Sharma</i>	Panchtantra and Hitopodesha
<i>Amarismha</i>	Amarkosh
<i>Iswara Krishna</i>	Sankhya Kanika
<i>Vatsyayana</i>	Kamasutra (earliest book on sex)
<i>Bhattin</i>	Ravan Vadha
<i>Varahamihira</i>	Panchasiddhantika, Brihad Samhita

### Astronomy (Science)

- Aryabhatta, the great mathematician wrote **Aryabhatiyam** and **Surya Siddhanta**. He placed the value of first line number and the **use of zero** ('0').
- **Varahamihira** wrote *Panchsiddhantika* and *Brihad Samhita*. He said the Moon moves round the Earth and Earth together with the Moon, move round the Sun.
- **Brahmagupta** was a great mathematician. He hinted the law of gravitation in *Brahma Siddhanta*. *Vagabhatta* was a distinguished **physician**.
- **Dhanvantri** was famous for the *knowledge of Ayurveda*.
- *Romaka Siddhanta*, a book on astronomy was compiled.
- **Palakapya** wrote *Hastyagarveda*, a treatise on the disease of elephants.
- **Bhaskara** wrote *Mahabhaskarya* and *Laghu Bhaskarya*.

## The Harsha Period

### PUSHYABHUTI/ VARDHANA DYNASTY

- Harsha belonged to Pushyabhuti dynasty, which ruled from Thanesar. 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).
- Grahavarman (Maukhari ruler of Kannauj), husband of Rajyashri (sister of Rajyavardhana) was murdered by Devagupta (ruler of Malwa) in alliance with Shashanka (ruler of Bengal).
- Rajyavardhana killed Devagupta but was himself killed by Shashanka in AD 606.

### Harshavardhan (AD 606-647)

- Harsha, also known as **Siladitya**, ascended the throne in AD 606 and from this year, *Harsha Era* began.
- Harsha made **Kannauj** his capital.
- The early history of Harsha's reign is constructed from a study of the book **Harshacharita**.
- Harsha is called the Last **Great Hindu Emperor of India**, but he was neither a staunch Hindu nor the ruler of the whole country.
- In Eastern India, he faced opposition from Shaivite King Shashanka of Gauda, who cut off the Bodhi tree of Bodhgaya.
- Harsha defeated Dhruvasena II, the Maitraka ruler of Vallabhi.

- Harsha was defeated in **Deccan** by Pulakesin-II, the Chalukyan king of Vatapi. Harsha's administration became more feudal and decentralised.
- The Chinese pilgrim **Hiuen Tsang** visited India during 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 purposes.
- Harsha used to celebrate a solemn festival at Prayag after every five years.
- After the death of Harsha in AD 657, the empire once again broke up into petty states and the throne was usurped by his minister Arunashva.
- Harsha was a **Shaivite**. He also granted revenue of 200 villages for the maintenance of Nalanda University. It is said that Harsha brought '5 indies' under his control (Punjab, Kannauj, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa).

### Tripartite Struggle

The struggle for supremacy between the Palas, the Gurjara - Pratihara 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 history.

## Art and Architecture

### Vesara/Deccan Style

- It was started by the **Chalukyas**.
- Examples include Vesara style temples at Aihole (town of temples), Jinendra temple (Meguti temples), Vishnu temple, Lad Khan temple (God Surya), Durga temple, Nagara style temple at Pattadakal, Papanatha temple, Dravida style temple at Pattadakal, Virupaksha temple and Sangamesvara temple.

### Pallava Art/Dravida Style

- The *Shikhara* had influence of **Java**, Cambodia and Annam.

*Examples of Pallava Arts :*

- *Bhairawkona temple*
- *Ananteshwar temple at Undavalli*
- *Mandapa temple*
- *Ratha temple* of Mamallapuram
- Kailashnath and Vaikunth
- Perumal Temple at Kanchi
- Shore Temple at Mamallapuram
- **Pallava Sculpture** Based on Buddhist tradition *e.g.*, Descent of the Ganges and Arjuna's penance at Mamallapuram.

### Rashtrakuta Style

The rock-cut temple of Kailash (Shiva) at Ellora, was built by Krishna I.

### Hoyasalas Style

Temple of Hoyasaleshwar at Dwarsamudra.

<i>Dynasty</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Founder</i>	<i>Famous Rulers</i>	<i>Other Features</i>
<b>Palas</b> (Eastern India)	Pataliputra, Gaur	Gopala	<b>Dharma Pala</b> Revived Nalanda University and founded Vikramshila University, defeated Bhoja (Pratihara) Arnog varsha (Rashtrakuta) and won kannauj. <b>Devapala</b> won Orissa and Assam. <b>Mahikala</b> defeated by Rajendra Chola.	They traded with South-East Asia and were replaced by Senas in Bengal.
<b>Gurjara Pratiharas</b> (SW Rajasthan) (AD 733-1019)	1. Jodhpur 2. Malwa	Harichandra	<b>Mihir Bhoja</b> He worshipped Lord Vishnu and adopted the title <i>Adi varaha</i> .	They originated in Geyanta region of Rajasthan.
<b>Vakatakas (Deccan and Central India)</b>	Vatsagulmia, Paunar	Vindhyashakti	<b>Pravarsena I</b> performed four <i>Asvamedha Yagyas</i> .	Chandragupta II married his daughter Prabhavati to the Vakataka king Rudrasena.
<b>Eastern Gangas of Orissa</b>	Kalinganagar, Cuttack	Anantavarman Chodagong Deva	<b>Narshima Deva I</b> built the Sun temple at Konark.	Anantvarman built the Jagamath temple at Puri.
<b>Western Gangas</b> (AD 350-999)	Kolar, Talakal	Konganivarman Madhava	<b>Dunvirta</b>	Constructed Jain monuments at Sravanbelagola.
<b>Senas of Bengal</b>	Vikrampur, Vijaypura	Vijaysena	<b>Ballasena</b> <b>Lakshmansena</b>	They were overthrown by Deva dynasty
<b>Hoysalas</b>	Dwarasamudra	Vishnu Vardhan	<b>Vira Ballal</b> defeated the Chalukyan ruler Somesvara IV.	Hoysala art and architecture was of a high standard. The minute carving of Hoysala temple is their most attractive feature.
<b>Rashtrakutas</b> (AD 750-1142)	Manyaket or Malkhed	Dantidurga (earlier served the Chalukyas of Badami)	<b>Anogvarsha</b> He is compared to Vikramaditya in giving patronage to men of letters. He wrote the Ist Kamad Poetry, Kavi Rajamarg, and also wrote Prashnottar Mallika.	Rashtrakutas are credited with the building of cave shrine of Elephanta. It was dedicated to Mahesh and ( <i>Trimurti</i> ) counts among the most magnificent art creations of India.

Dynasty	Capital	Founder	Famous Rulers	Other Features
<b>Pallavas</b> (AD 560-903) of <b>Tondainadu</b> (land of creepers)	Kanchi	Simhavishnu	<b>Krishna II</b> constructed Kailash temple at Ellora in Dravidian style <b>Krishna III</b> set up Pillar of victory and a temple at Rameshwaram.	They were orthodox Brahmanical Hindus. Both the Chalukyas and Pallavas tried to establish their supremacy over land between Krishna and Tungabhadra.
<b>Chalukyas of Badami</b>	Vatapi (Badami)	Pulakesin I	<b>Narasimhavarmam-I</b> (AD 630-668) occupied Chalukyan capital at Vatapi and assumed the title Vatapikonda. <b>Pulakesin-II</b> He was contemporary of Harsha and was able to check Harsha in conquering Deccan, but was defeated and killed by Pallava ruler Narasimhavarmam-I. The Chinese pilgrim <b>Hiuen Tsang</b> visited his kingdom.	Many of the painting and sculptures of the Ajanta and Ellora caves were completed during Chalukyan Art developed the Deccan or Vesara style. They perfected the art of stone building, that is stones finally joined without mortar.
<b>Chalukyas of Kalyani</b>	Kalyani	Tailapa II (defeated the Parmar king Muntji)	<b>Somevara I</b> (AD 1043-1068) He shifted the capital from Manyakheta to Kalyani. <b>Vikramaditya IV</b> (AD 1070-1126) He started the Chalukya- Vikram era.	Bilhana, the writer of <i>Vikramdevacharita</i> and <i>Mirakshara</i> in Yagyavalkya Smriti, adorned the court of Vikramaditya IV.
<b>Yadavas</b>	Devagiri	Bhillana	<b>Ramchandra</b>	Ramachandra was defeated by Malik Kafur.