ANCIENT INDIA

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD - (ONLY FOSSILS)

Stone Age -

1) Palaeolithic Age - (5 lakhs BC - 8000 BC)
   - In that period man invented fire. He made some equipment from stones, mainly - hand axes, scrapers.
   - Evidences → Beas river valley, Vindhya river valley, Narmada river valley
   - And man used to be a hunter in that period.
   - We also found some cave paintings from - Bhimbetka, Bhopal (M.P.)

2) Mesolithic Period - (8000 BC - 4000 BC)
   - In that period, the size of equipment became shorter, which are known as Microliths.
   - Man started domestication (पशु पालन)
   - First evidence of domestication → Adambagh (M.P.) & Baghpal (Raj.)
   - Evidences of human skeletons → Prepatghari Sarai Nabahat (UP)

3) Neolithic Period - (4000 BC - 2500 BC)
   - In that period man started agriculture.
     - Evidences → Mehargadh, Baluchistan, Pak.
     - Wheat, cotton, barley
     - Rice harvesting evidences → Koldihawa, Allahabad, UP.
     - Graveyard with bones of dog → Burjhora, J & K, Pottery
Proto-Historic Period

1. **Indus Valley Civilisation** (2500 BC - 1750 BC)
   - Harappa - 1921
   - Mohenjodaro - 1922

- Harappa (Chenab River)
- Manda (Chenab River)
- Alangpur (Hindon River)
- Diamabad (Godavari River)
- Sutkagendor (Dashka River)

- This civilisation was an urban civilisation and was triangular in shape.
- The best feature of this civilisation was its city planning and drainage systems.
- People of this civilisation made bronze (by adding tin in copper).
- That's why this is also known as the Bronze Age Civilisation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>River</th>
<th>Inventor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harappa (Pak)</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Ravi</td>
<td>Dayaram Sahani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohenjodaro (Pak)</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Indus</td>
<td>R.D. Banerjee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutkagendor (Pak)</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Dashka</td>
<td>R.L. Stigae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>River</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chanhuadaro</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Indus</td>
<td>M.G. Majundar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rampur (Ahmedabad, Guj)</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Sabarmati</td>
<td>M.S. Vatsa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rajput (Punjab)</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Sutlej</td>
<td>V.D. Sharma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malwa (Gujrat)</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Bhogva</td>
<td>S.R. Rao</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalibanga (Raj)</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Ghoghar</td>
<td>A. Ghosh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alangipur (U.P.)</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Hindon</td>
<td>Y.D. Sharma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banawali (Haryana)</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Saraswati</td>
<td>R.S. Bhist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhaulavara (Guj)</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Bhogvar</td>
<td>R.S. Bhist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakgigaro (Haryana) (Largest place)</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Saraswati</td>
<td>Rafiq Mughal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Gujrat has max. no. of sites of Indus valley civilised
- Harappa -
  - The biggest building found from Harappa was a 12 roomed graveyard.
  - Main crop - Wheat & Barley.
  - A graveyard named \( R-37 \) (57 skeletons).
  - A statue of goddess of fertility.
- A bull made up on a seal.
- Button - shaped seals.

- Mohenjodaro

- Biggest building found from this site was a Great Granary, but the most famous building is a Great Bath.

- Statue of Natraj (Lord Shiva)
  Tandava is the oldest dance form of India.

- Statue of Pashupatinath (Lord Shiva)
- Swastik symbol.

- Statue of a dancing girl (made up of Bronze)
- Evidence of well in every house.
- Building of a college.
- A make - up box.

- Chanhu daro

- Only mural place of this civilisation.
- Circular bricks.
- Cylindrical seals.
- A picture of a cat followed by a dog.
- Evidences of bangles and lipsticks.
- An elephant teeth.

- Lashk

- Lashk was the port of this civilisation and commercial of this place.

- Currencies of Persia.
- Bones of a horse.
- Evidences of rice grains.
- Evidence of a mummy.
The script of this civilisation had 64 symbols, which was written from left to right and then from right to left.

In about 1750 BC, that civilisation was destroyed by floods.

2) **Vedic Civilisation** - (1500 BC - 600 BC)

- **1500 BC - 1000 BC** → Rigvedic Period
- **1000 BC - 600 BC** → Post-Vedic Period

- **Max Muller** - They came from Central Asia
- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** - They came from Arctica
- **Swami Dayanand Saraswati** - They came from Tibet

In the entire NW India, the Aryans started a rural civilisation.
The main work of people of this civilisation was Agriculture, Animal Husbandry. And the families of this civilisation's Father dominating.

- **Rigveda** → (1500 BC – 1000 BC)

- Oldest among all Vedas.

- It has 10 divisions. All the divisions of this Veda were assembled by Ved Vyas.

  - Old division → 2 to 7
  - Newest division → 10 → Rishi Mahasukiya (category: Satya)

- Third division of Rigveda → Rishi Vishwanath

  - Gayatri Mantra
  - Written for → Savitri
  - Worship → Surya Dev.

- In Rigveda, Saraswati has been described as the most holy river of Vedic period.

- Most imp. river was Indus.

- Words used in Rigveda →
  - Ganga → गंगा (used only 1 time)
  - Yamuna → यमुना (used 3 times)
  - Rudra → form of Lord Shiva (used 3 times)
  - Father → पिता (used 335 times)
  - Jan → जन (275)
  - Indra → ईंड्र (250)
  - Mother → माता (234)

- The person who recites the mantra of Rigveda is known as Hobi.
b) **Samveda**

27th - 21st - singing

- It is considered as father of Indian music.
- First discipline of 7 musical notes has been found from it.
- It has mantras related to worship of Surya Dev. The person who sings mantras of Samveda is known as Udappeda.

c) **Yajurveda**

21st - 17th - Yajna

- All the mantras related to rituals of Yajna & other religious works have been compiled in Yajurveda.
- This is the only Veda which has stanzas and poetries.
- The person who recites the mantras of Yajurveda is known as Adhara, vyu.

d) **Atharvaveda**

- All the mantras related to the treatment of black magic, hypnosis, treatment of evil & WAND all Ayurveda treatments have been compiled in Atharvaveda.
- This Veda is the newest among all. The person who recites its mantras is known as Bralhama.
Historic Period
(600 BC - 712 AD)

16 Mahajanapadas of 600 BC →

Information from Buddhist text named Anguttara Nikaya.

Join Text named Bhagavati Sutra.

[Capital]

1> Anga
   - Champi
2> Kashi
   - Varanasi
3> Gandhara
   - Taxila
4> Kurus
   - Indraprastha
5> Kambojas
   - Hatak / Rajapur
6> Surena
   - Mathura
7> Kosala
   - Sarnath, Ayodhya
8> Magadha
   - Rajgir, Patliputra, Vaishali
9> Chedi
   - Shakambari
10> Panchal
    - Anichhana, Kampilya
11> Vaijji
    - Vikramaghat
12> Matanga
    - Vatsanagar
13> Vatas
    - Kausambi
14> Asmaka
    - Potan / Patali; Only Mahajanapada situated in S.
15> Avanti
    - Ujjain
    - South
16> Malla
    - Vaishnagar, Varpura

Religious Movement of 600 BC

Buddhism

Founder: Gautam Buddha (Light of Asia)

Peo: Kanva - Shakya Muni

Birth: 563 BC

Place: Lumbini, Kapilvastu, Nepal

Childhood name: Siddhartha
Father - Shuddhdhodana (Shakyam)
Mother - Mahamaya (Kaudya)

Prajapati Gwalami (Aunt of Buddha)

Wife - Yasodhara
Son - Rahul
House - Kapilashtha
Sahiti - Channa (c.701)

At the age of 29 years, Siddhodhara left his home. This incident is known as Mahabhodianashramana. He went to Anoma river and became a monk near the bank of Anoma river.

He first went to (i) Rajgir where he met Anur Kalam, who taught techniques of meditation to him. Then he reached (iii) Vaishali where he met Padmarajama, (teacher). When he reached (iii) Gaya, where he got enlightenment after the meditation of 6 years on the bank of river Niranjan. This incident in Buddhism is known as Nirvana.

Buddha gave his first preaching in Saarnath (Varanasi).

Dharmachakra Pravartana

He founded a Buddhist union in Saarnath to follow 3 Tir

3 Ratnas → Buddha, Sangha, Dharma

Mini age required to join Buddhist union → 15 years.

Quorum of Buddhist union → 20 members

4 mini memb. required to start any session.
First Buddhist Council - 483 BC

Venue - Rajagriha (Sattaparni Cave)

King - Ajatasatru (Haryanka Dynasty)

Chairman - Mahakassapa

Work - 2 Pitaka were added

Writers - Anand ← Suttapitaka (teachings of Buddha)
          Upali ← Vinaya Pitaka (rules of Buddhist union)

Second Buddhist Council - 383 BC

Place - Vaishali

King - Kalashaka (Chichunage dynasty)

Chairman - Sabakmir / Sauvakamini
Third Buddhist Council - 251 BC

Place - Patliputra

King - Ashoka (Maurya dynasty)

Chairman - Mongiputra

Work - 3rd Pitaka added in Buddhism

↓

Abhidhammapitaka (biographies of monks contemporary to Ashoka)

Fourth Buddhist Council - 78 AD / 81 AD

Place - Kundalvan, Kashmir

King - Kanishka ( Kushana dynasty)

Chairman - Vasumitra, V. chairman - Ashwaghoch

Work - Buddhism divided into 2 communities -

→ Hinayana
→ Mahayana

Hinayana

- They do not believe in statue worship
- They consider Gautam Buddha as a human being
- There is no pilgrimage for them.
- Mainly found in Sri Lanka, Indonesia & Myanmar

Mahayana

- They follow statue worship.
- They consider Gautam Buddha as a god.
- There are four pilgrimage places:
  - Lumbini
  - Bodh Gaya
  - Sarnath
  - Kushinagar
- They are found in whole Asia
JAINISM

24. Tirthankaras of Jainism -

1st → Rishabhdeva

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>son</th>
<th>Bharat → Bharadvash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>son</td>
<td>Gomteshwar → statue → Shrawan Belgola (Ko (Bahubali))</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

23rd → Parshvanath

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>died on Samveda Hill when he was 100 yrs old.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Mahavrothra → Satya (Truth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahimsa (Non-Violence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astya (Non-stealing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aparigrotha (Non-acquisition/Non-possess)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24th & Last Tirthankara -

Mahavir

| Birth - 540 BC, Kundaqam, Vaishali |
| Childhood name - Vardhamana |
Father - Siddhartha
Mother - Trishla
Wife - Vasudha
Daughter - Anojja / Priyadaksana
Son-in-law - Jamali

At the age of 30 yrs, Vardhamana left his home by taking permission from his elder brother, Nandivardhanas.

→ He met Makkali Goshal, who became his first student before enlightenment. After enlightenment → first student - Jamali.

→ Ajivaka community → by Makkali Goshal.

Rindusara was kam as follower of Ajivaka comm.

After meditation for 12 years, he got enlightenment in Tumbhikram near bank of river Rijupalika. This incident in Jainism is known as Kevalya. (From then he was also known as Kevalin. Also known as Jin and Nigrantha.

→ First disciple was his son-in-law Jamali.

→ First female disciple was - Chandana.

→ In ancient period, Mathura was the main centre of Jainism in Magadha.

→ Mahavir Swami appointed his 11 disciples to spread Jainism in Magadha (11 Gandharvas)

All died except → Auka Sudharman after Mahavira death

1st chairman of Jain Upan

468 BC, Mahavir Swami died @ Pavapuri.
I. Jainism Council - 300 BC

- Place: Pataliputra
- Ruler: Chandragupta Maurya
- Chairman: Shrulbhadeva
- Work: Jainism divided into 2 communities
  - Swetambaras
  - Digambaras

→ 298 BC - Chandragupta died due to Sakekhana / Sanchaya

- Swetambaras
  - Follows teachings of Mahavir Swami
  - Monks wear white clothes
  - Believes that Mahavir Swami was a male
  - Mallinath was a female

- Digambaras
  - Follows teachings of only Bhadrabahu
  - Monks do not wear clothes
  - Believes that he was unmarried
  - Mallinath was a female

19th Tirthankara - Mallinath

II. Jainism Council - 513 AD

- Place: Vallabhi, Gujarat
- Ruler: No proof
- Chairman: Devendhi Kshamashravan
- Work: Teachings of Jainism were scripted during this council
  - Jain Texts → Aagam
RISE OF MAGADHA

1) Harshanka Dynasty — (544 BC - 412 BC)
   Capital -> Rajgir
   Founder = Bimbisara (544 BC - 492 BC)
   - He was contemporary to Gautam Buddha.
   - He attacked on Anga and added it to Magadha.
   - He got married to Kosaldevi, who was sister of
     King Prasenjit of Kosala. He got Kashi in dowry from her
     by capital - Varanasi
   - Wife - Chellana (Princes of Licchhavi dynasty)
     Royal Physician -> Jivaka
     Bimbisara sent him for the treatment of
     Chandragupta who was suffering from Jaundice
     of Avanti
     Bimbisara was killed by his son, who became next
     ruler of Magadha.
   (b) Ajatashatru (492 BC - 460 BC)
      - Gautam Buddha & Mahavir Swami both died in his ruling
        period.
      - He attacked on Vajji Union & Malla Union, and added
        them into Magadha.
        8 republican states
        2 republican states
      - In 483 BC, he organised first Buddhist council
      - He started using 2 new weapons —
        1) Rathmoosala
        2) Mahashilakanakata

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He was also killed by his son, who became next ruler of Magadha.

2. Udaiyin (460 BC - 440 BC)
   - He founded a city at the confluence of Ganga and son river, i.e., Pataliputra/Kusumapura.
   - He shifted his capital from Rajgrith to Pataliputra.
   - Anirudha
   - Mundak
   - Naag Dushaka
     - Last ruler of Haryanka dynasty.
     - Died because of his PM - Shishunaag.

Shishunaag dynasty - (412 BC - 344 BC)
   - Founder - (a) Shishunaag (412 BC - 396 BC)
     - He attacked on Avanti & destroyed Prayagot dynasty.
     - Also added Avanti into Magadha.
     - He shifted his capital from Pataliputra to Vaishali.
     - He was succeeded by his son Kalashoka
   - Kalashoka (396 BC - 344 BC)
     - In 383 BC, he organised II Buddhist council.
     - He again shifted his capital to Pataliputra.
   - Nandi Vardhan
     - Last ruler of Shishunaag dynasty.
     - Killed by his secretary, who founded a new dynasty in Magadha.
Nanda Dynasty (344 BC – 328 BC)

Founder: Mahapadma Nanda

He was succeeded by his 8th son,
8th son → Ghanananda

During his period in 326 BC → Invasion of Alexander

He was killed by Chandra Gupta Maurya with the help of Chanakya, who founded biggest dynasty at Magadha.

Foreign Invasion In India

1. Persian Invasion (Iran)

Persia dynasty → Hakhshani dynasty → Cyrus → Darius

1st foreign attacked on Indian subcontinent

- 1st successful foreigner to attack on India in 513 BC.
- 2 inscriptions: Behistun inscription

Affects of Invasion

- After this invasion, Persian trade was started.
- Kharosthi script started in India. (Right to left)
- Brahmi script was also started.

Last ruler of this dynasty was Darius III.
To enter in India, Alexander destroyed entire Persia in 3rd century BC. He destroyed Hakkharani dynasty by defeating Darius III. Then he went to Taxila.

In Taxila, a ruler named Ambi, surrendered in front of Alexander.

326 BC. Battle of Hydaspes/Vitasta against Porus.

Alexander won the battle.

Porus lost the battle.

Alexander founded 2 cities in India:
1. Vijaynagar/Nikaiya
2. Bakarganj

Due to illness, he went to Babylon and in 323 BC, he died @ 33 yrs.

Maurya Dynasty (323 BC - 185 BC)

Sources:
- Literary sources: Arthashastras (political subject)
  - (written by Charakya)
  - Indica (written by Megasthenes)
  - Mahabharata (written by Patanjali)
  - Mudranarakeshara (written by Vishakadatta)
  - Kalpastra (written by Bhadrabahu)
  - Kathasaritsagara (written by Somdeva)
  - Charakasamhita (written by Charak)
  - Ratnakarangi (written by Kalhad)
b) Archaeological sources →

Inscription of Ashoka (oldest in Khwarosth Lepi & Brahmi Lepi)
(Head by James Princep in 1837)

14 Stone edicts of Ashoka →

Stone Edict I →
- All citizens are like my child.
- Prohibition of animal sacrifices.
- Wildlife conservation.

Stone Edict II →
- Welfare programs for the citizens.
- Human & veterinary medical science.

Stone Edict III →
- Respect to Brahmin and appointment of PMs.

Stone Edict IV →
- Appointment of Dharma ministers.

Stone Edict VII (longest stone edict of Ashoka)
- Control over mind and soul.

Stone Edict XI →
- Description of Dharma victories of Ashoka.

Stone Edict XIII →
- Description of Kalinga War.

Stone Edict XIV →
- Inspiration to live a religious life.
7) Pillar Edict of Ashoka →

1) Topea pillar -
found from Ambala presently in Firozshah kotla (Delhi)

2) Meerut pillar -
found from Meerut presently in Delhi

3) Allahabad pillar -
found from Kaushambi presently in Allahabad fort.
This pillar is related to 3 rulers -

   1) Ashoka
   2) Samudragupta
   3) A'Jahangir

4) Sanchi Pillar -
It has been destroyed now.

5) Sarnath pillar -
Our national amblem has been taken from this pillar.

6) Rawiya Nandangal pillar -
found from Champaran bihau.

7) Rampurva pillar -
found from Champaran & presently @ Rashtrapati Bhawan Delhi.
Chandragupta Maurya (323 BC - 298 BC)

Greek sources called him → sandrocottus

He killed Gharanand with the help of Chanakya and became ruler of Magadha at the age of 25 yrs.

According to Plutarch & Justin, he had army of 6,40,000 soldiers.

He was first Chakravartin Samrat of India - Indian's First Empress - Gharanand (first standing army)

He built Sutradharan lake on Gharan Hill in Gujarat (Samrath Sutradharan)

He wrote in Junagadh inscription 1st longest inscription of sandrakottus.

2nd → Skandagupta (last great ruler of Gupta dynasty)

In 305 BC, Invasion of Seleucus Nicator

Treaty of 1-blw Chandragupta & Nicator.

He gave Kabul, Gandhar, Harat & Sardara to Chandragupta

His daughter Helena get married to Chandragupta. (son – Justin)

Ambassador of Seleucus Nicator, went about Magathene was sent to Chandragupta Maurya in clary as a translator.

Chandragupta Maurya gifted 500 elephants to Nicator.

In 300 B.C., he organised first Jainism council in Patliputra in which Jainism was divided into shvetambaras & Digambaras. In the same year, Maurya went to Shrawanbelgola, Karnataka with Bhadriabahu.

In 298 BC, Chandragupta Maurya died because of Saladehar. Santhara.
• Bindusara (296 BC - 272 BC)
  Father - Chandragupta Maurya
  Other names - Singhasen and Amitraghath
  He had 16 wives - famous - Dharma | Subhadraangi
  ➔ son ➔ Ashoka

  ➔ He had 101 sons ➔ eldest - Susim.
  Ashoka killed his 99 brothers except Tissa
  ➔ ruler of Sinhal (Ceylon)

  ➔ During his ruling period Susim was governor of Taxila and Ashoka was governor of Ujjain.

  ➔ A revolt happened in Taxila by a ruler named Keechaka.
  To control that revolt Bindusara sent Susim & then Ashoka

  ➔ Two foreigners ambassador arrived in court of Bindusara:
    1) Dymakus (from Syria)
    2) Dyonissus (from Egypt)

• Ashoka (269 BC - 232 BC)
  ➔ Marki inscription
  ➔ Cippa inscription ➔ Ashoka’s name ➔ Ashoka Vardhan
  ➔ Devampriye Ashoka Raj
  ➔ He killed his 99 brothers with the help of Mahagupta
  ➔ and became next ruler of Maurya dynasty

  ➔ He married to Moha Devi (first) she was princess of Ujjain. They had 2 children:
    Mohendrag (son) Sarasramitra (daughter)
  ➔ He sent some children to sea lands to spread Buddhism.
\[\begin{align*}
\text{wife} & \rightarrow \text{Kalinga princess - Kaikhatu} \\
& \downarrow \\
\text{son} & \rightarrow \text{Krishna}
\end{align*}\]

- Grandson of Ashoka and ruler - Dashrath.

- He had only one war i.e., Kalinga war \(\rightarrow 261 \text{ BC}\).

- During this war - Kalinga's capital \(\rightarrow\) Toshali / Toshali.

- Reason behind the war \(\rightarrow\) To get elephants.

- Who was ruler of Kalinga during war \(\rightarrow\) Nand Raj.

- From \textit{Elephant Cave Inscription}.

- Writer \(\rightarrow\) Khawel.

- Greatest ruler of Chedi dynasty.

- After Kalinga war, Ashoka adopted Buddhism, who made Ashoka \textit{Buddhist} \(\rightarrow\) Mogalipattanam.

- Teacher of Ashoka \(\rightarrow\) Upagupta / Nagasena.

- \(\text{In the 10th year of his ruling period, Ashoka visited} \)

- Bodh Gaya \(\rightarrow\) In the 20th year, he went to Lumbini. And he made Lumbini tax-free.

- Described in \textit{Raman Deji Inscription}.

- He founded a city near bank of Vatasila / Jhelum river named Sui Nagar. He prohibited animal sacrifices in his rule period, and he was first ruler who build national parks in India.

- In his ruling period, he built \textit{Sanchi Stupa} \(\rightarrow\) Dhammkhe, Sansth.

- \(\text{Biggest stupa of world } \rightarrow\) Boone budur stupa.

- Java Indonesia.

- \(251 \text{ BC} - \) Ashoka organized \textit{Third Buddhist Council} in Patliputra, in which he added \textit{Abhidhamma Pitaka}.
The last stage of his life, he donated Parabahoca to Nainivaka.

Yet even → इत्यादि एवं → अनेकवर्तिकाविन करणकत्री → Religion of Ashoka

He was succeeded by his son and then his grandson Dashrath.

Last ruler of Maurya dynasty → Brihadratha

**POST MAURYAN PERIOD**

- Shunga dynasty (185 BC - 72 BC)

  - Brahman dynasty of India -

  Founder → Pushyanidha Shunga

  He is known as the destroyer of Buddhism in India, because he destroyed about 84,000 stupas built by Ashoka.

- Mani development of Sanskrit language during his reign.

  - He organized 2 Ashwamathya Yajnas - which were performed by - Patanjali.

    - (Mahabhashya & Sanskrit Vyakaran)

    - (Yoga)

  - He made his capital to Vindhya (MP).

  - He was succeeded by his son Agnimitra Shunga.

  - Source - Malvikaagri Nilcom

  - Written in Gupta period by - Kalidas

    - Love story of Malvika & Agnimitra

- He also gave cow sanctuary to Buddhism. He renovated Sanchi Stupa.
1. Last ruler: Devabhuti Shunga.

2. Kanva dynasty: (72 BC – 28 BC)
   - Founder: Vasudewa Kanva
   - Son: Shushravana (next ruler) & (illegible son)

3. Andhra Satavahana Dynasty: (28 BC – 3rd century)
   - Capital: Pratishtana (Maharashtra)
   - Founder: Simukha
   - Total: 28 rulers
   - First great ruler of this dynasty: Scathavati I
   - Second great ruler: Naal
   - Bhook: Gatharapthashati
   - Greatest ruler: 28th ruler: Gautamiputra Satakarni (106-130)

- He issued land grants in India.
- He started donating lands to Brahmins.
- He started using his mother's name before his name.
- He was 3rd Chakravarthi Samratha.
- He was succeeded by his son who was last greatest ruler of this dynasty: Vashishkhiputra Pulavarni.
- He is known as 1st Andhra Samratha, being he attacked in south & conquered the region of Andhra.

4. Last ruler: Pulmavi III

5. FOREIGN INVASION OF POST MAURYAN PERIOD –

6. Indo-Greeks:
   - Origin: Greece
   - Founder of Indo-Greeks in India: Demetrius I
     - Capital: Sokal (Sindh)
   - Greatest ruler of Indo-Greeks: Menander
     - (India – Merv)
First golden coins were issued in Milindas period.

He adopted Buddhism in India and he got teachings of Buddhism from a monk named Nagasena.

Source Book - Milindopanho

Saka Dynasty -

Origin - Central Asia

They had 5 branches in India.

1. Kashmir
2. Taxshila
3. Mathura
4. Ujjain
5. Deccan

Greatest ruler of this dynasty - Rudradaman (Ujjain) - Tarnagadi inscription

Last ruler of this dynasty - Rudrasena III.

He was killed by Chandra Gupta II, who destroyed Saka dynasty from India.

Kushan Dynasty -

Greatest ruler - Kanishka

He destroyed Saka dynasty from Kashmir and started Saka Samvat in 78 A.D.

In 3rd year of his ruling period he organised 1st Buddhist council in Kashmir in which Buddhism divided into Hinayana & Mahayana. He was first ruler of Indian history, who issued pure gold coins. He also started printing of dates and rulers names on coins.
Archeological Sources:

1. Mehrauli Pillar Edict related to Chandragupta II
2. Pune Copper Edict written by Prabhavati (D/o Chandragupta II)
3. Janagam Inscription Shandgupta
4. Allahabad Pillar Edict Samundragupta
5. Aryan Inscription Bhanugupta
6. Bilasad Inscription Kumar Gupta
7. Inner Cave Inscription Shandgupta

1st temple of India Dashavatara Temple in Deogarh, Jhansi

Ajanta & Ellora Caves Aurangabad, Maharashtra

Caves no. 16, 17 & 18 built in Gupta period.

Literary Sources:

1. Kalidas
   - Abhigyan Shankuntala (आभिज्ञानशकुंतलम्)
   - Meghadutham (मेघदृश्यम्)
   - Raghuvamsha (रघुवंशम्)
   - Vistosa Vikranvastiyan (विषोसविक्रमस्तियम्)
   - Mahabharatam (महाभारतम्)
   - Mahabharataman (महाभारतमान)
   - Kumara Samhavam (कुमारसंहावम्)
   - Riksvamsham (रिक्ष्वाम्शम्)

2. Vishakh Putta
   - Mudra Kreda (मुद्राक्रेदा)
   - Devchandraguptam (देवचंद्रगुप्तम्)

3. Varahmihir
   - Brahmadarshita (ब्रह्मदर्शिता)
   - Panchadhatu (पंचधातु)

4. Snanatasa (वाजस्तस)
5. Harshcharitra (हर्षचरित)
6. Medium
7. Harshavarman
8. Naganand (नागानंद)
9. Ratnavali (रत्नवली)
10. Prayagrika (प्रयागरिका)
11. Kamañjana
12. Niti Sheeta (नितिशेता)
13. Anugdhata
14. Suryadheerta (सूर्यदेहर्ता)
15. Amañjata (अमान्जटा)
16. Vatsyayana
17. Kamba (कंभा)

Gupta Period (319 AD - 540 AD)

(Golden Era of Indian History)
Shriugupta is considered as the founder of the Gupta dynasty.

Shriugupta (Maharaja) (240 - 285)
- Succeeded by his son Ghatal Kacha & he also took title of Maharaja.
- Actual founder of Gupta dynasty - Chandragupta I

Chandragupta I (319 - 335)
- He started Gupta samrat.
- He took the title of Maharajadhiraj.
- Wife - Kumar Devi (Lichhavi Princess).
- First Gupta ruler to issue silver coins.
- Succeeded by his son Samudragupta.

Samudragupta (335 - 375)
- Napoleon of India - Vincent Arthur Smith gave him the title.
- He defeated 12 rulers in South India - Dakshinapath & 9 rulers in North India - Uttarapath.
- He also became a Chakravartin Samrat.
Harsh took the title of Vikramaditya
Organised an Ashwamedh Yajna
His poet Harshena, was appointed to describe his victories in Allahabad pillar editi.

Samudragupta was a poet & he also took the title of Kavinga.

He was also a Vienna player & he issued Vienna playing type coins.

He gave convert to Buddhism; bcz there was a buddhist monk in his court named Vasubandhu.

2 soni - Rang Gupta & Chandragupta

Rang Gupta (315 - 360)
Source - Airan inscription
Novel - Devi chandraguptam

Chandragupta II (380 - 413)
Greatest ruler of this dynasty.
The ruler who had a gem in his court.

Navaratnas of Chandragupta -
1) Amar Singh (great Sanskrit lexicographer)
2) Dhanvantari (great physician)
3) Harshena (great poet)
4) Kalidas (also a great poet & play writer)
5) Kshapanaka (great astrologer)
6) Shanku (great architect)
7) Baital Kshatra (great magician)
8) Varahamihira (great astronomer)
9) Vasruchi (great Sanskrit scholar)

He killed Rudrasena III, who was last ruler of Saka dynasty.
After that he took title of Vikramaditya.
395 AD - A famous Chinese traveller Fa-hien arrived in India and he stayed here for 15 years.

→ Many developments happened during his ruling period.

→ He took the title of Parmabhagvat.

Skand-

Kumaragupta (413 - 454)

→ 413 AD - He founded Nalanda University, which is considered as the oldest university of present India. Famous for Buddhist education. And this is also known as 'Oxford of Mahayana Buddhism'.

→ He took the title of Mahindraditya. In Gupta period, he had maximum no. of inscriptions.

→ He was succeeded by his son Skandagupta.

Skandagupta (454 - 467)

→ He was considered as the greatest ruler of this dynasty.

→ He conducted the second census of Sudarshana lake in Ginnih hill, and he appointed Chakrapali for that purpose, son of Parasadatta, Governor of Gujarat.

→ I attack of Huna rulers happened in his ruling period by foreign invaders.

Ruler - Torkman

→ He defeated Torkman - written in Ahole inscription. (Sassanid)

- Written by Pulakeshin II, ruler of Chalukya dynasty.

Last ruler of Gupta dynasty - Vishnugupta

→ a.r.a. → Kumaragupta III
Harshavardhan (606-647)

- Last Hindu ruler of India
- Dynasty: Pushyabhuti dynasty (Vardhana dynasty)
- Capital: Thaneshwar (Haryana)
- II Capital: Kannauj (U.P.)
- Father: Prabhakarvardhan
- Mother: Yashomati
- Elder brother: Rajyavardhan
- Sister: Rajyashri

605 AD - Rajyavardhan became his ruler after his father and his contemporary, the ruler of Malwa Deogupta and the ruler of Bengal, was Shashank. A dynasty in Kannauj, the ruler of Bengal, was Gadhavarma, and his wife was Rajyashri. Shashank went to meet Rajyashri. Shashank & Deogupta attacked Kannauj and killed Gadhavarma. After that Rajyavardhan died by Shashank. New ruler was to sit on the throne was Harshvardhan in 606 AD. He killed Shashank and took his sister from him and made Kannauj his capital.

629 AD - Chinese Traveller - Huan Suang arrived India and stayed here for 16 years. He got Buddhist education from Nalanda University & he wrote a famous book - Si Yu Ki. During his travel to India, he also visited Hathpat (Gujarat) and Kanchi. Kanchipuram (South India).

→ Harshvardhan's book - Banhatha - Books - Harshacharita, Kodambali

Harshvardhan's book - Nagaranda, Redhradhri, Rajyadarsika.
1) Gujjarapalitava Dynasty -
- First description of this dynasty found in Akshar inscription of Pulakeshvar II 
- Capital - Kannauj
- Founder - Harishandra
- Actual founder - Naagbhotta I
- He destroyed Huna dynasty from India.
- In Guwahati ins. of sanskrit, he has been compared to Rudra (Shiva).
- I great ruler of dynasty - Vaitaraj. He defeated Dharmapal (Pol dynasty - Bengal). He was succeeded by his son Naagbhotta II.
- Greatest ruler of dynasty - Mihirbhoj (836 - 885). He took the title of Adivarana & Prabhas. He was a vaishnav ruler.
- Last great ruler of dynasty - Mahipal. In his ruling period, a famous traveller of Baghdad - Al-Masudi arrived India. He was defeated by Krishna III (ruler of Rashtrakuta dynasty).
- Last ruler of dynasty - Yashpodd.
- 1036 - This dynasty was destroyed by Gaurwal rulers.

2) Gaurwal Dynasty -
- Capital - Kannauj
- Founder - Chandradeva. In his ruling period he defeated Tomar rulers, who surrendered infront of him. He was succeeded by his son Madanpal.
I. Great rulers of dynasty - Govindachandra. He took the title of Vidhruvachar Vachaspati.

II. Last and most famous ruler of dynasty - Jai Chandra

1194 - He was defeated & killed by Mohd. Ghauri in Battle of Chandawar.

Chauhan Dynasty -
- Capital - Shahambari (near Ajmer)
- Founder - Vajudeva. Succeeded by Siddharaj, who took the title of Maharajadhikraj.
- I great ruler - Prithviraj I. succeeded by his son - Ajayraj (founder of Ajmer)

Greatest rulers of dynasty - Prithviraj III (1178 - 1192)

1151 - He defeated Mohd. Ghauri in Battle of Tarai. But in the II battle of Tarai, he was defeated & killed by Mohd. Ghauri.

Chandel Dynasty -
- Capital - Khajuraho
- Founder - Nurnuka, he was succeeded by Yashovarman, who built famous temple of Vishu in Khajuraho.

Greatest rulers of dynasty - Dhanga. He helped Jaipal of Peshawar in his battle against Mehran Ghagani. In his ruling period he built Jinnah Temple, Vishwanath Temple & Bajnath Temple in Khajuraho.

Last rulers of dynasty - Parmath, defeated by Qutubuddin Aibak who destroyed Chandel dynasty.
Paran Dynasty

Capital - Malwa

Founder - Siyakla / Shri Hansha. His first capital was Ujjain and then he made Dharan his 2nd capital.

Greatest ruler of dynasty - Bhojraja; he was a great scholar, poet and scholar. He took the title of Kanwraj. He founded a city - Bhojpuri nagar. Also founded Bhojshala university there.

Dynasty destroyed by - Alaudin Khilji (in 1305)

Chalukya Dynasty

Capital - Gujrat (Ambivaad)

Founder - Moolraj I / Bhim I and he made Ambivaad his capital, during his ruling period Chagnavi attacked Somnath temple in Gujrat. He built / reconstructed the temple with stones.

Last great ruler of dynasty - Moolraj II / Bhim II

1178 - He defeated & arrested Mehd Gauw @ Mount Abu.
1195 - This dynasty was destroyed by Qutubuddin Aibak.

Pala Dynasty - (Bengal)

8th century - This dynasty was founded

Founder - Gyopal, succeeded by his son, Dharmapal, who founded Vikramaditya university in his ruling period

Last great ruler of dynasty - Mahipal, defeated by a C. Indian ruler named Rajendra Chau.

Last ruler of dynasty - Rampal.

Dynasty destroyed by - Mehd Riin Bahadur Khilji
1) **Sena Dynasty** - (Bengal)
   - Founder - Samantasena.
   - One great ruler of dynasty - Vijaya Sena, founded 2 cities -
     a) Vijayapur
     b) Vikrampr.
   - Succeeded by his son - Bhattalasena.
   - Greatest ruler of dynasty - Laxmanasena.
   - 1178: He started Laxman samvat, founded a city named -
     Laxmannoli. He took title of Parambhaqvat.
   - 1202: This dynasty was also destroyed by - Bakhtiyar Khalji

2) **Hindu Shahi dynasty** -
   - Founder - Jaipal.
   - Capital - Peshawar.
   - 1001 AD: He was defeated by Ghognavari and then he committed
     suicide. Succeeded by his son Amandapal, he was also
     defeated 2 times by Ghognavari.

3) **SOUTH INDIA**
   - Temples
   - Dynasty
   - Rule

4) **Rashtrakutas** -
   - Contemporary to - Pratihar dynasty & Pala dynasty.
   - 8th century: This dynasty was founded.
   - Founder - Danivarman. He made himself independent from
     Chalukya dynasty of south. He was succeeded by
     Krishna I. He destroyed Chalukya dynasty of S. India.
     Kreedhi. He built famous Kailash Temple in Allahra Caves.
   - Greatest ruler of dynasty - Krishna II. He attacked on Kanchi &
     Tanjore and added him in Rashtrakutady
     He attacked on Rameshwaran & founded
     Kitti Pillar there.
   - Last ruler of dynasty - Kancha II.
2) Vakataka Dynasty -
   - Founder - Vindhyaashakti
   - Greatest ruler of dynasty - Praveena I, he took the title of Samrat and Praveen. He organised
t he Awesamegha Yajanas.

- Greatest ruler of dynasty - Rudrasena II, he got married to Prabhowati (daughter of Chandragupta II)
described in Poona Copper Edict.

3) Chalukya Dynasty - (Badami)
   - Founder - Pulakeshi I, succeeded by his son Kavitivarman I
   - Greatest ruler of dynasty - Pulakeshi II, he took the title of Paumeshwar. He defeated
     Harshvardhan @ bank of Narmada,
     described in Ahale inscription. He was
defeated by Narsingh Varman I (rule of Pallava dynasty)
   - Last ruler of dynasty - Vishnuvarman

4) Pallava Dynasty -
   - Founder - Sivghuvishnu. He built Varaha Temple, Mamallapuram.
     He was succeeded by Mahindravarman I, who is
     considered as greatest rules of this dynasty. He
     was succeeded by Narsinghvarman I. He built
     Mahabalipuram temples is his ruling period.
     (Pancha - Rath temple)

- Famous Chinese Traveller - Hwan Suhang visited Kanchi in his ruling period.

- He was succeeded by Narsinghvarman II. He built Kailash
  Nath temple, Kanchi & Ghaur temple, Mahabal
Last great ruler of dynasty - Nandivanman II, he built Mukteswar Temple (Kanchi) & Bekuntherumal Temple (Kanchi).

Last ruler of dynasty - Parmeshwar Vaikman

Chola dynasty -

Founder - Vijayalaya (in 9th century). He attacked on Tanjaur and added it into chola empire & he took the title of Narakesari. Earlier he used to be a minister of Pallava. He was succeeded by Aditya I. He declared himself independent from Pallava. He took the title of Kodandram. He was succeeded by Rajaraj I, in his ruling period he attacked on Sri Lanka, and defeated a ruler named Mahinda V. After that he built a Shiva temple in Sri Lanka. He built Bishnideswar Temple (Tanjaur). He also built Rajrajeshwar temple (Kanchi). He was succeeded by Rajendra I in the 5th year of his ruling period he attacked on Sri Lanka & arrested Mahinda V and after 12 years capital punishment was given to Mahinda. He was succeeded by Rajadhiraja I.

Last great ruler of dynasty - Vikram Chola

Last ruler of dynasty - Rajendra III

Vijayanagar Empire

We were started contemporary to ruling period of Mehd. Bin. Tugrul.

Founders - 2 brothers - Harivar & Bukka
There were 4 capitals of VE -

- Anegondi
- Vijayanagar (Humpi)
- Benugonda
- Chandragiri

Dynasties

> Sangam Dynasty - (1336 - 1485)

- Founder: Harisharana I, he made Anegondi his capital.
  - In 1346, he attacked on Housal and added it into VE.
  - 1352- He added Madurai into his empire.
  - He was succeeded by his younger brother Bukka I. 1374 - he sent his ambassador to China. He attacked on Mong. Shah of Behmani Empire, in which he was defeated by him.
  - In his ruling period, Krishna river was considered as the boundary of Vijayanagar & Bahmani Empire. He was succeeded by his son Harinar II, he took the title of Maharajadhira. He added Mysore, Trichnappalli & Kanchi in his empire. He also attacked on Sri Lanka & got revenue from there. He attacked on the ruler Firoz Shah of Behmani Empire in which he was defeated by him. He also added Bailgaon and Goa in his empire. He was succeeded by his son Devrai I, he was also defeated by Firoz Shah of Behmani Empire. Firoz Shah got married to his daughter. He was succeeded by his son Devrai II, he took the title of Immadi Devrai. He has been compared to God Indra. He also took the title of Gajabekha (kiler of elephants). In his ruling period a famous Persian traveller Abdul Razzak came India. He was succeeded by his son Mallikarjuna. He took the title of Prachal Devrai. In his ruling period a famous Chinese traveller
Mahammad arrived India

Last ruler of dynasty - Vemupaka II

Salwa Dynasty -

One of the ministers of Vemupaka II, Narsingha Salwa

Killed him and founded Salwa dynasty in VE.

Panda - Narsingha Salwa, he appointed in P. minister,
to Nava Nayak. Nava Nayak killed Narsingha.

Salwa & he himself became the next ruler of VE.

Last ruler of dynasty - Immadi Nase Singh, he was killed
by his PM, Veer Narsingha who
founded a new dynasty in VE.

Tulwa dynasty -

Founder - Veer Narsingha, he was succeeded by his younger
brother, Krishna Dev Rai and he is considered as
Greatest ruler of VE.

Krishna Dev Rai - (1508 - 1528)

1513 - He attacked on Udaigiri and added it into Vijaynagar E.

1524 - He added Bijapur in his empire.

1510 - Portuguese governor, Alphano Di Almukar sent Saint Loui
in his court.

There were 8 great poets in court of Krishna D.R. and
their group was known as Ashadhhagaj of VE.

He shifted his capital from Vijaynagar to Naaglapur.

He was contemporary to Mughal Emperor Babur, and Babur
described him as the "most powerful ruler" in his autobiography

He constructed Hazara Temple & Vitthal Dev Temple in VE.

He was the founder of Vaishnav religion. He was succeeded by his

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He took the title of Mahamandaleshwar. He was succeeded by a ruler named Sadashiv.

(Sadashiv - last ruler of dynasty)

In his ruling period, in 1565 - a famous battle of Talikota fought btw Vijaynagar E & other Muslim rulers of South India. In this battle, Muslim rulers of S. India destroyed VE.

> Aarvidu dynasty -
> Founder - Parmanad. He shifted his capital to Benugonda.
> Greatest rulers - Venkata II. He shifted his capital to Chandragiri.
> Last ruler of dynasty - Shri Rang III