

Chronology: Ancient History

Pre-History

- Paleolithic Phase (50k BC - 10k BC)
- Mesolithic Phase (10k BC - 6000 BC)
- Neolithic Phase (6000 BC - 3000 BC)

Proto-History

↓
Indus Valley (2600 BC - 1800 BC)
Chalcolithic culture (1800 BC - 1500 BC)

History

- Advent of Aryan (1500 BC)
- Vedic age
 - Early Vedic (1500 - 1000)
 - Later Vedic (1000 - 6th BCE)
- 6th BCE
 - Religious reforms (Jainism, Buddhism)
- 16 Mahajanapads

History of Magadh

Maryanka (554 BC)
Shishunaga (412 BC)
Nanda (344 BC)
Maurya (321 - 185 BC)

Post Maurya Age

Indigenous

Shunga (185 - 75 BC)
Kanva (75 BC)
Satvahana (1st AD)

Foreigners

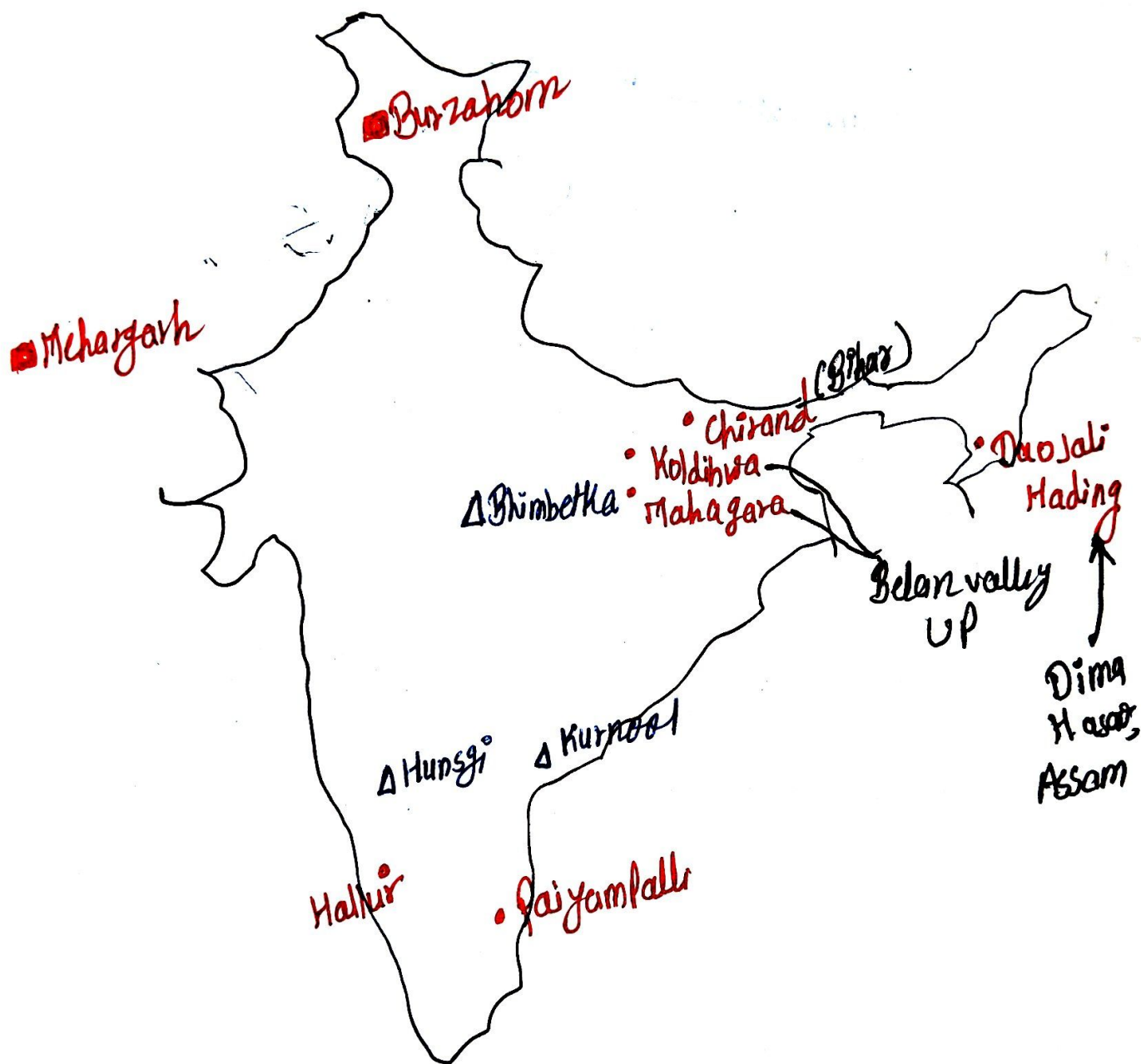
Indo-greeks (165 BC)
Saka's (90 BC)
Parthian (25 AD)
Kushana (65 AD)

North
Gupta Period (240 - 550 AD)
Harshvardhana Pushyabhuti (600 AD)

South

Chola
Chera
Pandya } Sangam (believed to be 3rd c. BC - 3rd c. AD)
Chalukya
Pallava } 600 AD
↓
Imperial Chola (850 AD)

750 AD
Pala
Pratihara - Gurjara
Rashtrakuta



Δ - Paleolithic
• Neolithic

Polity during IVC

From town planning it seems - centralized system of admin (citadel)
Probably ruled by rich merchants + traders (not monarchy)
↳ No palace

Society

From town planning - inferred - society was unequal but not discriminatory in nature
Concept of co-existence + mobilization in society

Not sure - Patriarchy or Matriarchal but majority believe matriarchal
(head priest) Abundant image → (mother goddess)

Economy

Animal (domesticated) - Cattle, Sheep, goat, buffalo + Pig

Agriculture - wheat, Barley, Millets, Pea, sesamum, Rye, melons

Cotton (brought by Arabians)

because plant of Sindhu Ghati

Textile industry @ Harappa, Alamgirpur, Mohanjodaro

Trade - Afghanistan - Tin imported
Mesopotamia
Sumer (Baghdad)
Dilmun (Qatar) - Bahrain

Oman

Oman + UAE - Magan (Persian Gulf) - copper, diorite
Egypt

Agr. & textile exported from Indus

Imported - Gold, silver, copper - metals

Amethyst, Carnelian, lapis lazuli - semi precious stones

Religious Practices

Worshipped { Male deity - Pasupati Shiva
Female deity - Mother goddess
Nature

No institutional structure like temple

Methods of after death practices { Full burial
Fractional burial (cremate + bury)
Potlurn burial

Body buried along with daily

life objects - ornaments, pottery, food items etc

↳ ∴ IVC people believed in other worldly life & must have thought that dead person must be using buried items.

Decline of IVC

- Aryan invasion - Battle of Hargulija mentioned in Rigveda as Battle of Harappa but rejected due to lack of evidences.

- Majority of historians believe - climatic change over a period of time was possible reason for decline - flooding & inundation - most int reason.

Chalcolithic Culture Phase

Copper ← Stone ← both used

- Rural in nature - Agri, fishing, animal husbandry, textile-making
- Instances of usage of bronze - most imp copper

Ochre colored Pottery
(औखरी)

• Beginning of burying the dead in a same direction all over the region
[Direction sense developed - while burying the dead]

Imp Pockets of Chalcolithic Culture
in India 1800 - 1500 BC

- ① Ahar Banas (RJ)
- ② Malvan (Maharashtra) - 1900-1400 BC, bull worship
- ③ Kayath (MH) - 2400-2000 BC
- ④ Sivalda (MH)

Sorve culture (MH) - 1400-1000 BC
(Daimabad, Nagpur)

Advent of Aryan

Around 1500 BC - came in batches, Nomadic, Pastoralist (पशुपति) - search of good pasture land for their cattle

Originally Aryan denotes to a linguistic community. Tribes of Central Asia had one thing in common - used Aryan gr of languages. These Aryans were able to defeat indigenous people of India because of horse driven chariots & the use of superior bronze tools. Equipped with Armament of defence (Helmet, mail coat etc) majority continued to NW region. Started composing veda - 1st Rigveda in Sanskrit language - Knowledge forwarded in short form (oral)

Early Vedic (1500 - 1000 BC)

Geographical details in Rigveda

Rivers

Sindhu	-	Indus
Vitasta	-	Jhelum
Ashikini	-	Chenab
Parushani	-	Ravi
Vipasa	-	Beas
Shutudri	-	Satluj
Naditarna	-	Sakswati

most sacred, all vedic thoughts
composed on the banks of sakswati

Dasarajan War on the banks of Parushani

Bharat clan - most powerful Aryan tribe of this time

Ruled by sudas - take imp decision on appointing
head priest

Vasishtha ← sudas chose
Vishwamitra

↓
Decided to teach a lesson to sudas

∴ Persuaded 5 Aryan + 5 Non-Aryan Kings
to fight battle against sudas

Dasarajat
vs
Sudas, Bharat (won)

∴ After this war
area ruled by sudas = Bharat varsha

Bharat & Puru (clan) ← favorable treatment

mahimanyu - KURU

Pandur

Dhritrashtra

Slavery rampant

Dasa - Defeated Aryans

Dasayu - Defeated Non-Aryans

Dasatu
Hatya 4 discriminated, killed

later Post-vedic period

Discovery of iron — Atranjikhara } Iron Sources in
Jakhira } W. UP
around 1000 BC

very fertile land was available
which was used for aggressive
agriculture.

∴ Good quality tools can
be created with
which they cleared
dense forest of Gangetic
Plain & penetrated into
E. & Central India

River — Ganga, Yamuna mentioned.

Most often mentioned — Gandak = Sadanira

- Cattle imp but land most imp

Rashtra term in later vedic text.

Rajan — battle for land

imp agn → Jwa (Barley), Godhuma (wheat), Vrihi (Rice)

* Caste/Varna system established

- Anuloma - Pratiloma marriage

- Goba exogamy — matrimonial alliance

↳ lineage from a common ancestor

→ 16 Sanskar — Punesharth — Moksha, Dharma, Artha, Kama
Garbha, Namkaran, Annaprashan, Upnayan, Dwija born
Vivah, Antim

* Ashram system — ① Brahmacharya ② Grihastha
③ Vanaprastha ④ Sanyas (majorly developed in Buddhism)

VEDIC CULTURE (1500 BC - 600 BC)

1500 BC - 1000 BC

Early Vedic / Rig Vedic

1000 BC - 600 BC

Later Vedic Period

Early Vedic (Indus region)

Kula - Kulala ← Family
↓
Grama - Gramini ← village (community)
↓
Vishu - Vishvayati ← gr of (lon) villages
↓
Jan - Rajan ← Tribe Highest unit

- Monarchy / hereditary
- Purusha - Priest & Senani - commander of army
- Sabha - Council of elders
- Samiti - General assembly
- Vidhata - Decision abt agri religion (not sure)

Social

monogamy (wider polygamy - Draupadi)
Patriarchy - Gramapati head
Monogamy (Royals - polygamy)
Women allowed spiritual dev

Women poets - Alala, Viswadeva

Ghosa, Ialamudra

No child marriage, No sati
Not rigid social division

Later Vedic (Gangetic region)

Many Jana / tribes amalgamated and became Janapad

King titles → Rajarajanan, Ahilabhuvantati, Ekkrat, Samrat.

• More officers - treasury officer, tax collector, royal messengers.

• Sabha samiti importance declined.
positioning Rajan more imp

• Varna system thoroughly established • slavery

• Power of father increased

• Political rights of women lost

child marriage, widow marriage

misog (Aitareya Brahman)

women scholar - Vidushi Ganga (education allowed)

Gavya - cow
Gopa Jano - master of cow
Gavisthi - search for cows

Duhiti - milch of cow (daughter)
Grodhuma - one which grows in cow dung (wheat)
Godhuli - measurement of time (Dusk)

Aghanya - Not to be killed (cow)
Gaghana - v. imp. beast - cow meat served

Economic

Dhanya (grains)
Barley (Yava)
Wheat (Grodhuma)

No formal taxation
Voluntary contrib
→ Bhaga / Bali

Pastoral, Cattle rearing

Basic knowledge of iron

Agriculture started

Trade through rivers

Barter system

Gold coins Nishka

Religion

Rig veda - 1028 hymns
worshipped natural forces
Prithvi, Vayu, Agni, Varuna, Indra

Female gods - Aditi and Usha, Ilia, Savitri

No temples, No idol worship

Elaborate rituals followed

Sunged worshipped.

Vishwamitra composed - Gayatri Mantra for sun + Savitri

Mode → mantra, prayers recital offering sacrifices

Purpose → Material gain (no spiritualism)

Agri chief occupation

extensive use of iron

Knowledge of manure

Sea trade with Babylon (Iraq)

Tax - same as early Vedic

Merchants = Varanya

guilds = Garia

gold coin = Satamana

Silver coin = Krishnala

Yajur veda - Rules during sacrifice

Sam veda - book of chants / origin of Indian music

Atharva veda - details of rituals.

• Indra & Agni lost importance

→ Prajapati, Vishnu, Rudra *

Imp of prayers declined,

Sacrifice increased

Priesthood profession

Rajasuya, Asvamedha,

Vajpeya Yajna

Consecration ceremony related to accession of Rajan throne

chariot race & public feast

sacrifice horse increase territory

Mode of worship - Yajna, Prayers, sacrifices
Purpose - material gain (later reform movement by progressive section)

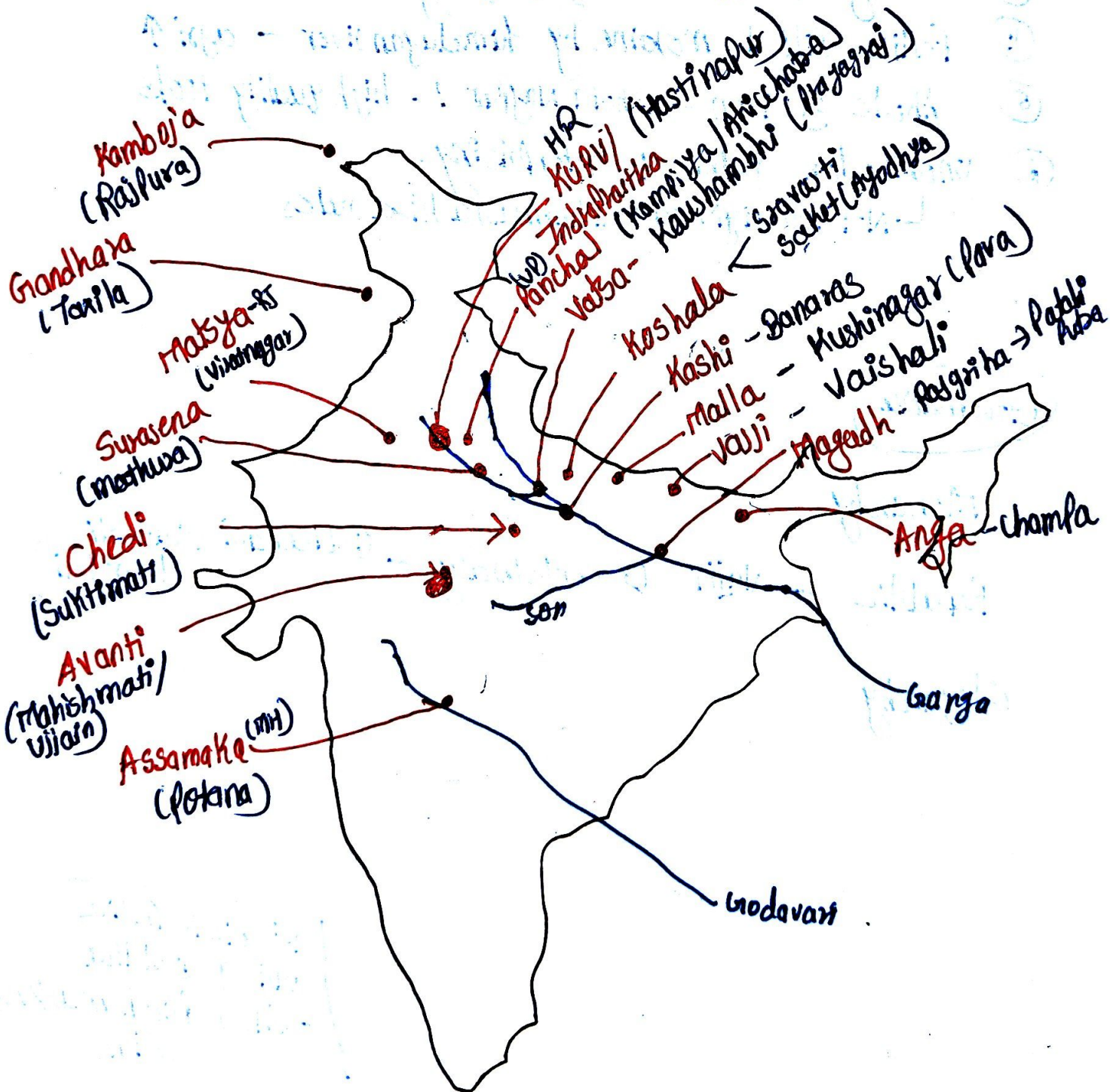
Composed ideas in 'Upanishads'

• spiritualism as objective

Rise of 16 Mahajanapads — 6th BCE

Big territorial areas

Infor abt 16 Mahajan pad — Buddhist texts — Anguttar Nikaya
Mahavastu
Jain texts — Bhagvatsutra



originally - Kashi & Koshala most powerful & prosperous
but over time Magadh emerged

Reasons ① Strategic location - Rajagriha / Girivraja
surrounded by 5 mountains $\therefore$ safety

- ② River channels - trade commerce transportation
- ③ Heavily forested $\therefore$ good quality timber
- ④ Fertile silt & moraine by Himalayan river - agri $\uparrow$
- ⑤ Abode of iron - Chota Nagpur $\therefore$ high quality tools
- ⑥ Unorthodox rulers & enterprising
 - $\hookrightarrow$ Not too rigid abt Dharmashashtra rules

Governance

Monarchy

Republic --- Vajji (8 confederacy) - ① Licchavi (Vaishali idhar hai)

Oligarchy

1st coin in India
during Buddha
- Silver Punch marked
coins

Timeline

Haryanka [546 BC - 413 BC]

Bimbisara (546 - 494 BC) - Contemporary of Buddha & Mahavira
 → sent famous physician 'Jivak' to Avanti ruler 'Chandrapadma'
 → Contemporary of Buddha & Mahavira
 → Matrimony + military - Anga
 → met Buddha (Borhut sculpture depict)
 → 1st Buddhist Council @ Rajagriha
 → 2 innovative war engines (vs Licchavi)
 ① Rathamushala (Revolving machine on chariot)
 ② Mahashila - Flexible platform to catapult stones
 → **Ajatsatru** (494 - 462 BC) - took decision
 → **Udayin** - new capital @ Pataliputra
 → **Nagadaska** ← killed by Shishunaga

Shishunaga [413 BC - 345 BC]

Shishunaga - Captured Atorti
 -- Capital to Vaishali
 → **Kalasoka** (Kakavamin) - Capital to Pataliputra and Buddhist Council @ Vaishali
 → killed by Mahapadma Nanda
 → 2 sect - Theravada (Hinayana) & Mahayana
 → **Nagavibhanda** & **Dharmakertika**
 → **Mahapadma Nanda**

Nanda [345 - 321 BC]

Shudra King by origin; first non-Kshatriya

Mahapadma Nanda - title emperor (or vishva)
 * Hathigumpha inscription refer conquest of Kalinga by Nandas
 → **Dhana Nanda** - Macedonian ruler
 → Alexander invasions
 → crossed Hindu Kush, Helum
 → Battle of Hydaspes with Porus
 → Reached till Ravi river
 * Tamil Sangam works
 → Ahananuru by poet Mamallan
 → mention enormous wealth of Nanda

approx

Maurya [321 BC - 185 BC]

Chandragupta Maurya (321 BC - 297 BC)
 (Jain, Savanbelgala Indus to narmada with Bhadrabahu stayed to death (Sallekhana))
 → Con mentioned as sandrocottus (Greek)
 → **Kautilya** - Arthashastra (Arthashastra) (Greek ambassador) (300 BCE)
 → **Megasthenes** - Indica
 → Marched against selus Nicator (Alexander's General) (lost india under con, married Helina)

Bindu sara (297 - 273 BC) - Ajivika sect
 → 1st Jain Council (Simhasena; Amrit, phata = slayer of enemies) mentioned by Tibetan monk Taranatha
 → Conquered land b/w 2 seas - Arabian & bay of Bengal, Deccan - Mysore
 → Syria ambassador - Deimachos, Egypt ambassador - Dionysius (Plutarch)

Ashoka (273 - 232 BC) Buddhism, Dharma
 → created laws for animals
 → Rock edict 13 Governor of Ujjain, suppressed revolt @ Taxila
 → 4 years gap b/w ascension & coronation
 → edict 7 - Dharma
 → killed brothers - Ceylonese chronicles Divyavamsa + Mahavamsa
 → 3rd Buddhist Council @ Pataliputra in 240 BC
 → lived up 'Dhammaghosh' (sound of word drum) 3 phases of Ashoka
 → followed Dhammaghosh (Socio-cultural annexation & spread of Buddhism)
 → **Karmashoka**
 → **Chandashoka**
 → **Dharmashoka**
 → **mahinda + sanghamitra** - SL with yg bodhi tree
 → still survived @ Anuradhapuram in SL
 → **Western** → **Kunala**
 → **Eastern** → **Dasavatha**
 → **Saripati**
 → **Brihadrotha** - mentioned in Barabhatt's Harshacharita
 → killed by Pusyamittra Sunga
 → fought with Greco Bactrian King Demetrius

Mauryan Administration - Highly centralized

Saptang (7) -

- ① Swamin - Monarch
- ② Ammatya - Ministers
- ③ Kosha - Treasury
- ④ Bala - Force
- ⑤ Durga - Fort
(Janpad) - (Community)
- ⑥ Mitra - Ally
- ⑦ Shatru - Enemy

Ashokan Inscriptions James Prinsep (1837)

Prakrit } lang
Greek }
Aramaic }
Brahmi } script
Kharoshthi }
Greek }
Aramaic }

• Devanampiya Piyadasi (Beloved of god)
- of name - Maski, Nittur, udagolam
↑
KN

Kanganhalli, KN - Ranyo Ashoka
Portrait Ashoka

Imp Ministers

Sannidhata - Chief treasurer
Samharta - Chief tax collector
Shulkadhyaksha - Revenue collector
Sitadhyaksha - Chief of agr. land
Nagarika - Superintendent of city admin
Rajjuka - Judicial officers
Bhisaj - Physicians
Dhammamahamatya - Chief incharge - propagation of Dhamma
* v. good plw of Espionage (spy) by Chanakya/Kautilya.
Used all type of people for spying - women, children, prostitute.

Akashadhyaksha - mines

Lakshanadhyaksha
↳ coin minting

↳ Gudhapurusha

Society

- Unorthodox - not too attached to Dharmashashtra
- Women - respected
- Shraman, elders - respected
- * Megasthenes - 7 caste in Indian society but seems confused blue inclusion & castes.

Religion - All 3 branches of Shramana

- ① Jainism
- ② Buddhism
- ③ Ajivika

Sites

Jauguda Dhauti
Shishupalgarh } Odisha
Shahbazgarh, Manshara - Pak
Sohgausa - GKP, UP
Rampur - Bihar
Brahmagiri - KN - Sarnath
Mahasthan - Bangladesh
Eragudi - Andhra
Jauguda - Odisha
Kalsi - Uttarakhand

Post Maurya

Sunga [185 - 73 BC] - Brahmin, parallel to Bacchian Greek

Pushyamitra Sunga (185 - 151 BC) Reformed Aswamedha Yajna
 ↳ Ayodhya inscription

main priest ↳ Pataliputra (Yoga) Persecutor of Buddhist
 Capital Pataliputra then shifted to Vidisha
 Campaign against Khavela of Kalinga

Agnimitra (149 - 141 BC) ← Hero of (Vidisha-princess) Malvikaagnimitra (Kalidasa)
 Vidisha became independent

↓
Vasujyeshtha (141 - 131 BC)

↓ Reconstructed stupa & monastery destroyed by Pushyamitra
Vasumitra (131 - 124 BC) ← fought battle with Greek invaders

↓ (Gruddhwarja)
Bhagabhadra (114 - 83) ← mentioned in Greek ambassador Heliodorus
 (Bihar, MP (Vidisha/Shilga))

↓
Jerabhuji (83 - 73) ← assassinated by Vasudeva Kanva

Kanva [72 - 27 BC] - Brahmin
 many Greek converted to Hinduism (Vishnu)
 Gruddhwarja by Heliodorus during Kanva

↓
Vasudeva

↓
Bhumimitra

↓
Narayana

↓
Susharma ← Killed by Simuka (Satavahana founder)

Foreign Invasion of Northwest

(165 BC)
Indo-Greek / Bactrian (Afg, Uzbek, Tajik region)

+ 1st to bring gold coins

Demetrius (occupied Afghanistan & Punjab)

↓
Apollodotus (Sindh to Ujjain) Micranander (Mathura to Pataliputra)
 (around 165 BC - 130 BC) - capital @ Sakla = Sialkot, Pak
 ↳ Stopped by Vasumitra Sunga

→ aka Milinda, dialog with Buddhist monk Nagasena
 in Pali work Milindapanho

↓
Hermiaeus (last ruler) ← defeated by Kusula Kadaphise (Kushana)

(90 BC) Saka / Indo Scythian (Central Asia, east Europe - Azerbaijan region)

5 branches / Sabala [Afg, Punjab (Taxila), Mathura, MH + Saurashtra
 Central India (Ujjain)]

Grandhara Sabala - Maues / Moja

↓
Azes I ← contemporary of King Vikramaditya [Gurjara]

↓
Azises

↓
Azes II

Mathura Sabala - Rajuvula

Sabala of Western India - Bhumaka (ruled Saurashtra)

↓
Nahapana ← defeated by Gautamiputra
 Satkarni (Satavahana) created by Pushyagupta (Maurya)

Ujjaini Sabala - Chastana

↓
 Conquered Malwa, Sindh, ...
 ↳ Junagadh inscription (Pure Sanskrit)
 ↳ Repaired Zudashan lake, bihar
 ↳ War against Vashisti Purba
 ↳ Satkarni

↓
 Rudrasimha III (last saka) ← Killed by Chandragupta II [Vikramaditya] (saka)
 ← mention in Harshacharita

Parthian (NE Iran) [250 AD]

Parallel with Saka — together called Saka-Pahlava

Grandophernes — most famous ruler
 To Kilt-1 — Saka inscription
 mentions Parthian in
 NW region
 St. Thomas came to India to propagate Christianity
 (Isaac) — a church @ vellankani (Madhucherry)

Kushana [1st BCE — 1st CE] — (65 AD)

• Branch of Yuchi tribe of central Asia (eg — Mongolia then C Asia)

↓
 Kujula Kadphises (70 BC) — defeated Hermaeus (Bactrian)
 copper coin
 Kabul & Kashmir captured
 ↓
 Vima Kadphises — follower of Pashupati Shaivism
 gold coin
 (coin) obverse side — Kushana King
 Reverse side — standing holding a trident (mishula) with bull (Shiva)
 ↓
 2 imp cities — Kanishka — Kashmir
 Purushapur — Peshawar
 ↓
 Kanishka (78 AD) — almost entire North India Kashmir to Banaras
 capital Purushapur (Peshawar)
 defeated Saka & started Saka era
 official calendar
 (Saka era) — solar calendar
 (Astronomical) — lunar
 Hindu & Jain
 ↓
 Vasishka
 ↓
 Huvishka
 ↓
 Kanishka II ← title Devaputra [Kushana considered themselves God like]
 ↓
 Vaidava I

Satavahana (probably were there in 200 BC)
 1st AD —
 Andhra bhritya
 aka Andhra, Dakshinapathi, claimed Brahmin; patronized Prakrit
 Karnataka, Maharashtra region, capital Pratishthan (Paithan)

Simuka — founder — annexed magadh from Kanva
 (1st BC) AD

↓
 Krishna — Kingdom upto Nashik

↓
 Sri Satakarni — conquered malwa & Berar; pushed back Sunga, Kharvela, Kalirga
 Ashvamedha Yajna

↓
 Satakarni II — Malwa, Vindhya
 6th ruler

↓
 Hala — 17th ruler, book — Gathasaptasati in Prakrit

↓
 Gautamiputra Satakarni — 23rd ruler
 (106-130 AD) defeated Nahapana
 Satakarni was the only protector of Brahmins
 Nashik & Nanaghat inscriptions by mother Gautami Balasari
 issued portrait coin
 Titles — Tisa mudra piba to haya vahana (whose horses drink water from 30 leaps)
 Saka, Yavana, Pahlava nisudana (destroyer)

↓
 Vasishthiputra Sri Pulamayi — contemporary of Chastana
 ↳ repaired Amaravati stupa

↓
Vasishthiputra Satakarni — married daughter of Rudradaman I
 lost to Rudradaman

↓
 Yajna Sri Satakarni (27th)

↓
 Pulamayi III (30th ruler & last)

* lead coin for trade

* Karshabana — Silver coin

Ports — Western → Kalyani
 Eastern → Grandakasela, Ganjam

started land-granting to Brahmins for their services led to feudalism

Katak & Skandhavara
 ↳ military camps

Sangam Age

[3rd BC - 3rd AD]

Contested; believed till 6th AD dynasty was there.

Confluence of great poets & scholars [Muchchangam in TN]

Majorly patron by Pandya

	at	Provided by	work
1st Sangam	Madurai	Agastya	No book survived
2nd Sangam	Kaladaiyam	Tolkappiyar	Tamil grammar Tolkappiyam only surviving work
3rd Sangam	Madurai	Nakkirar	organised by Pandya King Mudathurumaran. A lot of work, few survived.

* Sangam time evidences

- Ashokan inscription (Kudalubra = Chera)
- Hathigumpha
- Greek authors
- Commercial relation + Roman coins

Chera Capital - Vanchi (Kannur)
(Emblem - bow)
Seaforts - Tondi, Muziri (wood chera / Red chera)
Most famous king - Cholan Senguttuvan
Udayin Jeral - Initial
L Temple of Kannagi (Goddess of chastity)
2nd AD, contemporary Silankha
Gajabahu II
Brother - Elango Adigal - Silakkaviam
Himalayan expedition, Puthirai cult

Chola Capital: Uraiyur -> Puhar
(Tiger)
Most famous king - Karikala
Elara - initial ruler (won SL)
Battle of Venni - won against Chera + Pandya
Battle of Vahai Parandalai - won vs Ilchicks
Ports -> Kaveripattinam, Arikamedu (Kondakuram)
Info from book Pattinapalai by Varthamanam

Pandya Capital - Madurai, seafort - Korkai
(carp)
Imp Kings - Mudathurumaran (3rd Sangam)
Neduncheliyan - curse of Kannagi
Book - Madurai Kanai
Writer - Mangudi Manthana
Socio economic condition in Pandya Kingdom
* Kalbhas invasion led to decline

Sangam polity

Hereditary monarch; Imperial court = avai
Sabha = Manam - Highest court of justice

5 assemblies -

- 1) Amaichar = ministers
- 2) Puthita = priests
- 3) Senalati = military commanders
- 4) Dutars = envoys
- 5) Orar = spies

Administration

Mandalam

Nadai - provinces

Ur - town / big village (Puras)

Sinur - small village;

Pattinam - coastal town
Puhar - harbour area
Mudur - old village

* Land revenue +
Custom duty chief
Source of income

Society

Primary deity - Murugan

4 castes

Arasar (ruling)
Antharar (imp role in polity & religion)
Vanigar (trade)
Vellalar (agriculturist)

Adimai (slave)

Vzhavar - Ploughman

Women poets - Avaiyar

Nachchellaiyar, Kalkai, Puthiyar

- have marriage ✓

Sati ✓

danav ✓

Tribes -> Parathavar, Panar, Egnar, Kadambiar, Maravar, Pulavar. [Ancient primitive tribes - Thoda, Inda, Naga, Vedar]

Trade

Barter system, salt very imp

Trade with Romans & Arab

Import -> gold, horses, sweet wine

Natural resources - cotton, silk, pearl, ivory (exported)

Ports - Puhar, Tondi, Muziri, Korkai, Arikamedu, Marakkham, Nannai, Nelyyanda

Market

Place = Avanam

Silappatikaram - Ilango Adigal (Kannagi, Kovalan, Madhavi, Neduncheliyan)

Maraimkalam - Chathanar (daughter - Kovalan + Madhavi -> Jain nun)

Gupta Administration

- Generally centralized near capital
Far-flung areas - Decentralized - feudal lords

Territorial division

Bhukti - Province - Bhuktipati

Vishay - District - Vishaypati

Vithi - Block - Vithipati

Gram - village - Gramini

Political symbol - Garuda bird, $\therefore$ stamp had Garuda

Economy

most imp land tax - $\frac{1}{6}^{\text{th}}$ produce (normal times)
Can be altered if hard times

Vishti - Forced labour / bonded labour

* Feudalism practice - grant land to priestly & officials
for service. (silver gone, gold declined)

- Brahmadeya - land grants to Brahmin

Society

Tried to uplift women - compared with goddess (devi)
 $\therefore$ restrictions like esp upper class - not independent
source of living, Shudras & women allowed to
listen to religious literature.

- Increased Prostitution
- Objectification / stereotyping of women
- Sati (Iran inscription approx 510 AD)
- Lawgiver Katyayana - defined Stridhana
- Rapid increase in number of Chandalas
 - 4 Type of Nirvasit Shudra

discrimination,
not allowed to live inside village
untouchability (blow horn, beat drum, carry pot-neck,
Manual Scavenging broom-waist)

Gupta

(240 AD - 500 AD)

Rigid caste, Sati, Brahmanism, Purana
complex, untouchability, Sanskrit +
Nagri script evolved, Safe road, No sly
efficient & liberal administration

Sri Gupta (240-280) - founder - mention in Peona copper inscription by
G.I daughter Babharati

↓
Ghatotkacha (280-319)

↓
Chandragupta I (320-335) - Gupta era
real beginner; Maharaajadhiraj; Palatibha Capital
issued silver coin

↓
Meghvarman - asked Buddhist monastery @ Bodhi tree
Samudragupta (335-350) - Mehauli Iron Pillar about conquest
Prayag Prashasti

(Kaviraja; Vena player)
Vaishnav but patron to Buddhist scholar
Vasubandhu
Allahabad inscription by Harisena (court poet)
North expedition (choice) - Naga ruler, 3 kings
Dakshinapatha expedition - defeated 12 South rulers
Indian Nalekari, Ashvamedha, Gold & Silver coin

↓
Chandragupta II (380-415) - Temple architecture, Sanskrit develop
① Golden age
② Matrimonial alliance - Babharati - Vakataka Rudrasena I
③ Defeated Rudrasimha III - last Saka ruler
④ Ports - Broach, Solapur, Cambay
⑤ Coins - Gold = dinar, silver = Pulayakas
⑥ Crossed Sind, conquered Bactria

Book → Fu-ho-hi
⑩ Mehauli Iron Pillar New Delhi
⑨ Fa Hien Visit
⑧ Navaratna
Amarsimha, Dharmaditya, Harisena, Kalidasa, Kalafanka, Sanku, Varahmihira, Varanuchi, Vetallabhata

↓
Kumargupta (415-455) - Foundation of Nalanda University (1st Mahavihar)
Mandaur inscription, Damodar Copper Plate (feudalism)

↓
Skandagupta (455-487) - Renovated Sudoshan lake in Bujarat 2nd time (1st Subhadaman Saka)
Prithvi Pillar inscription, Ghazipur

↓
Purugupta
↓
Naxsimhagupta
↓
Bhanugupta - Hun invasion from Northwest
leaves - Toramana & Mihirkula

Post Gupta

Vakataka (250-550) - Gupta contemporary, feudatories of Satvahana, Brahmins

Vindhyashakti (250-270)

↓
Pravarasena I (270-330) - Bundelkhand to Hyderabad
Samrat title
2 branches

Pravarasena - Nandivardhan Branch

↓
Rudrasena I (330-355) - grandson of Pravarasena I; Samudragupta contemp

↓
Prithvisena (355-380)
Ushiva devotee

↓
Rudrasena II - married G.I daughter Babharati

↓
Pravarasena II (400-440)
Founded city, Pravarapura (Wardha)
Authored verses of Brihat Sattva
& Kavya Subandha

Vatsagulma branch (Sahayadri & Godavari)

↓
Sarvasena (330-355) - son of Pravarasena I
Book → Harivijaya (Babbar)

↓
Vindhyasena (355-400)
aka Vindhyashakti II (Basim copper plate)
Title Dharmamaharaja

↓
Devasena

↓
Harsena
Buddhism flourished
Chaitya, vihar etc
XVIth Cave of Ajanta
excavated

* Vakataka overthrown by Kalachuris around 550 CE
Mahishmati Mahajanpada Avant

Yashodharman (528-542) - based on stone pillars @ Mandor MP
Nagarkurni & Buehar cave inscription - 6 kings - Samant
Maukharin (550-8th CE) - Asurgash copper seal - Insanvarman

Later Magadhan Gupta (6th CE - 7th CE) - Ashad inscription
Aryasena King Magadha - Arga
Constructed Vishnu temple
Gauda - Sasanika King
West Bengal Odisha region

Varman dynasty (Assam, Kamrupa)

- Feudatories of Gupta, later independence under King Bhui Varman
- Bhaskar Varman - 6th AD - powerful King

Maibaka dynasty - Kathiawar region

Vardhan / Pushyabhuti dynasty (6th - 7th CE) - Feudatories of Gupta, later independent

Pushyabhuti - founder

(Sthaneshwar / Thanesar - Harina) - Banskhara and Madhuban Plates - mention of 3 Kings - titles maharaja

Babthakar Vardhan - 4th King, title maharajadhiraj, fought Hun invasion

Rajyavardhan - Killed by Gauda King Sasanka (Bengal)

Harshvardhan (606 - 647)

[Hsien Tsang Visit]

Harschaita - Banabhatta

Shiva + Sun devotee

Hingana

Madhagan (by Hsien Tsang)

Drive out Sasanka and made Kanrauli capital
Defeated Dhruvasena II of Vallabhi - Vassal
Fought with Chalukya Pulakesin II - Harsha lost (Aihole inscription)

Nepal - overlordship
Kashmir - control tribute
Assam - Bhaskar Varman - friendly relation

Kanrauli Assembly - religious, honour Hsien Tsang
Allahabad Conference - one in 5 years

Pallava (3rd - 9th CE) - Kanchi then Mahabalipuram capital

Early Pallavas (250 - 350) - feudatories of Satavahana

Sivaskandavarman - Kanchi capital

Vijayaskandavarman - Patronised Brahmanism
Charter in Sanskrit

2nd line of Pallavas (350 - 550) - accepted overlordship of Gupta
imp King - Kshunugola

3rd line of Pallavas - Dravida temple

Simhavishnu - founder, destroyed Kalabhras & Chola
(575 - 600) Territory upto Kaveri river

Royal portraits in Adivandha Cave @ Mamallapuram

Mahendravarmam I (600 - 630)

Titles - Guna bhara

Satyasandha, Chettakani, Chibakajulu, Mattavilaya, Vichitrachaita

Fight with Chalukya Pulakesin II (won) + won follower

Converted by Aparajita Shaivism

Started rock-cut cave temple building

Narsimhavarmam I (630 - 668)

(Mammalla)

Hsien Tsang visited Kanchi

Mahendravarmam II
Parmeshwarvarman I

Narsimhavarmam II (695 - 722)

(Rajasimha)

Parmeshwarvarman

Nandivarman

Aparajita

Aditya I defeated and seized Kanchi (Chola)

Badami Rajasimha Chalukya

Chalukya

(543 - 755) - Deccan region
Vesara style of temple

Pulakesin I - founder, Vatapi / Badami - capital

Kirti I - Mangalash (Badami caves excavated)

Pulakesin II (608 - 642)

(Hsien Tsang visited)

Vikramaditya

Kirtivarman II

Fought with - Kadambas; Ganga of Mysore

won against Harsha; Mahendravarmam

lost against Narsimhavarmam & killed

Issued gold coins, punch marked, varaha

Rashtrakuta founder Dantidurga defeated him

Battle of Manimangalam Vs Pulakesin II (642)

Kuram copper inscription

Vatapi / Konda title

Srilanka expedition - throne to his friend Manavarma

Founded Mamallapuram city

Monolithic rath built - Kanchi Pandura ratha

Shore temple, Mamallapuram

Kailashrath temple, Kanchi Puram

Chalukya's Pallava for Tungabhadra - doubt Kaveri fertile land

Rashtrakuta (735-973) - Kannada origin mother tongue
Patronized Sanskrit literature

Dantidurga (735-756) - defeated Gujara - captured Malwa
Annexed Chalukya - Kirtivarman II xx
Capital - Gulbarga, KN

Krishna I (756-774) - Defeated Gangas
Built E. Chalukya of Vengi
rock-atomolithic Kailasha temple @ Ellora
Dhruva (780-793) - Defeated Patihara and Pala

Govinda IV (793-814) - occupied Kannauj; victories of North Kingdom
submission from King of Ceylon

Amoghavarsha I (814-878) - converted to Jainism by Jinashena
Built capital at Manyakheta (Malkhed), KN
Kavijayamarga - 1st Kannada poetic work
(2nd to perform Salkhanna - 1st (Carmayya))

Indra III (915-927) - Al-masudi visited India (Arab historian)

Kritsna III (939-967) - Battle of Takkolam Pantaka I (Chola) xx
occupied Sameshwaram, Marichi
built temple - Krishneshwara, Rameshwaram

Kartika

W. Chalukya of Kalyani (973-1189) - Western Deccan, Capital Kalyani, KN
Feudatories of Rashtrakuta; rose to power A. Conflict with Chola + Vengi Chalukya
Finally destroyed by Hoysala (12th CE)

Tailapa II - founder, killed last Rashtrakuta King Kartika II
Patronized Panna

Someshwara I - established Kalyani - Capital
Killed Rajadhiraj Chola in battle of Koppam

Vikramaditya II - main character of Bilhana's Vikramadityacharita
many inscription in Kannada language.

Dajagaj Kesari - Prataparudra I

Kalyana (1110-1326) - Andhra region, Capital - Warangal
Motufalli - imp port

Betwaju = Pitha Raja
Polavara II - real founder

Rudreshwara = Ramappa temple by general - Rachasala (1213)
Ganapati - Most imp King • Marco Polo visited Motufalli port
(1262-1267) (Rajagaj Kesari - Lion to elephant crown)
Rudrama Devi (1262-1296) - lost to Delhi Sultan - Akbar A. Khili
Pratap Rudra, last (1296-1323)

Hoysala (1026-1342) - KN, Capital Belur → Halebidu
Temples @ Halebidu, Sanskrit + Kannada literature

Founder → Nripa Kama II (1026-1047)
Vittigadeva 'Vishnuvardhan' - Major ruler, Jain → Vishnu influence of Ramanuja
Built Chennakeshava temple - Yagachi river
(Victory over Chola - 116 AD)

Veer Ballala III - last ruler, killed by Alauddin Khili Commander
UNESCO WHS - Chennakeshava, Belur
Shiva → Hoysaleswara, Halebidu
Keshava temple, Somnathpur (Vishnu)

Chola (850-1279) Capital - Thanjavur, Changanur

Vijayalaya - founder, captured Tanjore from Muttarajyar
[feudatory of Pallava]

Aditya (871-907) - Defeated Aparajita of Pallava

Pantaka I (907-953) - Battle of Takkolam - lost to Rashtrakuta Krishna III
Defeated Pandya + ruler of Ceylon
Uttaramerur inscription - details of village admin

Rajaraja I (985-1014) - defeated Chola in naval battle of Mandakusalai
Title - Ula Kalanda Perumal
defeated Pandya, invasion of Sri Lanka - annexed northern part

Rajendra I (1014-1044) - Naval expedition against Maldives Island; Buddhist monastery @ Nagalattinam
whole SL annexed

Kulottunga I (1044-1053) - defeated Pul. Chalukya - river Tungabhadra boundary
Mahipala I - Branga Kondacholapura, Rajeswara temple
(Sobong Shiva, Ramanuja sled)

Rajendra III - last
Naval expedition Madagaskar (Sumatra) (Malay) (Sumatra)
Title: Kadavaram Konda
⇒ Chola territory into Pandya

Chola administration

Cholamandalam - Chola empire



Mandalam - Province



Valanadu - Block



Nadu - Grp of villages



Kottam - small village



UR - smallest unit of admin

- Decentralized, power & autonomy to officers in respective subdivision.

- Cholas - 1st ruler who started to act as a banking & financial institution [loan to ppl @ nominal rate]

Note - Ancient time - Shreni (group of traders - merchant)
Head
Jesthaka
Involved in loan giving

* Inscriptions regarding rainwater harvesting

- Big temple builder - not just worship, centre of education
- Created close to ~~temple~~ ^{Habitation} so that market activity can be promoted.

devotee of Lakshman (protector)
Pratihara-Gujar (730 - 1036) a.k.a. Gujara - Pratihara

Prabhata I - founder

↓ 100 yrs later
Mihir Bhoja (Bhoja I) (836-882)

↓
Mahipala - Sanskrit poet Rajasekhara lived in his court
काव्यविमर्शा - Kavyavimarsa

Initiated new-Gujara style of temple → Solanki style
Defeated Rashtrakuta & recovered Kannauj
Vishnu devotee, title - Abhirachha
Al Masudi visited after his death & talked about prestige

Pala (750 - 1150)

Gopala - founder

↓
Dharma Pala (Vajrayana Buddhism)
Tandric, similar to Hinduism worship, female deities - Tara, Mahamayuri, Akshobhaya
Now - Tibet practices
lost to Rashtrakuta Dhruva
Revived Nalanda villages; set up Vikramshila University
Arab merchant - Sulaiman visited
oddant/Puri Somarupa - miniature painting of Pala

↓
Devapala - extended territory towards Assam & Odisha

↓
Mahipala - Defeated by Rajendra Chola

Solanki (942 - 1243) - Capital Anhilwad (Patan) → Patola

Mulraj - founder, Gujarati culture - golden period

↓
Modhwa Gur temple → **Bhim I** (1021-1063) - defeated by Mahmud Ghazni
Rani Udaymati = Rani Ki Var

↓
Bhim II (1178-1241) - defeated Muhammad Ghori - Battle of Kayadara, 1178

Grahavalas (11th - 12th CE) - Rajasthan to Kannauj

Jairchandra (1163-1194) - Killed by Md. Ghori - battle of Chandwar 1193

Chauhans (957-1192)

Ajay Raj Chauhan - founded capital city of Aimer

↓
Prithvi Raj Chauhan (1178-1198)
Gila Rai lithora built
1st battle Tavarin vs Md Ghori - won 1191
1192 → 2nd battle - " - - lost
Prithvi Raj Raso - Bhojhasha epic by Chand Bardai

Yadava (1187 - 1312) - Maharashtra, Capital - Devagiri, Marathi culture

Bhillama II - founder, defeated last Chalukya king Someshwara & took control over Kannauj

↓
Raja Ramachandria - last ruler; submitted to Alauddin Khili

Parmar of Malwa - North of Narmada [9th CE - 14th CE]

Capital - Dhar
Founder → **Vijendra or Krishnaraja** (800-818)

[before them Rashtrakuta ruled]

↓
Siyaka
↓
Munja / Kirtivallabha (972-990)

↓
Sindhuraja (990-1010)

Title - Parameshwara
Kavama Bhattacharya

a lot of academic work - cosmology, engineering, math, yoga etc.

↓
Bhoja [1010-1055]

Bhojeshwar temple,
Bhojshala - Sanskrit study (Dhar)

Chittor
Solanki
Kannauj
Malwa

↓
Mahalakadeva ← Killed by Alauddin Khili - 1305

Chandela

[831-1315 AD] - Bundelkhand aka Jelaik Bhukti region
Capital - Khajuraho

Founder - Nanuka - 831 AD
Chandrabroja descent (moon)
↳ Khajuraho inscription

Jashovarmant → Conquered Kalinjar Hill
Lakshman temple (Vishnu)

Dhanga - occupied Gwalior fort
Vishvapathi temple (Shiva) - UNESCO WHS
Pashayanathi temple (Jain)

Vidyadhar - Protected against Mahmud Ghazni
Killed Pratihara King of Kannauj
Kandaviya Mahadeva temple

Kalachuri

(850-1212) Talpur region (Jabalpur, MP)

Feudatories of Rashtrakuta [East GT, Gwalior, MP]

Founder - Kokalla I (850-885)
↳ won Konkan

Shankargana II - Gwara Pratihara Vijayalala lost

Grangeya Deva - Defeated Chandela

Karna Temple, Amarkantak → Laxmi Karna (1041-1073) - defeated Bhima I (Solanki)
Bhoja (Parmara)
Chandela territory
weak rulers

chausath yogini temple - Yuvraj II (11th CE)
↳ bank of Narmada, Bhedaghat

Vijayanagar empire

[1336-1646]

Capital Hampi, Colonel Colin Mackenzie - brought light on ruins of Hampi in 1800

Sangama dynasty [1336-1485]

Harihara Raja [1336-1356] - founder
was in court of Veerballala III of Hoysala
Fights with Alaaddin Hasan of Bahmani for richur death
their defeat ∴ Harihara + Bukka founded Vijayanagar

constant conflict with Madurai Sultanate (decade)

Bukka Raja [1356-1377] - sent delegation to China
Daughter in law book - Madurai Vijayanagar

Harihara II (1377-1404) - captured goat belgam from bahmani
expedition to North Silanka

Deva Raja I (1404-1422) - constructed dam on tugu bhadra
Nicolo de Conti (Italian) visited

Dev Raja II (1425-1446) - Conquer Ceylon
constructed mosque @ Hampi
aka Praudha deva Raja

Sanskrit text on music
Mahanavathi Sudhanidhi

(Sivangam Collier Plate inscription) Abdur Razzaqi (Ambassador of Persian King Shah Rukh - Timurid dynasty)

Virulaksha II

Praudha deva Raja (II) - last king
overpowered by commander Saluva Narasimha Deva Raja in 1485
↳ Book - Matha-us-Sadainwa Majma-ul-Bahrain
↳ Greatly impressed by Fortification of Calicut (1485-90)

1st CE tank - Kamalapuram tank

Hirya Canal - water from dam across tugu bhadra by sangama dynasty

Mahanavathi Dibba - massive platform

Title: Hindu Swabara ~ Sultan

Kalyan Mandapa - Divine marriage

Saluva dynasty [1486-1505]

Saluva Narsimha Raya (1486-1491)

Patron of Annamacharya - godfather of telugu song
32,000 songs - Santhartha
in praise of lord Venkateswara

↓
Immadi Narsimha Raya (1491-1505)

→
assassinated & new dynasty
(was a minor - regent - Narasa Nayaka)
Vasco da Gama landed Calicut in 1498

Telugu Dynasty (1505-1570)

Vir Narsimha Raya (1505-1509) - founder
s/o Narasa Nayaka

↓
Battle of Diwar - KDR vs muslim forces capture Bidar as well

← Krishna Deva Raya (1509-1529) - s/o Vir Narsimha
"Andhra Bhoja" adisha campaign against Vijayanagara
Greatest ruler of Vijayanagara
defeated Adil Shah of Bidar & Battle of Diwar against muslim rulers

Ashta-diggaja
① Allasani Peddanna -
Andhrakavita Pitamaha
books - Manucharitara
Harikathasaram

title - 'Yavana Raja sthapan Acharya'

Treaty with Albuquerque - Goa transferred from Bidar to Portuguese (1510)

Portuguese ambassador - Fray Luis in court

② Timma - Parijata Ataharanama

③ Madaaya ④ Dhurjati ⑤ Surona

⑥ Tenali Ramakrishna ⑦ Ayyalaraju

⑧ Ramaraja - bhushanudu

• Domingo Paes - Portuguese traveller in court

• Duarte Barbosa - Portuguese
book - 'An account of countries bordering the Indian ocean and their inhabitants'

KDR authored → Amuktamalyudha (Telugu)

Jambhavi Kalyanam, Ushasrayagam (Sanskrit)

Built → Vittala Swamy & Hazara Ramaswamy temple
City Nagalakshmi (Queen Nagaladevi)

↓
Achyuta Deva Raya (1529-1542) - patronized
Chatur Vittalantha - Kannada poet

↓
Sadasiva Raya
(minor - Alija Rama Ray - son-in-law of Krishnadevaraya)
Regent ← but made Sadasiva Raya prisoner & ruler self

Asafidhi dynasty (1542-1646)

Rama Raya

aka [Rakas Thangadi]
- Battle of Talikota, 1565 - Rama Raya vs
Deccan Sultans - Hussain Nizam Shah
Ali Adil Shah

Vijayanagar early war
but surprise capture & death of Rama Raya

City of Vijayanagar ransacked

↓
Tirumalaya - ruled in the name of Sadasiva Raya
Shifted capital - Tenugonda
constructed church for Portuguese @ Vellore

↓
Sriranga

↓
Venkata II

↓
Sriranga III (last)

MNSG

Mandalam - Mandalawara or Nayaka

↓
Nadu

↓
Sthala

↓
Grama

land in lieu of service -
amaram
soldiers - cash

Niccolo De Conti - Venice - slavery

Ibn Batuta, Morocco

Barbosa - Religious freedom

Nuniz - women in many professions,
Grants, dams, canals. Sati honoured

Paes, Portuguese - Devadasi, Polygamy

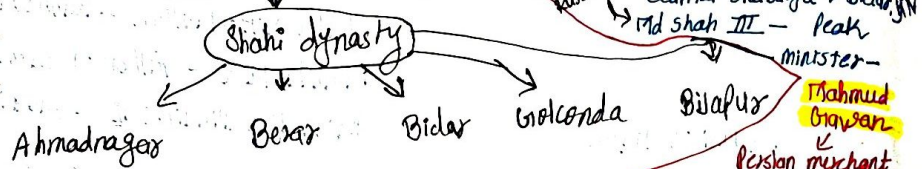
Port → Cannanore (Malabar coast)

Gold coin - Varaha

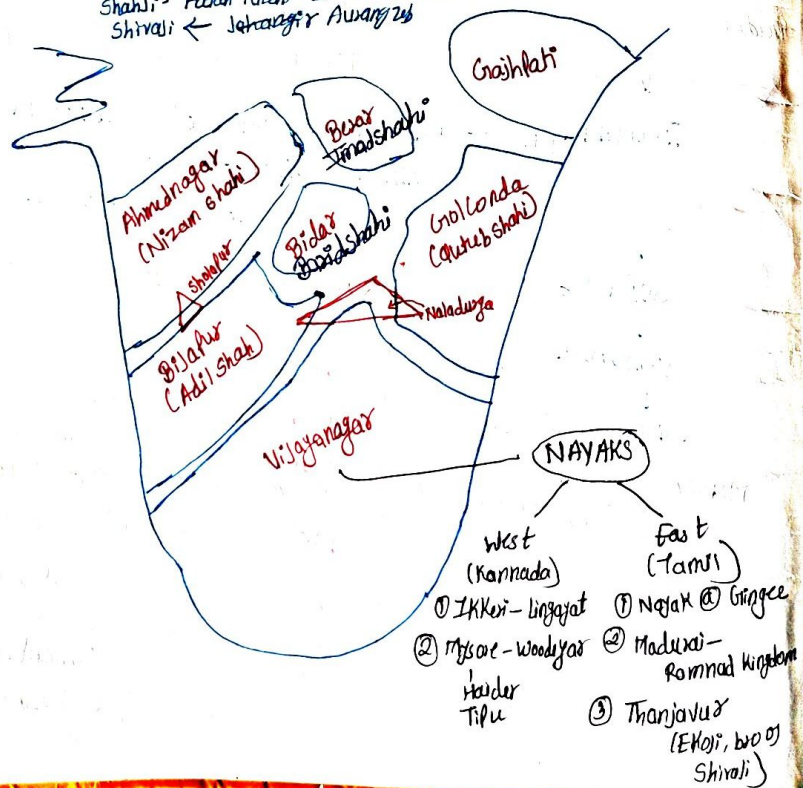
Diamond mines - Kurnool, Anantapur

lang - Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada, Sanskrit

Founder - Alauddin Bahman Shah aka Hasan Gangu
 Capital - Gulbarga, KN
 (1347-1527) Bahamani declined
 Imp rules - Muhammad Shah I
 Firoz Shah
 Ahmad Wali Shah
 Capital Gulbarga → Bidar, KN
 Md Shah III - Peak
 Minister - Mahmud Gawan



- ① Bexar - Imadshahi - Vidarbha, Amravati
- ② Bidar - Basidshahi - Bidar art - black soil
Keraz/qanat system (underground canal, aqueduct)
- ③ Bijapur - Ibrahim II known as Jagad guru (religious tolerance)
Iranian
- ④ Gulconda - Quli Qutub Shah - father of Dargani Urdu (birthplace of Urdu)
- ⑤ Ahmadnagar - Chand Bibi - Akbar (1559-1600)
Malik - Malik Amber ← Jahangir's
Shahji - Fatah Khan ← Shahjahan's
Shivaji ← Jahangir's Aurangzeb



Vijay Nagar villages

Mandakim (Province)

Villages

Brahmins - no tax
(Sabbha)

Amaram - Nayaka
(Non-Brahmin)

- ① Nattavars - upper caste
- ② Vellalars - upper class
- ③ Lower caste
 - Right hand - Velangai
 - Left hand - Idangai (Nishwama caste)

and grants
Amaram : Nayaks

Civil Function
 Collect revenue = Aya (அயா)
 Servants - Polygar
 Pay in kind - Polyam
 salary

Military function
 Soldier
 Cash salary - Anna

coinage
 good Karu

Ayagar system

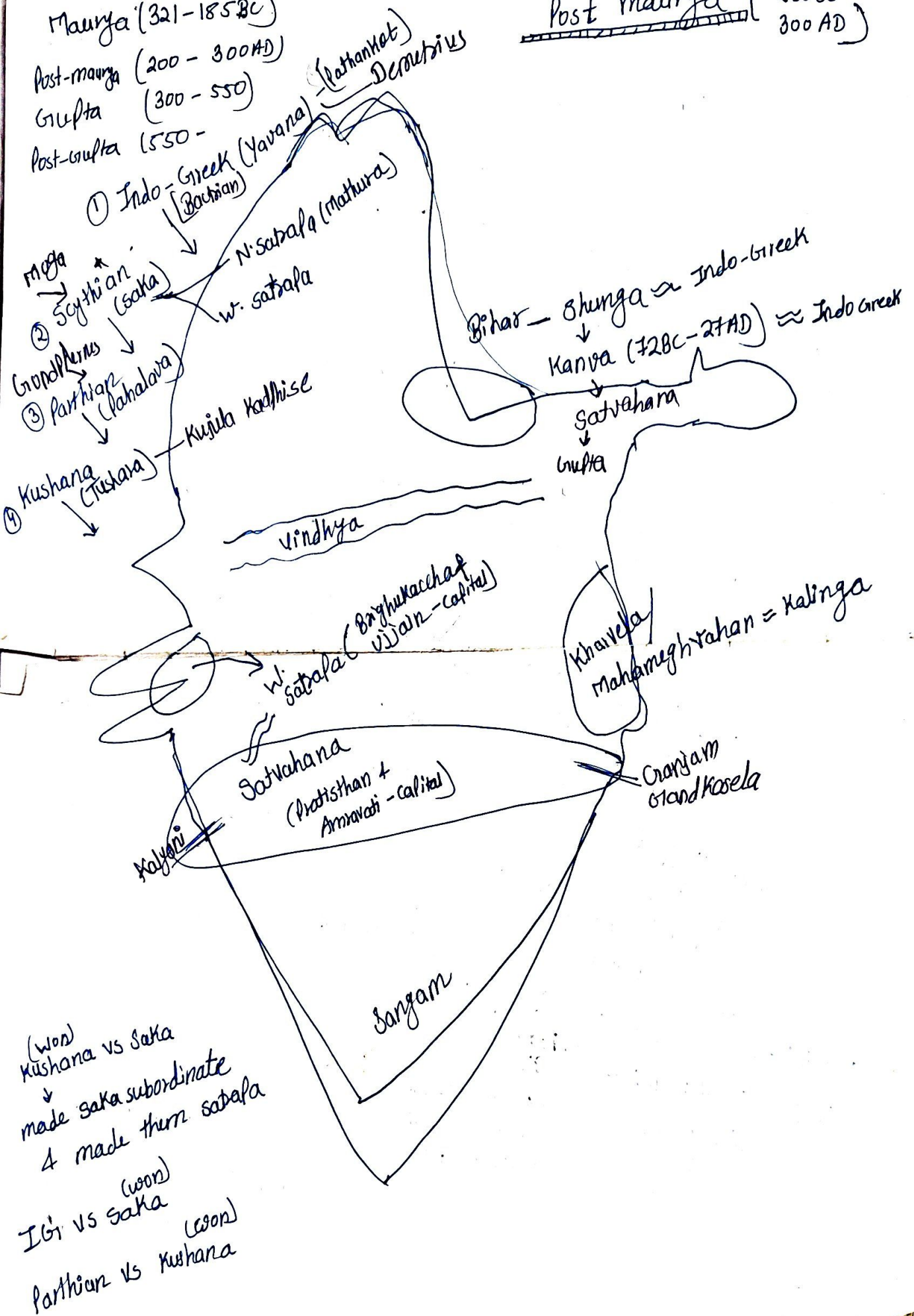
Maurya (321-185 BC)

Post-Maurya (200 - 300 AD)

Gupta (300 - 550)

Post-Gupta (550 -)

Post Maurya (200 BC - 300 AD)



Vardhan (HR)

Varman (Assam)

Post-Gupta (550-

Dharmar (MP)

