

One Liner Approach

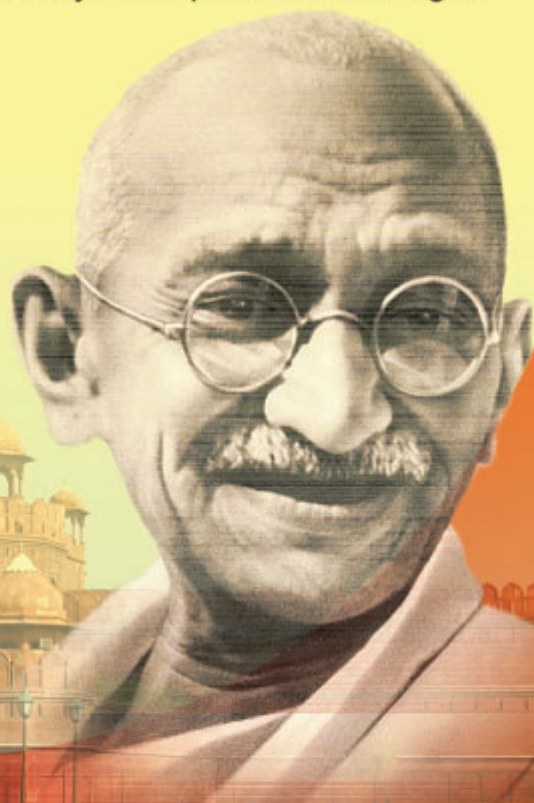
General Knowledge

A Dictionary of Facts

BASED ON NCERT LATEST SYLLABUS

History : (India & World), Post Independence India, Art & Culture, Geography, States of India, Constitution & Polity, Economy, General Science, Human Body and Health, Environment, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Computer Knowledge, Updated Traditional General Knowledge etc.

**List of Governors &
Chief Ministers
Since Independence**



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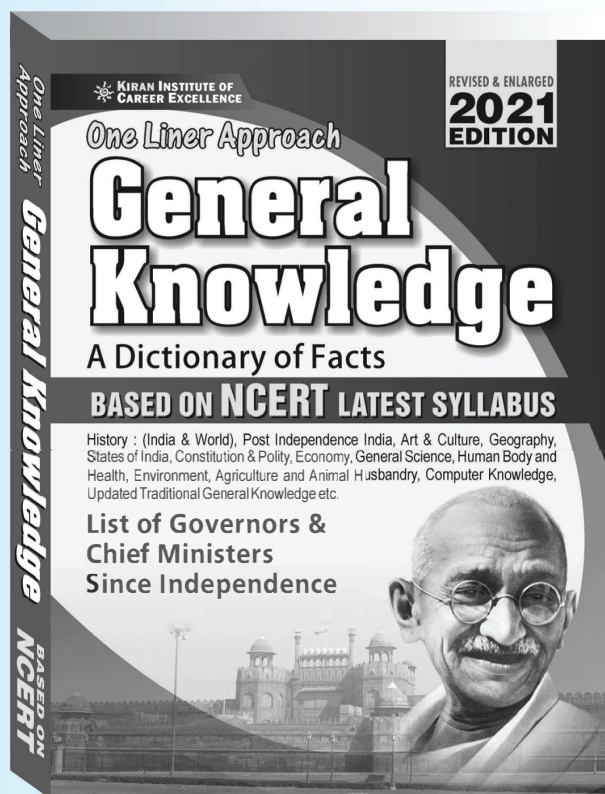
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About the Book

MEN ARE BORN TO SUCCEED, NOT TO FAIL

-H.D. Thoreau

General Study Constitutes a major portion of almost all competitive Examinations. Therefore, it is important to master General Knowledge to help you get the career of your dreams. The think-tank of **Kiran Prakashan** is producing before you revised and enlarged edition of **Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge** (A Dictionary of Facts), which is especially designed to cover the required General Knowledge.

But being a reader naturally some questions arise in your mind such as; Why and how this book is written? What is the need of this book? etc.

So, before going into the detail about this book we feel it is our esteemed duty to clear your doubts and for this very purpose we are discussing some points here.

Why and How this book is written?

Arnold Toynbee, a British historian and author says that the "Only good reason..... is because one's wishes to write it is a master of passion". We have felt this desire, but how this passion developed? After all, there are many other General Knowledge books available.

In fact the idea of this book came from the feedback received time to time from our readers. We feel proud to say that we enjoy the faith of millions of readers and receive a number of letters full of suggestions and demands from them everyday. After going through these letters we revealed that maximum of them are feeling the absence of a General Knowledge book which is not only comprehensive and exhaustive but digested and objective also.

Hence, respecting the suggestions and meeting the demands of our readers we have set out to give you a book which:

- (i) is strictly planned to the latest NCERT syllabus.
- (ii) is readable and enjoyable.
- (iii) is especially prepared keeping in mind the various competitive examinations.
- (iv) is designed objectively.

Initially we published a book on this idea in Hindi medium and after its huge success and heavy demands from our English medium readers we planned this book.

What is the utility of this book?

As mentioned above that mastering general knowledge is the primary need to compete, each and every student should have a book of General Knowledge. Jeremy Miller once said that "**Books are a Guide in Youth**"

But if the Guide is inefficient, ends are improper, goals can't be achieved, ends can't be met. Keeping in mind the loopholes and lacking of other study materials, we have strategically planned this book, so that it played a role of Guide for all those who are appearing in the various competitive examinations.

How will it Cater to the needs of the competitive examination's aspirants ?

This book is meticulously designed to cater the needs of aspirants as :

- (i) The book is compiled after a deep analysis of the various examinations's questions.
- (ii) Materials for various sections is based on the type of questions generally asked.
- (iii) Important data and useful informations are tabulated for quick revision.
- (iv) The book covers almost all the topics generally asked in different competitive examinations.

Will this is only helpful for competitive students ?

John Milton once said "A good book is the life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose for life beyond life".

General Knowledge is not only a part of examination's syllabus but it is useful in our daily life also.

This book is a treasure house of knowledge, wisdom and information for all those who seek to whet their appetities. This book has in it the maximum possible coverage of general knowledge which is also useful in our daily life. For example, It's General Science section deals with the balanced diet, vitamins, various diseases, Immunisation Schedule, Electricity, Functioning of Camera, etc. and Indian Polity & Constitution section describe our duties, rights, etc. which are of common use. All the sections have more or less informations of general interests and uses.

Hence this book is like a bouquet of flowers which can be used to enhance the beauty of knowledge.

At Last we believe that the book in the Present form is almost a complete dictionary of General Knowledge from A to Z and has everything which a student desires to get success in the upcoming examinations.

We have done our job with great care and attention, however, omissions are human weakness. There may be some printing mistakes, some doubts about text and explanations which might have been escaped from ourselves. We shall be grateful to all readers who will be kind enough to point out the errors. Your comments, corrections, suggestions and criticisms are eagerly solicited.

Wishing you Good Luck for Coming Examinations !

Publisher

S.N. Prasad

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CONTENTS

INDIAN HISTORY

11-103



Indian History Chart	11
Indian History At a Glance	12
Sources of Ancient Indian History	19
Literary Sources	19
Indian Tradition of History Writing	19
Puranic Literature	19
Ramayana, Valmiki	19
Mahabharata, Vyas	19
Puranic Literature: Limitations	19
Vedic Literature	19
Vedanga	19
Sutra	20
Later Vedic Literature	20
Jain and Buddhist Literature	20
Jataka Stories	20
Dhamasutras and the Smritis	20
Kautilya's Arthashastra	20
Notable writers	20
Biographical Writings	20
Limitations of Indian Literary Sources	21
Sangam Literature	21
Foreign Accounts	21
Greek Ambassadors	21
Historians	21
Megasthenese	21
Greek Writers	21
Greek Limitations	21
Chinese Travelers	21
Notable Chinese writers	21
Chinese Travelers: Limitations	22
Arab Historian: Al-Beruni	22
Archaeological Sources	22
Megaliths	22
Carbon-Dating principle	22
Inscriptions	22
Ashokan Inscription	22
Language used in Ashokan inscriptions	22
Firoz Shah Tughlaq	23
James Prinsep	23
Sanskrit	23
types of coins	23
Punch-Marked	23
Indo-Greek	23
Kushanas	23
Guptas	24
Excavations	24
Important Battles of Indian History	25
ANCIENT INDIA	26
Pre-Historic Period	26

Paleolithic Age	26	Location of Major Rock Edicts	41
Mesolithic Age	26	Location of Pillar Edicts	41
Neolithic Age	27	Information About Ashokan Inscriptions	42
Stone - Copper Phase	27	Facts about Ashokan Inscriptions	42
Harappan or Indus Valley		18 Tirthas mentioned in Arthashastra	42
Civilisation	27	Important Adhyakshas and their duties	43
The Vedic Age (1500-600 B.C.)	29	The Village Level Officers	43
The Early Vedic Period		Post-Mauryan Dynasties	43
(1500-1000 B.C.)	29	Sungas and Kanvas	43
The Later Vedic Period		the Satvahana Dynasty	43
(1000-600 B.C.)	29	The Indo-Greeks	43
The Vedic Literature	30	The Sakas	44
Rig Veda	30	The Kushan Dynasty	44
Yajur Veda	30	The Guptas (320-550 A.D.)	44
Sama Veda	30	Harshvardhan (606-647 A.D.)	45
Atharva Veda	31	SOUTH Indian Dynasties	45
Vedic Literature (1500 BC-600 BC)	31	The Chalukyas of Badami	
Literature of Vedic Tradition		(543-757 A.D.)	45
(600 BC-600 AD)	31	The Pallavas (560-803)	46
Types of Hindu Marriage (Vivaha)	32	The Kadambas	46
Religious Movements	33	The Cholas	46
Saivism	33	Chola Kings	47
Various Sects of Saivism	33	Tripartite Struggle	
Vaishnavism	34	(Palas, Pratiharas and Rastrakutas)	47
Tantrism	34	The Pratiharas	47
Shakti Dharma	35	Important Pratihara Rulers	47
Christianity	35	The Palas	47
Islam	35	The Rashtrakutas	47
Zoroastrianism (Parsi)	35	Regional Dynasties	48
Judaism	35	The Parmaras	48
Buddhism	36	The Gahadavals	48
Three Ratnas	36	The Chauhans	48
Buddhist Councils	36	Kashmir	48
Sects of Buddhism	36	The Chandellas	48
Buddhist Literature	37	The Senas	48
Buddhist Architecture	37	the Sangam Age	48
Bodhisattvas	37	Ancient Indians Books &	
Eight Holy Place		ITS Authosr	51
(Ashtamahasthanas)	37	Famous Scholars and their Patrons	51
Sects of Buddhism : Area	37	MEDIEVAL INDIA	52
Jainism	37	Muslim Invasion	52
RISE OF MAHAJANAPADAS	39	The Ghaznavis	52
Haryank Dynasty		The Turkish Conquest	52
(544 BCE-417 BCE)	39	Delhi Sultanate	53
Bimbisara (544-492 B.C.)	39	Qutubuddin Aibak (1206-1210)	53
Rise of Magadha	39	Victory of Aibak	53
Ajatshatru (492-460 B.C.)	40	Iltutmish (1210-1236)	53
Shisunaga Dynasty (412-344 B.c.)	40	Ruknuddin Firoz	53
Nanda Dynasty (344-323 b.c.)	40	Razia : (1236-40)	54
Factors for the Rise of Magadha	40	Muizuddin Bahramshah (1240-42) &	
Foreign Invasion	40	Masud Shah (1242-46)	54
Effects of Alexander's Invasion	40	Nasiruddin Mahmud (1246-65)	54
The Mauryan Empire		Balban (1265-1287)	54
(321 BC - 289 BC)	41	KaiqubaD (1287-1290)	54
Chandragupta Maurya (322-295 B.C)	41	Jalauddin Khalji (1290-1296)	54
Bindusara (298-272 B.C.)	41	Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316)	54
Ashoka (273-232 B.C.)	41	Mubarak Khalji (1316-1320)	55

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1320-1325)	55	during british rule	73
Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-1351)	55	Zamindari System (Permanent Settlement)	73
Firoz Tughlaq (1351-1388)	55	Foundation of Indian National Congress	74
Khizr Khan (1414-1421)	56	Some Socio-Religious Reform Movements and organisations	84
MUBARAK ShaH (1421-1434)	56	Muslim Socio-Religious Reform Movements and Organisations	85
Sikandar Lodhi (1489-1517)	56	Lower caste movements and Organisations	85
Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-1526)	56	Popular Movements	86
Important Departments and Officials Under Delhi Sultanate	57	Peasant Movements	86
Sultanate Rulers : At a Glance	57	Political and Nationalist Organisations of Modern India	87
Vijay Nagar Empire (1336-1650 AD)	57	Annual Sessions of the Indian National Congress	88
Sangama Dynasty (1336-1485)	58	Important Congress Session	89
Tuluva Dynasty (1505-1570)	58	Secret Revolutionary Societies	89
Sadashiva Raya :	58	Famous Cases	89
Rulers of the Vijaynagar Empire at a Glance	58	Revolutionary organisation outside India	90
Asthadiggas and his books	59	Governor General And Viceroy's	90
Administrative Unit of Vijaynagar Empire.	59	Governor General of India	90
The Bahmani Kingdom	59	Viceroy's of India	92
Rulers of the Bahmani Dynasty : At a Glance	60	Major Committees/Commission	95
Towns and Founders	60	Social Reform Act passed by British Government	95
Establishment of the Mughal Rule	60	Famous Slogans during Freedom Struggle	99
Babur (1526-1530)	60	Important Personalities of Freedom Struggle	99
Humayun (1530-1540, 1555-1556 A.D.)	61	Newspapers of British India	99
Shah Shah (1540-1545 A.D.)	61	Titles Given to the National Freedom Fighter	100
Akbar (1556-1605 A.D.)	61	India After Independence	101
Jahangir (1605-1627 A.D.)	62		
Shahjahan (1628-1657 A.D.)	63		
Aurangzeb (1658-1707 A.D.)	63		
Mughal Rulers : at a Glance	64		
Translated in Persian	64		
Hindi Books	64		
Mughal Administration	65		
Mughal Architecture	65		
Mughal Painting	65		
Decline of Mughal Empire	65		
List of Later Mughals	65		
Sufi Movement	67		
Literary Developments During the Medieval Period	67		
The Marathas	68		
Maratha Peshwas (1714-1818 A.D.)	69		
MODERN INDIA	69		
Decline of the Mughal Empire	69		
Coming of Europeans	70		
Establishment of British Rule	71		
The Carnatic Wars	71		
Conquest of Bengal	71		
Anglo Mysore Wars	72		
Anglo-Maratha Wars	72		
Anglo-Sikh Wars	72		
1857 Revolt	72		
The Spread of Mutiny and Civil Rebellion (1857-1858)	72		
View over the Revolt 1857	73		
Causes of failure	73		
Land Revenue System			

WORLD HISTORY 104-115



Ancient Civilization of the world	104
Ancient Egyptian Civilization	104
Ancient Chinese Civilization	104
Ancient Greek Civilization	104
The Persian Civilization	104
The Roman Civilization	105
The Aztecs Civilization	105
The Incas Civilization	105
World History : Chronology of Events	106
Some Terminologies Related to World History	108
The American Revolution	110
The French Revolution	110
The Russian Revolution	111
World War-I	112
World War-II	112
The Cold war	113
World History : Important Facts	113

ART & CULTURE: INDIA 116-125



DANCE

Classical Dance	116
Folk, Tribal and Regional Dances	117
Puppet Dances	117
Martial Dances	117

Drama

Modern Drama in India	117
Folk Theatres	118
Modern Theatre	118

MUSIC

Hindustani Music	119
Six Ragas	119
Gharanas	119
Carnatic Music	119
Folk Music	119
Famous Personalities	120
Musical Instruments and Persons	120
Paintings	120
Art, Architecture and Sculpture	
Important caves	122
Important Monuments/Structure	122
Important Sculpture	123
Fairs and Festivals of India	123
Regional Festivals	124
Temples of India	124
Cultural Institutions	125

INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM AND CONSTITUTION 126-177



Evolution of the Constitution of India	126
The Regulating Act, 1773	126
The Pitts India Act, 1784	126
The Charter Act, 1793	126
The Charter Act, 1813	126
The Charter Act, 1833	126
The Charter Act, 1853	126
The Government of India Act, 1858	126
The Indian Council Act, 1861	126
The Indian Council Act, 1892	127
The Morley-Minto Reforms (The Indian Council Act, 1909)	127
The Government of India Act, 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford Reforms)	127
The Government of India Act, 1935	127
Indian Independence Act, 1947	127
Interim Government	127
Important Facts	128
Preamble	129

Source of the constitution	130
Citizenship	131
Fundamental Rights	131
Writs—Types and Scope	132
Fundamental Duties	133
Directive Principles of State Policy	133
Union Executive	135
Power of the President	136
Vice President	136
The Attorney-General of India	137
Comptroller and Auditor-General of India	137
Parliament	138
Funds of India	140
Council of Ministers	140
The Structure of Council of Ministers	140
Prime Minister	140
The State Executive	141
The State Legislature	142
Chief Minister	143
Judiciary in India	143
Union Public Service Commission	145
Centre-State Relations	145
Finance Commission	146
Inter-state Council	146
Zonal Councils	146
North-Eastern council	147
National Emergency (Article 352)	147
Balwant Rai Mehta Committee	148
73rd Amendment Act of 1992	149
Co-operative Societies	149
Election Commission	148
Non Constitutional Bodies	150
Glossary of Constitutional Terms	150
Amendments of the Constitution	152
Constitution of India : At a Glance	159
Schedules of the Constitution	166
States and Union Territories	169
Political Parties	170
Recognised National Parties and their Symbols	170
Recognised State Parties and their Symbols (2013)	171
Formation of Political Parties	173
Table of Precedence	173
Important Offices of India	175
Constitutional Offices of India	176
High Courts of India	177
Special Status Granted to States	177

GEOGRAPHY 178-308



Meaning of Geography	178
Universe and Solar System	178
(Universe, Galaxy, Constellation, Stars, The Solar System, Solar Eclipse, Lunar Eclipse, The Sun, The Eight Planets)	

The Solar System	179
Planets and their satellite	182
International Date Line	182
Earth Movements	183
Tilt of Earth axis	183
Latitudes and Longitudes	183
Structure of the Earth	184
Rocks and Soils	186
(Rocks, Classification of Rocks, The soil profile, Soil classification, Mountains, Earthquakes, Volcanoes)	
Atmosphere	191
(Composition, Structure of Atmosphere, Atmospheric Pressure, Types of Wind, Humidity, Evaporation, condensation, Precipitation)	
Drainage (Sequent and Insequent drainage system)	195
Hydrosphere	195
Ocean Relief	196
Salinity	197
Ocean Movements	198
Straits of the World	198
REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY	198
Major Industrial Cities	200
Important Cities on River Banks	201
The Continents	202
River System of the World	202
Important Isopleths	203
Africa-Facts File	203
Facts to Remember-Africa	204
Facts to Remember-North America	205
Facts to Remember-South America	206
Facts to Remember- Australia	207
Facts to Remember - Asia	209
Facts to Remember - Europe	210
Some Geographical Superlatives	211
Major Crops : Geographical Conditions for Cultivation, Leading Producer and Exporter in world	212
Famous Places/Structures and their Location	215
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION (WORLD GEOGRAPHY)	218
Subriquests	218
Landlocked Countries	219
Principal Lakes of the World	219
Geographical discoveries	220
Principal Mountain Peaks	220
Great Deserts	220
Political Boundaries	220
Important Straits	221
Principal Water Falls	221
Local Winds	221
Oceans	221
Islands of the world	222
Shifting Cultivation	223
Areawise Ten Biggest and Smallest Countries	223

Populationwise Ten Biggest and Smallest Countries	223
Country, Capital, Area, Currency, Parliament and Religion	224
State and Union Territories : Map	230
India : Some Facts	231
Major languages	232
Religion-wise Population of India	232
Location	232
The Indian States on International Boundries	231
The Himalayan Mountain Chain	233
Highest Peak of the greater Himalayas	234
Important Peaks of India	234
The North Indian Plains (Rajasthan or Western Plains, The Punjab, Harayana Plains, The Ganga Plains, The Brahmaputra Plains)	
The Peninsular Plateau	235
Climate	236
Drainage	237
(The Himalayan River system, The Peninsular River system)	
Rivers System of India	238
Multipurpose Projects	240
River water disputes and state involved	243
Important Places on River Banks	243
Natural Vegetation and wildlife	243
Minerals	244
Energy Resources	246
Power Resources in India	248
Soils in India	248
AGRICULTURE IN INDIA	249
Cropping Season	249
Largest Producers of Major Crops/Agricultural Products	250
Important crops and their Producing Areas	250
Major Industries and its centres	250
Towns Associated with Industries	251
Lakes of India	251
Water falls	252
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	253
Tribes of India	253
NATIONAL INSIGNIA	254
State Animals, Birds, Trees and Flowers of India	256
Transport System of India	257
Top Ten Longest National Highways of India	257
State Highway	257
International Airports of India	259
Railway	262
Major Cities of India	263
Valleys of India	263
Passes	264
POPULATION : 2011 CENSUS	266
Largest and the Smallest States	266
Effective Literacy Rate	266

Ranks of Districts in 2011	266
Sex Ratio	266
Census 2011	267
STATES OF INDIA	269
Andhra Pradesh	269
Arunachal Pradesh	272
Assam	273
Goa	275
Karnataka	277
Kerala	279
Manipur	281
Meghalaya	283
Mizoram	285
Nagaland	286
Odisha	288
Sikkim	290
Tamil Nadu	291
Tripura	296
West Bengal	297
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	299
Chandigarh	301
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	302
Delhi	304
Lakshadweep	305
Puducherry	307

INDIAN ECONOMY 309-355



Economy and Economics	309
Various Types of Economy	310
Good Money & Bad Money	313
Inflation	313
Social and Economic Development Index	315
India : A mixed economy	315
Gross & Net Concept of Income	316
Fiscal Policy and Budgetary System	317
in India	317
Indian Tax Structure	319
Infrastructure in The Indian Economy	320
Industrial Policy	320
History of Planning in India	323
Niti ayog	324
Five Year Plans	324
Poverty and the Planning Process in India Plans	326
Agriculture	334
Agricultural Marketing and Warehousing	337
MONEY & BANKING	338
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (BOP)	340
India's Trade Policy	341
Banking System in India	344

Scheduled Commercial Banks In India	344
Private Sector Banks	345
Reserve Bank of India	346
Important Terminology	349

GENERAL SCIENCE 356-448



PHYSICS	356
Some SI Drived units	356
Mechanics	257
Displacement	357
Laws of Motion	358
Force and Inertia	358
Momentum	358
Gravity	359
Mass and Weight	359
Friction	359
Work, Power and Energy	360
Fluid Pressure	362
Heat and Thermodynamics	364
Transmission of Heat	364
Magnetism	365
Basic Electronics	366
Electricity	367
Faraday's Law of Electrolysis	368
Direct and Alternative Current	368
Electric Motor	368
Dynamo	368
Transformer	368
Coulumb's Law	368
Intensity of Electric Field	368
Electric Potential	368
Potential Difference	368
Effect of Temperature upon Resistance	369
Laser	369
Electric Power	369
Ohm's Law	369
Optics, Mirrors	371
Lenses	372
Functioning of the Camera	373
Human Eye	373
Eye Defect	373
Accoustics	375
Sound and Wave Motion	375
Communication	377
Some Conversion Factors	378
CHEMISTRY	381
States Of Matter	381
Solutions, Solute and Solvent	382
Properties of Gases and Gas laws	383
Atomic Structure	384
Periodic Table of Elements	385
Chemical Bonding	386
Chemical Reaction and	387

Chemical Equation	387
Acids, Bases and Salts	388
Electrolysis	389
Metals and Non-Metals	391
Compounds of Sodium	392
Compounds of Calcium	392
Elements and Their Occurrence in Earth	394
Fuels	395
Noble Gases	396
Some Uses of Elements and Compounds	396
Carbon and compounds	399
Commonly used chemicals at household	401
Natural occurence of some acids	405
BIOLOGY	406
Branches of Biology	406
Biological Classification	408
CYTOLOGY	409
Plant Tissues	413
Plant Structure and Functions	413
Fruits	416
ZOOLOGY	419
Elementary Physiology and Hygiene	423
Genetics	431
Food and Nutrition	432
Important Medical Terms	437
Commonly used medical techniques and device for diagnosis of disease	438
COVID-19 Disease	438
Important Facts	440
AGriculture and Animal Husbandry	442
Types of Cultivation	442
Major cropS Producing	443
States in India	443
Some Common Weeds	445
Botanical names of common plants	445
Animal Husbandry	446
Breeds of Animals	446
Gestation in cattle and other animals	447
Diseases in Animals	448

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 449-483



Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering	449
Nanotechnology	453
Conventional Sources of Energy	454
Non-conventional Sources of Energy	457
Space Science And Developments in India	462

Space Programme of India : Milestone	464
Space Programme Launched by ISRO in 2020-21	466
Upcoming major launches by ISRO	468
Indian Satellite System	469
Launch vehicles	471
Important Terminology	472
Atomic Research	473
Autonomous Scientific Research Institutions	473
Nuclear Power Programme	474
India's Nuclear Reactors	475
Defence	477
Indian Missile Systems	478
Other Technological Achievements in Defence Sector	479
Major Achievements of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) in 2020-2021	480
INS Vikramaditya	482
Fighter Jets of Indian Air Force	482

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT 484-515



Ecology	484
Ecology & Environment	484
Types of Ecosystem	486
Components of an Ecosystem	488
Food Chain and Food-Webs	489
Pollutants and Trophic Levels	491
Biotic Interaction	491
Biodiversity	494
Wild Life Protection	498
Forest Cover in the Stateswise in 2019	502
State wise Mangrove Forests	503
List of Sacred Groves	504
Ramsar Wetland Sites of India	505
Tiger Reserve in India	505
Climate Change	507
Global Warming	507
Green House	508
Environmentally Significant Days	510
National Organisations	510
International Organisation	511
Statewise List of National Parks in India	514



COMPUTER 516-522

History	516
Classification of Computers	516

Next Generation of computer	517
Types of software	517
Operating system	517
Database Management system	518
Networking	519
Internet	519
Viruses	520
E-Commerce	520
Computer Acronyms	520

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS 523-532



Specialised Agencies of the United Nations	523
Major International Organisation	526
Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral	527
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	530
Caribbean Community (CARICOM)	532
International decades	532
International Years of the United Nations	532

UPDATE TRADITIONAL G.K. 533-624



Important Awards and Honours	533
Som Recipients of Bhartiya Jnanpith Awards	536
Recipients of Bharat Ratna	536
Recipients of Dada Saheb Phalke Awards	536
Nobel Prize : Important Facts	537
Nobel Laureates of India	537
Recipients of Booker Prizes	538
Important Dates	539
Important Acts and Associated Personalities	540
Eminent Personalities and their Birthday	541
Places Associated with Important Personalities	542
Famous Personalities (India & World)	543
India in World Heritage List	549
News Agencies of World	550
Highest Honours of Some Countries	551
Intelligence Agencies of Some Countries	551
Major News Papers of the World	551

Principal Ten language of the World	552
Political Parties of Major Countries	552
Official heads of the States of the world	552
First in India (Male)	553
First in India (Female)	555
First in India (Male & Female)	555
India (The Biggest, Highest, Largest, Longest, Smallest etc.)	557
World (The Biggest, Largest, Smallest, Longest, Highest etc.)	558
Sobriquets	561
Seven Wonders of the World	561
Names : Old and New	562
Institutes of National Importance	563
National Monuments of Major Countries	565
National Emblem of Important Countries	566
Important Signals/Signs and Their Meaning	566
Wedding Anniversaries	566
Defence Services	566
Commissioned Ranks	566
Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)	567
Famous Books and Authors	567
Latest Books	569
Some Famous Autobiographies	570
Books by Jawaharlal Nehru	571
Abbreviations	571
Latest Abbreviations	575
Defence Institutions of India	576
Law Enforcement Agencies	576

SPORTS 577

Cups and Terminology	577
Olympic Motto, Emblem, Flag, Creed and Oath	578
The Olympic Awards and Certificates	579
Winter Olympics	579
India in Olympics	580
World Cup Cricket	581
World Cup : 20-20 Cricket	581
National Sports of Some Countries	581
SAF Games	581
Asian Games	581
Common Wealth	582
Games Since 1930	582
Famous Stadiums	582
World Cup Soccer Tournaments	583
World cup Hockey	583
Famous Cricket Stadium of the World	583

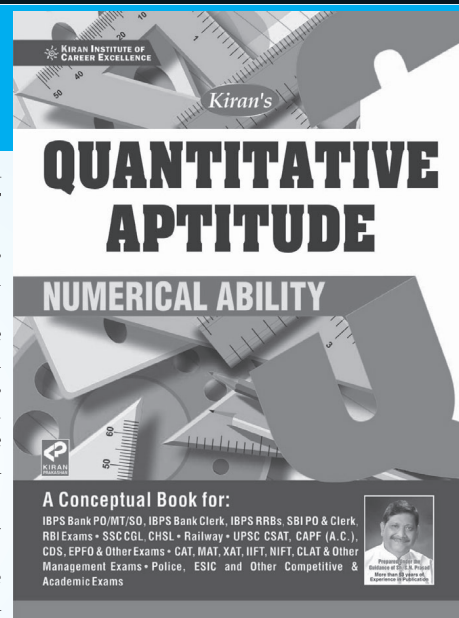
APPENDIX-I

Union Governors and Chief Ministers of 28 States and 8 Union Territories Since Independence	584
Establishment year of States, Assembly, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha seats	618
President & Vice President of India	619
Prime Ministers of India	619
Deputy Prime Ministers of India	620
Speakers of Lok Sabha	620
Governors (RBI)	621
Women Chief Ministers of India	621

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- Each chapter introduces the basic concepts first and gradually exposes a student to more complex and difficult questions.
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- These examples have been solved by Conventional methods as well as short-cut methods. Again the emphasis is on "from the easiest to the most difficult."
- This book is a complete book for aspirants of various competitive examinations. Hopefully it will help an aspirant get the desired results and success.



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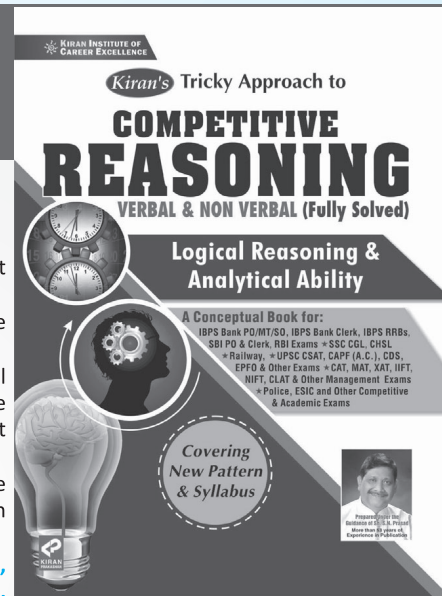
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- If you go through this book, you will get acquainted with all types and standards of questions. This will increase your level of preparation and ultimately the chances of your success.
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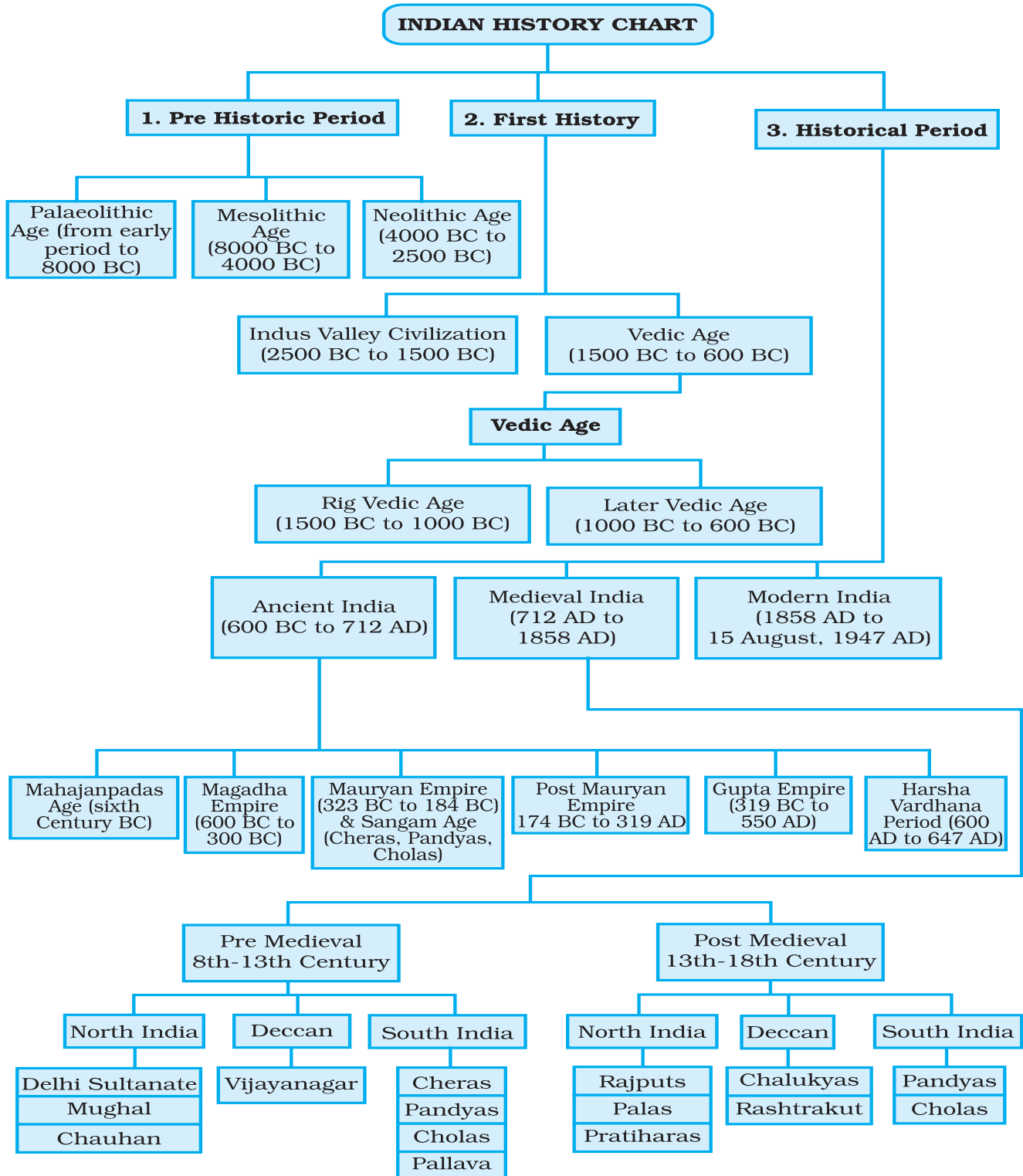


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INDIAN HISTORY



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

This period is divided into 3 parts —

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

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

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

INDIAN HISTORY AT A GLANCE

(B.C.)

- 6000 – Earliest evidence of agriculture and animal domestication in India is from **Mehargarh** and **Burzahom**.
- 5000-4000 – Earliest evidence of sheep-goat domestication at **Bagor** and **Adamgarh**.
- 4000-3000 – Spread of Civilizations based on agriculture and animal domestication.
- 2500-1750 – Time period of Harappan Civilization on the basis of Radio Carbon dating.
- 1500 – Rigvedic Period, coming of Aryans in India.
- 1000 – Later Vedic Period, spread of Aryans in the Gangetic plain.
- 950 – Mahabharata (Kurukshetra War)
- 877 – Birth of Parshvanatha (23rd Tirthankara of Jainism)
- 600-550 – Emergence of Sixteen Mahajanapadas, composition of the Upanishads.
- 563 – Birth of Gautama Buddha (Founder of Buddhism)
- 540 – Birth of Mahavira (Real Founder of Jainism)
- 540-468 – Life Period of Vardhamana Mahavira
- 544-412 – Haryanka Dynasty (Bimbisara, Ajatashatru and Udayin)
- 516 – Irani ruler **Darius-I** invasion of India.
- 483 – Buddha attained Nirvana, First Buddhist Council in **Rajagriha**.
- 563-483 – Life Period of Gautama Buddha.
- 468 – Mahavira attained Nirvana
- 412-344 – Foundation and expansion of Nag Dynasty
- 383 – Second **Buddhist Council** in **Vaishali**.
- 362 – Nanda Dynasty came to power in Magadha
- 327-325 – Alexander's invasion of India.
- 323 – Death of Alexander in Babylon.
- 21 – Chandragupta Maurya's accession to the throne of Magadha.
- 305 – Defeat of Seleucus at the hands of Chandragupta Maurya.
- 298 – Bindusara became king.
- 273-232 – Ashoka's reign.
- 261 – Conquest of Kalinga.
- 257 – Ashoka became follower of Buddhism.
- 251 – **Third Buddhist conference** in **Patliputra**.

- 230 – Establishment of Satvahanas.
- 200 – Greece's invasion of India.
- 185 – Establishment of Sunga dynasty.
- 75 – Foundation of Kanva Dynasty
- 58 – Beginning of **Vikram era**
- 30 – Satvahanas dynasty in Deccan, Pandyan dynasty in South.
- 22 – Trade relations of Cholas and Pandayas with the Romans.
- (A.D.)**
- 14-15 – St. Thomas came to India.
- 40 AD – Sakas in power in Indus Valley and Western India
- 50 AD – The Kushans and Kanishkas
- 65 – Chinese King Sent representative in India for collecting information about Buddhism.
- 77 – Plini wrote book Natural History.
- 78 AD – Saka Era begins
- 78-100 – Regime of Kanishka.
- 86-128 – Resurgence of Satvahana dynasty by Satkarni and Pulumavi.
- 130-150 – Emergence of Rudradamana in West India.
- 225 – Foundation of Vakataka dynasty.
- 226 – Emergence of Sasanian dynasty in Parsia.
- 250 – Decline and disintegration of Satvahana dynasty.
- 240-280 – Foundation of Gupta dynasty.
- 280-319 – Regime of Ghatotkacha.
- 320 AD – **Chandragupta I** establishes the Gupta dynasty
- 360 AD – Samudragupta conquers the North and most of the Deccan
- 375 – Death of Samudra Gupta, Ram Gupta Became Successor.
- 380 AD – **Chandragupta II** comes to power; **Golden Age of Gupta Literary Renaissance**
- 405 AD – Fa-hein begins his travels through the Gupta Empire
- 415 AD – Accession of Kumara Gupta-I
- 415 – Establishment of **Nalanda University**.
- 467 AD – Skanda Gupta assumes power
- 476 AD – Birth of astronomer Aryabhatta
- 500-532 – Emergence of Hun dynasty by Tormana and Mihirkula.
- 532 – Yashovardhan defeated Mihirkula.

- 606 AD – Accession of Harshavardhan
 609 – Pulakeshin-II became king.
 622 AD – Era of the Hejira begins
 629-645 – Hiuen-Tsang came to India
 636 – First invasion of Sindh by Arabians.
 711 AD – Invasion of Sindh by Muhammad Bin Qasim
 725 – Nagbhatta founded Pratihara dynasty
 753-973 – Regime of Rashtrakuta dynasty in deccan.
 760-1142 – Regime of Pala dynasty in Eastern India.
 770-810 – Regime of great Pala king Dharmapala, Establishment of [Vikramshila University](#).
 783-1036 – Regime of Gurjar-Pratihara dynasty in Northern India by Vatsraja of Rajasthan.
 788-820 – Period of Shankaracharya, philosopher of Advaita.
 835-885 – Arab trader Suleman came to India, during the regime of Gurjar - Pratihara dynasty.
 836 – Mihirbhoj became king.
 850 – Vijayalaya defeated Pandya, became the king of Tanjore (Thanjavur).
 851 – Arab Traveler wrote book over India.
 860 – Sumatra's king Balputra established Buddha Vihar in Nalanda.
 871-1173 – Regime of Chola dynasty in Tanjore.
 883-1026 – Hindushahi in Punjab and Kabul.
 892 AD – Rise of the Eastern Chalukyas
 907 – Coronation of Chola king Parantak-I.
 915-925 – Arab traveler Al-Masudi came to India, during the regime of great Rashtrakuta's king Indra-III.
 916-1205 – Regime of Chandel dynasty in Jejakbhukti, establishment of temples in Khajuraho by chandel dynasty.
 950-1195 – Regime of Tripuri's kalachuri in central India.
 973-1238 – Regime of Solanki in Anhilwada (Kathiyavad).
 977 – Invasion of Subuktageen in India.
 985 AD – The Chola Dynasty : Accession of Rajaraja.
 1001 AD – Defeated of Jaipal by Sultan Mahmud
 1026 – Mahmud Ghazni sacks Somnath Temple
 1027 – Last invasion by Mahmud Ghazni.
 1030 – Death of Mahmud Ghazni, Albruni came to India.
 1191 – Prithviraj Chauhan routs Muhammad Ghorī : the first battle of Tarain.
 1192 – Ghorī defeats Prithviraj Chauhan : the second battle of Tarain
 1194 – Jayachanda of Kannauj was defeated in battle of Chandavar by Muhammod Ghorī.
 1206-1210 – Qutubuddin Aibak establish Slave dynasty.
 1210-1211 – Aram Shah came to the throne.
 1211-1236 – Iltutmish Reign.
 1221 – Invasion of Chaggej Khan in India.
 1236-1240 – Raziya Sultan Reign.
 1240-1242 – Bahram Shah Reign.
 1242-1246 – Masud Shah Reign.
 1246-1266 – Nasiruddin Reign.
 1266-1287 – Ghiyasuddin Balban.
 1279 – Revolt by Tugaril Khan in Bengal.
 1287-1290 – Kaikubad
 1290-1296 – Jalaluddin Khalji establishes Khalji dynasty.
 1296-1316 – Alauddin Khalji reign.
 1309-1313 – Deccan mission by Malik Kafur.
 1315 – Returning of Malik Kafur from Deccan.
 1316-1320 – Qutubuddin Mubarak Khalji.
 1320-1325 – Ghiyasuddin Tughluq founded Tughlaq dynasty.
 1325-1351 – Muhammad bin Tughlaq reign.
 1333-1342 – Ibn Battuta traveled in India.
 1336 – Foundation of Vijayanagar Empire by Harihar and Bukka.
 1347 – Bahmani dynasty founded by Bahamanshah.
 1351-1388 – Firoz Shah Tughlaq reign.
 1390-1394 – Nasiruddin Muhammad Shah reign.
 1393 – Foundation of Jaunpur kingdom.
 1394-1412 – Mahmud Shah Tughlaq.
 1398 – Taimur invades India.
 1414-1421 – Khizr Khan, power in the hands of Sayyids, emergence of Sayyid dynasty.
 1421-1434 – Mubarak Shah
 1434-1443 – Muhammad Shah
 1443-1451 – Alauddin Alam Shah
 1451-1489 – Bahlol Lodhi, establishment of Lodi dynasty
 1455 – Birth of Sant Kabir
 1469 – Birth of Guru Nanak, founder of Sikh religion.
 1472 – Birth of Sher Shah Suri
 1483 – Birth of Jahiruddin Babur in Fargana.
 1489-1517 – Sikandar Lodhi rule
 1490 – Nizam Shahi dynasty at Ahmednagar
 1498 – First voyage of Vasco-da- Gama
 1509 – Krishnadev Raya became king.
 1510 – Portuguese captures Goa
 1517 – Coronation of Ibrahim Lodi
 1518 – Kutub Shahi dynasty at Golkunda
 1519 – Entry of Babur in India
 1526 – Establishment of the Mughal Dynasty; First Battle of Panipat : Babur defeats Lodhis
 1526-1530 – Reign of Babur
 1527 – [Battle of Khanwa](#), Babur defeated Rana Sanga.
 1529 – [Ghagara battle](#) Babur defeated [Afgani invaders](#).
 1530 – Humayun succeeds Babur
 1532 – Birth of Tulsidas.
 1538 – Death of Guru Nanak
 1539 – Sher Shah Suri defeats Humayun and becomes Emperor of Delhi.
 1555 – Humayun recovers the throne of Delhi.
 1556 – Death of Humayun; Accession of Akbar.
 1562 – End of slavery system by Akbar.
 1563 – Abolishment of tax on pilgrims.
 1564 – Akbar abolishes Jizya, a poll tax on Hindus.
 1565 – Battle of Talikota : Muslim rulers in Deccan defeats and destroys Vijayanagar Empire.
 1568 – Fall of Chittor.
 1569 – Birth of Jahangir.
 1571 – [Foundation of Fatehpur Sikri by Akbar](#)
 1572 – Akbar annexes Gujarat
 1573 – Surat surrenders to Akbar
 1575 – Battle of Tukaroi
 1576 – Battle of Haldighati : Akbar defeats Rana Pratap; Subjugation of Bengal
 1577 – Akbar troops invade Khandesh
 1579 – Akbar introduces Mahjarnama
 1580 – Accession of Ibrahim Adil Shah II in Bengal; Rebellion in [Bihar and Bengal](#)

- 1581 – Akbar's march against Muhammad Hakim and reconciliation with him
- 1582 – Divine Faith promulgated
- 1586 – Annexation of Kashmir
- 1591 – Mughal conquest of Sindh
- 1592 – Annexation of Odisha
- 1595 – Siege of Ahmednagar; Annexation of Baluchistan
- 1597 – Akbar completes his conquests
- 1600 – Charter to the English East India Company
- 1602 – Formation of the United East India Company of Netherlands
- 1605 – Death of Akbar and Accession of Jahangir
- 1606 – Rebellion of [Khusrav](#); Execution of the Fifth Sikh Guru, [Arjan dev by Jahangir](#)
- 1607 – Sher Afghan first, husband of Nur Jahan, killed
- 1608 – Malik Ambar takes Ahmednagar
- 1609 – The Dutch open a factory at Pulicat
- 1611 – The English establish a factory at [Masulipatnam](#)
- 1611 – Marriage of Jahangir and [Nurjahan](#)
- 1612 – The Mughal Governor of Bengal defeats the rebellious Afghans; Mughals annex Kuch Hajo
- 1615 – Submission of Mewar to the Mughals; Arrival of [Sir Thomas Roe in India](#)
- 1616 – The Dutch establish a factory at Surat
- 1620 – Capture of Kangra Fort; Malik Ambar revolts in the Deccan
- 1622 – Shah Abbas of persia besieges and takes Qandahar
- 1623 – Shah Jahan revolts against Jahangir
- 1624 – Suppression of Shah Jahan's revolt
- 1626 – Rebellion of Mahabat Khan
- 1627 – Death of Jahangir; Accession of Shah Jahan
- 1628 – Shah Jahan proclaimed Emperor
- 1631 – Death of Shah Jahan's wife Mumtaz Mahal; The construction of Taj Mahal
- 1632 – Mughal invasion of Bijapur; Grant of the "[Golden Firman](#)" to the English Company by the Sultan of Golkunda
- 1633 – End of Ahmednagar Dynasty
- 1636 – Aurangzeb appointed Viceroy of Deccan
- 1639 – Foundation of [Fort St. George at Madras](#) by the English
- 1646 – Shivaji captures Torna
- 1648 – Construction of Shahajanabad started by Shahjahan.
- 1656 – The Mughals attack Hyderabad and Golkunda; Annexation of Javli by Shivaji
- 1657 – Invasion of Bijapur by Aurangzeb; Aurangzeb captures Bidar and Kalyani
- 1658 – Coronation of Aurangzeb
- 1659 – Battles of Khajwah and Deorai
- 1659 – Shivaji kills Afjal Khan
- 1661 – Cession of Bombay to the English; Mughal capture of Cooch Behar
- 1664 – Shivaji sacks Surat and assumes royal title
- 1664 – Francis East India Company established.
- 1665 – [Treaty of Purandar between Shivaji and Mughals](#)
- 1666 – Death of Shah Jahan; Shivaji's visit to Agra and his escape
- 1670 – Shivaji again sacks Surat
- 1674 – Shivaji assumed the title of Chhatrapati
- 1675 – Execution of [Guru Tegbahadur by Aurangzeb](#)
- 1678 – Marwar occupied by the Mughals
- 1679 – Aurangzeb imposes Jazia tax on non-Muslims
- 1680 – Death of Shivaji; Rebellion of Prince Akbar
- 1685 – British Shift's company headquarters to Mumbai from Surat.
- 1686 – English war with the Mughals; Fall of Bijapur
- 1689 – Execution of Sambhaji
- 1690 – Peace between the Mughals and the English
- 1691 – Aurangzeb at the zenith of his power
- 1698 – The new English company trading to the East Indies
- 1699 – First Maratha raid on Malwa
- 1700 – Death of Rajaram and regency of his widow Tara Bai
- 1702 – Amalgamation of English and the London East India Companies
- 1707 – Death of Aurangzeb; Battle of Jajau
- 1708 – Death of [Guru Govind Singh in Nanded \(Maharashtra\)](#)
- 1712 – Death of Bahadurshah-I, Jahand became king
- 1713 – Balaji Vishwanath became Peshwa.
- 1714 – Husain Ali appointed Viceroy of the Deccan; The treaty of the Marathas with Husain Ali
- 1715 – Execution of Sikh Leader Bandabahadur.
- 1717 – [Farukh Siyyar Permits East India Company for free trade.](#)
- 1720 – Accession of Baji Rao Peshwa at Poona
- 1739 – Nadir Shah conquers Delhi; The Marathas capture Salsette and Bassein
- 1740 – Accession of Balaji Baji Rao Peshwa; The Marathas invade Arcot
- 1740 – Aliwardi Khan becomes king of Bengal.
- 1742 – Marathas invade Bengal
- 1747 – Ahmad Shah Abdali invades India
- 1748 – First Anglo-French war
- 1750 – War of the Deccan and Carnatic Succession; Death of Nasir Jung
- 1751 – British wins Arcot
- 1751 – Treaty of Alivardi with the Marathas
- 1756 – Siraj-ud-daulah captures of Calcutta
- 1757-63 – Third Anglo-French war
- 1757 – Battle of Plassey : The British defeat Siraj-ud-daulah
- 1758 – Francis wins Fort Saint David.
- 1760 – Battle of Wandiwash : The British defeat the French
- 1760 – Mir Kasim becomes Nawab of Bengal.
- 1761 – Third battle of Panipat : [Ahmed Shah Abdali](#) defeats the Marathas; [Accession of Madhava](#) Rao Peshwa; [Rise of Hyder Ali](#)
- 1762 – Madhava Rao takes power in his own hands. Raghunath Rao approaches Nizam for help.
- 1763 – Expulsion of Mir Qasim. Re-instatement of Mir Jafar. Raghunath Rao recaptures power and keeps Madhava Rao in confinement.
- 1764 – Battle of Buxar. The English defeat Shah Alam, Shuja-ud-daula and Mir Qasim.
- 1765 – Grant of the 'Diwani' of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha to the East India Company by Shah Alam II under

- Treaty of Allahabad.** Clive, Company's Governor in Bengal. Death of Mir Jafar.
- 1765-1767 – Clive's second Governorship.
- 1766 – Nizam cedes Northern Sarkars to the English.
- 1767 – Departure of Clive. Verelst, Company's Governor in Bengal.
- 1767-1769 – The First Mysore War. Hyder Ali advances on Madras and forces the English to enter into a defensive alliance.
- 1770 – **The Great Bengal Famine**
- 1771 – Marathas attack Hyder Ali. Marathas occupy Delhi and restore Shah Alam who was till then under English protection at Allahabad.
- 1772-1785 – Warren Hastings, Governor of Fort William.
- 1772 – Marathas invade Rohilkhand.
- 1772-1833 – Raja Rammohan Roy.
- 1773 – The **Regulating Act passed**, bringing the Company partially under Parliament's control and the Presidencies under Calcutta's control.
- 1774 – The Marathas again invade Rohilkhand. Nawab of Awadh assists Rohillas. Marathas withdraw but Rohillas refuse to pay Rs. 40 lakhs to Awadh as agreed upon. Establishment of Supreme Court, at Calcutta. Rohilla War between Rohillas and Nawab of Awadh assisted by the English. Rohilla Chief Hafiz Rahmat Khan killed. Rohilkhand annexed by Awadh.
- 1775 – Trial and execution of Nanda Kumar who alleged that Warren Hastings had taken bribe from the Begums of Awadh.
- 1775-1782 – The First Anglo- Maratha War.
- 1776 – The Treaty of Purandhar between the English and Poona's Ministers, who were opposed to Raghunath Rao.
- 1777 – Birth of Kunwar Singh
- 1779 – Convention of Wadgaon stipulating that all acquisitions of Maratha territory, made since 1773 by the Company, be restored and the advance of English force from Bengal be stopped.
- 1780 – Capt. Popham's capture of Gwalior.
- 1780-1784 – Second Mysore War, Both parties agree to give up their conquests under the Treaty of Mangalore.
- 1781 – Deposition of Chait Singh of Banaras. Calcutta, Madrasa founded by Warren Hastings to conciliate the Mohammedans of Calcutta.
- 1782 – Asaf-ud-daula exports money from the Begums of Awadh with the English help. The Treaty of Salbai between the English and the Marathas, Death of Hyder Ali.
- 1782-1798 – Tipu Sultan, ruler of Mysore.
- 1783 – Fox's India Bills give more powers to Parliament and to the Governor-General.
- 1784 – **Treaty of Mangalore between Tipu and the English** who promise not to assist enemies of Tipu, in return for Tipu giving up English territory. **Pitt's Act passed**, setting up Board of Control for East India Company. **Asiatic Society of Bengal founded**.
- 1786-1793 – Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General.
- 1786 – Marathas and Nizam raid Mysore.
- 1787 – Treaty between Tipu, Marathas and Nizam, Marathas the gainers.
- 1788 – Ghulam Kadir Rohilla seizes Delhi and blinds Shah Alam II. Bedar Bakht put on Delhi's throne.
- 1788-1795 – Impeachment of Warren Hastings. It was a failed attempt.
- 1789-1803 – Marathas control Delhi.
- 1789 – Tipu attacks Travancore.
- 1790-1792 – Third Mysore War following 'Triple Alliance' between English, Marathas and Nizam against Tipu.
- 1792 – Tipu surrenders half his kingdom. Ranjit Singh succeeds his father as leader of a Sikh Misl. **Sanskrit College** founded at Varanasi by English resident, **Jonathan Duncan** "for endearing our Government to the native Hindus".
- 1793-1798 – Sir John Shore, Governor-General.
- 1793 – The Permanent Settlement of Bengal.
- 1794 – Death of Mahadavji Sindhia at Poona.
- 1795 – Battle of Kharda between the Nizam and the Marathas.
- 1796 – Baji Rao II Peshwa.
- 1797 – Jacobin club sets up by Francis in Shrirangpattanam.
- 1797 – Zaman Shah, grandson of Ahmad Shah Abdali, takes Lahore. Death of Asaf-ud-daula of Awadh and succession of Wazir Ali.
- 1798 – Wazir Ali deposed and succeeded by Sa'dat Ali at Awadh.
- 1798-1805 – Wellesley, Governor- General.
- 1799 – English attack Tipu without provocation. Fourth Mysore War. Fall of Shrirangpattanam. Death of Tipu. English restore previous Hindu dynasty in Mysore. Partition of Mysore. Shah Zaman appoints Ranjit Singh as the Governor of Lahore. William Carey opens Baptist Mission at Serampore.
- 1800 – Death of Nana Phadnavis. Establishment of the **College of Fort William**.
- 1801 – Annexation of the Carnatic and part of Awadh by the English.
- 1802 – Holkar defeats combined forces of Sindhia and the Peshwa at Poona, Peshwa Baji Rao flees to Bassein and signs the Treaty of Bassein with the English.
- 1803 – Treaty of Surji Arjun Village
- 1803 – Occupation of Delhi by Lord Lake, War with scindia.
- 1803-1805 – Second Anglo-Maratha War.
- 1804 – Emperor Shah Alam places himself under British protection. Lake's war with Holkar.
- 1805 – Siege of Bharatpur fails and Lake makes peace with the Raja.
- 1805-1807 – George Barlow, Governor-General.
- 1806 – Mohd, Akbar II succeeds his father Shah Alam II.
- 1807-1813 – Lord Minto I, Governor-General.
- 1809 – **Treaty of Amritsar-Ranjit** Singh and British sign treaty of perpetual amity.
- 1809-1811 – Ranjit Singh takes Kangra from the Gurkha
- 1813-1823 – Lord Hastings, Governor-General.
- 1814-1816 – Anglo-Gurkha War resulting in the cession of Garhwal and Kumaon by the Gurkhas to the English.
- 1817-1818 – Pindari War-Peshwar defeat at Kirkee.
- 1817-1905 – **Debendranath Tagore** who reorganised the **Brahmo Samaj**.
- 1817-1898 – Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, founder of Aligarh Muslim University.

- 1817-1819 – Last Anglo-Maratha War. Hostile princes like Sindhia and Holkar become allies of the English.
- 1818 – First Bengali newspaper, the weekly *Samachar Darpan* published by the Baptist Mission, Serampore.
- 1819-1827 – Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.
- 1820 – Munro, Governor of Madras.
- 1821 – Sanskrit college founded at Poona.
- 1823-1828 – Lord Amherst, Governor-General.
- 1823 – Raja Rammohan Roy's memorial to Government, protesting against the Press Ordinance of 1823.
- 1824 – Mutiny at Barrackpore. Large number of Indian soldiers killed on parade for demanding more pay for fighting in Burma.
- 1824-1826 – First Burmese War. Arakan and Tenasserim annexed.
- 1824-1883 – Swami Dayanand Saraswati, founder of Arya Samaj.
- 1826 – English capture Bharatpur. Conquest of Assam by East India Company. Treaty of Yandbu.
- 1828-1835 – Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General.
- 1829 – Brahmo Samaj founded by Raja Rammohan Roy, Prohibition of Sati.
- 1829-1837 – Suppression of Thuggee.
- 1830-1833 – Raja Rammohan Roy visits England.
- 1831 – Raja of Mysore deposed and its administration taken over by the Company. Meeting of Ranjit Singh and William Bentinck at Rupar.
- 1832 – Annexation of Jaintia.
- 1833 – Abolition of the Company's trading rights. Legislative power centralised. Indian Law Commission appointed.
- 1834 – Annexation of Coorg. Maculay, Law member. Government establishes tea garden. Formation of Agra Province.
- 1835-1836 – Sir Charles Metcalf, Governor-General.
- 1835 – Macaulay's Education Resolution. English made official language instead of Persian. Abolition of Press restrictions and inland transit duties. Company strikes its own coins omitting Mughal emperor's name.
- 1836-1842 – Lord Auckland, Governor-General.
- 1837 – Bahadur Shah II succeeded by Akbar II.
- 1838 – Tripartite Treaty among Shah Shuja, Ranjit Singh and the English.
- 1838-1884 – Kesav Chandra Sen, another pillar of Brahmo Samaj.
- 1839 – Death of Ranjit Singh. New treaty forced on the Amirs of Sind. Work begun on G.T. Road, between Calcutta and Delhi. English declare Shah Shuja, Amir of Kabul.
- 1839-1842 – The First Anglo-Afghan War.
- 1840 – Amir Dost Mohammad surrenders.
- 1841 – Foundation of "Desh Hiteshi Sabha" in Calcutta.
- 1842 – Simla Proclamation of Ellenborough. Governor-General agrees to recognise the Amir of Afghans' choice.
- 1842-1844 – Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General.
- 1843 – Return of Dost Muhammad to Afghanistan as its Amir. Conquest of Sind by the British. Slavery prohibited in British India.
- 1844-1848 – Lord Hardinge, Governor-General.
- 1844 – Lord Hardinge decides to employ, in Government service, Indians educated in English schools.
- 1845 – First Anglo-Sikh War.
- 1846 – Defeat of the Sikh Army, Treaty of Lahore.
- 1847 – Engineering College founded in Roorkee.
- 1848-1856 – Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General.
- 1848 – Annexation of Satara. Rising at Multan.
- 1848-1849 – Second Anglo-Sikh War.
- 1849 – Defeat of Sikhs and annexation of the Punjab. Opening of a Hindu Girls' Schools in Calcutta by Drinkwater Bethune. Dalhousie's proposal to end Mughal dynasty in Delhi.
- 1851 – Foundation of "British Indian Association" in Calcutta.
- 1852 – Second Anglo-Burmese War. Annexation of Rangoon and Pegu.
- 1853 – Railway opened from Bombay to Thane. Telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra. Annexation of Nagpur and Jhansi. Cession of Berar by Nizam. Competitive examination for Civil Service.
- 1855 – Santhal insurrection in Bihar. Beginning of the jute industry in India. Foundation of Anjuman-i-Islami in Calcutta.
- 1856 – Annexation of Awadh. University Act. Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act.
- 1856-1862 – Lord Canning, Governor-General and the first viceroy of India.
- 1857 – Universities set up at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.
- 1857-1858 – Revolt of 1857. Revolt at Meerut begins on May 10, 1857.
- 1858 – British India placed under the direct Government of the Crown. Queen Victoria's Proclamation.
- 1859 – Withdrew Doctrine of Lapse.
- 1859-1861 – Indigo Riots in Bengal.
- 1860 – Introduction of Budget.
- 1861 – Indian Councils Act. Indian High Courts Act. Archaeological Survey of India set up.
- 1862 – Penal Code introduced. Amalgamation of the Supreme and Sadar courts into High Courts.
- 1862-1863 – Lord Elgin, Viceroy.
- 1863 – Death of Amir Dost Muhammad. Afghan War of Succession. Sher Ali, Amir of Afghanistan receives an annual grant of six lakh of rupees.
- 1863 – Formation of "Mohmmaden Association" in Calcutta, Establishment of Patna College.
- 1863-1902 – Swami Vivekananda.
- 1864-1869 – Sir John Lawrence, Viceroy.
- 1865 – Telegraphic communication with Europe opened.
- 1866 – Establishment of Allahabad High Court.
- 1869 – Ambala Conference with Amir Sher Ali. Amir Yakub's rebellion in Afghanistan. Opening of Suez Canal. Birth of M.K. Gandhi (2 October).
- 1869-1872 – Lord Mayo, Viceroy.
- 1870 – Mayo's Provincial Settlement. Erection of Red Sea telegraph.
- 1872 – First census in India
- 1872 – Kuka Revolt.
- 1872 – Assassination of Lord Mayo
- 1872-1876 – Lord Northbrook, Viceroy.
- 1874 – Bihar Famine.

- 1875 – M.A.O. College, Aligarh founded by Syed Ahmad Khan. Mayo College, Ajmer, opened. Visit of the Prince of Wales. [Arya Samaj founded by Swami Dayananda](#).
- 1876 – Occupation of Quetta. Indian Association of Calcutta. The Queen of England proclaimed Empress of India.
- 1876-1880 – Lord Lytton, Viceroy.
- 1877 – Lytton's Delhi Durbar.
- 1878 – [Vernacular Press Act](#).
- 1878-1880 – Second Afghan War. Flight of Sher Ali.
- 1878 – Appointment of Famine Commission under the presidency of Richard Strachey.
- 1879 – Madam Blavatsky (Russian) and Col. Olcott (American) come to India from USA and set up [Theosophical Society at Adyar, Madras](#).
- 1880 – Abdur Rahman recognised as [Amir of Afghanistan](#). [Famine Commission](#).
- 1880-1884 – Lord Ripon, Viceroy.
- 1881 – Factory Act. Rendition of Mysore.
- 1882 – Repeal of Vernacular Press Act.
- 1882 – [Hunter Commission](#). Indian Education Commission. University of Punjab set up.
- 1883 – Indian National Conference held in Calcutta.
- 1883-1884 – [Illbert Bill controversy](#).
- 1884-1888 – Lord Dufferin, Viceroy.
- 1885 – [First Meeting of the Indian National Congress](#). [Bengal Tenancy Act](#). Bengal Local Self-Government Act. Third Anglo-Burmese War.
- 1886 – Annexation of Upper Burma. Ramakrishna Mission founded. Delimitation of Afghan northern boundary.
- 1888 – University set up at Allahabad.
- 1888 – Establishment of "United Indian Patriotic Association" by colonel Beck.
- 1888-1894 – Lord Landsdowne, Viceroy.
- 1889 – Second visit of the Prince of Wales.
- 1891 – Factory Act, [Age of Consent Act](#). Manipur Rebellion.
- 1892 – [Indian Councils Act introduces the principle of election](#).
- 1893 – Durand's mission to Kabul. Mrs. Besant arrives in India.
- 1894-1899 – Lord Elgin II, Viceroy.
- 1895 – [Shivaji Festival started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak](#).
- 1897 – Frontier Risings. Plague at Bombay. Indian Education Service set up.
- 1897 – Tilak Sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.
- 1898 – [Ramakrishna Math and Mission](#) founded at Belur by Swami Vivekananda.
- 1899-1905 – Lord Curzon, Viceroy.
- 1900 – Famine Commission, Land Alienation Act, North-West Frontier Province created.
- 1902 – Gurukul Kangri started at Haridwar.
- 1904 – Act passed empowering the Universities to appoint professors and lecturers. [Cooperative Societies Act](#). [Archaeological Department established by Curzon](#). The Younghusband Expedition to Tibet.
- 1905 – [First Partition of Bengal](#). Morley, Secretary of State for India.
- 1905-1910 – Lord Minto II, Viceroy.
- 1906 – [Muslim League formed at Dhacca \(Dhaka\)](#). Congress declaration regarding 'Swaraj'.
- 1907 – Surat Congress, [Moderate-extremist clash](#). The Anglo-Russian Convention. Mrs. Annie Besant succeeds Col. Olcott as President of Theosophical Society.
- 1908 – Newspapers Act. Tilak convicted of sedition (July 22).
- 1908 – [Khudiram Bose sentenced to death](#).
- 1908 – Imprisonment to Gandhi (First time)
- 1909 – Morley-Minto Reforms. [Appointment of S.P. Sinha to the Governor-General's Council](#). Indian Councils Act passed (May 21). [Madan Lal Dhingra shoots dead Curzon Whyllie in London](#) (July 1).
- 1909 – Gandhi writes book "Hind Swaraj"
- 1910-1916 – Lord Hardinge II, Viceroy.
- 1910 – Death of Edward III and accession of George V.
- 1911 – [Delhi Durbar](#). [Partition of Bengal modified](#). [Census of India](#). [Transfer of Capital to Delhi announced](#).
- 1912 – Removal of the Imperial Capital of Delhi. Province of Delhi created by a proclamation, Attempt of Lord Hardinge's life.
- 1913 – Education Resolution of the Government of India. [Nobel Prize for Rabindranath Tagore](#).
- 1913 – Formation of "Gadar Party" in San Francisco.
- 1914-1918 – First World War.
- 1914 – Tilak released from Mandale Prison.
- 1915 – Gandhi arrives in India (January). Defence of India Act. Death of Gokhale (February 19). [Mrs. Besant announces](#) the formation of the Home Rule League (September 25).
- 1916 – [Lucknow Pact of Indian National Congress and All-India Muslim League](#). Foundation of Women's University at Poona. [Banaras Hindu University](#) established at Varanasi.
- 1916 – Formation of Home Rule League by Tilak and Mrs. Besant.
- 1916-1921 – Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy.
- 1917 – [Sadler Commission](#). British declaration on Indian self-government. Montague becomes Secretary of State, visits India. Announcement of granting of responsible government. Gandhi tried for [Champaran Satyagraha](#) (April 18). Mrs. Besant interned by Madras Government (June 15).
- 1918 – Indians made eligible for King's Commission, Rowlatt (Sedition) Committee submits its report.
- 1919 – Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. Rowlatt Act passed. Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar (April 13). Third Afghan War. Royal Proclamation. Government of India Act, 1919 passed.
- 1920 – [Khilafat Movement and Non-Cooperation Movement](#). Lord Sinha, Governor of Bihar and Orissa. Mahatma Gandhi Leads the Congress. [All India Trade Union Congress founded](#). [Aligarh Muslim University established](#).
- 1921 – Chamber of Princes inaugurated. Moplah Rebellion. Prince of Wales visits India. Census of India.
- 1921-1926 – Lord Reading, Viceroy.
- 1921 – Harappa excavations begin.
- 1922 – Resignation of Montague. Mohenjodaro excavations begin. Chauri Chaura incident. [Viswabharati University started by Rabindranath Tagore](#).
- 1923 – Swarajists in India Councils. Certification of Salt Tax. Tariff Board set up. Question of Indianising the command of certain regiments.

- 1923 – Foundation of Indian Party by Madan Mohan Malviya.
- 1924 – Kanpur Conspiracy Case.
- 1924 – Gandhi became president of Congress session at Belgao (Belgaum)
- 1925 – All-India Depressed Class Association. Cotton excise abolished. Reforms. Enquiry Report. Death of Chittaranjan Das (C.R.) Sikh Gurdwaras Act passed to enable Sikhs to take over control of Gurdwaras from Mahants. **Vithalbhai J. Patel elected as the first Indian President of the Legislative Assembly.**
- 1926 – Trade Union Act passed. Swami Shraddhanand Assassinated (December 23).
- 1926-1931 – Lord Irwin, Viceroy.
- 1927 – Indian Navy Act. Appointment of **Simon Commission.**
- 1927 – Foundation of All India Woman Conference.
- 1928 – **Simon Commission** comes to India. All Parties' Conference set up. **Nehru Report.** Royal Commission on Agriculture appointed.
- 1928 – Foundation of Hindustan Socialist Republic Association (HSRA)
- 1929– Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutt drop bombs in the Legislative Assembly (April 8). Establishment of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Meerut Conspiracy case trial begins.
- 1929 – **Lahore session** of Congress presided by **Pt. J.L. Nehru**, Passed a resolution declaring **Poorna Swaraj** (Complete Independence) to be the congress objective.
- 1930-1932 – Boycott of the Simon Commission, **Civil Disobedience Movement.**
- 1930 – Sharda Act Passed.
- 1930 – Gandhijis Dandi March, Rebellion in Burma. **Round Table Conference (First Session).** January 26, Independence Pledge.
- 1931 – Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed. Census of India. **Round Table Conference (Second Session).** Publication of the Royal Labour Commission's Report.
- 1931 – Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were hanged till death on March 23 at Lahore Jail.
- 1931-1936–Lord Willingdon, Viceroy.
- 1932 – Second Civil Disobedience Movement. **Round Table Conference (Third Session),** Communal Award announced. Poona Pact signed. Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun set up.
- 1934 – Civil Disobedience Movement called off. **Bihar Earthquake** (January 16).
- 1934 – Foundation of **congress socialist party** in Patna, Foundation of Royal Indian Navy.
- 1935 – Indo-British Agreement signed. Government of India Act, 1935 passed by British Parliament (August 2).
- 1936 – Death of King George V (January 21). Accession and abdication of Edward VIII. Accession of George VI.
- 1936-1944 – Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy.
- 1937 – Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy (April 1).
- Congress Ministries formed in seven out of eleven Provinces. In NWFP the pro-Congress Red Shirt Party of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan wins majority.
- 1938 – V.D. Savarkar elected President of the Hindu Mahasabha. Death of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee (born 1876) and of Sir Muhammad Iqbal (born 1877). Subhash Chandra Bose elected President of the Indian National Congress.
- 1939 – Second world war begins. Subhash Chandra Bose elected president of Congress again but resigned latter.
- 1940 – Proposal of separate Pakistan first passed in Lahore session by the Muslim League.
- 1940 – Individual Satyagraha started. Vinoba Bhave was the first Satyagrahi.
- 1941 – Subhash Chandra Bose escaped to Berlin from Calcutta.
- 1942 – Quit India Movement started (8 August, 1942).
- 1943 – Subhash Chandra Bose took the charge of **Azad Hind Fauj in Singapore and set up Indian Provisional Government.**
- 1944-1947 – Lord Wavell, Viceroy.
- 1944 – Gandhi-Jinnah talks opened in Bombay on Rajagopalachari's proposals for solution of constitution deadlock (September 9). Talks break down on Pakistan issue (September 27). INA reaches Indian soil.
- 1945 – Labour Government in Britain. Lord Wavell's broadcast announcing British Government's determination to go ahead with the task of fitting India for self-government (September 19). End of Second World War. Germany surrenders (May). Japan surrenders (June) INA Surrenders to the British (May). Congress leaders released (June). First trial of INA men (November 5).
- 1945 – Elections to the Central Legislative Assembly held (December).
- 1946 – **Mutiny of the Indian Naval ratings in Bombay (February 18).** Violence in Bengal. Announcement of special Mission of Cabinet Ministers of India (February 19). Cabinet Mission's plans announced (June 16). Muslim League decides to participate in Interim Government. Congress announces acceptance of the longterm part of May 16 plan, but refuses invitation to participate in Interim Government (June 25). Jawaharlal Nehru takes over Presidentship of the Congress (July 6). Muslim League withdraws its acceptance and decides on a policy of direct action (July 29). This leads to outbreak of mob violence in Calcutta (August 16). Interim Government formed (September 2). Muslim League members sworn in (October 26). **Constituent Assembly's first meeting (December 9).**
- 1947-1948 – Lord Mountbatten, Viceroy.
- 1947 – British Government's historic announcement of transfer of power to "responsible hands", not later than 1948 (February 20). Announcement of Lord Mountbatten's plan for Partition of India (June 3). Indian Independence Act passed (July). Creation of free India and Pakistan (August 14-15, 1947).

SOURCES OF ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

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

LITERARY SOURCES

INDIAN TRADITION OF HISTORY WRITING

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

PURANIC LITERATURE

- The Puranic literature is very vast.
- **18 main Puranas**, **18 subsidiary Puranas** and a large number of other books.
- According to the **Puranas**, following are the subject matters of history :
- Narration of Puranas were a part of the **annual ritual in every village and town** during the rainy season and at the time of festivals. It was treated as a powerful vehicle of awakening of cultural and social consciousness.
- In all the **Puranas** royal genealogies are dealt with the reign of **Parikshit**, **the grandson of Arjun**, as a benchmark.
- All the earlier dynasties and kings have been mentioned in past tense.
- While the latter kings and dynasties have been narrated in future tense.
- This may be because of the fact that the coronation of **Parikshit** marks the beginning of Kali Age.
- Many scholars think that perhaps the Puranas were completed during the reign of **Parikshit**.
- In the context of the **Puranas** it may be remembered that in ancient India, History was looked upon as a means to illuminate the present and future in the light of the past.
- The purpose of history was to understand and **inculcate a sense of duty and sacrifice** by individuals to their families, by the families to their clans, by the clans to their villages and by the villages to Janapada and Rashtra and ultimately to the whole humanity.
- History was not meant to be an exhaustive compendium of the names of the **kings and dynasties** and their

achievements etc.

- The two great epics, **the Ramayana and the Mahabharata**, may also be used as a source. It is generally held that there have been constant **interpolations** in these works.
- **The Puranas** may not satisfy the modern definition of historio-graphy or those who wrote it may not have been aware of the **"historian's crafts"**, but they seem fully aware of the purpose of their work and the purpose of history itself.

RAMAYANA, VALMIKI

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

MAHABHARATA, VYAS

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

PURANIC LITERATURE: LIMITATIONS

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

VEDIC LITERATURE

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

VEDANGA

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

1. Siksha (**phonetics**)
2. Kalpa (**rituals**)

3. Vyakarna (grammar)
4. Nirukta (etymology)
5. Chhanda (metrics)
6. Jyotisha (astronomy)

SUTRA

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

LATER VEDIC LITERATURE

Brahmanas	elaborate on vedic rituals.
Aranyakas	give discourses on different spiritual and philosophical problems.
Upanishads	Secret knowledge imparted by the guru to his pupils. It specifies philosophical knowledge and spiritual learning.
Sulvasutra	prescribe measurements for sacrificial altars. Mark the beginning of study of geometry and maths.
Srautasutra	account of royal coronation ceremonies.
Grihyasutra	domestic rituals with birth, naming, marriage, funeral etc.

JAIN AND BUDDHIST LITERATURE

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

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

JATAKA STORIES

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

DHAMASUTRAS AND THE SMRITIS

- These are rules and regulations for the general public and the rulers
- It can be termed in the modern concept as the constitution and the law books for the ancient Indian polity and society. These are also called **Dharmashastras**.
- These were compiled between **600 and 200 B.C.**
- **Manusmriti** and **Arthashastra** are prominent among them.

KAUTILYA'S ARTHASHASTRA

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

NOTABLE WRITERS

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

BIOGRAPHICAL WRITINGS

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

- Kumarapalacharita of Jayasimha,
- Kumarapatacharita or Duayashraya Mahakauya of Hemachandra,
- Harnmirakavya of Nayachandra,
- Navasahasankacharita of Padmagupta,
- Bhojaprabandha of Billal,
- Prithvirajacharita of Chandbardai.
- **Limitations :** These writers made lot of exaggerations to please their patron kings.

LIMITATIONS OF INDIAN LITERARY SOURCES

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

SANGAM LITERATURE

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

FOREIGN ACCOUNTS

GREEK AMBASSADORS :

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

HISTORIANS :

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

MEGASTHENESE :

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

GREEK WRITERS

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Darius | India figures in his foreign inscriptions. |
| Ctesian | got Info of India from through the Persian sources. |
| Herodotus | in his "Histories" gives us much information about Indo-Persian relations. |
| Arrian | detailed account of the invasion of India by Alexander on the basis of information from those who accompanied the campaign. |
| anonymous | Book: " Periplus of the Erythrean Sea " by an anonymous author, who was a Greek, settled in Egypt on the basis of his personal voyage of Indian coast in about A.D.80 . He gives valuable information about the Indian coasts. |
| Ptolemy | wrote a geographical treatise on India in the second century A.D. |

GREEK LIMITATIONS

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

CHINESE TRAVELERS

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

NOTABLE CHINESE WRITERS

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

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

I-tsing 7th Century

CHINESE TRAVELERS: LIMITATIONS

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

ARAB HISTORIAN: AL-BERUNI

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOURCES

MEGALITHS :

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

CARBON-DATING PRINCIPLE

- Half life period during which, half of the material decays out.
- Half-life of C^{14} is 5730 years.
- Carbon is associated with all living beings.
- When an object ceases to live, it stops receiving fresh supply of **Carbon C^{14}**

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

INSCRIPTIONS

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

ASHOKAN INSCRIPTION

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

LANGUAGE USED IN ASHOKAN INSCRIPTIONS

Empire	Script used in Ashokan Edicts
Afghanistan	1. Aramaic 2. Greek scripts
Pakistan	3. Kharoshthi. Kharoshthi evolved on the Varnantata system of the Indian languages is written from right to left.
Kalsi in the north in Uttaranchal upto Mysore in the south.	4. Brahmi. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ written from left to right. ➤ Its individual letters were modified century after century and through this process all the scripts of India, including Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam in the south and Nagari, Gujarati, Bangla., etc. in the north have developed from it. ➤ This modification in the form of individual letters gave another advantage. It has made it roughly possible to ascertain the time or the century in which the inscription was written.

FIROZ SHAH TUGHLAQ

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

JAMES PRINSEP

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

SANSKRIT

- Most of the Gupta epigraphs give genealogy. This became the practice of the subsequent dynasties. They took the opportunity to give an account of their conquests and achievements of their predecessor including mythology of their origins.
- Sanskrit came to occupy a prime place since the Gupta period.

Junagarh Rock inscription	of Rudradaman is considered as an early example of chaste Sanskrit, written in mid second century A.D.
Allahabad Pillar	enumerates the achievements of Samudragupta
Aihole inscription.	Chalukya king Pulkeshin II gives a dynastic genealogy.
Gwalior inscription	of Bhoja gives full account of his predecessors and their achievements.
	From the inscriptions we also came to know that Learned Brahmins (called Agraharas) were given grant of land, free from all taxes.

COINS/NUMISMATICS

- We could not have known about most of the Indo **Greek, Saka-Parthian** and **Kushana** kings without numismatic sources.
- After inscriptions, coins/Numismatics is considered as the second most important source for reconstructing the history of India.
- Ancient India did not have banking system. People kept money in earthen pots as precious hoards. Later they're found while digging field or excavating foundation for the construction of a building, making road etc.

- Some coins were issued by merchants and guilds with permission of rulers prove that commerce had become important in later history of Ancient India.
- Largest number of coins found in post-Maurya period trade had increased.
- Coins found in systematic excavations are less in number but are very valuable because their chronology and cultural context can be fixed precisely.

TYPES OF COINS**PUNCH-MARKED**

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

INDO-GREEK

- It were the Indo-Greek rulers who first of all issued the gold coin.
- The portrait or bust of the king on the obverse side appear to be real portraits.
- On the reverse some deity is depicted.
- From these coins we know that than forty Indo-Greek rulers who ruled in a small north-western region of India.
- We know about several Saka-Parthians kings about whom we would have no information from any other sources.

KUSHANAS

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

GUPTAS

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

EXCAVATIONS

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

IMPORTANT DYNASTIES, FOUNDER AND CAPITAL

Dnasty	Founder	Capital
Haryanka Dynasty	Bimbisara	Rajgriha
Shishunaga Dynasty	Shisunaga	Vaishali
Nanda Dynasty	Mahapadmananda	Pataliputra
Maurya Dynasty	Chandragupta Maurya	Patliputra
Shunga Dynasty	Pushyamitra Shunga	Patliputra
Kanva Dynasty	Vasudeva	Pataliputra
Satavahanas	Simuka	Paithan
Kushanas	Kujula Kadphises	Purushpura
Guptas	Sri Gupta	Patliputra
Hunas	Toraman	Sialkot
Vardhans	Pushyabhuti	Thaneswar / Kannauj
Sena Dynasty	Samanta Sena	Lakhnauti
Parmaras	Upendra	Dhara
Chandellas	Nannuk	Khajuraho / Mahoba
Gahadvalas	Chandradeva	Kannauj
Gurjar Pratihars	Nagabhata-I	Kanauj
Pallava Dynasty	Simbhavishnu	Kanchipuram
Chalukyas of Badami	Pulakesin-I	Badami

Chalukyas of Vengi	Vishnuvardhana	Vengi
Chalukyas of Kalyani	Vijayaditya	Manyakheta
Rashtrakutas	Dantidurga	Manyakheta
Slave Dynasty	Qutubuddin Aibak	Delhi
Khalji Dynasty	Jalalludin Khalji	Delhi
Tughlaq Dynasty	Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	Delhi
Saiyyads	Khizr Khan	Delhi
Lodi Dynasty	Bahlol Lodi	Delhi
Pandayas	Nediyana	Madurai
Cholas	Vijayalaya	Tanjaur
Yadavas	Bhillana	Devagiri
Hoysalas	Vishnuvardhana	Dwarasamudra
Sangam Dynasty	Harihar and Bukka	Vijaynagar
Saluvas	Narsingha	Vijaynagar
Tuluvas	Vir Narsingha	Vijaynagar
Aravida Dynasty	Tirumala	Penukonda
Bahmani Dynasty	Hasan Gangu	Gulbarga
Qutubshahi Dynasty	Quli Qutubshah	Golkunda
Adilshahi Dynasty	Adilshah	Bijapur
Nizamshahi Dynasty	Malik Ahmad	Ahmednagar
Imadshahi Dynasty	Amir ul Barid	Bidar
Solanki Dynasty	Mulraj	Anhilwara
Kalchuris	Kokkal	Tripuri
Sharqui Dynasty	Malik Sarvar	Jaunpur
Mughal Dynasty	Babur	Delhi/Agra
Bhonsle Dynasty	Shivaji	Raigarh
Pala Dynasty	Gopala	Munger
Hyderabad State	Nizam-ul-Mulk	Hyderabad
Karkota Dynasty	Durlabhvardhana	Kashmir
Utpal Dynasty	Avantivarman	Kashmir
Lohar Dynasty	Sangramraj	Kashmir
Vakatakas	Vindhyashakti	Nandivardhana
Faruqi Dynasty	Malik Raza	Burhanpur

IMPORTANT BATTLES OF INDIAN HISTORY

- 327-326 B.C. – Alexander invades India. Defeats Porus in the Battle of Hydaspes (Jhelum) 326 B.C.
- 305 B.C. – Chandragupta Maurya defeats the Greek king Seleucus.
- 261 B.C. – The Kalinga War. Conquest of Kalinga by Ashoka.
- 155 B.C. – Menander's invasion of India.
- 90 B.C. – The Sakas invade India.
- A.D. 454 – The first Huna invasion.
- A.D. 495 – The second Huna invasion.
- A.D. 711-712 – The Arab invasion of Sind under Mohammed-bin-Qasim.
- 1000-1027 – Mahmud Ghazni invades India 17 times.
- 1175-1206 – Invasions of Muhammad Ghori. First Battle of Tarain, 1191, Prithvi Raj Chauhan defeats Muhammad Ghori; Second Battle of Tarain, 1192, Muhammad Ghori defeats Prithviraj Chauhan; Battle of Chandawar, 1194, Muhammad Ghori defeats Jayachandra Gahadvala of Kannauj.
- 1294 – Alauddin Khalji invades the Yadava kingdom of Devagiri. The first Turkish invasion of the Deccan.
- 1398 – Taimur invades India. Defeats the Tughlaq Sultan Mahmud Shah; the Sack of Delhi.
- 1526 – Babur invades India and defeats the last Lodi Sultan Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat.
- 1539-1540 – Battle of Chausa or Ghaghra (1539) and Kanaulj or Ganges (1540) in which Sher Shah defeats Humayun.
- 1545 – Battle (siege) of Kalinjar and death of Sher Shah Suri.
- 1556 – Second Battle of Panipat. Akbar defeats Hemu.
- 1565 – Battle of Raktakshasi-Tangadi (Talikota) in which the forces of the empire of Vijayanagar under King Sadasiva Raya and his regent Rama Raya routed by the confederate forces of the Deccani states of Bijapur, Golkunda, Ahmadnagar, and Bidar.
- 1576 – Battle of Haldighati. Akbar defeats Rana Pratap of Mewar.
- 1632-1633 – Conquest of Ahmadnagar by Shah Jahan.
- 1658 – Battles of Dharmat (April-May 1658) and Samugarh (June 8, 1658). Dara Shikoh, eldest son of Shah Jahan, defeated by Aurangzeb.
- 1665 – Shivaji defeated by Raja Jai Singh and Treaty of Purandhar.
- 1739 – Invasion of India by Nadir Shah.
- 1746 – First Carnatic War.
- 1748-1754 – Second Carnatic War.

1756-1763 – Third Carnatic War.

1757 – Battle of Plassey. Siraj-ud-daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, defeated by Clive.

1760 – Battle of Wandiwash, in which the English under Sir Eyre Coote defeated the French under Count de Lally.

1762 – Third Battle of Panipat. Marathas defeated by Ahmad Shah Abdali.

1764 – Battle of Buxar. The English (under Munro) defeated Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Bengal and Nawab Shuja-ud-daulah of Awadh and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.

1767-1769 – First Mysore War.

1774 – The Rohilla War between the Rohillas and the Nawab of Awadh supported by the East India Company.

1775-1782 – First Maratha War.

1780-1784 – Second Mysore War.

1792 – Third Mysore War.

1799 – Fourth Mysore War. Defeat and death of Tipu Sultan.

1802-1804 – Second Maratha War.

1817-1818 – Third Maratha War.

1845-1846 – First Sikh War.

1846 – Battle of Aliwal between the English and the Sikhs. The Sikhs defeated.

1848-1849 – Second Sikh War and annexation of the Punjab to British India.

1857 – The Revolt of 1857 (The First War of Indian Independence).

IMPORTANT INDIAN RULER, DYNASTY AND TITLES

Rulers	Dynasty	Titles
Bimbisara	Haryank	Shrenika
Ajatshatru	Haryank	Kunika
Mahapadmananda	Nanda	Agrasen
Dhanananda	Nanda	Agramese
Chandragupta Maurya	Maurya	Sandrocottus, Androcottus
Bindusara	Maurya	Amitraghat
Ashoka	Maurya	Devanampiya Piyadassi
Chandragupta II	Gupta	Vikramaditya
Harshvardhana	Pushyabhuti	Siladitya

Narsimhavarman I	Pallava	Vatapikonda
Amoghvarsha	Rashtrakuta	Vir Narayan
Pulakesin II	Chalukyas (Vatapi)	Parmeshvar
Mahendravarman I	Pallava	Vichitrachita
Govinda III	Rashtrakuta	Jagtung
Vikramaditya IV	Chalukyas (Kalyani)	Tribhuvan, Malla
Vikramaditya II	Chalukyas (Vengi)	Sikandar
Ibrahim Qutubshah	Qutubshahi	Malik Ibrahim
Qutubuddin Aibek	Slave dynasty	Lakh Baksh, Malik
Jauna Khan	Tughlaq	Muhammad bin Tughlaq, Ulug Khan
Hala Gautami Putra	Satvahana	Kavivatsal
Satkarni	Satvahana	Kshatriya Darp Mardan
Kanishka	Kushana	Devaputra
Rajaraja	Chola	Mummadi Chola, Arumoli, Raj Kesari
Rajendra I	Chola	Gangaikonda Chola
Mahmud Ghazni	Ghazni	Yamin-ud-Daula
Krishnadevaraya	Tuluva	Andhra Bhoj, Yavanraj Sthapanaacharya
Ibrahim Lodi	Lodi	Ibrahim Shah
Babar	Mughal	Ghazi
Sher Shah	Sur	Hazrat-i-Ala
Bairam Khan	Mughal	Khan Baba
Akbar	Mughal	Islam-i-Adil
Jahangir	Mughal	Shekh Salim
Mehr-unissa	Mughal	Nurjahan
Dara Shikoh	Mughal	Shah-Iqbal
Aurangzeb	Mughal	Alamgir, Ghazi
Shivaji	Marathas	Chhatrapati
Balaji Bajirao	Marathas	Nana Saheb

ANCIENT INDIA

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD

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

PALEOLITHIC AGE

(5,00,000-10,000 B.C.) (OLD STONE AGE)

- Paleolithic Culture developed in the Pleistocene period (Ice covered the earth surface)
- Robert Bruce Foote (British geologist and archaeologist) was discovered first Palaeolithic tool in India.
- The main tools used during this period are handaxes, cleavers, Choppers, flakes, burins, scrapers.
- Their tools were made up of hard rock called 'quartzite'.
- The paleolithic sites are spread in practically all parts of India except the alluvial plains of the Indus and Ganga.
- The people of this age lived on hunting and gathering wild fruits and vegetables.
- Man during this period used tools of unpolished, undressed rough stones and lived in cave rock shelters.
- They had no knowledge of agriculture, fire, or pottery of any metal.
- Important Sites : Hathnora, Narmada Valley, Pallavaram, Chennai, Bhimbetka, M.P., Adamgarh, M.P.
- Homo sapiens first appeared in the last of this phase.
- It has been pointed out that Paleolithic men belonged to the Negrito race.
- The Paleolithic Age in India has been divided into three phases according to the nature of stone tools - Early or lower Paleolithic, middle Paleolithic and upper Paleolithic.

MESOLITHIC AGE

(10,000-6,000 B.C.) (MIDDLE STONE AGE)

- It was the transitional phase between the Paleolithic Age and the Neolithic Age
- Blade, Mesolithic tools are microliths.
- Blade, Core, Point, Triangle, Lunate and Trapeze are the main types of Mesolithic tools.
- Important sites of Mesolithic Age are Bagor, Langhraj, Sarai Nahar Rai, Birbhanpur.
- Bhimbetka, Adamgarh and Mirzapur.
- According to excavated evidence, the earliest evidences of domestication of animals in India have been found at Adamgarh, M.P. and Bagor, Rajasthan.

CHALCOLITHIC CULTURE

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

- Bone implements have been reported from **Sarai Nahar Rai**, **Damdama** and **Mahadaha**, as per book *Puratattva Vimarsh* written by Dr. Jai Narayan Pandey.
- **Three human Skeltons** in a single grave were recovered at **Damdama**, U.P. A grave with **four human** skeltons have been found at **Sarai Nahar Rai**.
- People in mesolithic age were still dependent on hunting but how they began domesticating animals like dog, sheep goat etc.

NEOLITHIC AGE (6000-2500 B.C.) NEW STONE AGE)

- The term 'Neolithic' was coined by Sir John Lubbock in his book '*Pre Historic Times*'.
- The beginning of agriculture was the most important discovery of this age.
- Neolithic men cultivated land and grew fruits and corn like ragi and horse gram. They domesticated **cattle**, **sheep** and **goat**.
- Important sites are **Gufkral**, **Burzahom**, **Chirand**, **Mehargarh**, **Piklihal**.
- Chopani Mando provides the earliest evidence of the use of **pottery in the World**.
- The Earliest evidence of Settled life in Mehrgarh.
- Earliest **evidence of agriculture** – **Mehrgarh (Pakistan)** and in **Indian Sub-Continent** - **Lahuradeva (U.P.)**.
- The **First Cereal used** by man – **Barley**, around 8000 B.C.

STONE - COPPER PHASE (CHALCOLITHIC PHASE) (3500 BC TO 2500 BC)

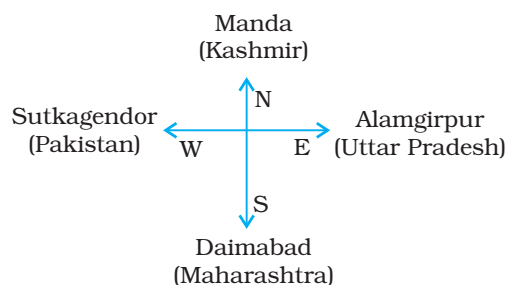
- Chalcolithic people were not acquainted with **burnt brick**.
- People used different types of **Pottery** of which **Black and Red ware** was most popular.
- They worshipped **Mother Goddess and Bull**.
- They generally lived in thatched houses.
- **Ash mounds** have been found from a Neolithic site Sangana Kallu.
- The evidence of burying the dog with human body is found in Burzahom (J & K).
- The evidence of pit dwelling Burzahom.

HARAPPAN OR INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION

- According to Radio Carbon dating Harappan civilization developed between 2500 B.C. to 1750 B.C.
- Indus Civilization is also called as Harappan

Civilization because the first excavated site is Harappa.

- It belongs to the **Bronze Age**.
- Major Settlements are in the **Ghaggar-Hakra** belt.
- More than **1000 sites** have been excavated.
- **Copper, bronze, silver, gold** were known but not iron.
- Seals were made up of steatite
- Majority of the seals have an animal engraved on it with a short inscription. The most frequently found animal is unicorn bull.
- Earliest evidence of Silver.

**Bhimbetka**

- Famous for Pre historic paintings.
- UNESCO included Paintings in the list of its world heritage.
- Caves situated in Abdullah ganj Raisen. District (M.P.)

- **They worshipped**, Proto-Shiva, Mother-Goddess, Bull, and Pipal tree.
- The pictures of elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, deer, sheep, etc. are depicted on the seals and terracotta arts of Harappan culture.
- Cow was not depicted on the seals and terracotta art of the Harappan cultures.
- People worshiped Shiva (Rudra).
- Harappan civilization was the **first urban civilization**.
- Most of the sites of Harappan civilisation is found in state of **Gujarat**.
- Alexander Cunningham was the first archeologist who excavated Harappa, but could not recognize its significance.
- Their Pottery was **red or black Pottery**.
- The script was **pictographic**.
- The writing was **Boustrophedon**.
- Mohenjodaro a Sindhi word meaning "**Mound of the dead**."
- **Rakhigarhi** is the latest site discovered in India and Dholavira is the second largest site.
- Indus people were the first to produce **cotton** in the world.

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

Site	:	Archaeological Finds
Harappa	:	Stone symbols of Lingam (male sex organ) and Yoni (female sex organ), Painted pottery, Clay figures of Mother Goddess, Wheat and Barley in wooden mortar, Copper scale, Crucible for bronze, Copper-made mirror, Vanity box, Dice. 6 Granaries in row, Working floors, Workmen's quarters, Virgin-Goddess (seal), Cemetery (R-37, H).
Mohenjodaro	:	Great Bath, Great Granery (the largest building of civilization), Assembly hall, Shell strips, Pashupati Mahadeva/Proto-Shiva (seal), Bronze Image of a nude woman dancer , Steatite image of bearded man , Human skeletons huddled together, The evidence of an Indian ship (figured on a seal). Painted seal (Demi-God), Clay figures of Mother Goddess, A fragment of woven cotton, Brick Kilns, 2 Mesopotamian seals, 1398 seals (57% of total seals of Harappan civilization), Dice.
Chanhudaro	:	City without a citadel , Inkpots, Lipstick; Metal-workers', shell-ornament makers' and bead-makers' shops; Imprint of dog's paw on a brick, Terracotta model of a bullock cart, Bronze toy cart.
Lothal	:	Dockyard , Rice husk; Metal-workers', shell-ornament makers' and bead-makers' shops; Fire altars, Terracotta figurine of a horse, Double burial (burying a male and a female in a single grave), Terracotta model of a ship, Dying vat, Persian / Iranian seal, Baharainean seal, Painted jar (bird and fox).
Kalibanga	:	Ploughed field surface (Pre-Harappan), 7 Fire altars, Decorated bricks, Wheels of a toy cart, Mesopotamian cylindrical seal, camel bone.
Banawali	:	Lack of chess-board or gridiron pattern town planning, Lack of systematic drainage system, Toy plough, Clay figures of Mother Goddess.
Dholavira	:	A unique water harnessing system and its storm water drainage system, a large "well and a bath (giant water reservoirs), Only site to be divided into 3 parts, Largest Harappan inscription used for civic purposes, A stadium.
Surkotada	:	Bones of horse, Oval grave, Pot burials .
Daimabad	:	Bronze images (Charioteer with chariot, ox, elephant and rhinoceros)

IMPORTANT HARAPPAN SITES

Site	Excavator	Present Position
Harappa	Dayaram Shahani (1921)	Montgomery (Punjab) Pakistan
Mohenjodaro	Rakhal Das Banerjee (1922)	Sindh (Pakistan)
Kalibanga	Amlananda Ghosh, B. B. Lal	Hanumangarh (Rajasthan)
Lothal	S. R. Rao (1957)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
Banawali	R. S. Bist (1973)	Hissar (Haryana)
Rangpur	M. S. Vatsa (1931)	Gujarat (near Madar river)
Ropar	Y. D. Sharma (1955-56)	Punjab (Sutlej Bank)
Alamgirpur	Y. D. Sharma	Meerut (Hindon river)
Sutkagendor	A. Stein, George Dales	Baluchistan (Dashak river)
Surkotada	J. P. Joshi (1964)	Gujarat (Kuchchh Plain)
Dabarkot	Macay (1935)	Baluchistan
Chanhudaro	N. G. Majumdar (1931)	Sindh (Pakistan)
Ali Murad	K. M. Kazzak	Sindh (Pakistan)
Mitathal	Punjab University	Bhiwani
Rakhi Garhi	Suraj Bhan	Jind (Haryana)
Sutkakoh	Dales (1962)	8 km from Perin
Manda	Jagpati Joshi	Akhnur

TOWNS NEAR RIVER BANKS

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

THEORIES OF DECLINE OF HARAPPAN CIVILIZATIONS

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

THE VEDIC AGE (1500-600 B.C.)

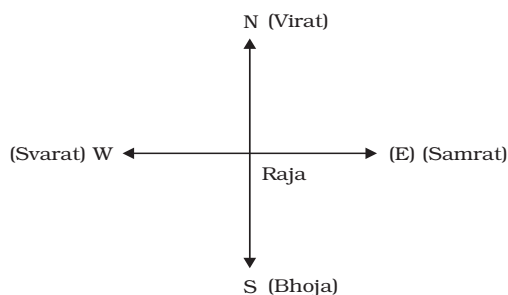
THE EARLY VEDIC PERIOD (1500-1000 B.C.)

- It is also known as **Rig Vedic Age**.
- Rig Vedic Age gives us knowledge about the Aryans they came in India from **central Asia** (Steppe region).
- The earliest Aryans lived in the land of '**Sapta Sindhava**' i.e., land of Seven rivers.
- The early vedic society was Pastoral.
- Cattle was the chief measure of wealth and wealthy man was called '**Gomat**'.
- The term Aghanya or not to be killed, has been used for cows.
- The Raja or chief is called '**Gopati**'.
- In the Rigveda Godhuli is used as a term for a measure of time.
- Apart from **Yava or Barley**, no other grain is mentioned.
- **Indra** was the greatest God of Aryans **Agni** occupied the second position.
- **Varuna** occupied the third position and he personified water.
- The Battle of Ten Kings ended with the victory of the Bharatas led by **Sudas**.
- The Battle of Ten Kings held on the bank of river Ravi.
- **Gayatri Mantra** is attributed to **Savitri**. **Aditi** was goddess of eternity.
- Widow marriage and **Niyoga** prevailed in the society.
- Important functionaries were **Purohita**, **Senani**, and **gramini**.
- Important tribal Assemblies were **Sabha**, **Samiti**, **Vidath** and **Gana**.
- **Sabha** performed judicial and administrative functions.
- King attended Sabha but was not elected by it.
- **Samiti** is mentioned nine-times in Rigveda.
- **Samiti** was presided over by king.
- King was elected in Samiti.
- '**Gana**' is mentioned for 46 places in Rigveda.
- Leader of Gana was called as '**Ganapati**'.
- Dasyus were the most bitter enemies of the Rigvedic people.
- Rigvedic people were not aware of Iron.
- **Indra** was the most important God.
- **Indra** was known as Purandar, Vritrahan and Marutavant.
- **Varuna** Uphold the natural order and moral order (Rita).
- **Varuna** was punisher of sin.
- Agni was called as Bhuvan-chakshu.
- IXth book is devoted to **Soma**.
- Gayatri Mantra is mentioned in **IIIrd Mandal** of Rigveda.
- **Asvins** and **Nasatya** were divine physicians.
- **Yama** was the Lord of the dead.
- **Aditi** is the mother of Surya.
- Varuna bears the title 'Asura'.
- River **Indus** was the most important river in Vedic period.
- River **Sarswati** was the most sacred river in Vedic period. It referred as matetama, Devitama, Naditama in the Rig veda.
- The word 'yava' mentioned in Rig veda is used for the food grain Barley.

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

- The period assigned to later Vedic phase is **1000 B.C. to 600 B.C.**
- These communities used a particular kind of pottery called the **Painted Grey Ware (PGW)**.
- More than 700 PGW sites have been found in the upper

- Iron objects are common to most PGW sites. This metal was introduced around 1000-800 B.C. It is mentioned as Ayas.
- Society was clearly divided into four Varnas namely- Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudras.
- The upper three classes were known as Dvija (twice born).
- Education begin with investiture ceremony (upanayana).
- Sometimes girls were also initiated. Woman lost Importance.
- Gotra first appeared in Atharvaveda with the meaning of clan.
- There was practice of class exogamy.
- There was reference to sati but not in common fashion.
- There were instances of child marriage.
- Indra and Agni lost their importance. Prajapati (the creator) became supreme.
- Vishnu came to be conceived as the preserver and protector of the people.
- Pushan became God of Shudras.
- Sacrifices became more important and elaborate.
- There were 33 deities during later Vedic period.
- The king's influence was strengthened by rituals.
- Rajasuya conferred supreme power on king.
- Chariot racing was the main sport and gambling was the main pastime.
- Vajapeya was a drink of strength.
- Aswamedha was the horse sacrifice.
- Kings were known with different names in different region.



- Rudra was the God of animals.
- Institution of Gotra appeared during later vedic period.
- Duties of four varnas are given in [Aatreya Brahmana](#).
- Three roomed mud house has been discovered at [Bhagwanpura](#).
- Largest deposit of Iron weapon have been found at [Atranjikhera](#).
- Two furnaces for iron smelting have been found at [Suneri village](#) in Jhunjhunu district.
- Legend of '[Videha Madhav](#)' is mentioned in Satapatha Brahmana.
- Eight forms of marriages are given in [Ashvalahayan Grihyasutra](#).
- [Satapatha Brahmana](#) says that 'wife is half her husband'.
- Women enjoyed freedom and respect but their status deteriorated compared to the early vedic period.
- Earliest clear reference to the four ashrams is given in [Jabala Upanishad](#).

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

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

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

- Sam Veda derives its roots from Saman, which means a melody.

- A collection of melodies.
- It contains the **Dhrupada Raga**.
- The singer of Sama Veda is called **Udgata**.

ATHARVA VEDA

- A collection of **711 hymns**, it is divided into 20 khandas.
- It is the latest Veda.
- **Atharva Veda** is a book of magical formula medicinal treatises etc.
- It contains charms and spell to ward off evil and disease.
- Its content throws light on the practices of non-Aryans.
- In Atharvaveda, **Sabha and Samiti are described as uterine sisters—The two daughters of Prajapati**.
- This veda is also known as Brahma Veda.

VEDIC LITERATURE (1500 BC-600 BC)

- It is presumed that the Rig Veda was composed while the Aryans were still in the Punjab.
- Vedic Literature comprises of **four literary productions**: 1. The Samhitas or Vedas 2. The Brahmanas 3. The Aranyakas 4. The Upanishads.
- Vedic Literature had grown up in course of time and was really handed down from generation to generation. Hence these are called **Shruti (to hear)**.
- The most important of Vedic Literature are Veda. **Vedas are called Apaurasheva** i.e. not created by man but God-gifted and Nitya i.e. existing in all eternity.
- There are four Vedas—Rig Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda and Atharva Veda. **The first three Vedas are jointly called Vedatrayi i.e. trio of Vedas**.
- Of the four Vedas, the Rig Veda (Collection of lyrics) is the oldest text in the world, and therefore, is also known as 'the first testament of mankind'. The Rig Veda contains **1028 hymns**, divided into 10 mandalas. **Six mandalas** (from 2nd to 7th mandalas) are called **Gotra/ Vamsha Mandalas** (Kula Granth).
- **The Sama Veda** (book of chants) had 1549 hymns. All hymns (excluding 75) were taken from the Rig Veda. The hymns of the Sama Veda were recited by Udgatri. This Veda is important for Indian music.
- **The Yajur Veda** (book of sacrificial prayers) is a ritual veda. Its hymns were recited by Adhvaryus.
- **The Atharva Veda** (book of magical formulae), the fourth and the last one, contains charms and spells to ward off evils and diseases. For a very long time it was not included in the category of the Vedas.
- **The Brahmanas** explain the hymns of the Vedas. They are written in prose and ritualistic in nature. Brahma means 'sacrifice'. The various sacrifices and rituals have been elaborately discussed in the Brahmanas. Every Veda has several Brahmanas attached to it :
- **Rig Veda—Aitareya** and **Kaushitiki Sankhyan**.
- **Sama Veda—Panchvisha** (Tandya Maha Brahmana), **Shadvinsh**, **Chliandogya** and **Jaiminaya**.

- **Yajur Veda—Shatapatha** (the oldest and the largest Brahmana) and **Taittiriya**.
- **Atharva Veda—Gopatha**.
- The word Aranya means 'the forest'. The 'forest texts' were called **Aranyaka**, because they were written mainly for the hermits and the students living in jungles. **The Aranyaka are the concluding portions of the Brahmanas**.
- **The Upanishads** are philosophical texts. They are generally called Vedanta, as they came towards the end of the Veda. **There are 108 Upanishads**. **Vrihadaranyaka is the oldest Upanishad**.
- The word **Satyameva Jayate** has been taken from **Mundakopa-nishad**.
- The word **Tamsoma Jyotirgamaya** is mentioned in **Brihadaranyaka Upanishad**.

LITERATURE OF VEDIC TRADITION (600 BC-600 AD)

- Literature of Vedic Tradition (**Smriti i.e. remembrance literature**) comprises of 6 literary works : 1. Vedangas/ Sutras 2. Smritis Dharmashastras 3. Mahakavyas (Epics) 4. Puranas 5. Upvedas 6. Shad-Dharshanas.
- **There are six Vedangas :**
 - (i) **Shiksha (Phonetics)**: **Pratishakhyas**—the oldest text on phonetics.
 - (ii) **Kalpa Sutras (Rituals)** : (a) **Shrauta Sutras/ Shulva Sutra** – deal with the sacrifices, (b) **Grihya Sutras**—deal with family ceremonies, (c) **Dharma Sutras**—deal with Varnas, Ashramas etc.
 - (iii) **Vyakarana (Grammar)** : 'Ashtadyayi' (Panini) — oldest grammar of the word.
 - (iv) **Nirukta (Etymology)** : 'Nirukta' (Yask) based on 'Nighantu' (Kashyap)—a collection of difficult vedic words—('Nighantu'—the oldest word-collection of the world; 'Nirukta'—the oldest dictionary of the world).
 - (v) **Chhanda (Metrics)** : 'Chhandasutras' (Pingal)—famous text.
 - (vi) **Jyotisha (Astronomy)** 'Vedanga Jyotisha' (Lagadh Muni – the oldest Jyotisha text).
- **There are six famous smritis :** (i) **Manu Smriti (Pre-Gupta Period)**— the oldest Smriti text; **Commentators : Vishwarupa, Meghatithi, Gobindraj, Kulluk Bhatt**. (ii) **Yajnavalkya Smriti** (Pre-Gupta Period)— **Commentators : Vishwarupa, Vijayaneshwar, Apararka** (a king of Shilahar Dynasty) (iii) **Narad Smriti** (Gupta period), (iv) **Parashara Smriti** (Gupta period) (v) **Brihaspati Smriti** (Gupta period), (vi) **Katyayana Smriti** (Gupta period).
- There are mainly **two Mahakavyas (Epics)** :
 - (i) **The Ramayana (Valmiki)** : It is known as 'Adi Kavya' (the oldest epic of the world). At present, it consists of 24,000 shlokas i.e. verses (Originally 6,000, Later - 12,000, **Finally - 24,000**) in 7 Kandas i.e. sections. 1st and 7th Kandas were the latest additions to the Ramayana.
 - (ii) **The Mahabharata (Ved Vyasa)** : The longest epic of the world. At present, it consists of 1,00,000 shlokas i.e. verses (Originally—8,800-Jay Samhita,

Later-24,000–Chaturvinshati Sahastrī Samhita/ Bharata, **Finally-1,00,000**-Shatasahastrī Samhita/ Maha Bharata) in 18 Parvans i.e. chapters, plus the Harivamsa supplement. Bhagavad Gita is extracted from **Bhishma Parvan of Mahabharata**. Shanti Parvan is the largest parvan (chapter) of the Mahabharata.

- Originally the Mahabharata is known as Jayasamhita.
- **The Purana** means 'the old'. There are 18 famous 'Puranas'. The Matsya **Purana is the oldest Puranic text**. **The other important Puranas** are the Bhagavata, the Vishnu, the Vayu and the **Brahmanda**. **They describe genealogies of various royal dynasties**.
- The Upavedas (the auxiliary vedas) were traditionally associated with vedas :

Upavedas

1. Ayurveda i.e. **Medicine**
2. Gandharvaveda i.e. **Music**
3. Dhanurveda i.e. **Archery**
4. Shilpveda/Arthaveda i.e. **the science of craft/wealth (Vishwakarma)**

Associated with

- Rig Veda
Sama Veda
Yajur Veda
Atharva Veda

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

S. No.	Darshana	Founder	Basic Text
1.	Sankhya Darshana	Kapila	Sankhya Sutra
2.	Yoga Darshana	Patanjali	Yoga Sutra
3.	Nyaya Darshana	Akshapada Gautama	Nayaya Sutra
4.	Vaishesika Darshana	Uluka Kanada	Vaishesika Sutra
5.	Miraansa/Purva Mimansa	Jaimini	Purva Mimansa Sutra
6.	Vedant / Uttara-Mimansa	Badarayana	Brahma Sutra/ Vedant Sutra

Rigvedic Name	Modern Name	Region
Sindhu	Indus	Punjab (Pakistan) & J&K
Vitasta	Jhelum	Punjab J&K
Asikani	Chenab	Punjab (Pakistan) & J&K
Vipas	Beas	Punjab
Parushni	Ravi	Punjab
Sutudri	Sutlej	Punjab
Saraswati	Sarsuti	Rajasthan
Drishadvati	Ghaggar	Rajasthan

Kubha	Kabul	Afghanistan
Suvastu	Swati	Afghanistan
Krumu	Kurram	Afghanistan
Gomati	Gomal	Afghanistan

12 Ratninas (Satapatha Brahmamana)

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

TYPES OF HINDU MARRIAGE (VIVAHA)

Brahma Vivaha : Giving the girl to a man with dowry.

Daiva Vivaha : Giving the girl to the priest himself in lieu of his fees.

Arsha Vivaha : Giving the girl to a man after accepting a bride-price.

Prajapatya Vivaha : Giving the girl to a man without demanding a bride-price.

Gandharva Vivaha : Love marriage.

Asura Vivaha : Marriage with a purchased girl.

Rakshasa Vivaha : Marriage with the daughter of a defeated king or with a kidnapped girl.

Paishacha Vivaha : Marriage to a girl after seducing or raping her.

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

➤ 16 Samskaras

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

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

SOME MORE FACTS ABOUT HINDUISM

Six Systems of Philosophy		
Philosophy	Founder	Other Scholars
Sankhya	Kapila	Ishwar Krishna, Vachaspati
Nyaya	Akshapada Gautama	Vatsayayan, Udayanacharya, Jayantibhatt
Yoga	Patanjali	Myas
Vaisheshika	Uluka Kanada	Keshav raishra, Vishvanath
Mimansa	Jamini	Sabarasvamin, Kumaril Bhatt
Vedanta	Badarayana	Shankaracharya, Vachaspati, Ramanuj, Madhvacharya etc.

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

OTHER HETERODOX IDEAS

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

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

SAIVISM

- The origin of Saivism can be traced back to the pre-vedic times.
- By the early centuries of the Christian era it was a popular sect all over India.
- Siva was the principle deity of this sect.
- Siva was worshipped in the form of Linga.
- Kushan king Weem Wema Kadphises was an ardent devotee of Siva.
- Prakrit text Gathasaptasati has references to Siva worship.
- Tamil Sangam work refers to Siva as the greatest of all gods (mamudu mudalvan).
- Siva's consort Parvati was adored as Sakti.
- In Satavahana kingdom Parvati was worshipped as Gauri.
- Skanda was regarded as the son of Siva.
- In Tamil country Skanda was worshipped in the Murugan form.
- Ganesa was the younger brother of Skanda.
- Ganesa was also known as Vinayak.
- The most popular Saiva sect was Pasupata sect.
- The Kapalika and Kalamukha sect developed much later.

VARIOUS SECTS OF SAIVISM

A. PASUPATAS/NAKULISAPASUPATAS

- It was founded by Lakulisa/Nakulisa/Lakulin/Lakutin.
- They besmear the body with ashes.
- It was dualistic in character.

- **Pasu**, the individual soul-exists with **Pati**, the supreme soul.
- **Dakhanata** (end of misery) is attained through **yoga** and **Vidhi**.
- They observe **atimargika** religious practices.
- The basic works are **Pasupata sutras** and **Sarvadarsansmagraha**.

B. KALAMUKHAS/KAPALIKAS

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

C. MATTAMAYURAS

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

D. VIRASAIVAS/LINGAYATAS

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

E. KASHMIR SAIVISM

I. Pratyabhijna

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

II. Spanda-Sastra

- It's founders are **Kallata** and **Samnanda**, the two disciples of **Vasugupta**.
- The term **spanda** means a change from the state of absolute unity to the plurality of the world.
- **Kallata** wrote **Spanda-Sarvasa**.
- **Somananda** wrote **Siva-dristi**.
- It was a moderate form of **Saivism**.

VAISHNAVISM

- The principal deity of this sect was **Vishnu**.
 - The cult of **Vishnu** in the early period was known by the name **Bhagavatism**.
 - **Bhagavatism** owed its origin to the **Upanishadas**.
 - **Bhagavatism** arose around the **Mathura region**.
 - **Vasudeva** was the central figure in the **Bhagavata** cult.
 - Around second century B.C. **Vishnu** and **Narayan** were united and identified as one deity.
 - **Heliodorus** erected a pillar with **Garuda**, at **Besnagar (Vidisa)** near Bhopal in honour of **Vasudeva**.
 - **Lakshmi** is **Vishnu's** consort.
 - **Vasudeva-Krishna** was the disciple of **Ghora-Agnirasa**.
 - **Megasthenese** refers to **Krishna** as **Herakles** of **Souraseni** tribe.
 - Ten avatars of **Vishnu** – (i) **Matsya** (fish), (ii) **Kurma** (tortoise), (iii) **Varaha** (boar), (iv) **Narasimha** (man-lion), (v) **Vamana** (dwarf), (vi) **Parasurama** (Rama with axe), (vii) **Rama**, (viii) **Krishna**, (ix) **Budha**, (x) **Kalkin** (yet to born).
 - It was patronised by **Guptas**, **Chalukyas**, **Hoyasalas**, **Satvahanas**.
 - **Acharyas** are the great leader philosophers of **Vaishnavism** who defended and popularised the religion. Some of the prominent acharyas are: **Ramanuja**, **Chaitanya**, **Madhava**, **Nimbarka**, **Nathmuni**, **Yamunacharya**.
 - The earliest reference to **Krishna** is found in **Chhandogya Upanishad**.
 - The reference to **Vasudeva** is found in **Panini's Ashtyadhyayi** and **Patanjali's Mahabhashya**.
 - **Narayana**, the cosmic God finds mention in the **Satpatha Brahmana**.
 - **Pancharatra**, a **Vaishnavite** school, gave the doctrine of **Vyuha** (emancipation) according to which **Sankarasana** (**Balram**), **Pradumana** (**Krishna's**), **Anirudha** (**Krishna's** grand son) emerged out of **Vasudeva**.
 - It was developed and popularised in south by twelve saints known as **Alvars**.
 - **Nammalvar** and **Tirumalsalvar** were the greatest of twelve **Alvars**.
- #### TANTRISM
- The core of **Tantrism** means essentially orgiasticrites.
 - The rites involve the use of five **makaras** :
 - (i) **matsya** (fish) (ii) **mansa** (meat) (iii) **madya** (liquor) (iv) **maithuna** (sex) (v) **mudra** (physical gestures).
 - In **Tantrism** high status was given to female deity.
 - **Tantrism** emerged as a religious factor in the sixth century A.D. and became a strong force by the ninth century.
 - **The Tantric priest** act as a priest, physician, astrologer and shraman.

Indian History

- Tantrism penetrated Buddhism, Jainism and Brahmana theology.
- The Yapaniya sect of the Jainas was the foremost in propagating Tantric mode of worship in Karnataka.

SHAKTI DHARMA

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

CHRISTIANITY

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

ISLAM

- **Hazrat Muhammad Saheb** founded the Islamic religion. He was born to Amina (mother) and Abdullah (father) at Mecca in AD 570.
- He was married to **Khajida** (a widow) at the age of 25 yrs. His daughter, Fatima, was married to Ali Hussain.
- Hazrat Muhammad attained supreme knowledge or enlightenment in AD 610 in the **Hira Cave** near Mecca. His teachings are compiled in the Holy Quran.
- 24th September AD 622, the day Hazrat Muhammad started his journey from Mecca to Medina mark the beginning of **Hijri Era**.
- He died on 8th June, AD 632 and was buried at Medina.
- After his death Islam divided into Shia and Sunni cult. His successors were known as Khalifa. The Turkish ruler, **Mushtafa Kamal Pasha**, Kalifah ended the designation of Caliphate 1924 A.D.
- The birthday of **Muhammad Saheb** is celebrated as Eid-ul-Milad-un-Nabi.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUNNI AND SHIA SECTS

A Schism emerged after the death of the prophet Muhammad in 632. A.D. He died without appointing a successor to lead the Muslim community, and disputes arose over who should shepherd the new and rapidly growing faith. Some believed that a new leader should be chosen by consensus; others thought that only the prophet's descendants should become caliph. The title passed to a trusted aide, Abu Bakr, though some thought it should have gone to Ali, the prophet's cousin and son-in-law. Ali eventually did become caliph after Abu Bakr's two successors were assassinated.

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

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

Beliefs of Sunni and Shia Sects :

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

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

ZOROASTRIANISM (PARSI)

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

JUDAISM

- Judaism is one of the oldest religion of the world, evolved in Egypt about 3500 years ago.
- Judaism was founded by Moses, although Jews trace their history back to Abraham.
- Jews believe in the **unity** and **oneness** of universal creator.
- In exchange for all the good that God has done for the Jewish people, Jewish people keep God's law's and try to bring holiness into every aspect of their lives.
- Judaism has a rich history of religious text, but the central and most important religious document is the **Torah**.
- Jewish traditional or oral law. The interpretation of the laws of the Torah, is called **halakhah**.
- Spiritual leaders are called **Rabbis**.
- Jews worship in **Synagogues**.
- They follow **Hebrew Calendar**.
- Jews have been living in India for **2000 years** over since they first landed on **West Coast** of India
- Indian Jews fall into the five categories –
 - (1) Cochin Jews
 - (2) Bene Israel
 - (3) Baghdadi Jews
 - (4) Bene Ephraim
 - (5) Bene Menashe
- Jews have three principle sects :
 - (1) Orthodox
 - (2) Conservative
 - (3) Reformist
- Gujarat is third state in India to grant religious **minority status** to Jews after West Bengal and Maharashtra.
- The **Synagogue Judah Hyam** Hall is the only place of worship in Delhi for Jews.

BUDDHISM

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

Five Great Events of Buddha's Life and their symbols

- **Birth** : Lotus and Bull
- **Great Renunciation** : Horse
- **Nirvana** : Sign of feet
- **First Sermon** : Dharmachakra or wheel
- **Parinirvana or Death** : Stupa

Four Noble Truths

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

Eight Fold Path

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

IMPORTANT FACTS RELATED WITH BUDDHA

Tathagata, Sakyamuni	Titles of Buddha
Sakya	Clan to which Buddha belong
Gautama	Gotra of Buddha
Suddhodana	Buddha's Father
Mahamaya	Buddha's Mother
Prajapati Gautami	Foster Mother
Yasodhara	Buddha's Wife
Rahul	Buddha's Son
Kanthaka	Buddha's Horse
Channa	Buddha's Charioteer
Alara Kalam	Buddha's Teacher
Sujata	Girl who offered rice and milk
Niranjana	River on the bank of which Buddha attained Nirvana

Mara	Kiing of spirit who troubled Buddha during meditation
Chunda	The person who offered pork to Buddha
Sravasti	Buddha preached most of his sermons here

THREE RATNAS

- Buddha • Dhamma • Sangha

Code of Conduct :

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

BUDDHIST COUNCILS

No.	Year	Chairman	Description
1.	483 BC	Mahakassapa, Patron: Ajatshatru	At Septaparni cave near Rajagriha to compile the Sutta Pitaka and Vinaya Pitaks.
2.	383 BC	Sabakami Patron- Kalashoka	Divided schism into Sthaviravadins and Mahasanghikas Held at Vaishali
3.	255 BC	Presidentship of Moggaliputta Tissa	Held in Patliputra during reign of Ashoka 236 years after the death of Buddha and compilation of Abhidhamma Pitaka.
4.	First Century AD.	Vashumitra Patron Kanishka	Division of Buddhists into Mahayanists and Hinayanists.

SECTS OF BUDDHISM**➤ Hinayana :**

- (a) Its followers believed in the original teachings of **Buddha**.
- (b) They sought individual salvation through **self-discipline** and **meditation**.
- (c) They did not believe in **idol-worship**.
- (d) **Hinayana**, like **Jainism**, is a religion without God, Karma taking the place of God
- (e) **Nirvana** is regarded as the extinction of all
- (f) the oldest school of Hinayana Buddhism is the Sthaviravada (**Thervada in Pali**) or the '**Doctrine of the Elders**'.
- (g) Its Sanskrit counterpart, which is more philosophical is known as Sarvastivada or the doctrine which maintains the existence of all things, physical as well as mental.
- (h) Gradually, from Sarvastivada or Vaibhasika branched off another school called **Sautantrika**, which was more critical in outlook.

➤ Mahayana :

- (a) Its followers believed in the **heavenliness of Buddha** and sought the salvation of all through the grace and help of **Buddha and Bodhisatvas**.

- (b) Believes in **idolworship**.
- (c) Believes that Nirvana is not a negative cessation of misery but a positive state of bliss.
- (d) **Mahayana** had two chief philosophical schools : the **Madhyamika** and the **Yogachara**.
- (e) The former took a line midway between the uncompromising realism of **Hinayanism** and the idealism of **Hinayanism** and the idealism of **Yogachara**.
- (f) The Yogachara school founded by **Maitreyanatha** completely rejected the realism of Hinayana and maintained absolute idealism.

➤ **Vajrayana**

- (a) Its followers believed that salvation could be the best attained by acquiring the magical power, which they called **Vajra**.
- (b) The chief divinities of this new sect were the **Taras**.
- (c) It became popular in Eastern India, particularly Bengal and Bihar.

BUDDHIST LITERATURE

- The Buddhist scriptures in **Pali** are commonly referred to as **Tripitaka** i.e. **Three fold Basket**.
- Tripitaka includes **Vinaya Pitaka**, **Sutta Pitaka**, and **Abhidhamma Pitaka**.
- The Vinayapitaka comprises of **suttavibhanga**, **Khandakas** and **Parivarpatha**.
- **The Vinay Pitaka :**
 - (a) Mainly deals with rules and regulations, which the Buddha promulgated.
 - (b) It describes in detail the gradual development of the **Sangha**.
 - (c) An account of the life and teaching of the Buddha is also given.
- The **Sutta Pitaka** is divided into five Nikayas.
- The **five Nikayas** are Digh Nikaya, Majjhima Nikaya, Samyutta Nikaya, Anguttara Nikaya and Khuddaka Nikaya.

- The **Khuddaka Nikaya** consists of large number of miscellaneous works.
- The **Jatakas** are a part of Khuddaka Nikaya of Sutta Pitaka.
- The **Sutta Pitaka** consists chiefly of :
 - (a) discourses delivered by Buddha himself on different occasions.
 - (b) Few discourses delivered by **Sariputta**, **Ananda**, **Moggallana** and other are also included in it.
 - (c) It lays down the principles of Buddhism.
- The **Abhidhamma** Pitaka is written in the form of questions and Answers.
- It consists of seven books of which **Kathavattu** is most important.
- Kathavattu is attributed to **Moggaliputta Tissa**.
- The **Abhidhamma Pitaka :**
 - (a) Contains the profound philosophy of the Buddha's teachings.
 - (b) It investigates mind and matter, to help the understanding of things as they truly are.

BUDDHIST ARCHITECTURE

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

BODHISATTVAS

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

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

EIGHT HOLY PLACE (ASHTAMAHASTHANAS)

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

SECTS OF BUDDHISM : AREA

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

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

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

JAINISM

- Jainism was founded by **Rishabhdev**.
- Mahavira was born in **540 B.C.**
- Mahavira's Birth place was **Kundagram** in **Vaishali**
- He belonged to the **Jantriak Kshatriya** clan.
- His father's name was **Siddhartha** and mother's name was Trishala, who was a sister of the Lichchavi prince Chetak of Vaishali.
- Mahavira was married to **Yashoda**.

- He left home at the age of 30 and wandered for 12 years.
- He is regarded as the 24th Tirthankara.
- Rishabha was the 1st Tirthankara.
- Parsavanath was the 23rd Tirthankara.
- Mahavira's first disciple was Jamali.
- He attained Kaivalya on the bank of river Rijupalika near Jrimbhikgrama.

Facts about Jainism

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

- The names of two Jaina Tirthankaras, Rishabha and Aristanemi, are found in the Rigveda.
- The Vishnu Purana and the Bhagvata Purana describe Rishabha as an incarnation of Narayana.
- In the course of wandering Mahavira met Mokhliputta (the founder of Ajivika sect).
- Ashoka's grandson Samparati accept Jainism.
- In First century A.D. Mathura became the Centre of Jaina art and culture.
- The spread of Jainism in Karnataka is attributed to Chandragupta Maurya.
- Many Jaina followers went to south under the leadership of Bhadrabahu.
- These southern followers later formed the Digambara sect (lives nude).
- Those who remained at Magadha, under the leadership of Sthalabahu, formed Shvetambar sect (wears white garments).

Explanation of formation of Digambaras and Shvetambaras :

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

FIVE MAIN TEACHINGS

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

JAINA LITERATURE

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

JAINA COUNCILS

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

24 TIRTHANKARAS AND THEIR SYMBOL

Name	Symbol
1. Rishabha	Bull
2. Ajitnath	Elephant
3. Sambharnath	Horse
4. Abhiaandam Swamy	Monkey
5. Sumathinath	Curlew
6. Padamprabhu	Red Lotus
7. Suparaswanath	Swastik
8. Chandraji Prabhu	Moon
9. Suvidhinath	Crocodile
10. Shitalnath	Srivatsa
11. Shregansnath	Rhinoceros
12. Vasupujya	Buffalo
13. Vimalnath	Boar
14. Ananthanath	Falcon
15. Dharamnath	Vajra
16. Shantinath	Deer
17. Kuntunath	He-Goat
18. Arnath	Fish
19. Mallinath	Water Pot
20. Muniswasth	Tortoise
21. Naminath	Blue Lotus
22. Arishtanemi (Neminath)	Conch Shell
23. Parswanath	Serpent
24. Mahavir	Lion

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN BUDDHISM AND JAINISM

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

Differences between Buddhism and Jainism

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

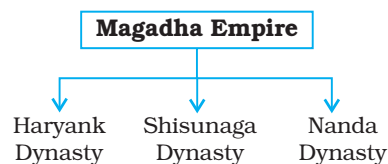
RISE OF MAHAJANAPADAS

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

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

- [Kashi](#) was famous for its cotton textiles and market for horses.
- Champa was noted for its trade and Commerce.
- [Vajji](#) represented a confederacy of eight clans.
- The Buddha died in the vicinity of [Kusinara](#).
- The Northern Panchalas had their capital at [Ahicchatra](#).
- The Southern Panchalas had their Capital at [Kampilya](#).
- [Viratnagar](#) was used as the hiding place by Pandavas.
- [Mathura](#) was located at the junction of two famous trade routes i.e. Uttarpatha and Dakshinapatha.
- The [Kambojas](#) were regarded as uncultured by the Brahmanical texts.
- The Buddha calls himself Kosalan in the [Majjhima Nikaya](#).
- [Kashi](#) had emerged as a cloth manufacturing centre by the time of Buddha.

RISE OF MAGADHA



HARYANK DYNASTY (544 BCE – 417 BCE)

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

BIMBISARA (544-492 B.C.)

- [Bimbisara](#) established Haryank dynasty.
- [Rajgir](#) was the capital of the state.
- Bimbisara ascended the throne in [544 B.C.](#)

- In Jain literature he has been called as 'Shrenika.
- Bimbisara had three wives, Mahakosala, Chellana and Kshema.
- Mahakosala was the sister of Kosal ruler Prasenjit and Chellana was Lichchhavi Princess.
- Bimbisara defeated Anga and annexed it.
- Bimbisara was contemporary of Buddha.
- Bimbisara send his physician Jivak to treat Chand Pradyot of Avanti
- Bimbisara was prisoned by his son Ajatshatru and died in 493 B.C.

AJATSHATRU (492-460 B.C.)

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

SHISUNAGA DYNASTY (412-344 B.C.)

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

NANDA DYNASTY (344-323 B.C.)

- Nanda Dynasty was established by Mahapadmananda.
- According to Puranas he was not a Kshatriya.
- Mahapadmananda was known as Ekarat and Sarvakshatrantaka.
- Mahapadmananda conquered Kalinga.
- Last Nanda ruler was Dhanananda.
- Dhanananda was the contemporary of Alexander.
- Alexander attacked India in the reign of Dhanananda (the last ruler)
- The Nandas were fabulously rich and enormously powerful.
- Nanda Dynasty was destroyed by Chandragupta Maurya and Chanakya.
- Nandas have been termed as first empire builders of India.

FACTORS FOR THE RISE OF MAGADHA

- Magadha enjoyed an advantageous geographical position.
- Iron deposits were situated close to Rajgir, the earliest capital of Magadha.
- Rajgir and Pataliputra were situated at very strategic points.
- Pataliputra was surrounded by rivers from all sides it was called as jaladurga (water-fort).

- Magadha lay at the centre of the middle Gangetic plain.
- Magadha for the first time used elephants on a large scale in wars.
- Greek sources have mentioned that the Nandas maintained 6000 elephants.
- Magadha society was unorthodox and was recently Aryanized.
- Ambitious rulers like Bimbisara, Ajatshatru and Mahapadma nanda established Magadha as a powerful kingdom.

FOREIGN INVASION

- North-West India was ruled by smaller principalities like Kambojas and Gandharas.
- The Period of 6th century B.C. marked by political instability in North-West India.
- In 516 B.C. the Iranian ruler Darius penetrated into North-West India.
- Darius annexed Punjab, west of Indus and Sindh.
- This area constituted the 20th kshatrapy (province) of Iran.
- The Indian Kshatrapy included Sindh, the North-West frontier and part of Punjab.
- The Indian Kshatrapy paid a tribute of 360 talents of Gold.
- Xerxes, the successor of Darius, employed Indians in the long war against the Greeks.
- The Iranian Scribes brought into India Kharoshti script.
- Under the leadership of Alexander of Macedonia, the Greeks destroyed the Iranian Empire.
- Alexander marched to India through the Khyber Pass in 326 B.C.
- Ambhi was the king of Taxila.
- Porus ruled between Jhelum and Ravi.
- Porus provided a strong resistance to Alexander.
- Alexander remained in India for 19 months (326-325 B.C.).
- Alexander's campaign opened up four distinct routes by land and sea.
- Alexandria and Boukephala were Greek settlements which were established in the North West.
- Alexander's historian Nearchus has left valuable geographical accounts.
- Battle of Hydaspes was fought between Porus and Alexander.
- Alexander sent 20,000 oxen to Macedonia for use in Greece.
- The Sati system and slave trade was prevalent in the society.
- Alexander's invasion paved the way for the expansion of Mauryan Empire in North West India.

EFFECTS OF ALEXANDER'S INVASION

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

THE MAURYAN EMPIRE (321 BC - 289 BC)

CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA (322-295 B.C)

- The Mauryan dynasty was founded by Chandragupta Maurya with the help of Chanakya or Kautilya.
- Brahmanical texts say he was born of Mura, a sudra woman in the court of the Nandas.
- An earlier Buddhist tradition says he belonged to the Moriya Kshatriya clan.
- In some texts he is referred to as Vrishala and Kulahina.
- He fought Seleucus in 305 B.C.
- Seleucus surrendered a large territory including Paropanisadai (Kabul), Aria (Herat), Arachosia (Gandhara) and Gedrosia (Baluchistan), in return for 500 elephants.
- According to Jaina tradition Chandragupta was converted to Jainism.
- Chandragupta Maurya passed his last days at Sravanbelagola near Mysore. Where he died by starvation (Sallekhana/Santhara) ritual of Jains.
- Seleucus sent an ambassador Megasthenes to the Mauryan court.
- Megasthenes wrote the text 'Indica'

BINDUSARA (298-272 B.C.)

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

ASHOKA (273-232 B.C.)

- Ashoka (273-232 B.C.) succeeded Bindusara.
- He was holding viceroyalty of taxila and Ujjain during his fathers lifetime.
- After his fathers death he ascended the throne but formal consecration was delayed for 4 years.
- A Buddhist text says he usurped the throne after killing his 99 brothers.
- He fought Kalinga war in 260 B.C. in the 9th year of his reign.
- Under Ashoka, the empire reached its zenith. And in the history, for the first time, the entire Indian sub-continent came under a single umbrella (except extreme Southern India).
- In course of his second Dharmayatra tour (in 21st year of his reign), he visited Lumbini.
- In the 14th year of his reign he started the institution of Dharma Mahamatras.

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

NAMES & TITLES OF ASHOKA

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

EDICTS OF ASHOKA RELATED PLACES

LOCATION OF MAJOR ROCK EDICTS

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

Location of Minor Rock Edicts

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

LOCATION OF PILLAR EDICTS

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

INFORMATION ABOUT ASHOKAN INSCRIPTIONS

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

FACTS ABOUT ASHOKAN INSCRIPTIONS

- Maski edict discovered in 1915 is the only edict which mentions the name Ashoka.
- The Topra & Meerut pillars were brought to Delhi by Feroz Shah Tughlaq.
- Ashokan edicts were deciphered by James Prinsep in 1837.
- The Kausambi pillar was brought to Calcutta by Jahangir.
- The Bairat inscription was brought to Allahabad by Cunningham.
- Two major rock edicts as Mansehra and Sahbazgarhi are in Kharoshti script.
- The Kandhar inscription is bilingual-Greek and Aramaic.
- Most of the Ashokan edicts are written in Brahmi script.

- The language used in Ashokan edicts except Kandhar is Prakrit.
- The inscription in fragmentary condition found at Lampak/Lamghan is in Aramaic.
- In all the edicts except the Maski edict Ashoka refers to himself by his title Devanampiya Piyadassi.
- The Allahabad pillars (brought from Kausambi) contains the inscription of Samudra Gupta and Jehangir also.
- Major rock edicts are fourteen in number.
- Total number of pillar edicts is thirteen, they are inscribed in ten pillars. Out of thirteen seven are major pillar edicts, four are minor pillar edicts and two are commemorative pillar edicts.
- Of the four minor pillars edicts one is known as Queen's edict and it is on Allahabad pillar.
- Schism edicts (one each) are found in Allahabad, Sanchi and Sarnath Pillars.
- The commemorative pillar edicts are Rumeindei and Nigalisagar (both in Nepal).
- The longest among the major rock edict is 13th rock edict (in Odisha).
- 7th pillar edict is longest among all the edicts.
- The Allahabad pillar contains first six pillar edicts, Queen's edict, Kosam Schism edicts, Prasasti of Samudragupta written by Harisena and some decrees of Jehangir.
- Kharosthi script was derived from Persian Aramaic.
- He constructed Sanchi Stupa at Vidisha (M.P.)

18 TIRTHAS MENTIONED IN ARTHASHASTRA

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

IMPORTANT ADHYAKSHAS AND THEIR DUTIES

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Panyadhyaksha | : Commerce |
| 2. Samsthadhyaksha | : Markets, checking wrong practices |
| 3. Pautavadhyaksha | : Weights and measure |
| 4. Navadhyaksha | : State Boats |
| 5. Sulkadhyaksha | : Tolls/Customs |
| 6. Akaradhyaksha | : Mines |
| 7. Lohadhyaksha | : Iron |
| 8. Savvarnika | : Gold |
| 9. Sitadhyaksha | : Crown lands |
| 10. Aksha pataladhyaksha | : Accounts |
| 11. Rathadhyaksha | : Chariot |
| 12. Hastyadhyaksha | : Elephant force |
| 13. Ayudhagaradhyaksha | : Production and maintenance of armaments |
| 14. Kosadhyaksha | : Treasury |
| 15. Kosthagaradhyaksha | : Store house |
| 16. Kupyadhyaksha | : Forest produce |
| 17. Manadhyaksha | : Measurement |
| 18. Mudradhyaksha | : Passports |
| 19. Pattanadhyaksha | : Ports |
| 20. Ganikadhyaksha | : Courtesan |
| 21. Devatadhyaksha | : Religious institutions |
| 22. Lakshanadhyaksha | : Mint |

I. MPORTANT OFFICIALS :

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

THE VILLAGE LEVEL OFFICERS :

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Gramika | : Head of Village |
| Gram widdhas | : Village elders. |

POST-MAURYAN DYNASTIES**SUNGAS AND KANVAS**

- Pushyamitra laid the foundation of Sunga dynasty.
- Pushyamitra killed the last Mauryan ruler Brihadrath in 185 B.C.
- Patanjali was a contemporary of Pushyamitra Sunga.
- Pushyamitra performed two Aswamedha sacrifices.
- It was corroborated by Patanjali and Malavikagnimitram.

- He was succeeded by Agnimitra.
- A Sunga king, Agnimitra was the hero of Kalidasa's Malavika-gnimitram.
- Heliodorus came during the reign of Bhagbhadra
- He was the ambassador of Greek king Antialkidas of Taxila.
- The last Sunga king was Devabhuti.
- This period saw the revival of Bhagvatism.

THE SATVAHANA DYNASTY

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

THE INDO-GREEKS

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

THE SAKAS

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

THE KUSHAN DYNASTY

- They are referred to as **Yuch-Chis** or **Tocharians**.
- They belonged to one of the five clans of the **Yuch-Chis tribe**.
- They came from North Central Asia near **China**. Their empire included a good part of central Asia a portion of Iran a portion of Afghanistan, Pakistan and almost the whole of North India.
- **Kujula Kadphises** initiated copper imitation of Roman coins.
- **Wima Kadphises** issued a large number of gold coins.
- **Kanishka** (78-144 A.D.) started the **Shaka era** (78 A.D.)
- His two capitals were **Purushpura (Peshawar)** and **Mathura**.
- He erected a monastery stupa at **Peshawar**.
- He was a great patron of art and literature.
- At **Toprak-Kala** a huge Kushan palace has been unearthed.
- **Charak** was the court physician of Kanishka.
- He was a great patron of Buddhism.
- Fourth Buddhist Council was held under his patronage at **Kundalvan**.
- **Kanishka** controlled the famous Silk route in central Asia.
- The Gandhara School of art received royal patronage of the **Kushans**.
- The Kanishka group of rulers used the title '**Shanaushahi**'.
- The Kushanas started erecting mortuary temples called **Devakulas**.
- Kushanas divided their empire into strips.
- Kanishka provided patronage to **Ashvaghosha** and **Nagarjuna**.

THE GUPTAS (320-550 A.D.)

- **Sri Gupta** was the founder of Gupta rule.
- He was succeeded by **Ghatotkacha**.
- The real founder of the Gupta power was **Chandragupta I** (319-355 A.D.)
- He was the first independent king with the title of **Maharaja-dhiraja**.
- He started the Gupta era in 319-320 A.D.
- He married a **Lichchavi Princess**.
- His empire included Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Bengal.
- **Samudragupta** (355-380 A.D.) enlarged enormously the Gupta kingdom.
- His achievements are mentioned in the **Prayag-Prasasti** composed by Harisena.
- He captured and annexed the Aryavrata rulers.
- He defeated 12 rulers of **Dakshinapatha**.
- These rulers were first captured and then released by **Samudragupta**.
- **Harisena** and **Vasubandhu** adorned his court.
- He was a great patron of art and adopted the title of **Kaviraja**.
- On some coins he is shown playing the Veena.
- Samudragupta had a disputed accession to the throne.
- **Virasena** was the commander of Samudragupta during his southern campaign.
- **Samudragupta** performed the Aswamedha Yajna and struck gold coins of Yupa type.
- He granted permission to the Buddhist king of Ceylon **Meghavarmman** to build a Monastery at Bodh Gaya.
- The historian **V.A. Smith** complemented Samudragupta as the 'Indian Napoleon'.
- **Samudragupta** was succeeded by Ramgupta but **Chandragupta II** killed him and married his queen **Dhruvadevi**.
- He entered into matrimonial alliance with the **Nagas** by marrying princess Kubernaga.
- He defeated the **Saka** king Rudrasimha III and annexed his kingdom.
- He adopted the title of **Vikramaditya**. Mehrauli iron pillar inscription mentions his authority over North western India and a portion of Bengal.
- Virasena's Udaigiri cave inscription refers to his conquest of the whole world.
- He made **Ujjain** his second capital.
- His court contained **9 gems** including **Kalidasa**, **Amarsimha**, **Fa-hien**, **Acharya Dignaga** etc.
- **Veerasena Saba** was the court poet and minister of Chandragupta II. Amarkhaddava was his army general.
- **Fa-hien**, the Chinese traveller came during the time of Chandragupta II.
- He issued silver and copper coins.
- His predecessors had issued only gold coins.
- The gold coins were called '**Dinara**'.
- **Chandragupta II** was succeeded by **Kumargupta I**.
- His inscriptions are the **Bilsad inscription**, the **Karandanda inscription**, the **Mandsor inscription**, the

Damodarpur copper plate inscription.

- He founded the Nalanda University.
- Towards the last year of his reign, the Gupta empire faced foreign invasions.
- Skandagupta had to fight the Pushyimitras and the Hunas.
- He was successful in throwing the Hunas back.
- The Junagarh inscription of his reign tells that his governor Parnadatta got the Sudarshan lake repaired.
- He adopted the title of Vikramaditya.
- Some of the successors of Skandagupta were Buddhagupta, Vainyagupta, Bhanugupta, Narsimhagupta Baladitya, Kumargupta II and Vishnugupta.

Titles of the Gupta Kings

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

Taxes Levied during the Gupta Dynasty

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

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

HARSHVARDHAN (606-647 A.D.)

- Harshavardhan ascended the Pushyabhuti throne in 606 A.D.
- Harshavardhan was also known as Siladitya.
- Banabhatta and Hiuen Tsang have provided important information about Harsha's reign.
- Poet Banabhatta wrote 'Harsha-charita'.

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

Officials in Harshavardhana's administration

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

SOUTH INDIAN DYNASTIES

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

- The Vakatakas in the deccan were followed by the Chalukyas of Badami.
- The Chalukyas established their base at Badami (Vatapi) in Bijapur district of Karnataka.
- The Chalukyas claimed their descent either from Manu or Moon.
- Pulakesin-I (543-66) : founder of the Chalukya dynasty, established a small kingdom with Badami/Vatapi in Bijapur District as its capital.
- Kirtivarman-I-expanded the kingdom by wars against the Kadambas of Banavasi and the Nalas of Bastar.
- Pulakesin II was able to check Harsha's design to conquer Deccan.
- Aihole inscription is a eulogy written by his court poet Ravikirti.

- He sent an ambassador to Persian king **Khusrau II** in 625 A.D. and also received one from him.
- The Chinese pilgrim **Huiuen Tsang** Visited his kingdom.
- **Pallava** ruler **Narsimhavarman I** invaded the Chalukya kingdom, killed Pulakesin II and captured Badami.
- **Vishnuvardhan**, son of Pulakesin II, founded the eastern branch of the Chalukyas with its capital at Vengi.

THE PALLAVAS (560-803)

- The **Pallavas** played an important role after the fall of Satvahanas in 3rd century until the rise of the Cholas.
- The origin of Pallavas is a debatable issue.
- Pallava dynasty was founded by **Simhavisnu** in 560 A.D.
- **Mahendravarman-I** was defeated by Pulakesin-II.
- **Narasimhavarman** was the greatest king. He defeated Pulakesin II and captured Badami/Vatapi. So, took the title of Vatapikonda.
- Narsimhavarman also defeated **Cholas**, **Cheras** and **Pandyas**, thus became supreme in South India.
- **Narsimhavarman** was a great builder, having constructed **Mamallapuram** and the various buildings here. During his reign Hieun Tsang visited Kanchi.
- **Narsimhavarman II** constructed the shore temple of Mamallapuram and the Kailasnath temple of Kanchi. He sent emissaries to China to encourage maritime trade.
- The Chalukya **Vikramadita-II** attacked the Pallava capital during the reign of Paramesvar Varman.
- **Nandivarman-II** was a worshipper of Vishnu. He built Vaikuntaperumal temple at Kanchi.
- The last Pallava ruler, **Aparajita Pallava** was defeated by Aditya Chola.
- **Kanchi**, Pallavas capital was a great centre of Sanskrit learning.
- Both **Bharavi** and **Dandin**, the authors of 'Kirtarjuniyam' and 'Dashkumarcharitam' respectively lived in the Pallava court.
- The scientific works of **Varahamihira** and the poetry of Kalidasa were well known in the Pallava country.
- Most of the kings were accomplished scholars and **Mahendravarman-I** himself wrote the famous burlesque 'Mattavilasa Prahasana.'
- Raja built a Saiva, a temple of Rajarajeshwara at Tanjore.
- **Rajendra I** assumed the title of Gangaikondachola and built a city called Gangaikondacholapuram.
- The Chola empire was divided into Mandalams or provinces and these in turn were divided into Valanadu and Nadu.
- Chola rulers marked their victories by erecting a number of **Shiva** and **Vishnu** temples.
- During the reign of **Rajendra I** a naval expedition was sent against the Sri Vijaya empire.
- The Bay of Bengal was converted into a '**Chola lake**'.
- The Chola rulers fought constantly with the Chalukyas of Kalyani.
- Rajaraja I granted a village for the maintenance of Buddhist vihara at Nagapattam.
- The king was the most important person in the Chola administration.
- The Cholas maintained a large army consisting of elephants, cavalry and infantry.
- Rajaraja gave his daughter **Kundavai** to **Vimaladitya** (Eastern Chalukya of Vengi) and restored Vengi to him.
- **Rajaraja-I** sent his son **Rajendra-I** to capture Banarasi and sack Manyakhet of Western Chalukyas.
- During the reign of Rajaraja Maldives was captured.
- Rajaraja conferred the title of '**Mahadandanayaka**' upon Rajendra-I for his victory over Pandyas & Keralas.
- **Rajaraja-I** started the system of land survey called '**kadamb**'.
- Adhirajendra was killed in a **public revolt**.
- **Kulotunga-I** of Vengi united the kingdom of Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi and Chola kingdom. His other name was **Rajendra-II**. He was given the title of **Sangam Tavirtta** (he who abolished tolls).
- **Rajendra II** was crowned in the battle field of Koppam. He was given the title of Prakesari.
- **Vira Rajendra Rajakesari** defeated Western Chalukyas king **Someswara-I** Ahvamalla in the battle of **Kudal Sangman** (Kurnool district). He foiled all efforts of Vijayabahu of Sri Lanka to extend his authority and drive away the Cholas from Sri Lanka.
- After the decline of Cholas, their place was taken by the **Hoysalas of Dwarsamudra** and **Pandyas of Madurai**.
- The **gopuram** style was developed under the Cholas.
- The system of canals in south is a contribution of the Cholas.
- **Rajendra-I** built **Shiva temple** at **Gangaikondacholapuram**.
- The Cholas were famous for the bronze statue of **Nataraja**.
- **Kamban** wrote **Ramayana**. Sivagasindamani was also produced.
- Temple architecture in south attained its climax under the Cholas.
- The style of architecture which came into vogue during this period is called Dravida.
- 'Mandap' was the pillared hall.

THE KADAMBAS

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

THE CHOLAS

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

- 'Garbhagriha' was the room of the chief-deity.
- Ceremonial dances were performed by Devadasis.

Titles of the Chola Kings	
King	Titles
Parantaka-I	Maduraikonda
Rajaraj-I	Rajkesari, Arumoli, Cholormand, Mumadichola Dev.
Rajendra-I	Gangaikondachola, Mudigundchola, Pandichola.
Kulotunga-I	Kataikondachola, Malaindu Kondachola.

Administrative Units of Chola Dynasty	
Mandalam	Province
Kottam	Division
Nadu	District
Kurtam	Group of villages

CHOLA KINGS

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

TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE (PALAS, PRATI HARAS AND RASTRAKUTAS)

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

THE PRATI HARAS

- The Pratiharas emerged from Gurjaratra or South West Rajasthan.
- They resisted Araburincursions from Sindh into Rajasthan.
- Pratihara dynasty was founded by Nagabhata-I.
- Pratihara power revived under Nagabhata-II. He defeated Dharmapala near Monghyr (Mudgir).
- Pratiharas traced their descent from Lakshamana (the solar race).
- Their capital was at Mahodaya (Kannauj).
- The real founder and the greatest king was Bhoja

(836-885 A.D.).

- Bhoja is also called Mihir Bhoja. He defeated Devapala and got Kannauj back.
- Bhoja was a devotee of Vishnu and adopted the title of Adivaraha.

IMPORTANT PRATI HARA RULERS

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

THE PALAS

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

Important Pala Rulers	
Gopala	750-770 A.D.
Devapala	810-850 A.D.
Dharmapala	770-810 A.D.
Vigrahapala	850-854 A.D.

THE RASHTRAKUTAS

- Founded by Dantidurga in deccan.
- Their capital was at Manyakhet or Malkhed near modern Sholapur (earlier at Ellora).
- Amoghvarsha ruled for 68 years.
- Amoghvarsha wrote 'Kaviraja-marga', a book on Poetics Kannada. It was the earliest Kannada book on poetics.
- Amoghavarsha first transferred capital from Ellora to Manyakhet or Malkhed.
- Indira III (915-927) defeated Mahipala (Pratihara) and sacked Kannauj in 915, Indra was the most powerful ruler of his time.
- Rashtrakutas imported horses from Arabia, West-Asia and central Asia.
- In the Rashtrakuta kingdom, the directly administered areas, were divided into Rashtras (provinces), Visaya and Bhukti.
- The last ruler Karka was overthrown by Tailapa, the founder of Chalukyas of Kalyani.
- Dantidurga built the Dashavatara temple at Ellora.
- Krishna-I built the Kailasa or Shiva temple at Ellora in the 9th century.
- The great Apabhramsha poet Svayambhu and his son lived at the Rashtrakuta court.

Important Rashtrakuta Rulers

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

REGIONAL DYNASTIES**THE PARMARAS**

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

THE GAHADAVALS

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

THE CHAUHANS

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

KASHMIR

- Three dynasties **Karkota**, Utpala and Lohar ruled Kashmir during 800 A.D. to 1200 A.D.
- **Karkota** dynasty was founded by Durlabh Vardhana.

- **Lalitaditya Muktapida** defeated Yasovarman of Kannauj.
- **Lalitaditya** built the famous Sun temple at Martand.
- **Utpala dynasty** was founded by Avantivarman.
- **Queen Didda** ruled from 980 A.D. to 1003 A.D.
- Sangramraja founded the Lohara dynasty.
- **King Harsha** belonged to Lohara dynasty.
- **Kalhana** wrote '*Rajatarangini*' in 12th century.

THE CHANDELLAS

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

THE SENAS

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

THE SANGAM AGE

- The word **Sangam** is associated with the assembly of Tamil Scholars and Poets flourished under the royal patronage of the Pandyan Kings at Madurai.
- **Tolkapiyam** belongs to second Sangam.
- **Tolkapiyam** is a work on grammar.
- The Sangam literature was compiled in circa A.D. 300-600.
- **Thirukural** of Kural by Tiruvalluvar is sometimes called the 'fifth Veda' or '*Bible of the Tamil land*'.
- **Silpaddikaram** literally 'The jeweled Anklet' by Ilango Adigal is an epic, deals with the love stories of Kovalan and Madhavi.
- **Manimekhalai** is written by Sattalai Sattanar, considered the 'Odysseus of Tamil poetry'.

- **Jivaga Chintamani**, a third epic by the Jaina Tiruttakadevar.
- Roman king built a temple of **Augustus at Muziris**.
- **Murugan** was the God par excellence of the Tamils, also known as Subramaniyam.
- **Yavan Priya** is a Sanskrit terms for pepper.
- **Muslin**, gems, pearls and spices were the important export items to Rome.
- **The Sangam Age** was marked by three political powers. These were Pandyas, Cholas and Cheras.
- **The Chola** dominion was known as Tondaimandlam.
- **Karikala** was the greatest Chola king.
- He constructed 160 km of embankment along the Cauvery river.
- **Uraiyur** was the Chola capital.
- Nedunjeral Adan is the first known Chera king.
- He earned the title of **Udiyanjeral**.
- **Senguttuvan** was the greatest Chera king.
- He established the **Pattini cult**.
- The capital of Cheras was **Vanji**.
- Nedunjhelian was the most important **Pandya king**.
- He ordered the execution of **Kovalan** the husband of **Kannagi**.
- The capital of Pandyas was **Madurai**.
- **Megasthenes** has pointed out that Pandyas were ruled by a woman.
- **Korkai** and **Saliyur** were important sea ports of Pandyas.
- Earliest known Pandya king is Palyagasalai Mudukudumi.
- Chola king Elara conquered Sri Lanka and ruled over it for 50 years.
- **Karikala** defeated the joint forces of Cheras and Pandyas.
- Captains of army were invested with the title **Enadi**.
- The ruling class in Sangam Age was called **Arasar**.
- The lowest class in society was of **Kadaisiyar**.
- **Purananuru** contain the poems of Kapilar, Avvai and Kovur-kilar.
- In **Silppadikaram** there is a reference to Ceylonese king Gajabahu.
- **Bow** was the royal emblem of Cheras.
- **Tiger** was the royal emblem of Cholas.
- **Carp/Fish** was the royal emblem of Pandyas.
- In the battle of **Talaiyalanganam** Nedunjelian defeated Chera and Chola kings.
- **Muziris** was a great centre of cotton trade.
- **Uraiyur** was famous for pearls and muslins.
- **Yavana ships** used to arrive at Kaveripattinam.
- **Kadamai** and **Kavalmaram** are tutelary tree.
- 'Yal' was a stringed instrument like lute.
- **Puliars** were the craftsmen.
- Tamil work **Jivak Chintamani** highlights the importance of **Jaina philosophy**.
- **Jivak Chintamani** was written by Tiruttakkadevar.

FIVE TINAIS

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

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

Important Officials in Sangam Administration

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

Vetar	Food gatherers and Hunters
Panar	Wandering Balladmanger
Paratavar	Fisherman
Umnar	Salt producer

Sangam Literature

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

Social groups in Sangam Dynasty

Ulavar	Agriculturists
Kuravar	Shifting Agriculturists
Idaiyar	Cattle holders
Kallar	Plunderer of cattle