

ANCIENT INDIA

- Glory of India



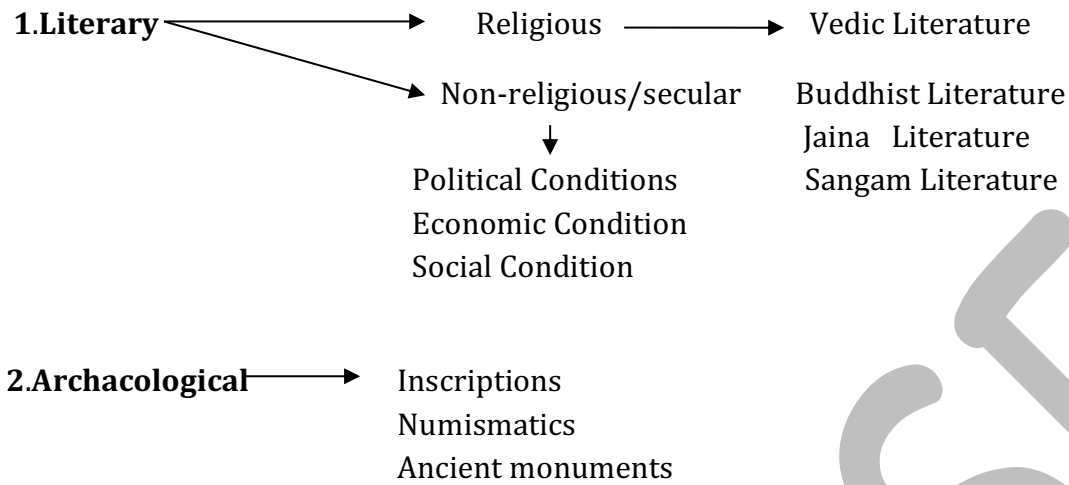
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Sources of Indian History



➔ Buddhist Lit. was compiled in **Pitakas** (baskets)

↓(3)

- 1) Sutta Pitaka = ----- contains the religious ideas of Gautam Buddha.
- 2) Vinay Pitaka = ----- contains the code of conduct followed by the followers of Buddhism.
- 3) Abhidhamma Pitaka = ----contains the philosophical ideas of Gautam Buddha.

Other Buddhist Literature :-

- i) Milindapanho :- A philosophical dialogue between Menander (Indo-Greek ruler) and Buddhist monk Nagsena.
- ii) Angutar Nikaya :- It contains the information of 16 mahajanapad
- iii) Jatakas :-contains the precious birth stories of Gautam Buddha.
(according to Jataka, **Buddha was born 550 times**)
- iv) Lalit Vistar :.....contains the magical biography of Gautam Buddha

N.B :- Most of the Buddhist Lit is in Pali .

Most of the Jain Lit is in Prakrit

Jains Literature

1. Kalpa Sutra :- contains initial history of Jains.
2. Bhagavati Sutra :-contains the life history of Mahavira also.
.....contains information of 16 Mahajanapadas.
3. Nayadhamma Kaha :-contains the preachings or doctrines of Mahavira
4. Acharanyasutra :-.....contains the code of conduct followed by Jain's followers.

Archacological Sources :-

- 1) Descriptions :- This is the most authentic source to know about ancient India.

- study of inscriptions is called Epigraphy
- earliest inscriptions were recorded on stone
- Inscriptions give us the information about events, achievements and territorial extent of a ruler.
- Oldest inscription was Harappan inscription (*not deciphered*)

(3rd century Bc) - Oldest deciphered inscription is Ashokan Inscription
(by James Prinsep)
Brahmi Script

- 2) Numismatic :- The history of India between 206 B.C – 300 A.D depends on
('study of coins') coins.
 - The Maurians used punch- marked coins.
 - Punch marked coins exist only in silver & copper.
 - Most common symbols are mountains, trees, birds, animals etc.
 - The basic coin was known as Pana/Krashapana.
- Indo-Greek rulers were the **1st to issue gold coins in India** by Kadphises.

- 3) Ancient Monuments :- Tell us about the stage of development by the people in the field of Art & Architecture.
 - also helps in to know about social & cultural life of that age.
 - some of the monuments found at outside of India which shows cultural & religious relation with that country.

Foreigner's Account :-

Greeks & Romans

Before Alexander the Great

Herodotus (Father of History) :- 1st Greek to write about India in Historica (Book)

Along with Alexander the Great

- 1) Aristobulus → wrote 'The War of History'
→ commander of Alexander
- 2) Onecikritus → Biography of Alexander the Great

After the death of Alexander

- B.C. 1) Megasthenes → Ambassador of Selucus in the court of Chandra Gupta Maurya
→ 'Indica' → contains the social, religious, political & economic condition of Mauryan age.
- B.C. 2) Daimechus → in the court of Bindusara
- BC 3) Dionysis → in the court of Ashoka
- A.D. 4) Pliny → 'Naturalis Historica' → contains the importance of Trade & Commerce between India & Roman empire
- A.D. 5) Ptolemy → "Geography" : information of animals, birds & Geographical areas of India
- 6) Periplus of the Irythean Sea :- most authentic source to know about the trade relation with Romans & other countries

Chinese Travellers

- i) Fa-hien :- “Fo-Kuo-ki” is the book which means the record of the Buddhist
kingdom

He visited during ChandraGupta IInd (380-415 A.D)

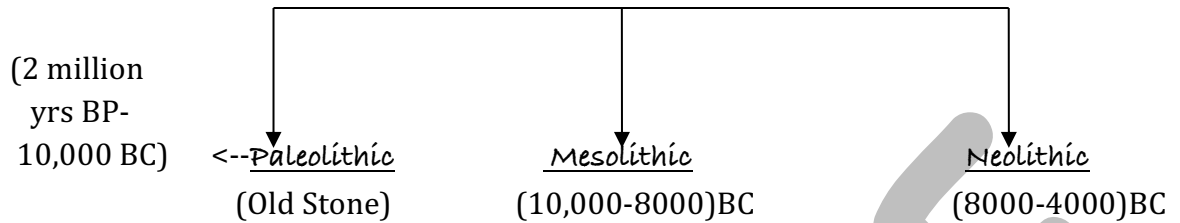
- ii) Hiuen Tsang :- “Si- yu - ki” (The Records)
 known as Prince of Pilgrims - Yuan Chwang is the real name
 -came during Harshavardhan's region
 -stayed for many years in Nalanda University.

Arab Travellers

Al-beruni →→→ real name Abu-Ryhas from Khiva (in Uzbekistan)

- ‘Kitab – ul – Hind /’ Takkil – ul – Hind ‘
- Scholar of astrology, maths, science, Arabic & Sanskrit
- influenced by ‘Gita’
- came along with Mehmud of Ghazani.

PRE - HISTORY



→ Chalolithic not in Pre-historic

↓
It is Proto - Historic Age

Paleolithic Age :-

- Hunting and gathering
- In this age human being was depended on nature
- No idea of cultivation
- **Fire was not discovered**
- Metals were not used.

→ At the end of Paleolithic age people started using (fire)

→ **Bhimbetka** (P+M+N) → have evidences of (cave paintings)
45 km from Bhopal, M.P.

Mesolithic Age (10000 - 8000)B.C

also called Microlithic Age

↓
hunting +gathering+domestication →(new)

(tools of this age microlith which are not pointed, sharp (punch and pressure technique))

Still the human beings was depended on nature.

BAGOR – prominent site of Mesolithic Age
(Rajasthan)

earliest

domestication of animals

Adamgarh – prominent site of Mesolithic Age
(Madhya Pradesh)

this is more appropriate

Neolithic Age (8000-4000) B.C

(new stone)

- practice of agriculture (new)
- domestication of animal (perfect knowledge of domestication)
- manufacture of pottery (new)
- better control over nature
- the emergence of village community (new)

→ At the end of Paleolithic Age the people started to make use of fire

Important Sites :-

1. Mehrgarh

(Pakistan)

→ it is the oldest Neolithic Site

→ the evidence of wheat & barley

→ cattle and seed domestication

2. Koldihwa (Belan Valley.....areas near Allahabad)

rice

- the earliest evidence of rice

3. Chopani Mando

(Belan Valley)

Pottery

- the earliest evidence of the use of pottery in the whole world

4. Burzahom (*place of Birth*)

(near Srinagar)

- most important evidence of Neo-lithic age
- pit-dwellings
- domestic dogs were buried along with the masters.

5. Gulkral

(41 km south-west of Srinagar)

- pit – dwellings
- bone tools
- wheat & barley

(Proto
Historic
Period) **Chalcolithic Age** (4000-1000)B.C
↓
Copper

BRW – Black on Red Ware

- discovered the seasonal crops
- use of pointed pottery, mostly BRW
- developments of religious beliefs (new)
- development of village community
- first to built fortified settlement (new)
- first to produce cotton(new)
- during this phase they produce the max. amount of foodgrains.

Sites :-

1. **Inamgaon** → the evidence of fortified settlement along with Moat
(near Pune
in Maharashtra)

2. **Daimabad** →→→→→ evidence of 4 bronze objects

(near Nasik

(160 kg)

in Maharashtra)

1)Elephant

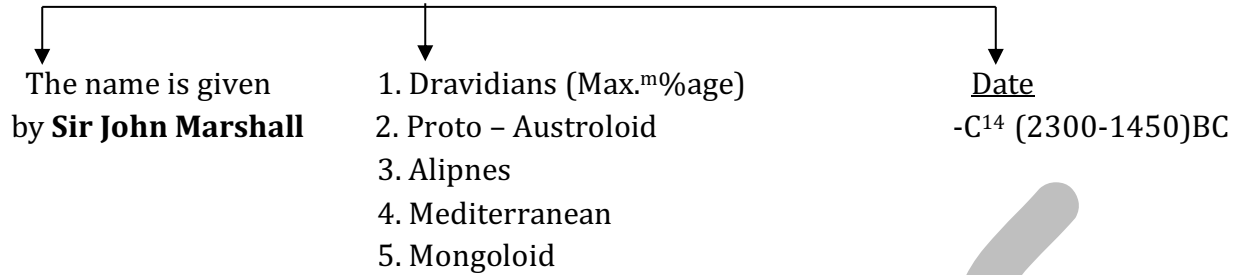
2)Rhino

3)Buffalo

4)Chariot

→ evidence of wheat, barley, lentil, & rice.

HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION (3300-1300BC)



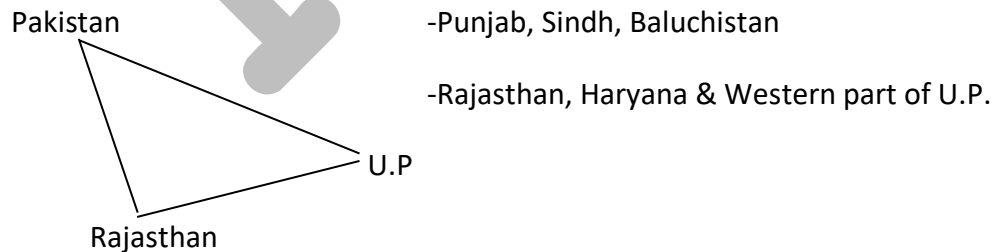
- > **1826** , **Charles Mason** was the 1st person to **predict** about the civilization.
- > **1856**, Harappa ruins was excavated to meet the demands for brick to lay **railway lines b/w Ranchi & Lahore**. It was during this digging, the existence of an old civilisation was indicated. But no efforts were made to bring that civilisation.

↓
Serious efforts was started 1920 onwards.

↓
 Discovered in **1921**

→ Its a **Bronze age civilisation**. They knew all the metals except Iron.

Areas/Regions covered :-



-Also known as

URBAN CIVILIZATION



1. Surplus of agricultural production
2. Most important c/s's @ Town Planning
3. Internal & External Trade
4. Religious practices.
5. Stratification of society.

Seals discovered by :-

Harappan – Daya Ram Sahani
Mohenjoda – Rakhal Das Banerjee } (1921 – 22)

↓
 leading to the discovery of the civilisation.

Some Sites:-

Harappa

-River -> Ravi

↓
 location

Montgomery district, Punjab (Pakistan)

- vandy box
- stone symbols- lingam & yoni
- Dice

Evidences :-

1. Bronze rod related to measuring scale.
2. Direct Trade relation with Mesopotamia (Iraq at present)
3. H & R -37 – Cemetery
4. Copper Chariot
5. Two rows of 6 granaries @ (15.23x6.09) sq.mts.

Mohenjodaro (means 'Mount of deads') → highest no. of seals found from this site.

River → Indus
 ↓
 location
 ↓
 Larkana district of Sindh

Evidences:

- Assembly Hall
 - 1. Great Bath
 - 2. Great Granary (45.7x15.23)sq.mts
- Brick kilns
 - 3. A bronze dancing girl
 - 4. A college
- Priest
 - King statue (stone)
 - Pashupati Seal

Ropar

River → Sutlej
 ↓
 location
 ↓
 Bara district, Punjab

Evidences:

1. Domestic dog buried along with master.

(You also found the same in Neolithic Age @ Burzahom)

Kalibangan

River → Ghaggar
 ↓
 location
 ↓
 Ganganagar district, Rajasthan
 (Hanumangarh)

Evidences :

- Decorated bricks
 (mud bricks)
 - 1. A wooden plough (evidence of ploughed fields)
 - 2. 7 fire altars (suggesting practices of cult & sacrifices).

Rangpur

River → Bhadar

↓
location

30 miles from Lothal, Ahmedabad district, Gujarat.

Evidences:

1. Rice husk

Dholavira

River → Luni

↓
location

Kutchh district, Gujarat

Evidences:

1. A unique water harnessing system & its storm water drainage system.
2. Giant water reservoirs
3. Only site → divided into 3 parts.

Lothal → → (Also known as 'Mini Harappa')

River → Bhogava

↓
location

80 km south of Ahmedabad

Evidences :

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| • A Massive Tank | 1. Rice husk |
| • Practice of fire cult | 2. Artificial dockyard (1 st dockyard made by humans in all over the world) |
| | 3. Direct trade relations with Mesopotamia |
| | 4. Game similar to Modern age chess. |
| | 5. An instrument for measuring 180°, 90°, 45° angle |

Chanhudaro

River → Indus

↓ location

Sindh

Evidences :

- Inkpot
 1. Evidence of lip-stick (cosmetic)
 2. The people were great artist & it was the main centre of Bronze & copper tools. } craft production
 3. Site w/o Citadel

Surkotda

River → No river

↓ location

NW of Bhuj (Gujrat)

Evidences:

1. Bones of horses

Banawali

River → Ghaggar

↓ location

Hissar district, Haryana

Evidences :

1. Lack of town planning
2. Lack of systematic drainage system
3. Toy plough
4. Clay figures of Mother Goddess. (also Terracotta models)

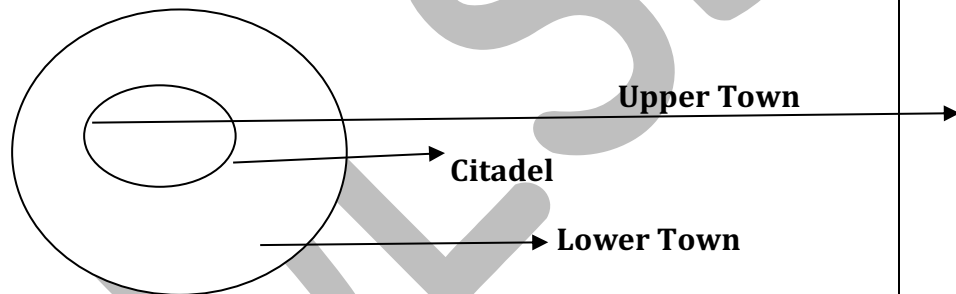
Some facts :-

- ❑ Mohenjodaro → Largest site of Indus civilisation
- ❑ Rakhigarhi (Hissar dist., Haryana) → Largest Indian site of Indus civilisation
- ❑ Lothal & Dholavira → Citadel was fortified
- ❑ Town planning → Two patterns were followed:-

- + Grid iron pattern
- + Chess board pattern

TOWN PLANNING:

-Each town divided into
2 parts :-



1. **Upper town** – might have been functioned as administrative & a ritual centre.
It was built on a high platform.

2. **Lower town** – contained residential areas,
populated by merchants, artisans, traders & craftsmen.

→ Use of burned bricks [Lothal]

Shape – (28x14x7) cubic cm.

Houses - mud bricks)
Drains - burned bricks)

- Harappa & Mohenjodaro were built upon burned bricks



Only at **Kalibangan**, we have got the evidence of decorated bricks (**mud bricks**)

→ Buildings

1. Residential house
 2. Larger buildings
 3. Public buildings
- No evidence of plaster on the walls ----- buildings were mostly plane.
 - Houses are separated from one another by about a feet ----- (probability of any kind of dispute)
 - Harappa & Mohenjodaro were the joint capital of the civilisation.

→ Great Bath (Mohenjodaro)

- The Great Bath was constructed entirely of burned bricks
 - The great Bath was only used on ceremonial occasions-----taking bath was a ritual.
- Except iron might be used all the metals.
↓
Silver made its earliest appearance in Indus Valley civilisation
 - Women were taking special care of their hair. The dancing girl of Mohenjodaro had a pony tail.

→ Cosmetic knowledge

↓
At Mohenjodaro, the ladies knew the use of cosmetics.

→ Amusement

1. Dice
2. Music & Dance

→ Political Condition

1. Stuart Piggot

---- the Priest ruled

2. Mackay

---administrative ruler represented by the people.

- In Harappan society, merchants & traders were very influenced.

→ Weights & Measures

- 1.Chart 2.Limestone
- The ratio was 16, 32, 64 -----

→ Religious Life

- We haven't found any cult object (idols not found), temple or place of worship. On the basis of our fragmentary knowledge we can say that the Harappans had many features of later Hinduism.

→ Mother Goddess

- First in order of importance -----worshipped as the fertility goddess.
→ Later → became **Sri** (wife of Vishnu) → **Mauryan Period**

→ Pashupati

- The seal from Mohenjodaro has a figure of Male god with 3 horned head, sitting on a posture of a yogi.
- He is surrounded by an Elephant, Tiger, Rhinoceros, & Buffalo.
- Below this throne 2 Deers at his feet.

* Tree → Peepal tree

* Birds → Pigeon

* **Swastika symbol** was used regarding messenger of good luck.

→ The animals fall into 3 groups

1.Mythical animal - *Semi Human*

2.Ambiguous animal - *Which is not completely imaginary*

3.Actual animal - *Thumped Bull*

→ Disposal of Dead body

Burial direction
N-S(still followed)

1. Complete burial -

The burial of the whole body along with its belongings.

2. Fractional burial -

‘animals were known to be the bearers of God’

Exposure of the body to gods & wild animals & after burying their skull & bone.

3. Post - Cremation -

Burning of the dead body & keeping ashes in urns & disposed in the ground

→ Economic Life

- The Harappan economy was based on irrigated surplus agriculture, cattle rearing, proficiency in crafticism and internal & external trade.
- Main crops were wheat & barley

(Banawali, Haryana)

- The Indus people were the earliest people to produce cottonbecause cotton was first cultivated in Indus region (on the bank of Sindhu region). The Greeks called it 'Sindon'.....The words 'sindon' first used by the Greeks to signify /mention Cotton.
- Lothal, Sur Kotda were the main centres for cotton.
- Trades was probably carried on barter System

→ Scripts -

-Pictographic @ Boustro -phedon style.
(script hasn't been deciphered yet, so no language is known).

→ **Theories of decline**

1. Massive flood

theory given by

Sir John Marshall

2. Shifting of River Indus

by

Lambrick

3. Aryan Invasion

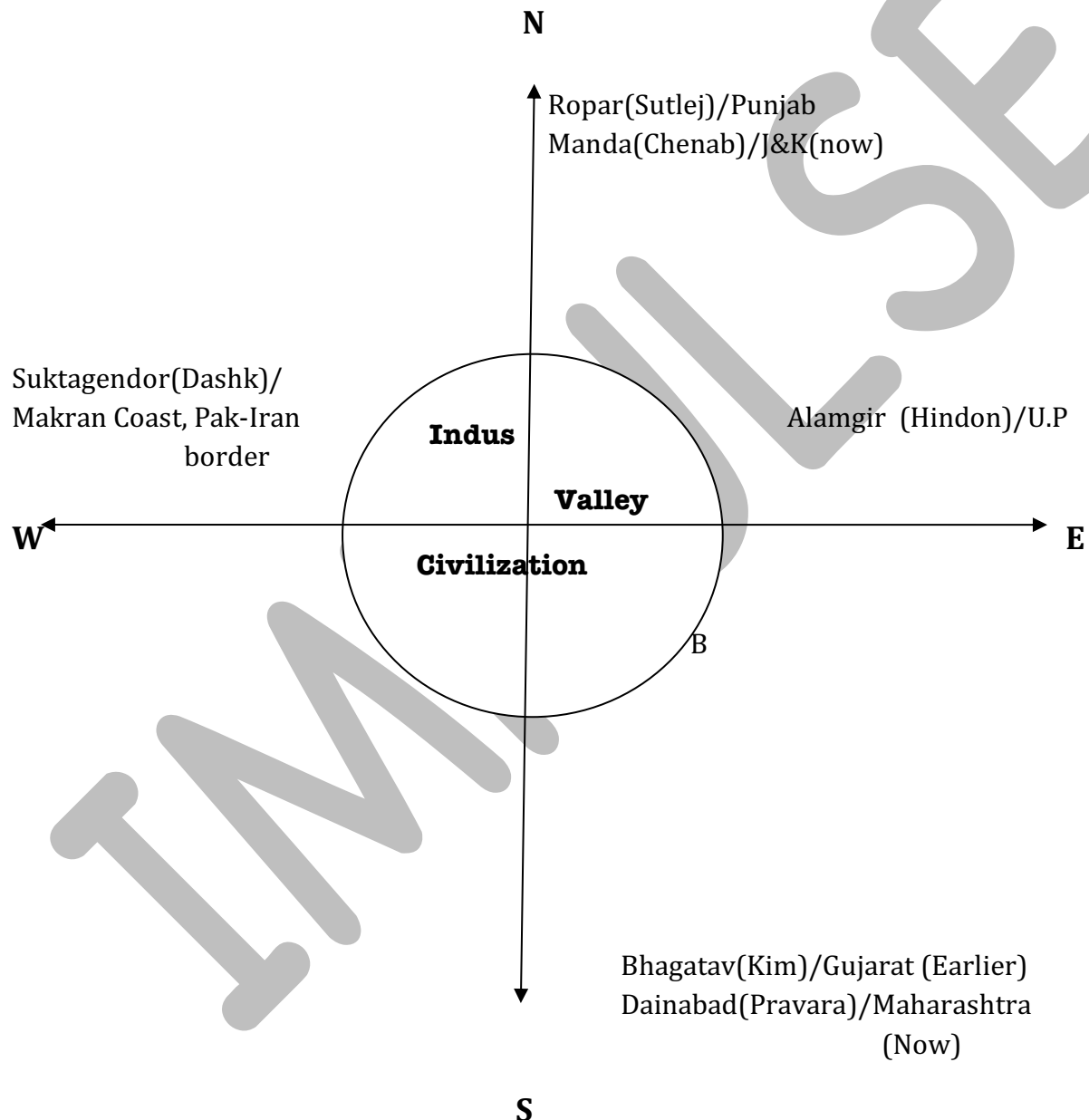
by

R.M Wheeler

4. Ecological Imbalance

by

Rafique Mughal & B.K Thapar



□ **N.B:** – Alexander Cunningham : 1st Director-General of ASI.

General Information :

- > Kalibangan (Rajasthan) – mud bricks (Decorated)
- > Stone buildings were not found anywhere
- > The houses of varying sizes, often of two or more stories , consisted of rooms, constructed round a rectangular courtyard -----
-----maximum 12 rooms.
- > Suktagendor , 48 k.m. from the Arabian Sea on the Makran coast.

Sea port for trading.

- > Harappan town along sea coast.

1. Sot ka -koh (near Pasni in Pakistan)
 2. Balakot (72 k.m. from Karachi)
- } along Arabian sea.

- >

Lothal & Rangpur

Rice

Lothal & Surkotda

Cotton

- > Main crops → → Peas, Wheat, Barley
↓
Banawali (Haryana)

- > Cotton prod. sites Cotton cloth
Lothal & Surkotda Mohenjodaro (Textile manufacturing)

- > Massive Tank → → Lothal (Giant Reservoir @ Dholavira)

- > Furrowed field → → Kalibangan

▪ But cow was
cattle,
domesticated in the
Chalcolithic age
(might be in the
Post-Harappan Phase)

-A majority of Harappan terracottas represent

But nowhere cow was represented

-Domesticated animals – Sheep & Goats, Dogs, Cats,
Humped Cattle,
Water Buffalo,
Elephants.

-Asses & Camels were used as 'beasts of burden'.

Though horse's bones
found in Surkotda

- Horse was unknown (for domestication & terracotta)

- **It is called Bronze age.**

- > Tin from Afghanistan & Hazaribagh
- > Copper from Khetri (Rajasthan), Baluchistan & Arabia
- > Gold may have been imported from South India especially Mysore (Karnataka)
-----Afghanistan & Persia (Iran).
- > Silver was imported from Afghanistan & Persia(Iran)
- > Knowledge of gold was there but silver was perhaps more common.

Chanhudaro & Lothal ,

Bead Maker Shops

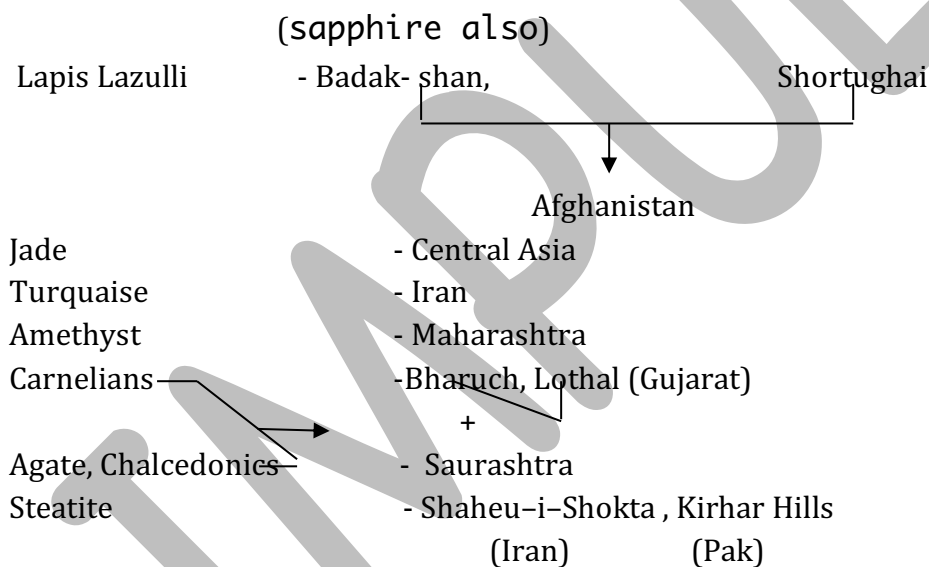
Nageshwar & Balakot

Specialised Centres for
making shell objects.

- > Evidence of textile manufacture has come from Mohenjodaro which has yielded a piece of woven cloth.
- > Boats were also made (**Lothal** had a **dockyard** for the same)

- > Most Harappan pottery represents a blending of the ceramic traditions of the North-west and those of the cultures to the east of the Indus.
- > Most Harappan pottery are plane & may have been meant for local use. But a substantial part of it, treated with red slip & black painted decoration, may have been precious items for long distance trade.
- > Harappan craft production – the most striking of them is a bronze statue @'Dancing girl' .
- > A few stone sculptures have also been found -----bearded head (presumably of a priest) from Mohenjodaro .
- > Teracottas, in contrast, have been found in great number indicating their universal popularity.
- > Two small Torso from Harappa.....(a statue w/o head or limb).

Gems & Stones



- > The archaeological evidence of trade with West Asia is not very impressive, and the general absence of Mesopotemian trade items at the Harppan sites is striking... → However, this was due to the fact that Mesopotamia exported only perishable goods to the Indus Zone ----- is a matter of speculation.

-
- 'Dilmun' is commonly identified as the island of Bahrain in the Persian Gulf.
 - 'Magan' may be the Makran coast or Oman.
 - 'Meluha' is generally understood as India, especially the Indus region & Saurashtra.
-

- > Teracotta model of a ship found in Lothal.
 - > Bullock carts may have played a crucial role in inland transport.
 - > Numerous articles of chart, limestone, stealite, etc. were used as weights based on 16 or its multiples.
 - > Numerous nude female figures in Teracotta are believed to represent a popular fertility goddess.
-

N.B:-

- » Saddle Querns : used for grinding cereals – found @ Mohenjodaro.
 - » Harappan Civilisation – people used to process food- grinding, mixing, blending, & cooking.
-

- > The male deity @ horned god –

{	1.Elephant 2.Tiger 3.Rhinoceros 4.Buffalo 5.Two deers	}	named as	Pashupati
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- > Indicates the prevalence of **Phallus worship**.



A practice which, despite the condemnation in the Rigveda was being prevalent among the non-Aryans, became a respectable form of worship in later times.

- > However, it remains doubtful that Harappan divinities were placed in temples as was common in ancient Egypt or Mesopotamia.
- > There seems to be a consensus among scholars that by about the beginning of the 2nd millennium B.C the urban phase of the Harppan culture came to an end.

-
- > Harppan cities seem to have been finally deserted by 1800 B.C.



Around this time '**Meluha**' (identified with India) cases to be visible in the Mesopotamian record.

N.B:-

- » Traces of **canals** found at sites of **Shortughai** (Afghanistan) but not in Punjab or Sindh.
 - [Giant water reservoirs @ Dholavira (Gujarat)].
 - [Massive Tank @ Lothal (Gujarat)].
-

Causes of decline :

Degeneration and final collapse has been attributed to several factors:-

- 1) It is generally held that calamitous alterations is the cause of the Indus & the Ravi rivers led to the desiccation of the country side which ceased to produce food for urban centres.
 - This made the major Harappan cities weak under the pressure of population which was forced to migrate.
- 2) Excavations reveals that Mohenjodaro itself was flooded more than once. Traces of several phases of catastrophic flooding have been detected here.
 - Chanhudaro was also twice destroyed by massive inundations (deluge).
 - The floods perhaps derived from violent geomorphological changes in the lower Indus region, leading, in turn, to the economic decline of the Harappan settlements.
- 3) Evidence has been found to show that by the middle of the 2nd millennium B.C. there was an increase in the arid conditions in the Harappan cultural zone, thus drying up of the river Ghaggar –Hakra in one of its core regions with disastrous consequences for rural & urban economies.
- 4) But a major blow to the Harappan civilization was given by a group of 'Barbarians' who began to migrate into India a little before the middle of the 2nd milleium B.C.
 - At several places in North Baluchistan, thick layers of buring have been taken to imply the violent destruction of settlements by fire.
 - Half a dozen groups of human skeletons belonging to the later phase of occupation at Mohenjodaro may also indicate that the city was invaded.
 - A group of huddled skeletons in one of houses & the skeleton of a woman lying on the steps of well may suggest that some of the inhabitants were captured & done to death by Marauders (raiders/plunderers).
 - Indirect evidence of the displacement of Harappans by people from the west is available from several places to the south-west of the citadel at

Harappa, for e.g. – a cemetery, known as **Cemetery – H**, has come to light. It is believed to have belonged to an alien people who destroyed the older Harappa. At Chanhudaro, also evidence of the super imposition of Barbanian life is available.

- Interestingly, even in Rigveda, the earliest text of Aryans, contains references to the destruction of cities of the Non-Aryans. It speaks of a battle at a place named Hariyupiya which has been identified with Harappa – an identification questioned by several scholars.
- All these may imply that the 'invadas' were the horse riding barbarians of the Indo-Aryan linguistic stock who may have come from Iran through the hills.
- But neither the archaeological nor the linguistic evidence proves convincingly that there was a mass scale confrontation b/w the Harappans & the Aryans who came to India, most probably in several waves.

TIMELINE :-

2 million BP – 10000 BC

10,000- 8000) BC

(8000-4000) BC

(4000-1000) BC

(1000-600)BC –

(600BC-400AD) –

Indus Valley Civilization –



has 3 phases → Early
Mature
Late

→ **Pre-historic age**

- Palaeolithic age – covers 99.9% of human history.

- Mesolithic age -- Middle stone age-Stone tools

- Neolithic age -- Early agriculturalists/pastoralists

- **Chalcolithic** -- 1st use of copper/Bronge Age/Proto
Historic Age

-Early Iron – Megalithic burials

-**Early Historic Period**

→ → → (3300-1300)BC



so, Indus valley civilization belongs to

Bronze Age / Proto historic Age/ Chalcolithic Age

VEDIC AGE

Early Vedic Period

Rigvedic Age
(1500-1000) B.C

Later Vedic Period

(1000-600) B.C.

VEDIC LITERATURE



- > The term Vedic culture means the culture represented in Vedas.
- > The word Veda comes from the root 'vidi' that means 'to know'.
- > The word Veda also known as 'Shruti' that means 'to hear'.

1) Rigveda

- > The Rigveda is the oldest Veda.
 - It is 'dealing with prayers'.
 - It has 10 'mandals' (chapters).
- > Rigveda is the oldest @ 1st Testament of human being .

2) Samaveda

Saman
↓
Melody

- > It is a collection of melodies & hymns.
 - The hymns are dedicated to Indra , Agni & Soma.

3) Yajurveda

- > It is a ritual Veda
 - prescribed the ritual for performing different sacrifices.

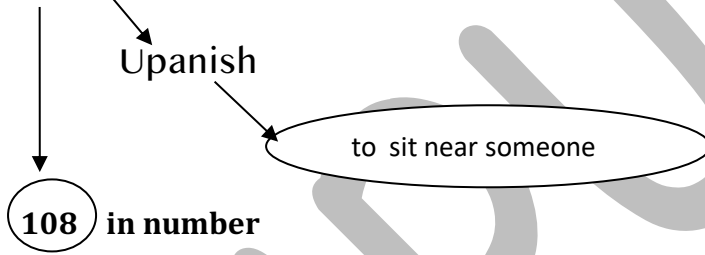
4) Atharvaveda

- > contains magical charms & spells to ward off evils & diseases.

Arayanak

- It is also called Forest story.
-was written for the hermits & students living in the jungle.
- They opposed sacrifices & rituals
- They dealt with philosophical doctrines
- Their stress was on moral virtue.

Upanishads



- It denotes a student sitting near his guru to get knowledge.
✓ Eventually the word began to be used for the knowledge imparted by the guru to his selected students.
- It is a philosophical treatise. →(long formal piece of writing about a particular subject.)
- There are 108 Upanishads.
- Language →→ Classical Sanskrit.

✦ 'Satyamev Jayate'

→ taken from **'Mundak Upanishad'**

✦ Kadophisad - the dialogue b/w **Jama** & **Nachiketa.**

Vedanga

6 in number

→ All these **6 vedangas** originated from the body of **Purusha**.

- means creator

-later name changed 'Purohit'
& then 'Brahma'

PURUSHA

Originated
from his
body.

Nose –	1. Shiksha	– dealing with pronunciation /phonetics
Hands –	2. Kalp	– dealing with rituals
Face –	3. Vyakaran	– dealing with grammar
Eye –	4. Jyotish	– dealing with astronomy
Ear –	5. Nirukta	– etymology (study of words)
Feet –	6. Chhand	– dealing with prosad.

Puranas

-means 'ancient explanation'

-oldest Purana

Matsya Purana

compiled during the **Satvahanas** (ruled in Southern Zone)

-**Puranas** are the best source to know about the **Gupta period**.

-It contained the most systematic record of India's Historical tradition.

-There are **18** puranas.

- Rigveda → **Ayurveda** → dealing with **Medicine**
- Samaveda → **Gandharvaveda** → dealing with **music & dance**
- Yajurveda → **Dhanurveda** → dealing with **Archery**
- Atharvaveda → **Shilpaveda** → dealing with **Architecture**

- > Founder of the Vedic culture was **Aryans**
↓ means
Noble born
- > The Aryans used the term 'Sapta Sindhu' as the region where they settled down. They used the term in the context of the country.
- > Rigveda is the earliest literature mentioning the earlier Aryans. According to it, the early Aryans first settled in India in a region called Sapta Sindhu covered by the area of Afghanistan, Punjab and fringes of western U.P.
- > The Bharata was the most important Aryan tribe. After that the whole country is known to be as 'Bharat'.
- > Those who were living near Hidukush mountain, they were called Hindustan -----
----- by the medieval Muslim historians.

Important Rivers

<u>River Names</u>	<u>Modern Names</u>	
1.Vitasta	Jhelum	
2.Askiri	Chenab	
3.Parushani	Ravi	
4.Vipasa	Beas	
5.Satudri	Sultej	
6.Kubha	Kabul	Afghanistan
7.Suvastu	Svat	
8.Krumi	Kurram	
9.Gomati	Goma	

Nadistuti
(Xth Mandal)

The Battle of 10 kings

'Dasarajana Yuddha'

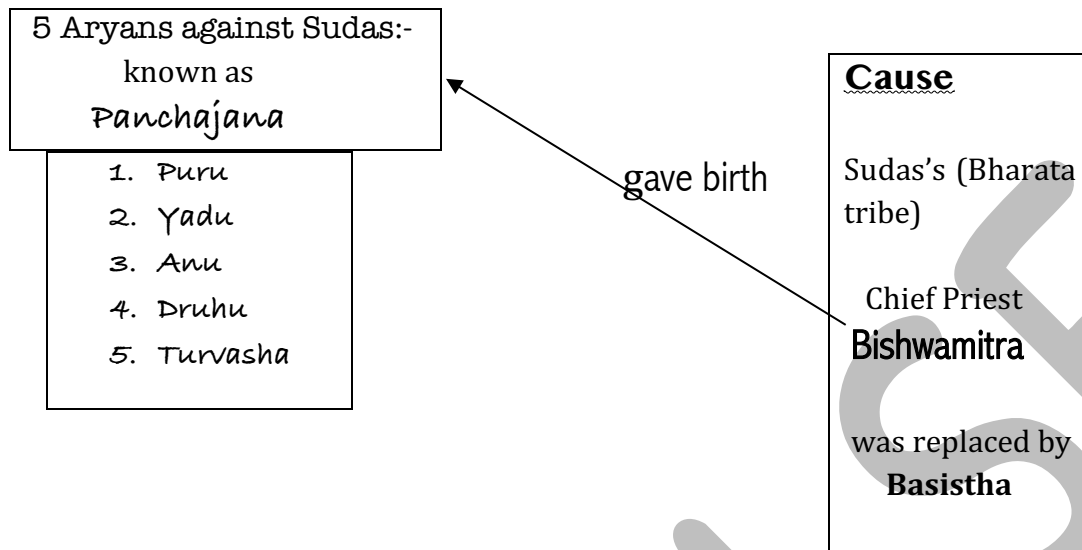
against **Bharata** (most imp. Aryan tribe)

- > The whole of the territory known to the Vedic Aryans, was divided into a number of tribal groups normally ruled by a leader.
- > The Battle of 10 kings was b/w **Sudas - 'Bharat King'** & the **confederation of 10 kings**.

The battle was fought
on the bank of Parushani (Ravi)

Sudas emerged victorious.

Battle of Ten kings (bank of Parushani)



Differentiation b/w Aryan & Non Aryan

Terms used by Aryans to Non-Aryans

- Devapiyu (making God impress)
- Anasa (having no good nose)
- Mrigavaka (language difference)

Religious Conditions of Rigvedic Age :-

- Rigveda refers to **33 gods** which were classified into **3 categories**.

1st category

Terrestrial god
(Prithvisthana)

- i. Agni → He is the purest god -----called the god of priest
-----was the mediator b/w god and man
- ii. Soma → It was a creeper
It was mixed with milk, card, barley &
taken 3 times in a day.
- iii. Rivers

2nd Category

Aerial god
(Madhyasthana)

i. Indra

Also known as Jitendra (founder)
Also known as Purandar (destroyer of fort)

ii. Rudra

(god of animals)

3rd category

Celestial god
(Dyusthana)

Varun

He is the universal monarch ----- he regulates Surya (Sun).

Rank

1. **Indra**
2. **Agni**
3. **Varun**

Actually nature of Rigvedic religion was
Henotheism, i.e. a belief in many gods
gods but each god standing out in turns
as the highest.

- * Male gods were more in number & more important than female gods.

Opposite to that of IVC

- * But unlike Harappan civilization, the female gods enjoyed equal importance with male gods.

→ **Sacrifice** occupied a prominent place in the Vedic rituals.

Sacrifices were of → simple type performed by rich & poor
alike grain, milk, ghee, etc.
known as **'yajna'**

Political condition of Rigveda Age :-

- > Each tribe was politically united & held its own **monarch**.
- > The political structure was **tribal** – *free from discrimination* based on Varna.
- > In the Vedic period monarchy was the system of govt. & the head was called **Raja**.
- > The kingship in the Vedic period was hereditary but it didn't enjoy unlimited powers.

→ The 2 popular assemblies controlled the affairs of Vedic states.

1. Sabha

- It was constituted mainly by the scholars & purohits. It was a selected body.
- women representation was there in Sabha.

also known as

'body of elders'

2. Samiti

- Also known as 'house of common people'

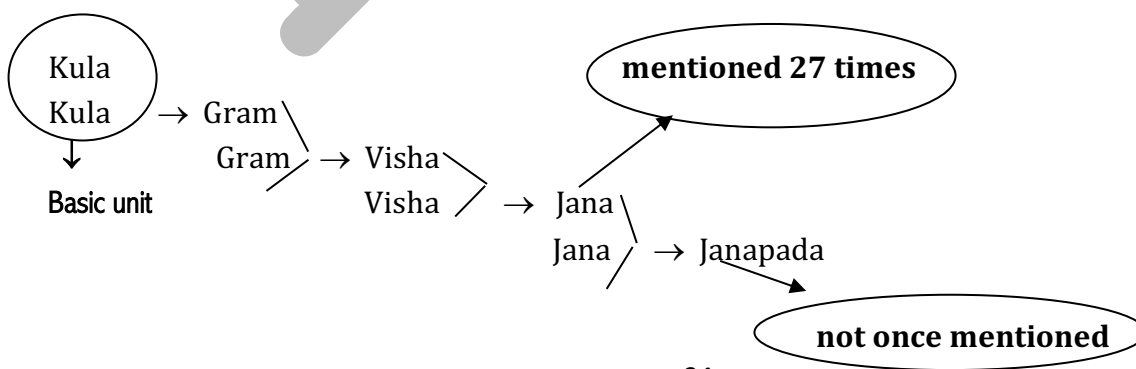
N.B:-

In the Atharvaveda, Sabha & Samiti are described as the 2 daughters of Prajapati.

Vidhata

- Oldest assembly of the Aryans
- It is a religious concern which included performance of sacrifice & religious singing
- It was basically a family council.

Social & Political Organisation



- > In Rigvedic period , social & political organisation had the same basis, that is, basic unit of Aryan tribal society was the patriarchial family called the kula. And it also acted as the lowest unit of administration.

↓
In spite of patriarchal character of family,
women were having a much better position
than in subsequent times.

- > The king had to maintain a council of ministers which included

i. Purohit

↓
adviser to the king

ii. Senani

↓
head of the army.

- > The protection of the people was the main duty of the king.

- In return, people paid Bali

- > Cattle lifting was the commonest crime.

- > There was 2 system of punishment for the murder

i. Vairdeya - means blood money

ii. Shatadaya - 100 cows

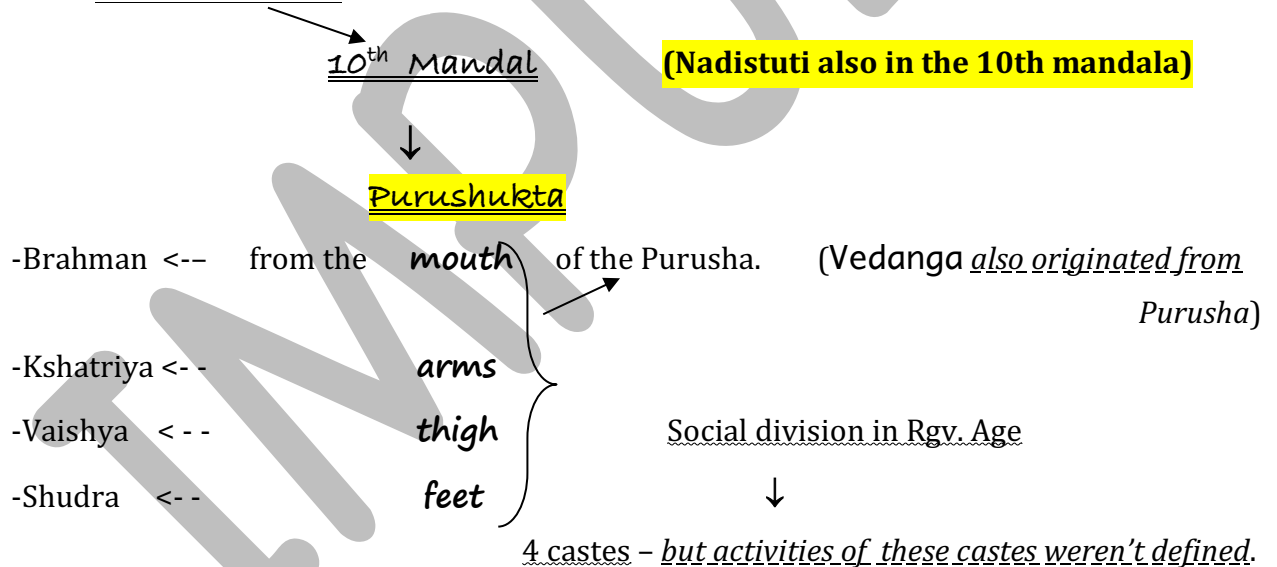
Economic Conditions:-

- > The Rigvedic economy was a pastoral economy.
 - Cattle breeding was the main occupation. ← was unknown in IVC
 - Cow was the most important wealth. (cattle)
- > The agriculture was the secondary economic activity of the Rigvedic Aryans.
- > Rigveda refers to only one grain - Yava, i.e., barley.
- > The only metal known to Rigvedic people was Ayas (Copper & Bronze)
- > O C P (Ochre Coloured Pottery) culture was in practice.

Social life :-

- > The patriarch was the nucleus of the Aryan state. The father has absolute authority over the whole family
 - ↓
 - (or the eldest male of the family)
- > The Rigvedic family was not an individual but a joint one.
 - Eldest male was the head of joint family & he had absolute control & authority over his family members.
 - He can give cruel punishments to anyone of the family.
 - There is a story of Rigveda, a person who was blinded by the head of the family because the person was addicted to **Gambling.**

→ Social division



N.B. :-

In Rigveda, a statement had been given by a person.

I am a poet, my father is a bhishag (Physician) and my mother is a grinder of corn. (so, conclusion → Different occupations in a single family.....i.e. occupational differentiation did not always coincide with social divisions in the Rigvedic period.)

→ Position of Women :-

- > It was the glorious phase of Indian women.
 - Preference for male child
 - but the girl child also treated with kindness.
 - Their education was not neglected.
 - They enjoyed complete freedom.
 - They took active part in public life.
 - They participated in social & political function.
 - The girls were allowed to choose their life partner
 - No child marriage
 - widow re-marriage existed.
 - A childless widow could marry her brother-in-law .

→ Marriage :-

- > Monogamy was common.
- > But polygamy also existed.

Education System of Rigvedic age:

- > 7th Mandals in Rigveda known as the 'Frog hymn'
 - ↓
 - details of the education system of the Rigvedic age.
- > The entire instruction was orally given.

N.B:-

- > Music & dance → → entertainment
- > Chariot race → → Most important in entertainment.

LATER VEDIC PERIOD (1000 – 600 BC)

also known as PGW phase (Painted Grey Ware)

- > **1st use of Iron** started in **Turkey** (2000 B.C)

↓
'**Hittayats**' were the 1st people to use it.

(2 races merged)

- Bharat + Puru

Kuru

→ Kurukshetra
captured the area named

→ **Bharat + Puru + Panchalas**

↓
occupied **Delhi**
and **Upper & middle parts**

of **Ganga - Yamuna**

Doab

↓
Hastinapur
(capital)

- During this phase, the Aryans subdued the North - Indian fertile plain.

- By later Vedic periods, the Aryans had occupied
Ganga-Yamuna Doab

&

had captured Videha (North Bihar)

&

Kosala (Eastern U.P.) which came to be known as
Aryavarta.

- The Rigvedic tribals **Bharat + Puru** known as Kuru.

And, the land which may have been known as Kurukshetra.

Economic Life

- > Later Vedic economy was a Surplus Agrarian Economy where people were no longer dependent on food gathering but food producing.
- > **1st evidence of iron** found in Atranjikheda (Etah district, U.P -- 1000 B.C.)
 - Krishna Vyas & Shyamay Ayas were the terms used for Iron.
- > They continue to produce Yava (Barley).
 - But vrihi (rice) & godhunam (wheat) became the chief crops.
 - From Atranjikheda, we get the evidence of Rice, Wheat & Barley.

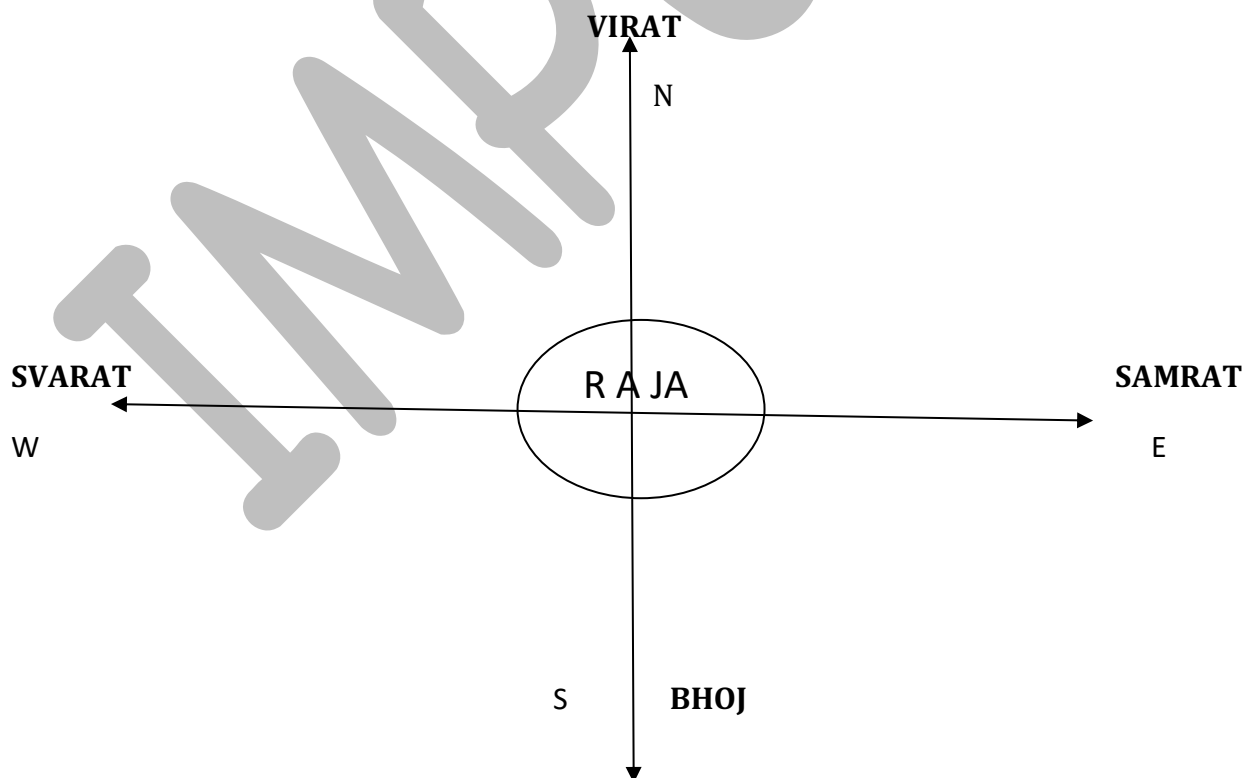
- > Private land ownership gradually increased in this period.
- > There was a specialization of craft as an occupation.
- > Collection of tax & tribute became common.

*** Now AGRICULTURE slowly & steadily becoming the primary activity.***

Political Condition

- > In later vedic period, the power of the king increased.
 - The king came to be known as Universal King depending on the part of the country he ruled.
 - He had different titles.

Titles	King of					
		Middle kingdom	Eastern Kingdom	Southern Kingdom	Western Kingdom	Northern Kingdom
		Raja	Samrat	Bhoj	Svarat	Virat



> During later Vedic phase, the king's influence was strengthened by the following rituals :-

1. **Rajasuya Sacrifice** (It is a coronation ceremony)

2. **Ashwamedha Sacrifice** (Sacrifice for 3 days ----- Horse sacrifice)

- The main reason to perform Ashwamedha sacrifice was for the expansion of the territory.
- In this sacrifice the royal horse was guarded by armed men or soldiers.

3. **Vajapeya Sacrifice**

- Duration 7 days - in which royal charioteer was made to win the race against his kingmen.

→ Administrative Machinery

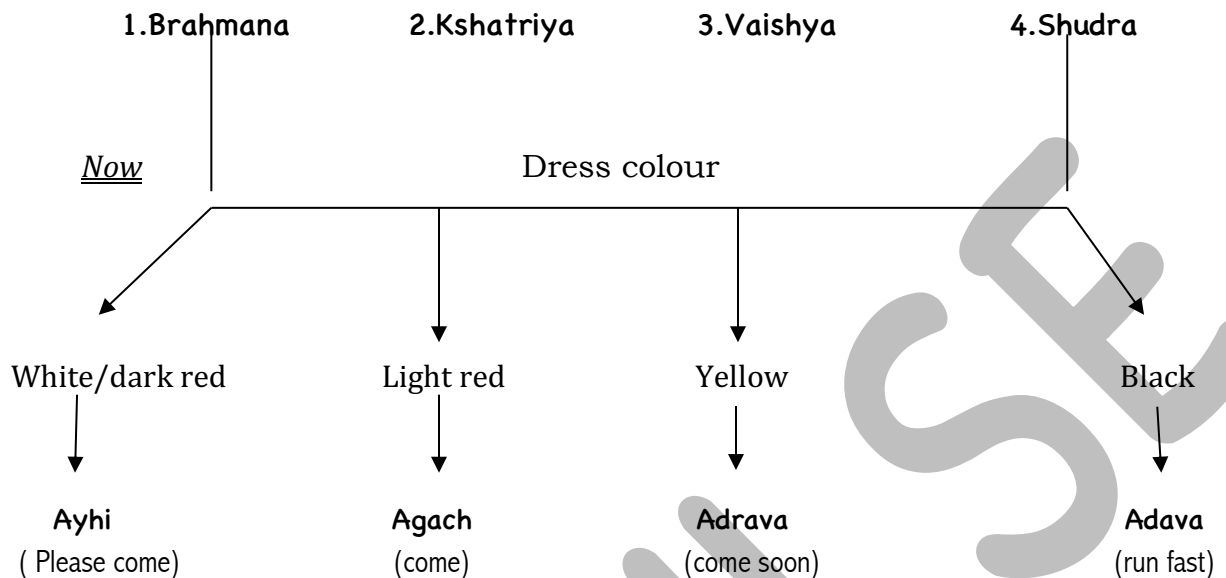
↓
Satapatha Brahmana

↓
Ratnins (Administrative Officers)

Purohit	Priest, Adviser
Senani	Commander – in – Chief
Mahishi	Chief Queen
Yuvraja	Prince
Gramini	Head of Village
Sangrahitari	Treasurer
Bhagaduga	Collector of tax
Palagala	Messenger
Suta	Royal Charioteer

Social Condition

-During later Vedic period the society was divided into 4 groups :-



- > With the rise in the cult of sacrifices the power of the Brahmins increased.
- > The power of father increased.
- > More of nuclear families came into existence.
- > Women position started to decline-----subordinate to men.
 - (1) Now the women couldn't attend tribal councils
 - (2) Even they couldn't inherit the property.

*****There was Polygamy among the royal.*****

King's wife	Rank wise
Mahishi	Chief Queen
Vavata	Most honoured
Parivrikti	Neglected
Palagali	The daughter of messenger

→ 2 types of marriages appeared during the later Vedic period :-

1. **Anuloma** → Boy belongs to higher caste & girl lower caste.
2. **Pratiloma** → Girl belongs to higher caste & boy lower caste.

Ashrama System

Brahmacharya

Upanayan
(a ceremony)

for || Brahmanas - 5 yrs
|| Kshatriyas - 8 years
|| Vaishyas - 11 years
|| Shudras - Not allowed

They are called dviajs
That means twice born.

discontinued later.

a compromise sorted out by Brahmanas
when they were looking importance as
against others.

*** The 1st reference of Ashrama System was mentioned in Dharmashastra. ***

1st ashrama - Brahmacharya ashrama → A stage of student life -----

boys enters this stage with the
performance of Upanayan ceremony.

■ Main motive was to get education.

2nd ashrama - Grihastha ashrama → The Brahmachari after completing his study
(26 - 50)yrs is called Sutak

■ Now he became a householder and he has to
bear the responsibility of the society.

3rd ashrama - Vanaprastha → They move towards jungle to get salvation
(51 - 75)yrs (Ascetic life)

Last - Sanyasa → Last stage of ashrama and they start to share
(76- 100)yrs the knowledge.

N.B. :- Most important ashrama was Grihastha Ashrama (26 - 50) yrs.

Religious Conditions

- > The Rigvedic gods **Indra, Agni, Varun lost their importance.**

Important Gods

Prajapati	Vishnu	Rudra
Creator god	Preserver & Protector god (Patron god of Aryans)	Destroyer god In Rig Vedic age, he was god of animal

Now also known as
Shiva/Mahesha

- > Sign of **Idol tree or Idol worship** – First appeared in this phase.
- > People worshipped god for fulfilment of **material desires**.
- The simple rituals of worship gave way to *elaborated cult of sacrifice* involving killing animals in large scale.

General Information

Old Stone (Palaeolithic Age)

(2 millions ago -10000B.C)

Control fire, tame animals

(animals which
are not afraid of humans)

Hunting & food gathering stage

Mesolithic Age (10000-8000)B.C

Domestication of animals+H + FG

Bhimbetka (M.P)

(P+M)
rock & cave paintings

Neolithic Age (8000 – 4000) B.C

Producing food

Mehargarh (Baluchistan, Pak)

Stone axes

Rice, Wheat & Barley

Chalcolithic Age(4000-1000)BC

Use of metal

1st metal to be used

earliest
appearances

Silver
Copper

more prevalent
& abundant

Harappan

(knew the art of writing
but not deciphered yet)

Bronze Age Civilization within the
Ch.Age

- Kalibangan (Rajasthan)-- mud bricks
- No stone building
- Rectangular courtyard – max^m 12 rooms

- Great Bath (Mj)
- Great Granary (Mj)
- 2 rows of 6 granaries – Harappa

-Chanhudaro

lack of citadel

- Suktagendor** (Arabian Sea-Makran Coast)
Sea port for trading.

Imamgaon(Maharashtra)- Chalcolithic Age

(Didn't know the art of writing)

- we find potters, smiths, ivory carvers, lime makers& terracotta makers.
- Domestication of cows, sheep, goats & pigs and hunted deers.
- Camel as a draught animal
- ate beef ---no strong evidence of Pork
- Wheat, rice, bajra, & pulses
- People buried in N-S direction
- Terracottas – Universal popularity
- Mother Goddess was prevalent.

Harappan town along sea-coast

Sot-ka-koh (near Pasni in Pak)	Balakot (72 km NW of Karachi)
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------

N.B :-

Horse unknown

Aryans & Vedic life:-

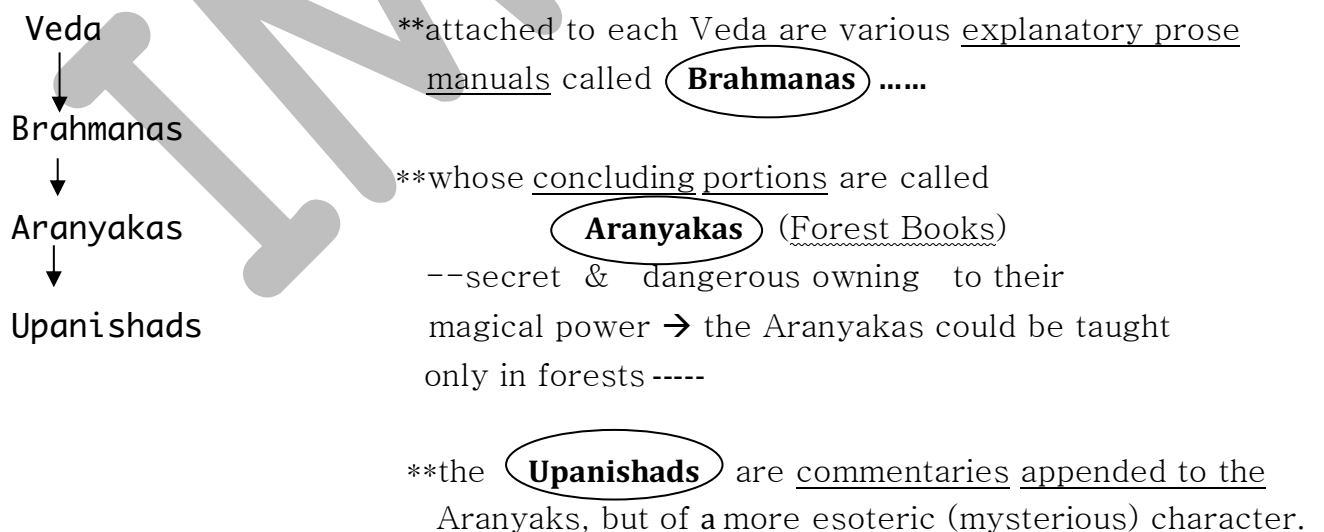
- > Dayananda Saraswati, who founded the Arya Samaj in 1875 laid stress on Aryan culture as the root of all Indian tradition & shouted the sanction of Vedas.
- > Satya Shodhak Samaj , 1873 by Jyotiba Phule @ Maharashtra.

Imp.

←

a leader of non-Brahmana movements & regarded Aryans as aliens subjugating the indigenous people described in the Brahmanical texts as Dasas & Shudras, the real inheritans of land.
- > The culmination of racism took place under the German Nazi regime which gave hideous racial implication to the term Aryan & to its official philosophy which sanctioned the cruelest genocide in history.
 - Although unfortunately, the concept central to the pre-WW II Fascisms is being revived by a large number of racial head groups mushrooming in different parts of the world even in our times.
- > Aryans had a common homeland somewhere in the steppes stretching from Southern Russia to Central Asia.

Chronology



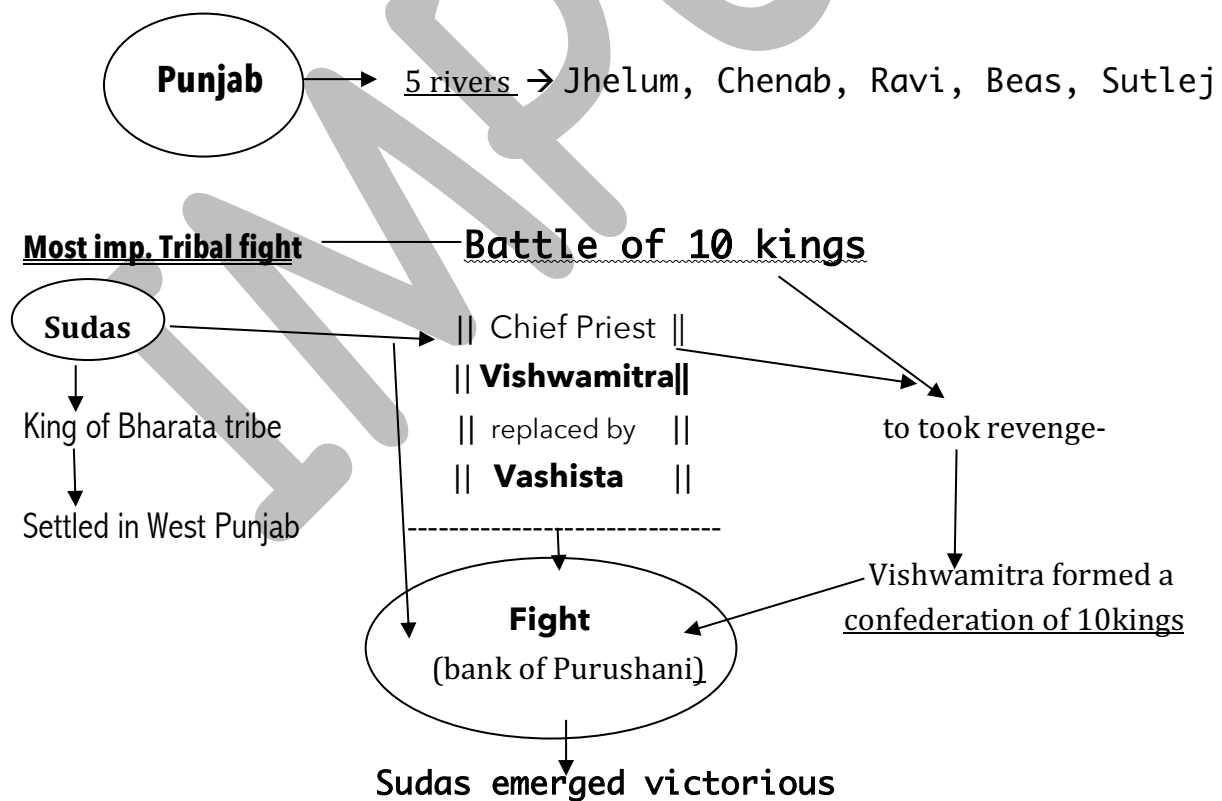
> The earliest Aryans lived in → → eastern Afghanistan, Punjab & the fringes of western U.P (Sapta Sindhu)

- Though not adequately supported by the archaeological evidence, this is clearly borne out by the Rigveda which refers to the
 - western tributaries of the Indus,
 - the Gomati,
 - the Krunui (modern Kurram) &
 - Kubha (modern Kabul)

The Suvash (Svat) is the most important river mentioned to the north of Kabul.

- But the main focus of Rigvedic culture seems to have been in the Rajasthan and Delhi region.

→ The geographical knowledge of the early Aryans doesn't seem to have extended beyond the Yamuna, which is mentioned in the Rigveda.



- > The Dasas & Dasyus were most likely people who were originally belonged to the Aryans speaking stock & in course of their migration into the subcontinent, they acquired cultural traits very different from those of the Rigvedic people.

- Rigveda described them as black skinned , malignant & non-sacrificing & speaking a language totally different from that of Aryans.

- > Harappans were figured in the Rigveda as destroyer of towns, not their builders.



The **chief Aryan God – Indra** was described as the **breaker of forts (*purandara*)** & is said to have shattered

90 forts for his protégé(disciple)– Divodasa .

- > Early Aryans **didn't have an advanced technology** even though their use of horses & chariots, and possibly of some better arms of bronze have been traced.
- > The Rigveda mentions **only one metal 'Ayas'(Copper & bronze) → didn't have knowledge of Iron.**
- > The Aryans came to India as semi- nomadic people with a mixed pastoral & agricultural economy, in which cattle rearing played a predominant role.

↓
Cattle → Most valuable possession & the chief form of their wealth

↓
A wealthy person was called '**gomat**'

↓
Prayers were made for the increase of cattle

↓
Cow was the chief medium of exchange

↓
Cause of Battle → for Cattle → known as '**Gavishiti**',
likely 'a search for cows.'



Cows not to be killed – ‘Aghanya’ , but this may imply its economic importance

↓
Cow killer - ‘Goghna’

↓
The social impact of cattle raising can be seen from the fact that those who lived with their cows in the same cowshed came to belong to the same ‘Gotra’

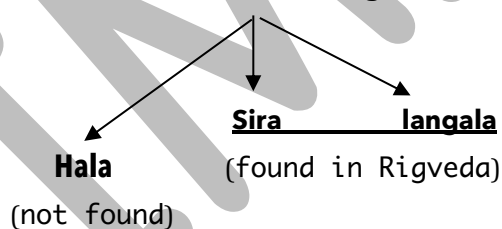
↓
It **was not yet held sacred**; nor had it become a politicised animal till then.

↓
BEEF WAS A DELICACY OFFERED TO THE GUESTS

- In addition to cows,
goats & sheep were domesticated both for milk & meat.
- **CATTLE BREEDING**
was the chief source of livelihood.

- > References to agricultural activities in the Rigveda are not many;
the term **Krishi** (to cultivate) occurs rarely in it.

↓
terms used for Plough



- > Rigveda mentions **5 SEASONS.**
- > Burning forest & making land fit for cultivation
- easy option available because the people **didn't have the knowledge of Iron.**
- > Rigvedic people cultivated – only one variety of grain – ‘Yava’ (Barley)
- > The concept of private property in land had **not** struck roots.

- > Kingship was the same as tribal chiefship, the term, **‘Rajan’** being used for the tribal chief.



‘Rajya’ – one time mentioned in Rigveda.

- **Royal succession** of one family not more than 3 generation (so it wasn't hereditary).
- Leader was **elected**

- Though territorial monarchy towards the close of the Rig Vedic period.

(Rajan/King ruled over people (jana) & not the rashtra (territory) in the Rgv. period).

Sabha was the highest body @ importance

‘Bali’



Surplus Production offered to Rajan or God.

fought for cows

not for territory



ruled over his people

‘jana’



mentioned **27 times** in Rgv.



‘janapada’ – not mentioned at all signifies territory

N.B.

Tribal assemblies like Sabha & Samiti limited the power of the king substantially & said to have possessed judicial & political functions

- > Existence of **‘Senapati’**



But not a regular standing army.

- > The **basic unit** of Aryan settlements was family ---- called **'kula'**



The **eldest male members** of the family was known as the **'kulapa'**
(protector of the family)

- > People seemed to have been keen on having brave sons (**'suvirah'**)



Girls normally married after puberty



A woman could freely mix with young man & have love affairs



A childless widow could cohabit with her brother-in-law until birth of a son, the practice was known as **'Niyoga'**



Evidence of incestuous relationship



The dialogue b/w **Yama & Yami** in the later portion of the Rigveda is indicative of **brother – sister union**



attention has also been drawn to other examples of incest in the text - those b/w father – daughter, mother – son

EVIDENCE OF SLAVERY @ RGV. AGE

- > The gift of slaves to priest was made frequently ;



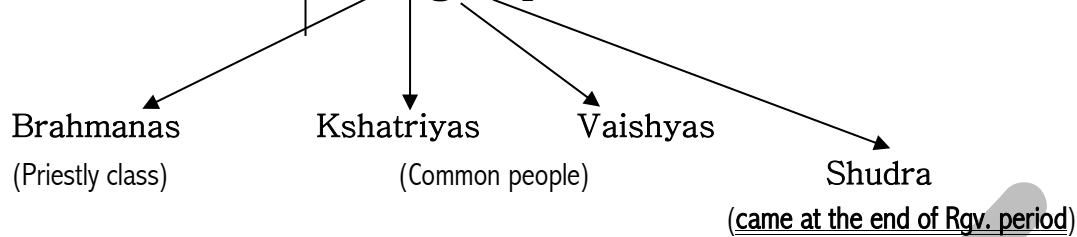
most of them being female slaves.

But all members of even the priestly class weren't fortunate enough to receive lavish gifts.



***No wonder that the Brahmana, Vamadeva laments his grim poverty, 'In the utmost need -----entrails of a dog----- my wife in degradation -----'

Classification of Tribal groups :-



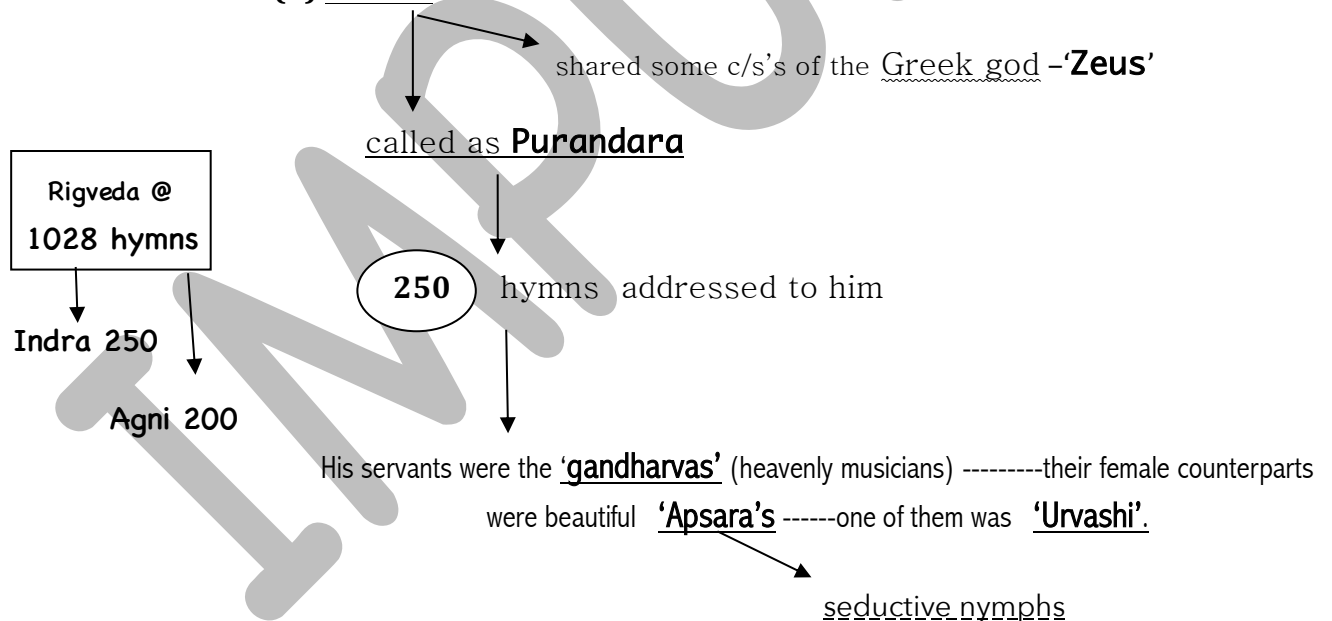
✦ Rudra whose arrows brought disease, evolved from a Harappan cult.

✦ Prajapati (later known as Brahma)

↓
from the body of this divine victim that the universe was produced.

□ Most imp. Gods

(1) Indra



(2) Agni

↓
Intermediary b/w gods & Man
(200) hymns dedicated to him

(3) Varuna

→ Vishnu was a **minor god** in the Rgv age.

↓
had solar c/s's & was believed to have covered the earth in 3 steps.

→ The goddesses – a very few – **Ila, Aditi & Usha**.

→ '**Gayatri Mantra**' ----- addressed to '**Savitri**'

→ Gods were generally married to a few..... Their wives are called "Gnas" collectively.

Later Vedic period :

-Wider knowledge of Indian Geography than found in Rigveda

↓
-Mention 2 seas → Arabian Sea
→ Indian Ocean

-Vindhya mountain has indirectly referred to.

-Kurukshetra factor.

-**Use of Iron** - 'Shyama Ayas' (Dark or black metal)

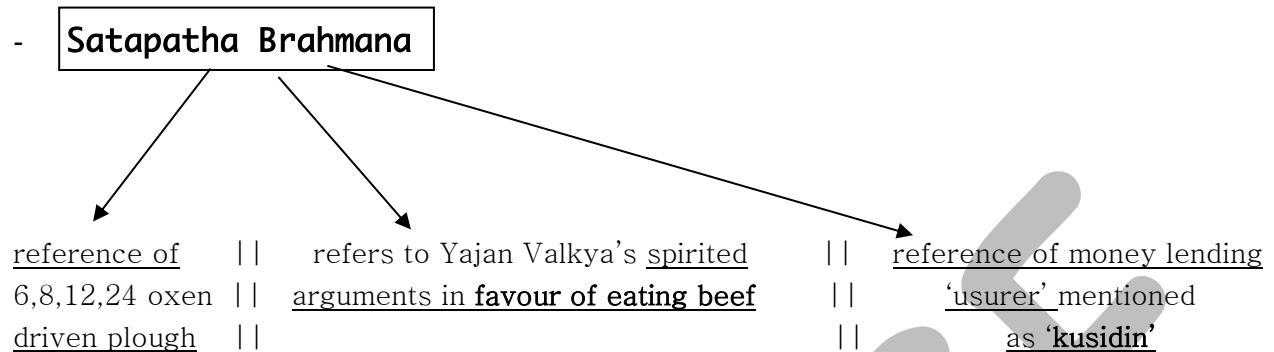
↓
found at
Atrangikheda & Jakhera (Western U.P)

-Pottery known as **Painted Grey Ware (PGW)** has been generally associated with later Vedic period.

-Practised agriculture more extensively than earlier.

-Chief crops → Barley (Yava)
→ Wheat (Godhuma)

-**Rice (Vrihi)** is mentioned for the **first time**.



→ **Weaving** was practised on a large scale & perhaps remained **confined mostly to women**.

□ **'Nishka'** → means a **coin**

→ **Family became increasingly patriarchal**

↓
marriage b/w the members of the same gotra wasn't permitted.

↓
A reference to self – immolation by the widow at the death of her husband is found & the origin of the later practice of **Sati** has sometime been stressed to this period.

↓
But it is certain that sati didn't prevail on any considerable scale, for we hear of remarriage of widows 'Niyoga'.

→ In this period **women cease to participate** in the deliberations of this tribal council called the **Sabha**.

→ **Kingship underwent much change**

→ Its earlier tribal character came to be diluted with increasing emphasis on the territorial aspect of the institution.

	. shifted from **tribal**	
	Chiefship monarchy	
	to **territorial**	
	monarchy completely	

↓
Rajyasuya , Aswamedha & Vajapeya

□ **Sabha & Samiti lost their importance.** **Vidhata completely disappeared.**

→ **12 ratnins** (jewel bearers / officers)

↓
Bhagaduga (a title for a revenue collector or official responsible for collecting the royal share of the produce,
 Is mentioned in the later Vedic text)

→ Samgrahitri (samgrahitari)

↓
 Officer-in-charge of the Royal Treasure.

→ Purohit (chief priest)

→ Rg Vd. → Adviser

→ Later Vd. → Chief Priest

→ Kosala

↓
Rama actually belonged to

↓
Not mentioned in the later Vedic text

→ **Kingship became hereditary & gained in power**

- Territorial monarchy derived strength from taxation which started in this period (in Rgv.period **only Bali** for protection of people was being levied but now taxation became common & regular).
- The king in the rituals, was sometimes also represented as a god.
- Tremendous development in the sacrificial cult.

□ Shatapatha Brahmana

King described as a devourer of people (Vishamatta), because he lived on what was realized from them.....So, the economy shifted from moderate surplus agrarian to surplus agrarian → from Rgv. to Later Vd. age.

→ Animals bones with cut marks found from Atranjikheda.

→ Upanishads

↓
thought centres round the idea of soul & not sacrifice (Yojna)

↓
From this evolved the **theory of 'Karma' (Action)** which preached that the deeds of ones life affected the next.

→ By the time of Upanishads → Asceticism had become fairly widespread.

A compromise
introduced by the
Brahmanas,
introduced
↓
Ashrama system

↓
Thus challenged the supremacy of the vedic sacrifice
(Yajna & of the Brahmanas who chiefly profited from it.)

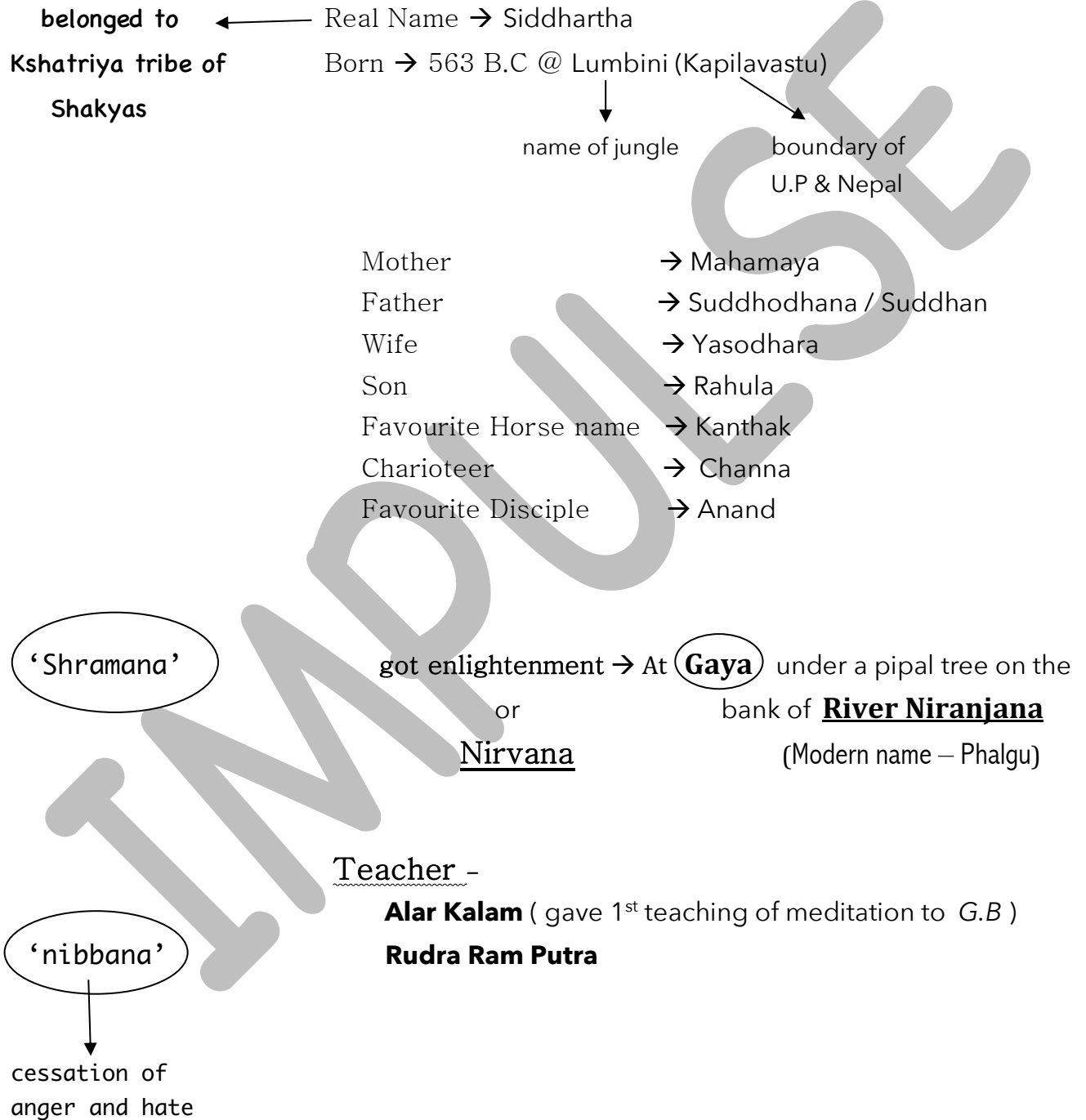
→ Theoretically **education was open to all** (dviajs), though the Vedas tended to become an exclusive preserve of the Brahmanas.

→ But unlike the Harappans, the vedic people do not seem to have used a script.***

→ The earliest surviving specimens of a decipherable script are found in the inscriptions of Ashoka (3rd century B.C) written in Brahmi Script which presupposes several centuries of development .

BUDDHISM and JAINISM

BUDDHISM



Sarnath , Benaras

- > Preached his 1st sermon here & won back 5 disciples who had deserted him when he had abandoned the rigid path of asceticism & took to meditation.

A simple, strict way of leading life with no luxuries or pleasure.

This sermon at Sarnath near Benaras was called the
'Turning of the Wheel of Law'
("Dharmachakra Pravartana")

- > At the age of (16), he was married to his cousin Yosodhara & begot a son Rahula.
- > At the age of (29), he left his home after seeing the
- i. An old man ii. A diseased man iii. A dead man iv. An ascetic
- > This is called 'The Great Renunciation' or 'Mahabhinishkraman'
- > At (Vaishali), Alar Kalam taught the techniques of **meditation** & the teaching of Upanishads to *G.B.*
- > And in (Rajgir), Rudra Ram Putra taught him the teaching of the highest level of meditation.
- > Delivered his 1st Sermon @ Sarnath before the 5 brahmins @ Deerpark, Sarnath.

Assaji, Vadiya, Kondana,
Mahanama, Vappa

That is, event of Dharmachakrapravartana.

- > He attained 'Mahaparinirvana' @ Kushinagar near Deoria, U.P.
- > He **died** at 483 B.C at the age of **80 yrs**.

Doctrines of Buddha:

4 IRDYA SATYA or 4 NOBLE TRUTHS

i. DUKKHA (Noble truth of Sorrow)

↓
Birth, Age, Disease, Death or Sorrow; separating from pleasanties & every wish unfulfilled is sorrow.

ii. DUKKHA SAMUDAYA (Noble truth of arising of sorrow)

↓
Sorrow arises from desire (Trishna)

iii. DUKKHA NIRODHA (Noble truth of stepping of sorrow)

↓
Sorrow can be ended by complete stopping of desires.

iv. DUKKHA NIRODHA GAMINI PARIPADA (Noble truth of way)

↓
It is also known as MIDDLE PATH.

↓
also known as

8 fold path
or
Astangik Marg.

➔ The central theme of Buddha's religion is the 8-step path Astangik Marg.

1.	Samyak Drishti	Right Understanding	Free from superstitious & illusions
2.	Samyak Sankalpa	Right Thoughts	
3.	Samyak Vak	Right Speech	
4.	Samyak Karmanta	Right Action	Peaceful, honest, pure

5.	Samyak Agiva	Right Livelihood	No harms to living creatures.
6.	Samyak Vhayana	Right Effort	Self training & Self Control
7.	Samyak Smriti	Right Mindfulness	Active & watchful mind
8.	Samyak Samadhi	Right Concentration	

→ **Challenged the authority of the prevailing concepts :-**

1. Soul of Gods
2. Authority of Vedas
3. Superiority of Brahmins
4. Efficacy of Sacrifices

→ **Buddhism – Code of Conduct**

1. Don't steal the property of others
2. Don't commit violence
3. Don't use intoxicants
4. Don't tell lie
5. Don't indulge in corrupt practices

→ **3 Ratnas /Jewels**

1. Buddham
(Worship of symbols)

2. Dhammam
(Teaching of Buddha)

3. Sangham
(The rules & regulations of Sangha @ Code of Conduct)

Stupa → Mahapari Nirvana
 Peepal tree → Enlightenment
 Chakra → Dharma chakra prabartana
 Horse → Mahaninishkraman
 Elephant /Lotus → Birth

BUDDHIST COUNCILS

1ST COUNCIL

Place : Rajgriha (Giribraja)
 Prz : Mahakasapa
 Patron King : Ajat Shatru
 Time Period : 483 B.C

Achievement : Teaching of Buddha were compiled in 2 Pitakas :

Purpose : was to maintain the
 purity of Buddha's teaching

Sutaka
 Pitaka
 (Anand)

Vinay
 Pitaka
 (Upali)

2ND COUNCIL

Place : Vaishali
 Prz : Savakarni
 Patron king : Kalashoka
 Time Period : 383 B.C

Achievement : Division started in Buddhism in 2 groups :-

Purpose : was to decide the controversy
 b/w the Vajji monks
 &
 their opponents.

Sthaviravadin

Maha Sanghikas

↓
 founder - Rahubhadra

↓
 founder - Mahakashyap

↓
 (similar to Vaishesika
 school of Philosophy)

3RD COUNCIL

Place. : Pataliputra
 Prz : Mogola Putta Tisha
 Patron king : Ashoka
 Time Period : 250 B.C

Proceeding conducted in Pali

Achievement : The philosophical interpretation of Buddha was collected in the form of **3rd Pitaka @ Abhidhamma Pitaka.**

Purpose :was to settle the disputes arising out of rival claims of authority.

4TH COUNCIL

Place : Kundal Van (Kashmir)
 Prz : Vasumitra (Prz.) / Asvaghosha (Vice - Prz.)
 Patron King : Kanishka
 Time Period : 78 - 101 A.D.

Achievement : By the end of the 4th council, there were 2 schools of Buddhism.

Hinayana

Mahayan

Considered Buddha as a man and worshipped Buddha as a symbol.	Considered Buddha as a God and worshipped his idol or image.
Adopted original Pali language.	Adopted Sanskrit language.
Spread to Sri Lanka, Burma, & S.E. Asia	Spread to China & Japan.
Sthaviravadins are belonged to this group.....also called Theravada.	Founder was Nagarjuna.

Purpose : Was to settle the disputes arising out of rival claims of authority but finally not succeeded.

(key difference b/w 3rd & 4th)

JAINISM

JINA : Conqueror



Very old religion



There were **24** tirthankaras (prophets)



1st was Rishabdeva



mentioned in

Rigveda, Vayupurana & Bhagwat Purana

Real Name:

Vardhamana Mahavira

Belonged to:

Jnatri Kshatriya clan

left home

@ 30 yrs age

Born

- Kundalgrama in **Vaishali** @ 599 B.C.

Father

- Siddharta

Mother

- Trishala

Wife

- Yashoda

Daughter.

- Priyadarshana (Anojja)

Brother

- Nandi Burman

- > Under **Sala tree** near the village Trimbhikagrama on the bank of river Rijupalika. He got **enlightenment** or "kevalya" at the age of **42 years**.
- > After enlightenment Vardhamana became Mahavira, Jina, Ashant, Nirgantha (free from bonds).
- > In his early life, Vardhamana followed his practices of **Nirgantha** which was founded by **Parsvanath**

23rd Tirthankaras

- (200yrs before him) -- in the **7th** century B.C.

Doctrines

Mahavira @

6th

Century B.C

- Ahimsa (take no life)
- Take no property
- Possessing no property of one's own
- Truthfulness

Mahavira
added
celibacy to
the list.

Doctrines of Jainism :

1. **Ahimsa Mahavrata** (walk, speak & take food carefully) → take no life
2. **Satya Mahavrata** (Don't lie in any condition, speak after thinking after it, Don't speak in anger, Don't lie even when joking)
3. **Asteya Mahavrata** (Don't steal)
4. **Aprigraha Mahavrata** (Don't acquire property)
5. **Brahmacharya Mahavrata** (observe continence)

how to observe

- 1. Don't talk to women
- 2. Don't see any women
- 3. Don't think of women
- 4. Take simple food always
- 5. Where there is women don't go.

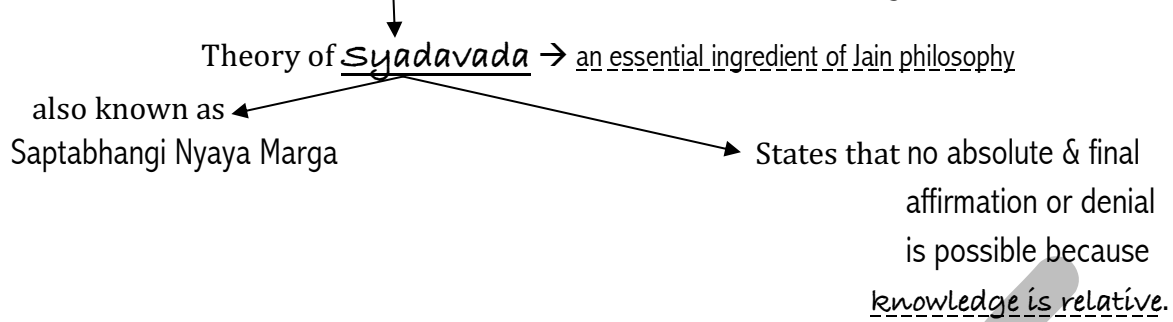
Ratnas of Jainism

1. **Samyak Darshana** (Right view)
2. **Samyak Gyan** (Right knowledge)
3. **Samyak Acharan** (Right conduct)

N.B:-

1. Jainism is moral code rather than a religion.
2. Mahavira didn't believe in existence of god as a creator or the controller of this universe.
3. It is not Gods but man's deeds & the fruits; their of that serve the destiny of man.

→ According to Mahavira, there is a reason behind everything.



By this theory, logics have been developed.

According to it, one can look upon the fact from

7 different angles.

1. Is
2. Is not
3. Cannot Say
4. Is & Is not
5. Is but cannot say
6. Is not but cannot say
7. Is, Is not but cannot say

• Buddhism → path of Salvation → Astangik Marga → will lead to Nirvana

• Jainism → path of Salvation → Tapashaya / Kaya (penances) → „ „ Kevalya

One extreme	Therefore, the real	Prescribes 'kaya-klesh' as a path.	
form Tapasaya	knowledge can be	to salvation. According to Jainism.	
is to give up	obtained only by	it is the desires of the body that.	
one's life	subjecting this body.	are the root cause of bondage.	
through fasting.	to great hardships.		
	pain & suffering.		

N.B :-

- > Mahavira rejected the authorities of Veda the Vedic rituals, but he didn't opposed the theory of caste system.
- > Also didn't approved the restrictions on food & drinks.
- > According to him, 'Man is the architect of his own destiny'.

JAIN COUNCILS

1ST COUNCIL : 302 – 300 B.C

<u>Place</u>	:	Pataliputra
<u>Prz</u>	:	Stulabhadra
<u>Achievement</u>	:	Teaching of Mahavira compiled into 12 Angas

2ND COUNCIL : 512 A.D.

<u>Place</u>	:	Vallabhi (Gujarat)
<u>Prz</u>	:	Devardhi
<u>Achievement</u>	:	<u>Final Separation of</u>

Svethambaras

- They wore white clothes
- Approach to religion was liberal
- No hesitation to change the religious rules according to changed circumstances

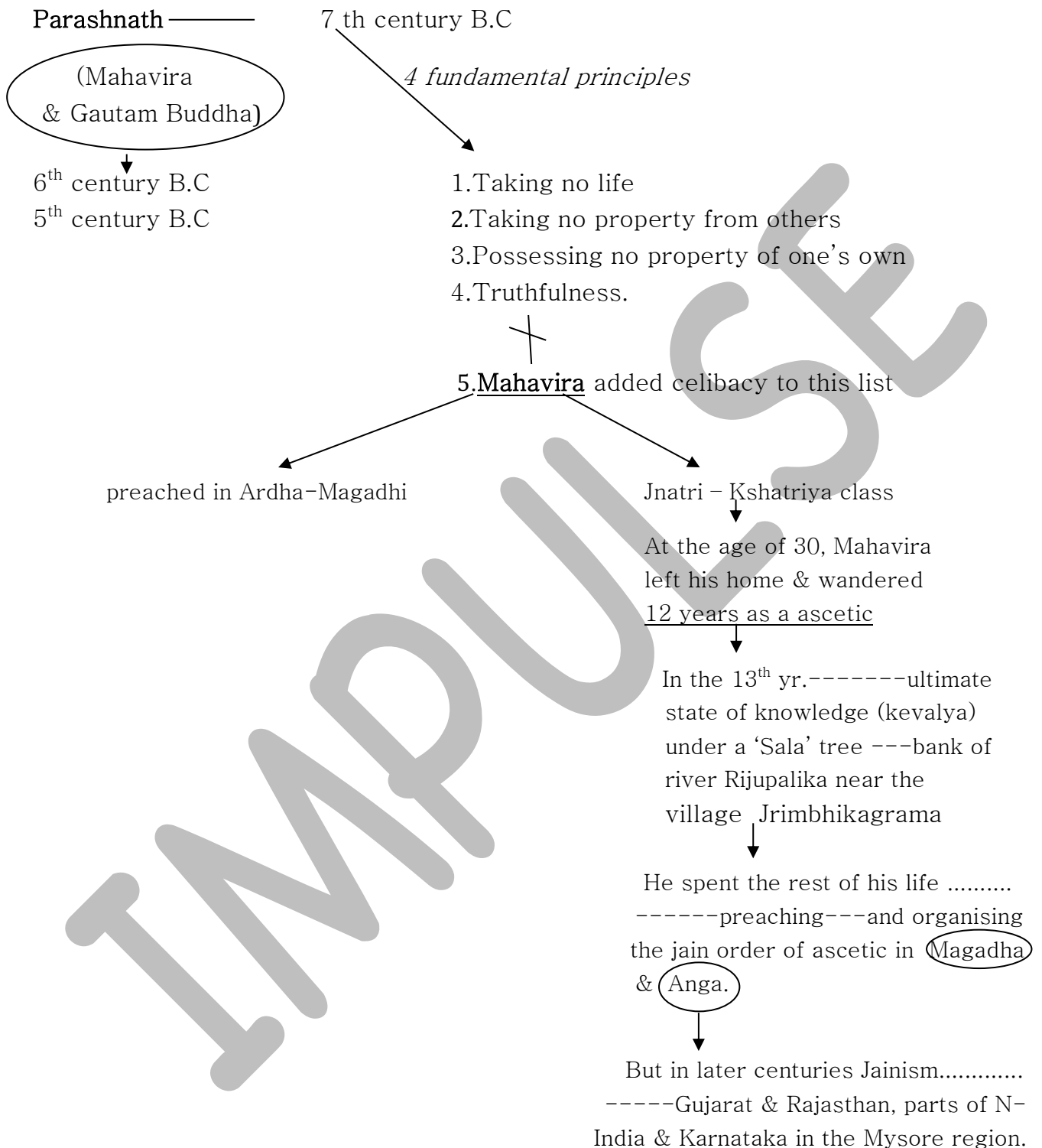
Digambaras

- They remained **naked**
- More popular in **South India**
- They went to Karnataka under the leadership of **Vadrahahu.**

Jain Tirthankaras :

1. Rishavadeva	→	Bull
2. Ajeetnatha	→	Elephant
21. Naminatha	→	Blue Lohes
22. Naminatha (Aristanami)	→	Sankhya
23. Parsvanath	→	Snake
24. Mahavira	→	Lion

Buddhism and Jainism (General Info)



→ Jainism → → atheistic, concept of god irrelevant.

- > -----growth of prostitution -----early Buddhist literature refers to prostitutes living in town ----- Ambapalli, who charged 50 Krashpana a night -----but bramhanical injunction condemns prostitutions.

↓
(Vaishali became famous for this reason).

- > Baudhayana & Apastamba (an early law giver) forbid Brahmanas to accept food from prostitutes ('Ganika') or unchaste women.

- > Buddha once lived as a guest of Ambapalli.

- > Buddhism:-

Initially reluctant to admit women to his church----- thrice turned down the request of his widowed aunt Mahaprajapati Gotami, -----persuaded by favourite disciple Ananda to allow women to become its members----- prostitutes also granted.

↓
Buddhist never granted an equal status to them.

↓
Notwithstanding Buddha's assertion that nuns & women could attain spiritual liberation just like a monk.

- > Buddhism & Jainism **never shouted to abolish caste system.**

Buddhism – 1st place Kshatriya
 2nd place Brahmins } bcz of their Kshatriya origin.

- > Liberal attitude towards the lower caste ----- anyone can join the sangha from any varna -----even chandalas & pukkusas (untouchables)

↓
can also attain Nirvana

- > Matanga the son of a chandala is said to have attained the infinite bliss which even a Brahman or Kshatriya couldn't achieve.
- > **Mahavira is believed to have admitted women to his order;** the 1st female disciple of Mahavira is said to have been a captured slave woman.

- > Untouchability took birth in the post-Vedic phase -----the concepts of Buddhism was no different from there -----The Chandalas & Nishadas originally aboriginals were untouchables to the Buddhists. The new religion therefore didn't try to abolish the existing social differentiations . **But they strongly refuted, however, the importance of caste for the attainment of Nirvana.**

Buddhism

-Gautam Buddha -Kshatriya of Shakyas tribes.

-'Saddharma pundarika'

↓
This text of Mahayana buddhism propounded all the major doctrines of the sect & is considered as the most important to all.

-'Dohakosa'

↓
The last buddhist text produced in India.

-'Upasikas'

↓
Lay member of Buddhism

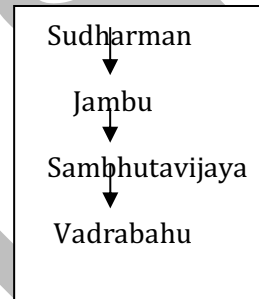
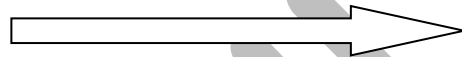
- > For 45 yrs (G.B) wandered on foot to propagate his ideas -----
regularly passed through Rajgir & Gaya.
- > Died at the age of 80 years @ Kushinagar
 - His death is said to be have been caused by a **meal of pork** (Sukaramaddava), which he had taken with his lay disciple **chanda/ channa** at **Pava**
- > In Digha Nikaya the Buddha recalls the legend of the king 'Mahavijita' who was advised by his priest to supply seeds to the peasants & cattle and suitable implements to those who wanted to serve the state.
- > The Buddha's attitude towards trade seems to have been favourable-----he and the Sangha received generous gifts from Ananthapindika & other rich merchants.
- > 'Baudhayana' prescribes money lending for Vaishyas but condemns the Brahmana who practices usury.
- > Intimate relationships was existed b/w the Buddha & the 'sethis'.

- > Buddhism & Jainism tried to improve the position in some ways -----
 ----the Digha Nikaya advises his master to treat slaves decently -----
 ----a Jain text also states that 'dasas' & 'dasis', 'karmakars' & 'karmakaris'
 deserved to be well maintained by their employees.

Miscellaneous Info. on Jainism & Buddhism

Sudharman - 1st 'thera' , i.e. head of the Jaina church after the death of Mahavira.

Vadrahahu - 6th therā



'*Sariputraprakana*' → Oldest extent drama in Sanskrit.

↓
 written by Asvaghosh

↓
 '*Buddhacharit*' (another book)

Jain '*Kalpa Sutra*' - written by Vadrahahu

→ Solankis - patronized Jainism

→ Cholas - NEVER patronized Jainism

□ Madhyamikakanika (a book)

↓
Nagarjuna
 ↓

The teaching of Nagarjuna
 known as '*Sunyavada*'.

↓
 influenced the philosophy of Advaita of Sankara

□ **“Visuddhinagga”**

written by The 1st systematic
Buddhaghosh & philosophical treatise
 on Buddhist doctrine

- > **Junnar** – is the place in western India has the largest Buddhist establishment containing as many as 130 crores.
- > Rummindei pillar of Ashoka is put up to mark Buddha's birth.
- > Earliest extent of Buddhist Stupa comes from Sarnath.
- > **'Kanphatas'** → the followers of Gorakhnath of East Bengal ----- never existed in Karnataka.
- > Pasupatas – earliest Shaiva cults
- > The earliest epigraphic reference to Vasudeva Krishna is found in the Besnagar Pillar Inscription.***
- > Vyuha* or emanatory cult – the most important tenant of Panchatantra cult of Vaishnavism.
- > Suryavansi & Chandravanshi (solar & lunar dynasties) is found in the Puranas.
- > Vishnupurana & Bhagwata Purana

↓
Related to Bhagwatism

□ Shiva's 5 faces, personified as the rulers of 5 directions are :-

- i. Isana
- ii. Tatpursha
- iii. Aghora
- iv. Vamadeva
- v. Sadyajata

<u>Kritayuga</u> →	Golden Age	}
<u>Tritayuga</u> →	Silver Age	
<u>Dvaparyuga</u> →	Copper Age	
<u>Kalyuga</u> →	Iron Age	

- > Patanjali → Yoga method
- > The concept of 'Trimurthy' (Triad) was promulgated during the Gupta period.
- > Panchatantra cult of Vaishnavism closely associated with Bhagwatism.
- > Nirganthas → The original name given to followers of Mahavira.
- > Posadha → In Jainism meant - fasting by Jain lay members on full & new moon days.
- > 'Samachari' → deals with the rules for the Jain monks, is found in the 'Kalpasutra'.
- > 'Pudgala' - in Jainism meant matter

Jaina Cosmic Cycle -

- 1) Susama - Susama
- 2) Susama
- 3) Susama - Dusama
- 4) Dusama - Susama
- 5) Dusama
- 6) Dusama - Dusama

(Susama → happy
Dusama → unhappy)

(In Jain philosophy
a man must have to go
through this cycle)

□ Rishabdeva

↓ daughter

Brahmi

↓
Credited with inventing the numerous alphabets of India.

→

(12) → Angas

(6) → Ched Sutras

(10) → Prakir nakas.

- > **Ramayan** → Valmiki -----consisting of 4 books, the 1 & 4 is the latest.
- > **Sri** → Goddess is supposed to dwell in garland, worn to ensure prosperity, good

fortune & victory.

> **Sandilya** → founder of Panchatantra cult of Vaishnavism

> Dvaita – Dvaita Veda



also known as "Vhedevedha"

> **Lingayat** → members of Shaiva sect are buried in a sitting position facing North.



means scriptural text – 'Sunyasampadane'

> Saktim is closely associated with Shaivism sect of Brahminism

Dualistic
View based

intellectual knowledge

←← * Sankhya

* Yoga → Theistic View

based on the
control of the
senses & the
inner faculties.

Experimental View
based on sensorial
experience

* Vaisheshika

* Nyaya → Logical view based
on dialectics

Speculative View based
on metaphysics

* Vedanta

* Mimamsa → Ritualistic view
based on sacred text

> Southern India never had the Shaiva sect of Pashupats.

> Nayanars of South India are also known as Adiyars.

> Jangaman → Priest of Virashaivism

> Gorakhnathies of Shaiva sect are buried in the posture of meditation & their tombs are called 'Samadh'

□ * Sankhya → Kapila

Nyaya → Gautama

Mimamsa → Jaimini

* Vaisheshika → Kanda

Yoga → Patanjali

Vedanta → Badarayan

- Mahabharata - attributed to Krishna Dvaipayana, also known as Vyasa.
- It consists of over 90,000 stanzas, divided into 18 books or sections.
 - It includes the 'Harivamsa' but which is a much later addition, in style resembles the popular works called Puranas.
 - It also includes the Bhagvad Gita which is however a later day interpolation.
- > 6 spokes are there in Sudarshan Chakra of Vishnu
- > Vaikhanasa - of Vaishnava cults was a strongly ritualistic cult.
- > Sri Vaishnava cult - was an offshoot of the Panchatantra cult
- > Brahmasutra or Vedanta Sutra is basic text of 'Vedanta' philosophy (composed b/w 200-450 A.D.) is attributed to Badarayana.
- > Abhiras were the worshipper of Krishna**
- > Jivaka - Bimbisara's personal physician sent to cure the Avanti ruler of jaundice.
- > The Ganga Rajya of Mallas was annexed to the Magadhan empire by Ajatshatru.
- ↓
- Kingdom of the Lichchhavis
- > Avanti was annexed by Magadh during the time of Sisunaga.
- > Anga was annexed by Bimbisara of Magadh.
- > Founder of Mahajanapada of Magadh
- ↓
- Jarasandha

📖 Where did Alexander crossed the Indus to come to India?

Ans.:- Und

- > Xerxes 1st Indian soldier to fight on the soil of Europe.

- > On his return journey, Alexander sent a part of his army by sea under the command of Nearchus.
- > Other name of the Lichchhavis → Vajjis
- > **Kakavarin**, Magadhan ruler is said to have shifted the capital from Rajgir to Pataliputra.
**

- > Ajatshatru, Magadhan ruler ----- committed Parricide
 - ↓
lover of Ambapalli
 - ↓
murder of parents
or nearest/closest
relation

□ Buddhist Saints

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Aanda | 1. Tripitak |
| 2. Mogola Putta Tisha | 2. Milind Panho |
| 3. Nagasena | 3. Mahanibhasa |
| 4. Asvaghosha | 4. Sutralankara |
| 5. Asanga | |

- > Indo – Greeks patronized Buddhism

- > Dharmadeva

↓
Last of the Indian Scholars who went to China

- > Gunaratna

↓
A Brahmana from Ujjain, became a Buddhist & taught at the Pataliputra University.

- > Kumarjiva (Buddhist scholar was taken to China as a prisoner, but later he became president of Buddhist fold)

- > Mahakaschayana



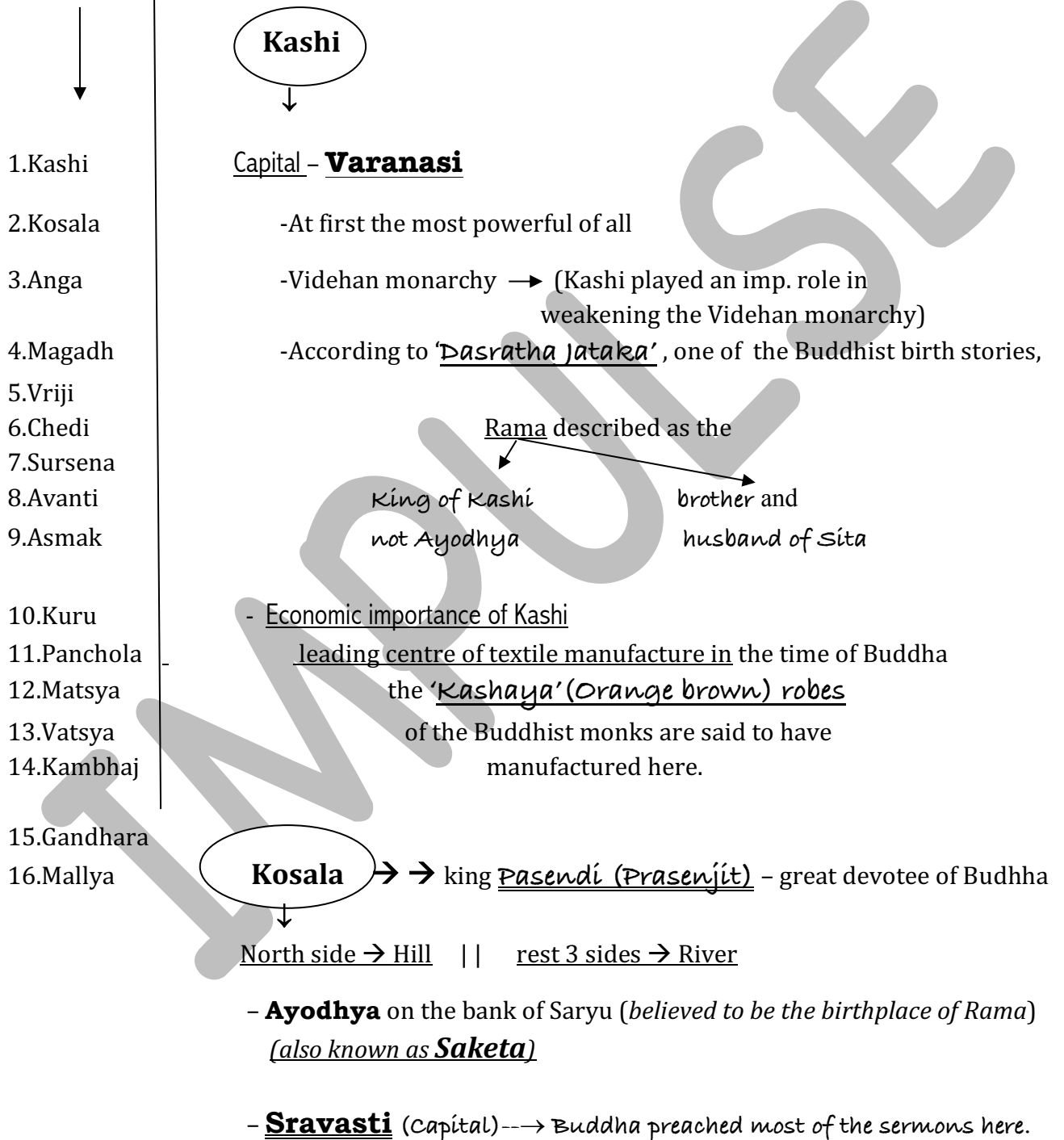
founder of 'Theravada Sect'

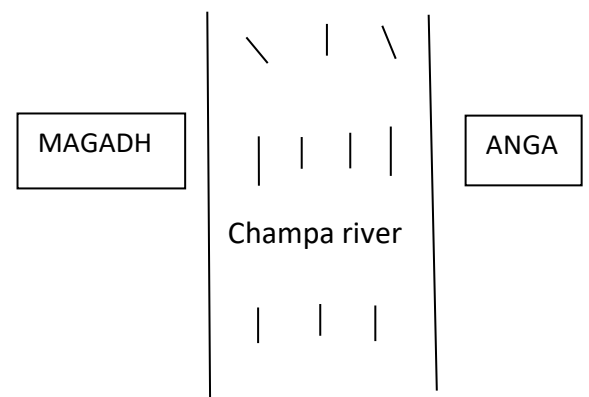
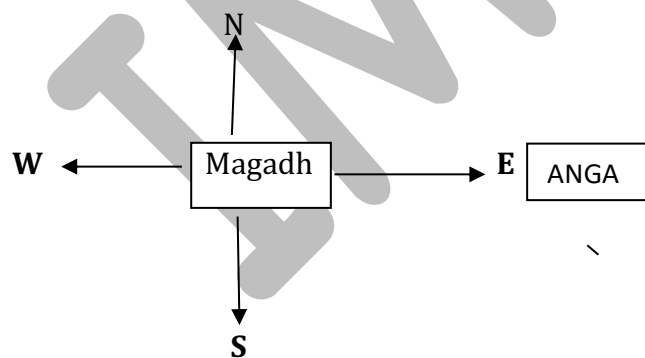
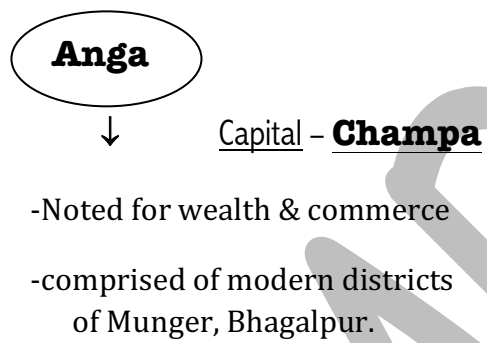
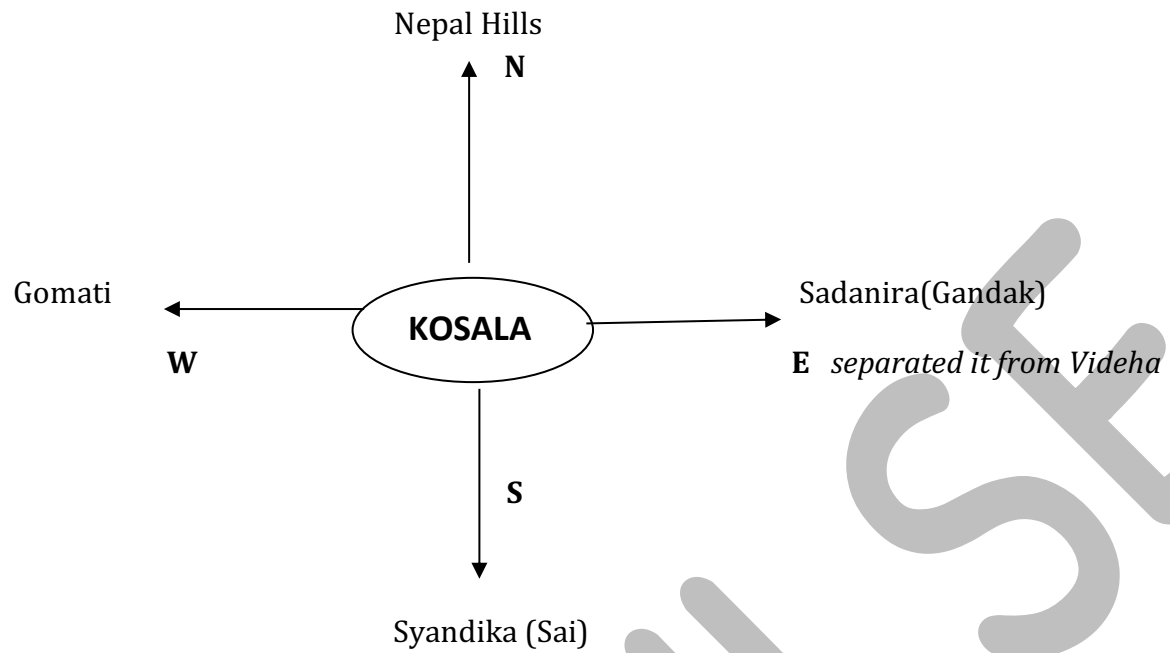
> Jaidev's → 'Geet Govind'
↓
contains the list of the incarnation of Vishnu

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL STATES

16 Mahajanapadas → mentioned in Buddhist text Anguttara Nikaya

Each comprising several agricultural settlements (janapadas)

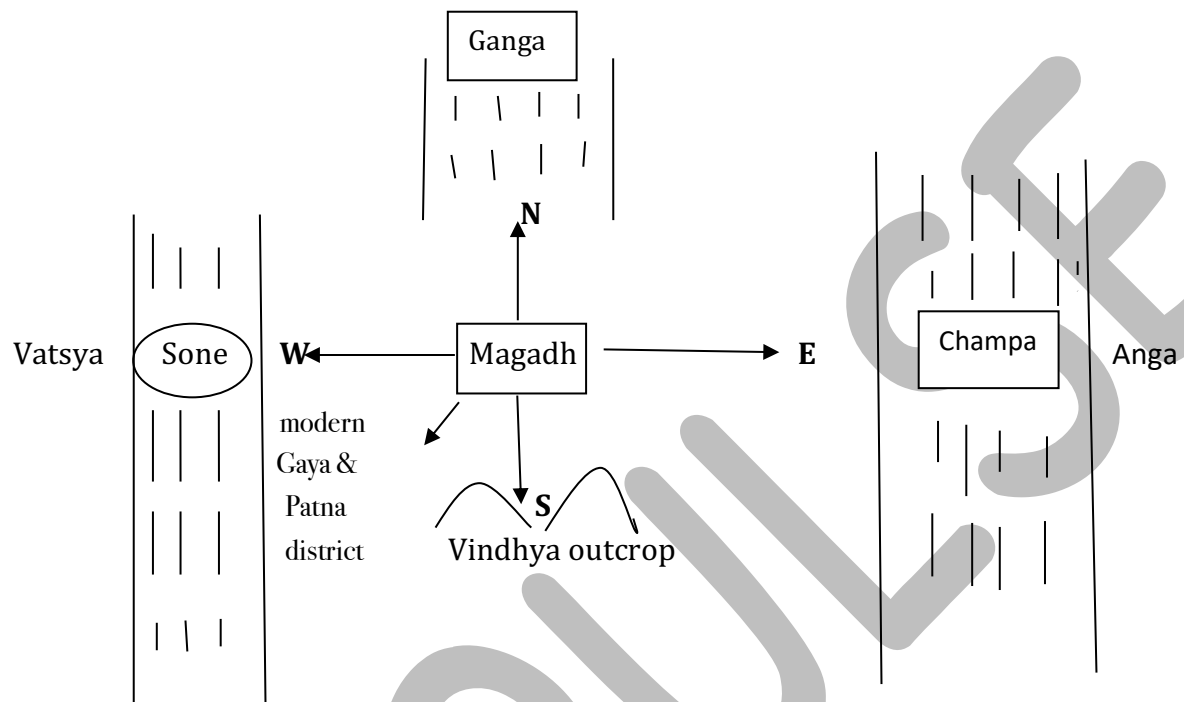




Magadh

→ Capital → → **Rajgriha or Giribraja**

at the time of Ajatshatru → Capital-- Patliputra



> ----- **Brahmanical texts**

makes

derogatory references to Magadh & its people

bcoz

The Magadhan people didn't follow the 'varna' system &
didn't practice the rituals prescribed by the Vedas.

> In contrast to this, the **Buddhist attached great importance** to this area.

• Bimbisara & Ajatshatru → Buddha's friend & disciples

• Gaya → The Buddha's place of enlightenment

✦ **Rajgriha** → was his favourite hunt.

Rendered impregnable by a perimeter of 5 hills, -----
Rajgriha, also known as Giribraja, was the capital of Magadha.

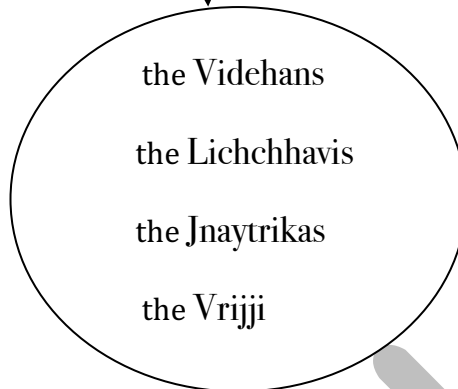
Vajji (Vrijji)

"Gana"

- a confederation of 8 clans (*atthakula*)

most important

initially → monarchical



- Vajji confederation took form after the decline & fall of Videhan monarchy and was flourishing **non-monarchical** state in the time of Mahavira & Gautam Buddha.

Malla

(*the non-monarchical Mallas*)

"Gana"

- Supposed to have been **ruled by 500 chiefs**
- Divided into 2 parts, each having its own capital

initially → monarchical

2 capital cities

Kushinara

(identified with Kasiya in Gorakhpur district)

Pava

(possibly identical with Pavapuri in Patna district)

- -----1st monarchical constitution like Videhans → → later republicans (*'gana'*).
- literary writings referred to ----- somekind of alliance b/w the Mallas, Lichchhavis & the clan lords of Kashi – Kosala. The league may have been directed against the rising power of Magadha.

Chedi

- > -----roughly to the eastern parts of Bundelkhand & adjoining areas.
- > -----mentioned in Buddhist birth stories ----- **Sisupal**, a Chedi ruler & the famous enemy of Krishna.
- > The **slaying of Sisupal** became the central theme of a long poem by a later poet, **Magha**.

Shurasena → Capital – **Mathura**

- > -----in hospitable because of 'uneven roads, excessive dust, vicious talks & 'Yakshas' (Demons).
- > The Mahabharata & Puranas referred to the ruling family of Mathura belonging to Yadava clan ----- associated with Krishna.***

Kuru , Panchala & Matsya

Tribal politics ----- evidence found earlier also.

- Kurus settled in – region of Delhi – Meerut

↓
allied with Panchala

↓
capital – Kampil

- Not much information about Matsya, who are traditionally associated with modern Jaipur – Bharatpur – Alwar region of Rajasthan.

Kambhoj & Gandhara

Both → → farthest away from Magadha.

<u>Kambhoj</u>	<u>Gandhara</u>
lay in Afghanistan	extended upto Kabul valley with Taxila as its leading city.

> According to Buddhist tradition,

Gandhara's king **Pukkusati**

exchanged gifts with Bimbisara of Magadha	and	<u>went on foot to see the Buddha.</u>
--	------------	--

> A little before 530 B.C., **Cyrus, the Achaemid emperor of Persia**

crossed the Hindukush

&

received tributes from the people of Kambhoj, Gandhara & trans- Indus area---

> According to Greek historian **Herodotus**,

✓ Gandhara formed the 20th province of the Achaemenid empire

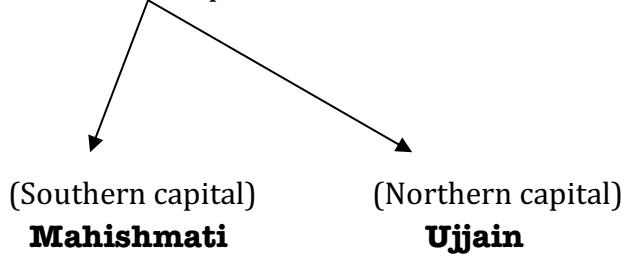
✓was the most popular & wealthy

✓ it supplied men & material to the Persian army fighting
against the Greeks.

Asmak

- ----- situated on the banks of the river Godavari near modern Paithan, Maharashtra.
- The state of Avanti lay in central Malwa & the adjoining areas of M.P.

- Divided into 2 parts :-



- The **Avanti King Pradyot** famous in legends, according to which from an enemy he became father – in – law of Udayan, who ruled over the Vatsya kingdom.

Vatsa → capital – **Kaushambi**

- > lay 64 k.m. of Allahabad
- > At Kaushambi (capital) (modern Kosam) on the bank of Yamuna.
- > Kausambhi & Ujjain were connected by a major trade route, and they must have benefitted from North Indian Trade.

Special focus @ Kashi, Kosala and Magadh :-

- Kashi, which was most important at first, lost its position to Kosala & Magadh.
- ----- conflict bcoz. of **control of Ganga basin**
- In the 6th century B.C. only 4 states
- fought for political hegemony for nearly 100 yrs.
- Eventually Magadh emerged victorious and became the centre of political activity in North India.

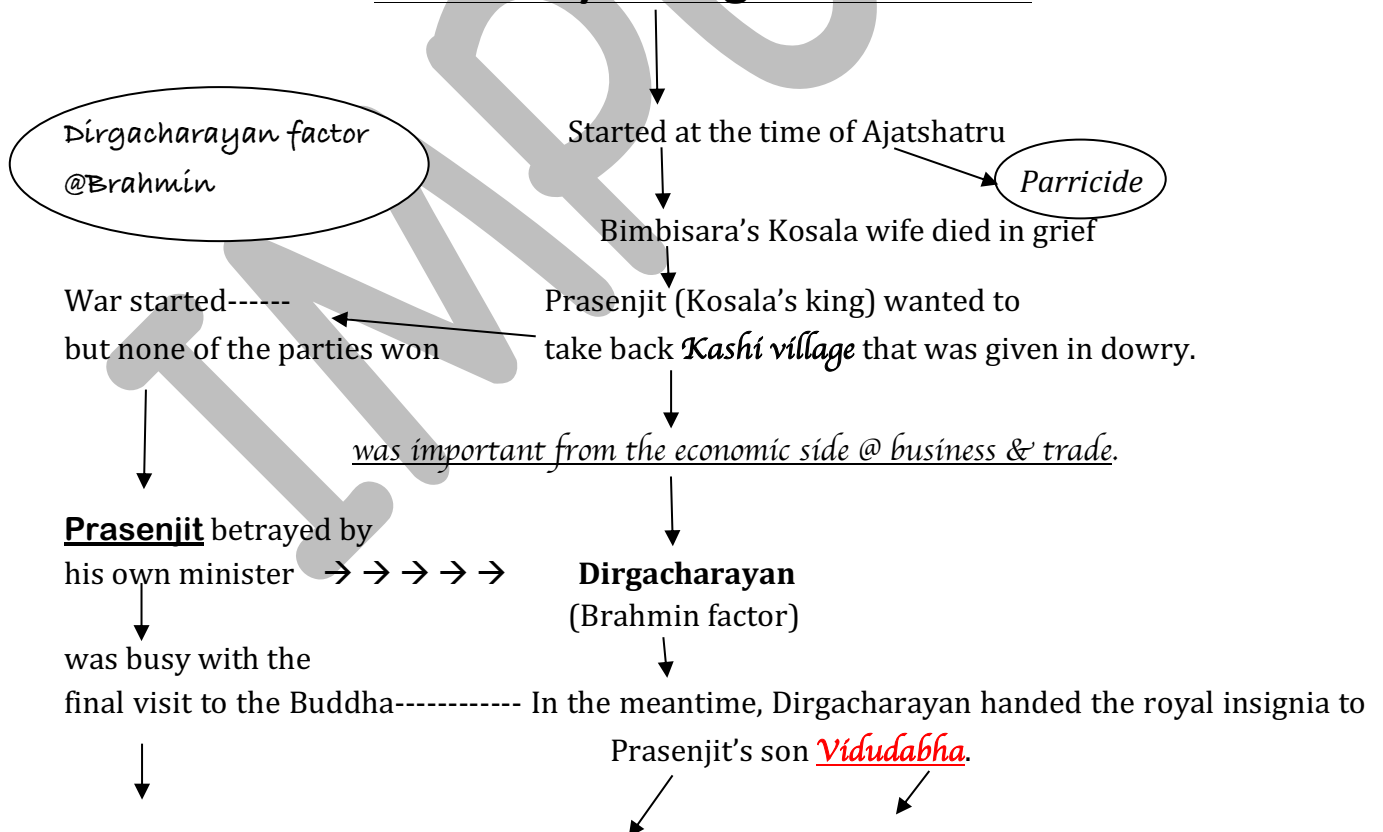
Magadh

- 1st imp.ruler → **Bimbisara**
 - ↓
 - ascended the throne in the 2nd half of the 6th century B.C.
 - ↓
 - Patron of Buddhism -----but his lineage is not discussed in the Buddhist source
 - ↓
 - described as 'Seniya' (**Shrenik**) , 'with an army'-----
 - perhaps the first one to have regular standing army.*
 - ↓
 - 80,000 'gramikas' at that time ----- mentioned in Buddhist literature, though the figure obviously is an inflated one.

Kosala

- Pasenadi (Prasenjit) -----decent from Ikshvahu-----
- He asked for a Shakyan girl in Marriage -----Shakyan cheated him & sent **Naga munda** (decent from Naga tribe) in place of beautiful Vasabhakattiya, daughter of Mahanama Shakya.
- Prasenjit & Nagamunda's son **Vidudabha** ----- heir apparent to the Kosalan Kingdom.
- **Prasenjit's sister was the wife of Bimbisara** -----Bimbisara received Kashi village as dowry.
- Bimbisara's wife → **Chellana**, the daughter of Lichchhavi chief Chetak
 ↳ **Khema**, the daughter of the king of Madra.
- Tried to win the friendship of Pradyot , the king of Avanti, for his medical assistance **Bimbisara** send his **personal physician Jivaka** to Ujjain.
- Only Mahajanapada which was a victim of Bimbisara's aggression was **Anga**; it was annexed to Magadha.

Conflict b/w Magadh & Kosala



The fugitive ruler reached
Rajgriha one night accompa-
nied by a servant woman-----

died of exhaustion

↓
*due to flood@
died with his army
Rapti river*

Ajatshatru gave him a state funeral
and claimed himself
as the royal successor
as his nephew.

N.B:- 6th century → Buddhism & Jainism on vogue → linked with Kshatriya origin.

Ajatshatru v/s tribals confederacy of the Vajjis

vassakara
factor @
Brahmin

↓
headed by the Lichchhanis of Vaishali

- This was part of the general monarchical antagonism against the tribal politics.
- **Vidudabha** had already waged direct war on the Shakyans & bathed his throne in Shakyans blood.
- **Now in the hand of Ajatshatru the responsibility** for destruction of the Lichchhavi Shakyas was on.
- The Mallas, Lichchhavi & similar tribes were great impediments in the growth of monarchy.

- ----immediate pretext of the war → traders complained **double imposts** collected by the **Lichchhavi & the Magadha king**, both claiming full control of the river Ganga.
- The **1st step** was the **setting up of a fortified stockade** at **Pataliputra (Patna)** at the confluence of 3 rivers – Ganga, Sone & Gandak.

In the time of Ajatshatru, became the capital of Magadh
- **2nd step** → To **create the internal disturbances** b/w the Lichchhavis, Ajatshatru sent a Brahmin minister **Vassakara**.

handiwork of
vassakara

 - The oligarchs were made to neglect tribal meetings, collective military drill & the tribal judicial assembly, → → which completely undermined tribal solidarity.
- **3rd step** →**armed intervention**
 - When the situation was ripe Vassakara sent a message to Ajatshatru & Ajatshatru marched into Vaishali to gain an easy victory.

📖 Ajatshatru died @ **461 B.C.**

General Information :-

- The Majjhima Nikaya makes a passing reference -----
Avanti king Pradyot's intention to invade Magadha, which prompted
Ajatshatru to refortify Rajgriha ----- but on the later
 time Avanti along with its capital Ujjain was captured after the Ajatshatru's
 reign.
- Vatsya king Udayan known for his quarrel with Pradyot of Ujjain & for the
 cycle of romance relating to him & his queen Vasavadatta, later immortalised
 by Bhasa (one of ancient India's foremost dramatics).
- Kuru, Shurasena & Matsya, tribal states of vedic origin, didn't last beyond the
 4th century B.C.
- Ajatshatru died in 461 B.C. One who had killed his father to seize the throne,
succeeded by 5 kings who all according to Ceylonese Buddhist chronicle
'Mahavamsa', ascended the throne after killing their fathers -----
 quick succession -----roused the indignation of the people, who
 perhaps deposed the last in 413 B.C and made

→ Shishunaga, a viceroy of Benaras, the king founder
 of Shishunaga dynasty.

↓
 ruled for half a century & finally gave way to
 usurper Mahapadmananda

↓
 Founder of Nanda dynasty

↓
 dynasty ruled until 321 B.C

→ Mahapadmananda → son of a Shudra mother

→ Other sources → born of the union of barber with a courtesan.

- o Nanda dynasty was the first non-Kshatriya ruler dynasty.
- o Mahapadmananda himself is described later in Puranas as the destroyer of all
the Kshatriyas. He is also credited with the final overthrow of the
contemporary royal house.

- The Nandas , are sometimes described as the first empire builders of India. They inherited the large kingdom of Magadh & extended it to yet more distant frontiers through their fabulous wealth & a vast army consisting of --

-20,000	cavalry
-2 lakhs	infantry
-2,000	chariots
-3,000	elephants

- The Nandas controlled some parts of Kalinga (Orissa) is borne out by the Hatigumpha inscription of King Kharavela assigned to the middle of the 1st century B.C.
- Parts of the Deccan may also have formed part of the Magadhan empire. Several Mysore inscriptions of the 12th century (not B.C.) indicate that the southern portion of the Kuntala region of Maharashtra was under the Nanda control, but this late records may not be reliable ----- actually boundary of the empire of the Nanda is difficult ----- anyway Magadha emerged as the most powerful.
- Alexander of Macedonia defeated Darius III , the last Achaemanid emperor, & proceeded to conquer the whole of his empire



- After a long campaign in Bactria situated on the borders of the erstwhile U.S.S.R & Afghanistan , Alexander crossed the Hindukush Mountain @ 327 B.C-----entered North Western India which had been an Achaemanid province.



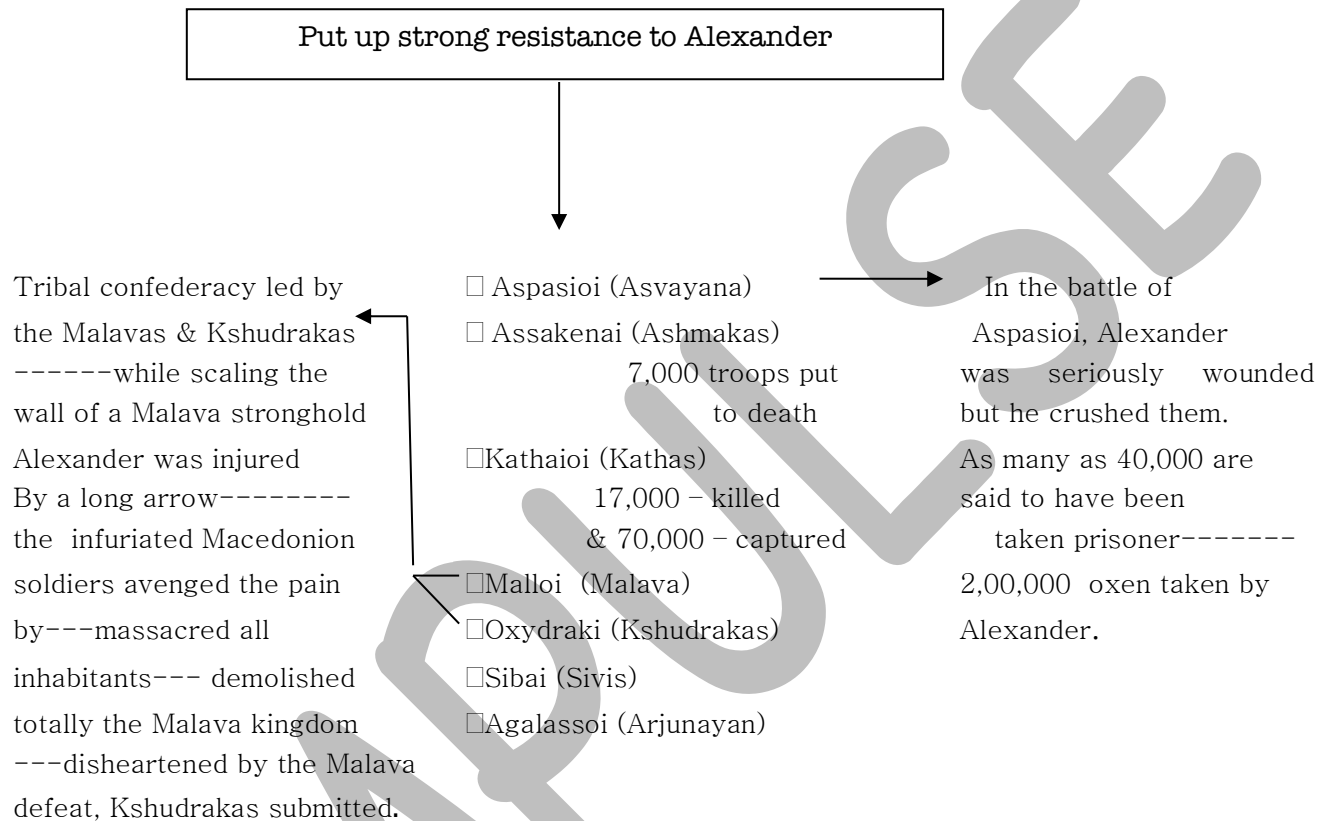
- Taxila's king Ambhi surrendered to Alexander @ 327 B.C.

↓

(1st treacherous
king of India to
surrender to
foreign force)

↓

- Porus, ruled over the territory b/w the Jhelum & the Ravi, resisted his advance but was defeated & captured. Seeing his valour, Alexander reinstated him on the throne. And when Alexander left India, gave him the charge of the Punjab.
- Alexander then conquered the tribal republican territory of the Glaugarikai with its 37 towns. ↓



- **Not choose to fight**
 - Adraisati (Adrishtas or Arattas ; Arashtraka =kingless)
 - Ambashas
 - Kathaioi (Kshtriya)
- ----- the Greek campaign was continued for 2 yrs in the North-Western India -----after that the Alexander's army did not agree to move forward ----- for this reason the direct confrontation with the ruler of Nanda dynasty was averted.
- Alexander established in India, a number of Greek settlements, some of which may have survived until the time of Ashoka & even later.....

- Favourable geographical position enabled it to control the whole lower gangetic plain & its rich alluvial soil provided a strong agricultural base.
- The thick forests beyond Gaya in South Bihar supplied timber for buildings & elephant for the army----- richest deposits of Copper & Iron ores available to the South East in the hills beyond Gaya----- manufacture of better weapons & implements which were systematically used to clear the land & bring it under the plough----- in this way Magadh had increased their warfare style which was proved by its supremacy at the time of battle with Vaishali.
- Rajgriha which was the capital of Magadh until Ajatshatru----- was surrounded by 40 k.m. long wall ----- had an excellent supply of water from hot & cold streams & could resist enemy attack indefinitely.

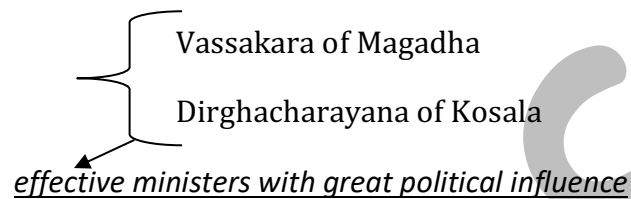
he changed it to Pataliputra unofficially

↓
- Initially, Magadh was not suitably placed on the trade route. But the shift of capital to Pataliputra gave it control over the river traffic.
- Land tax ---- **Bali**, which was initially voluntary, was later made obligatory.

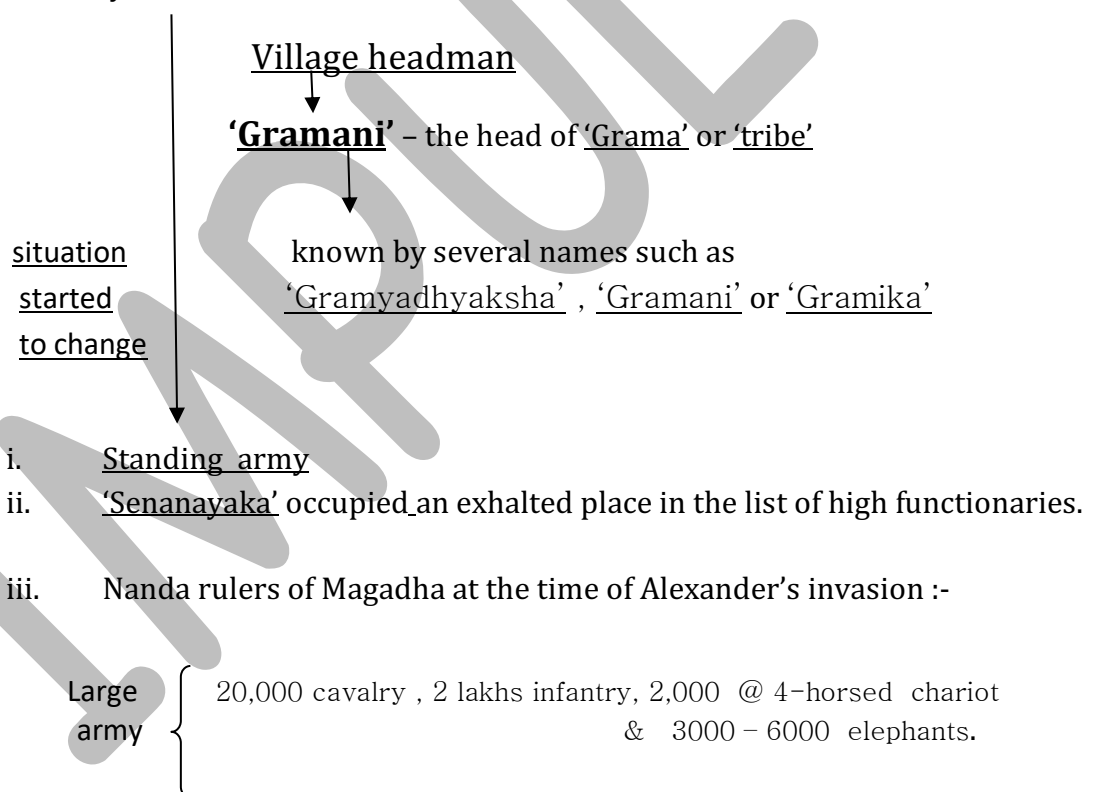
'Bhaga' & 'Kara'

 - was not heard before ----- during this time became an important source of state income.
- ----- from the economic sense emergence of wealthy farmers because of fertile -----
Gangetic plains ----- rise of a new class of peasant proprietors who was in a position to pay taxes contributed to the growth of revenues.
- Peasants were taxed even in earlier times, but now we find new tax-paying classes of artisans & traders.
 - According to the lawbooks, the artisans had to work one day in a month for the king & the traders had to pay taxes on sales to a toll officer known as the Shaulkika or Shulkadhyaksha.
- The state treasury was further replenished by some oppressive taxation measures. Atleast 2 types of officers , 'Tundiyas' or 'Akashiyas' are described in the Jataka stories as collecting taxes from the people , either by beating & binding them or by dispossessing them of their earnings.
- -----references to the Nanda kings enriching themselves by raising taxes from the people.
- The Ceylonese chronicle of 5th century A.D. refers to one Ugrasena of Magadha who accumulated wealth to the tune of 80 kotis through indiscreet fund raising measures.

- The Buddhist birth stories ----- mentions no less than half a dozen tax officers as against only one tax collector known as 'Bhagaduga' (milcher of the cow) in the later-Vedic period.
- Connected with the growth of the taxation system was the development of the state machinery
- The post – Vedic period witnessed the earliest appearance of the royal advisers or ministers



- In the countryside, local administration was entrusted to



- Nandas financed the large army by the enormous wealth for which they were traditionally known and famous for. But in case of other janapadas , this wasn't the case.
- A legal & judicial system originated in this period. Society divided into caste.

- The old egalitarian tribal law was found to be obsolete.
 - ↓
 - means supporting or following the idea that people are equal & should have the same rights & opportunities.
- Therefore, the Brahmmanical thinkers defined the duty of each caste & imposed social, economic & political disabilities on the Shudras ----- the position of the woman was lowered ----- laws based on Varna system.
- During the end of Vedic period, the utility of Sabha & Samiti were losing its importance ----- replaced by caste associations. ----- thus, whereas the Samiti of Panchalas in the later vedic texts, no reference to the popular assemblies of their successors is available ----- on the otherhand the Brahmannical lawbooks of the period ----- refers to a new body the 'Parishad', consisting exclusively of Brahmanas.

→ In the post-vedic period,

- (1) New taxes were being levied
 - (2) New tax paying class
 - (3) improvised state administration machinery
 - (4) Emergency of royal advisors /ministers
 - (5) Legal & judicial system
- ↓
- Caste system was introduced based on Varnas.
- (6) Caste associations
 - (7) Standing army + 'Senanayaka' had a exalted place

Emergence of the contemporary territorial republics

(gana)

> Settled in :-

1. *Punjab*

2. *Himalayan foothills.*

- > Flourished in the modern Punjab, where they may have survived from the early vedic period, i.e. the tribal phase.
- in the periphery of the Gangetic kingdoms or the less fertile Himalayan foothills.

Causes :

- Reaction against the pattern of life that evolved in the later vedic period.
 - Movement against vedic institutions to abolish the growing class & sex distinction & directed against the vedic rituals which were the main causes for the decreasing number of domesticated animals.
 - Also directed against the hereditary kingship bolstered by the brahmanas.
- > The central feature of the 'republican' govt. was its seemingly corporate character.
- Public assembly ('Santhagara') of the capital.
 - comprised of representatives of tribes & heads of family.
 - Tribal assembly presided over by one of the representatives called the '**Raja**' or '**Senapati**'.
- > In a later Buddhist story 'Simha', youngest son of a Senapati Khanda, was allowed to succeed his father to office ----- he wanted to step aside in favour of his eldest brother, the members of the assembly plainly told him that the office did not belong to his family but to the assembly of the tribe-----indicates that the office of the chief executive of the tribal states were not hereditary & he was more a chief than a king.

📖 **N.B:—** A republic is a country / territory where power is held by the people or the representatives that they elect. So, they have przs who are elected, rather than kings or queens.

> All important issues were placed before the assembly , & no decision was taken in the absence of unanimity among members ----- gave rise to the notion of some historians that non-monarchical states to the post-vedic period were truly democratic in character.

> In point of the fact the assemblies were dominated by oligarchs. *The absence of monarchy didn't really mean the prevalence of democracy* in the true sense of the term----
 -----members of the assembly mainly kshtriya born -----specially in case of Lichchhavis , there was no place for the non-kshatriya slave or workers.

- o The elder of the aristocratic families ('Raja Kulas') formed the core of the assembly; the power of announcing the war was only the special privilege of the rajakulas.
- o Members of the republican assembly bore the title raja or king.
- o The head of the state 'Senapati', the term denoting commander of the army in the monarchical system.

↙ This proves that post vedic republics were greatly influenced by the monarchies of the time.

> ----strict control over their domains through executive edicts & legislation exposed their undemocratic character.

- o A Buddhist narrative tells us ----- in the city of Pava (Capital of Malla), on the arrival of the Buddha, a decree was given that Buddha should be given a general welcome , & enforced it by the penalty of a heavy fine for default.

- o According to Jataka story -

- Any Shakya born daughter couldn't marry even a king of supposedly low status.
- Nor was it permitted for people of unequal birth to die together.

- o Similarly, the 'Gana of Vaishali' is said to have formulated a rule which related to the marriage of girls in different wards of the city.

The above practices depicts the laws enacted by the 'republican' states to control the private and family life of individual members of the society and are no better than those evolved by the brahman authors of the Dharmasutras.

The republics couldn't do away with the essential organizational & ideological features of the monarchies.

- > The govt.'s of the Lichchhavis, Shakyas & Mallas possessed all the paraphernalia of a monarchical state apparatus-----couldn't rise above the level of 'distorted republics', & eventually succumbed to Magadh, which established its political hegemony after a long & bitter struggle with contemporary states.

Miscellaneous Info

- Famous grammarian, (Panini) -- the term 'Sangha' used not in the sense of a mere group & collection, but in the sense of a corporate organisation.

references to 'ganas'

- Buddhist text → we found the term 'gana' used to denote a form of govt. sharply distinguished from monarchy. Thus in the Avadana Sataka we come across a passage which runs thus; some provinces are under kings, other are ruled as 'Ganas'.
- The Jain 'Ayaranga Sutta' also refers to regions ruled by 'ganas'
- In the description of Megasthenes it has also been mentioned.**

THE FIRST EMPIRE (The Mauryan dynasty)

[from 321 B.C to (181-180 B.C)]

Sources :-

- > **Arthashastra** of Kautilya/ Chanakya/ Vishnu Gupta



book II , III , IV have a genuine Maurya touch about them & may be taken as its original kernel.

- > **'Indica'** of Megasthenes

- > **Most prominent** - 1st decipherable inscriptions issued by Ashoka

- Found at 45 places on the highways in the Indian subcontinent & Afghanistan in 181 version.

Greek sources called the last Nanda ruler as

'Agrammes'

- In the North- western part they appear in Aramic & Kharosti Script.

- In Afghanistan , they're written in both Aramic & Greek scripts & languages

» **Chandragupta (321 - 298 B.C)**

historians called C.G as
Strabo , Justin
↓
Sendrocottus

Plutark - **Androcootus**

Firdaussi - **Kandra**

Vishakadatta - **Chandrashri kulahin**

- founder of Mauryan dynasty
- succeeded Nandas throne in about 321 B.C @ 25 yrs of age.
-may be belong to **Moriya tribe** and his caste was low.
- Overthrew the last Nanda ruler & occupied his capital Patliputra (modern Patna) → Nanda general → Bhaddasala
→ source 'Milind Panho'

- > The Greek accounts added that he moved to N-W India & subdued the Greek garrison, left behind by Alexander.
- > Seleucus Nikator gained control of most Asiatic provinces 305 B.C..... met with **(C.G.)** in a battleTreaty signed & entered into marriage alliance**(C.G.)** probably made a gift of 500 elephants and obtained territory across the Indus.
- > Seleucus's ambassador was Megasthenes.
- > **(C. G)** used to keep female body guards.
- > **(C.G)** in the last days of his life adopted Jainism.
 accompanied by **(Vadrahahu)** (headed the Digambaras)
Sravanbelagola near Mysore.....Jaina fashion starved himself to death ('**Santhara**')..... hill name→ **Chandragiri.**

☐ Girnar Rock Inscription

→ **1st Rudradraman** (inscribed it)

→ Mentions the construction of a dam for irrigation by **Pushwa gupta** (brother- in- law) of **C.G** , the provincial governor of **C.G** over the province of Saurashtra (Gujarat).

Sudarshana lake was founded during the time of (C.G.

renovated by Rudradaman (Shaka King).

→ Most probably the Mauryans were Vaishyas born (*Girnar Rock inscription*)

>> **Bindusara** *succeeded the throne @ 297 B.C*

Greek → Amitrochates (Sanskrit → *Amitraghat*) → destroyer of foes

..... eldest son Suman (Susima) as his viceroy of Taxila.

Ashoka at Ujjain @ Viceroy

- >friend of **Antiochus I**, the Seleucid king of Syria.....requested by Bindusara to buy & send him
- i. Sweet wine → replied to send
 - ii. Dried figs |
 - iii. **Soiphist** (Philosopher) → but Greek law forbids philosopher to sell
 so, didn't send
- >according to Tibetan Buddhist monk Taranath who visited India in the 16th century , Bindusara conquered 'the land b/w the two seas'.

» **Ashoka , the Great** (means ‘Sorrow free’) :

Mother's Name → Subhadra (Dharma)

Wives → i. Vedisa – Mahadevi
ii. Asamdhimitra
iii. Paddavati
iv. Karuvaki**

only this name mentioned in Ashoka's inscriptions in the Queen's edict (Allahabad inscriptions – minor pillar edict ii)

Sons → i. Mahendra

ii. Tivara also mentioned

iii. Kunal

iv. Jalauka

Daughters → i. Snagamitra
ii. Charumati (married to Devpal , a Kshatriya of Nepal).

- > mentioned in **Puranas** .
- >in (1837,) James Princep deciphered an inscription in Brahmi Script referring to a king called **Devanam Piyadassi** (beloved to the God).

> But in 1915, was discovered another inscription which speaks of **Ashoka Piyadassi.**

> This supported by the Ceylonese chronicle '**Mahabhashya**' established that Ashoka, the Mauryan monarch was the Devanam Piyadassi of the Inscriptions.

→ Kamashoka
Chandashoka
Dhammashoka

described by Taranath → the Tibetan monk
(3 phases of Ashoka's life)

> In **Puranas**, we get the name of Ashoka as **Ashokvardhan.**

→ Maski edict
Gurjara edict
Nittur edict
(all are Minor rock edict)

we get the name of Ashoka

> **Bhabru inscription**

Piyadassi, Laga, Magadha

📖 According to Sri Lankan literature, '**Mahabhashya**', Ashoka captured the throne by killing his 99 brothers & sparing the only youngest one named **Tishya.**

(269 – 268) B.C. → Coronation of Ashoka (**Maski edict**)

(261 – 260) B.C. → Kalinga War

mentioned in the 13th rock inscription

(259 – 258) B.C.
issue of minor rock edict (personal history of Ashoka) ..it mentioned Ashoka's conversion to Buddhist faith.

-- 1st recorded event of the reign of Ashoka.

-- Code of duties has been inscribed in this for e.g :-

- respect or parents
- respect or teachers
- non injury to living creatures

250 B.C. → 3rd Buddhist Council
 (Pataliputra @ Mogola Putta Tisha)
 (249 – 248) B.C. → Pilgrimage to Lumbini
 (233 – 232) B.C. → Death of Ashoka

- > According to Mahabhasya , Ashoka was converted to Budhism by

Nigrodha

a 7 years old boy monk

afterwards he came in contact with
Upagupta & Mogola Putta Tisha.

- > The 1st three Mauryans were responsible for the unification of
a large part of the country under their political hegemony.
- > Nearly all of North – India had been already brought under Magadh control
 by **(C.G)**Bengal also become part of the Magadha empire in the early
Mauryan period.
- > At the time of Bindusara , a large chunk of Southern India was within the
 Mauryan administrationAshoka captured Kalinga on the eastern
coast.
- > reference to such southern people as the Cholas, Pandyas, Satyaputras &
Keralaputras is found in the epigraphs of Ashoka but his relationship with
them was probably friendly.
- > Judging from the Ashokan edicts , Maurya influence didn't extend beyond
Mysore* in the South & Kandahar in the west .
- ✦ According to tradition, Kashmir was a part of Mauryan empire &
Ashoka built the city of Srinagar.
- In later years Jalauka (son of Ashoka) became the independent
 ruler.

Propagator of Shaivism

→ Friendly relations :-

iwith several contemporary powers.

iiBindusara's friend → Syrian king Antiochus I

> Ashoka's daughter Charumati was married to a Nepalese noble man @ Devpaland by that time the relation with Nepal was cordial.

> In one of his edicts Ashoka mentions :-

i. 13th major
rock edicts

ii. All kings of
the contem-
porary Hellenic
world.....
exchanged missions

• Antiochus Theos of Syria, the grandson of Seleucus Nikator

(Bindusara → Antiochus I)

• Ptolemy III of Philadelphus of Egypt.

• Antigonous Gonatus of Macedonia

• Magas of Cyrene.

• Alexander of Epirus.

[Seleucus Nikator (CG) → Antiochus I (B) → Antiochus Theos (A)]

> The Ceylonese tradition furnishesextremely cordial relationship
b/w Maurya & Ceylon.

>Ashoka sent his **son Mahendra** to Ceylon to propagate Buddhism
.....but it is highly debatable whether he sent his daughter for that same
purpose.

> **Tissa**, the contemporary king of the Ceylone derived much inspiration
from Ashoka.

→Standing army -

may be exaggeration According to Plutark & Justin

but surely tremendous

(C.G)

→ 6 lakh men → thrice the no. of infantry of Nanda.
influence in the military

→ **Kautilyan Scheme** → royal order supersedes all other sources of authority
including 'Dharma'.

- > State tried to control all spheres of life through its vast bureaucracy.
- > Kautilya mentions → 18 'tirthas' who were probably 'Mahamatras' or high functionaries.
- > He also provides for 27 superintendents concerned mostly within economic functions, some of them also performed military duties further, he refers to the duties of the 'gopa', 'sthanika', 'dharmastha', 'nagarka', etc.
- > The governance of the vast territory with the help of an expanding bureaucracy & a huge standing army involved heavy expenditure.
 - It founded new settlements & sought to rehabilitate the decaying ones by moving people out of over populated regions. The Shudras for the 1st time were aided by the state to settler farmers in these settlements..... deportation of 1,50,000 people after Kalinga war the Shudra settlers were granted fiscal exemptions or concessions by way of the supply of the cattle, seeds & money in the hope of future repayment.
 -crowned land or village @ Sita

↙
It's supervisor-- 'Sitadhyaksha'
 -one couldn't become ascetic w/o passing the age of procreation.
 - ✓ Taking to ascetism w/o providing for one's wife & other dependents was a punishable offence; so was converting a woman to ascetism.
 - ✓ Ascetics weren't permitted entry into the newly settled crown villages.
 - Associates or groups couldn't be formed by members of the lower orders.
 - Public entertainment was prohibited for actors, dancers, singers, musicians & bards would presumably disturb agricultural operations in the newly colonised areas.
 - Agriculturemaximum levels of surplus expropriation. "As for settling a land with the 4 castes, the one where the lowest caste predominate is the better because it will permit all sorts of exploitation" -- Kautilya.
 -unprecedented expansion of settled agriculture, especially in the Gangetic valleyowed to.....provision of irrigation facilities by the govt. with against a water tax.

> **Punchmarked coin** were in practice , mostly in **silver**.*

- Money was used not only for trade , the govt. paid its officers in cash the scale of state salaries mentioned in Arthashastra @ 48,000 panas to 60 panas a year.

State Bureaucracy :-

- Superintendent of Commerce → Panyadhyaksha

↓
not only fixed prices of commodities but also intervened whenever there was a rise in price or scarcity of a commodity.

- Superintendent of Markets → Samsthadhyaksha

↓
.....safeguard against fraudulent trade practices.

- Superintendent of Weights & Measures → Pautavadhyaksha

↓
.....enforcement of standard weights & measures

- Superintendent of Ships → Navadhyaksha

↓
.....regulated river traffic & collected ferry charges.

- Superintendent of Tolls → Shulkadhyaksha

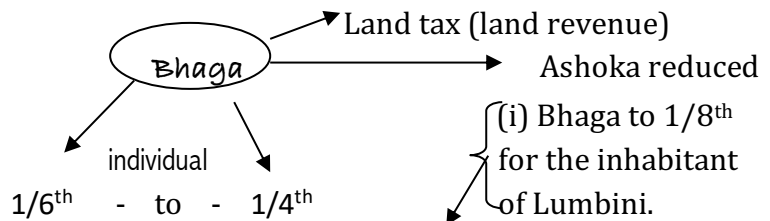
↓
collected from the traders custom dues ranging from 1/5th to 1/25th of the value.

> State goods @ 'Rajapanho' , were normally to be sold by state servants , but the assistance of private traders was also sought.

Taxation System

A large no. of taxes.
(based on the fertility of the soil)

Individual Tax



-Share cropping also brought substantial income to the state

-The peasants had often paid ; 'Pindakar' which was assessed on groups of villages.

Rummindei Pillar edict

(ii) (249-248) B.C-20th regnal year visit to Lumbini.

sort of customary tax, collected once in a year & paid by village /villages as a unit.

> Bali & Kara

remains uncertain

Probably a part of the total produce from the fruit & flower gardens.

> 'Setu' → 1/5th to 1/3rd of the crop production.

> Irrigation tax was also levied.

> 'Vankar' → forests were state's property ...procuring wood or other forest products was liable to pay tax.

> Villagers were required to supply provisions to the royal army → ('Senabhakta') passing through their areas , a practice which anticipated later feudal tyranny.

> Pranaya → A war tax collected in emergency.

> Hiranya → All above taxes may be paid in kind but this was paid in cash.

> Custom & ferry charges.

> Guilds of artisans living in the capital ('Durga') were made to pay taxes; those in the countryside granted exemption.

→ Fiscal measures in emergency by Kautilya

- o One of those 'pranya', literally a gift of affection, which in practice may have brought misery to the people.
- o The cultivators could be forced to raise two crops.
- o Although a Brahmin, Kautilya's suggestion confiscate temple treasures, put up certain miracles & set up new images to collect money from the credulous.

- oThe state monopoly of mining & metallurgy

↓ Superintendent of mines

Akaradhyaksha

his chief function being to prospect for new mines & reopen old and disused ones.

> Mines



Notably, Copper & Gold

Gold mine → Mysore

Mines in Dhalbhum of Chotanagpur

.....worked for the 1st time in Mauryan period

- > During the age of Mauryan empire, this has been taken for the prevalence of **silver punch marked coin**.

- > Like the previous ages, in this age also the use of **Iron was abundant** and it has been worked as a catalyst for the expansion of agriculture & the founding of the settlements.

- > NBPW (Northern Black Polished Ware).

↘ introduction of ring well.

	IVC	→ RBW	
	RgVp.	→ OCP	
	LtVp	→ PGW	
	Maurya	→ NBPW	

- > **Centralisation of power**notices may be issued from the Maurya court at Pataliputra.
 - But was difficult to implement in remote areas .
- > The Mauryas created a well organised state machinery characterised by a stable fiscal system & a reasonably large bureaucracy which functioned in the heartland of the empire.
- > Through their territorial expansion they were also able to avail facilitate trading & missionary activities.
- > It is probable that the interaction b/w administrator & Buddhist & Jaina monks on the one hand and the people of distant parts of the country on the other led to the spread of material culture of the Gangetic valley into the peripheral areas of the empire – a phenomenon amply attested by archaeological evidences.
 -different levels of culture.
 -its inhabitants ranged from hunter gatherers in backward areas to the iron using population of Pataliputra.
 - Kautilya's arthashastra & Ashokan edicts referred to numerous tribes.
 -converted into members of a class society based on private property.
 - Kautilya's devotesan entire chapter to the methods of systematically breaking up free tribes.

↓

in the initial phase dissension was to be down within the tribe through the use of spies, poison , brahmanas , soothsayers , liquor , women , actor & cash bribes. But at a later stage the king was to make armed intervention, break up the tribe & deport its members to distant lands in units of 5 – 10 families , presumably to settle in the newly colonized areas.
- > In those areas where settled agricultural life came to be established, social organisation was based on 'Varna'.

> **Megasthenes** refers to 7 castes. ***

- i. Philosophers
- ii. Farmers
- iii. Soldiers
- iv. Herdsmen
- v. Artisans
- vi. Magistrates
- vii. Councillors

evidently he confused

caste with occupation

(Slave was not theremind it !!)

is himself a Brahmin



> Kautilya enumerates the duties of 4 castesdraws heavily on brahmannical law givers.

> The Brahmins were at the top of the society and they enjoyed different type of benefits. This was in contrast to their portrayal in the Buddhist literature as socially inferior to Kshatriyas.

> The 1st 3 castes – Brahman Kshatriya Vaishya

↓
'Dviajs'(twice born)

↓
they were more advantaged than the Shudra & untouchables.

> Kautilya refers to no less than 15 mixed castes.

- By the general name 'Antya vasayin' (*literally living at the end*).
- They're supposed to have originated in miscegenation and lived beyond the pale of the Brahmannical social order.

> Members of such mixed castes as the Chandala & Svapaka were untouchables; they were required to live outside the main settlement, near the cremation ground.

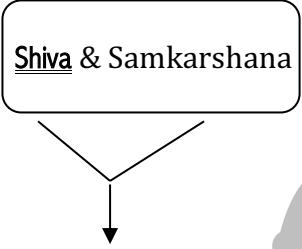
>a section of Shudra, hitherto agricultural labourers, were provided with land in the newly colonized areas; they were also employed as share-croppers on crownland.

- > **Forced labourers @ Vishiti**** was imposed on them on a much larger scale than that in the earlier period; a class of govt. servants known as 'Vishiti Vandhakas' (mentioned for the first time by Kautilya) worked as its supervisor.
 - Kautilya fixed the wages of artisans, who were probably mostly Shudra. They seemed to have been the worst paid numbers of the society.
 - According to him, the slaves ('Dasas') & hired labourers ('Karmakaras') under the employ of state were to be given 'particles of rice & bad liquor'.
- > He recommends the recruitment of Vaishya & Shudra in the army; but the actual enrollment as soldiers is extremely doubtful.
- > In the Mauryan administration whether the existence of slave was there or not, is highly debatable. According to Megasthenes, no system of Slavery was existing during that time.
 - But the Arthashastra contains detailed laws about slavery & Manumission. Slaves were mostly Shudras & supplied the bulk of labour power.
 - ↓
 - In some special circumstances, the man from higher society has also been engaged as slaves. Kautilya refers them as 'Ahitakas'.
 - ↓
 - (*But in case of higher varnas, his laws were a bit liberal*)
 - ↓
 - Kautilya also mentioned the code of conduct how to behave with the slavesfor Ahitakas his mentioned law was a less stringent. His anxiety to protect the position of ex-Arya slaves as distinguished from the non-Arya or Shudra slaves is understandable; Kautilya was after all a brahmin.
 - There are 2 types of slaves
 - ↙
 - Permanent Slaves**
 - ↘
 - Ahitakas** (Temporary Slaves)
- > **Brahmins, Kshatriyas & Vaishyas** all are within the **Dvija (twice born)**.
 - But as the Vaishyas have been started to take part in the business, their economic strength was gained high; but they remained in the lower rank in respect of Brahmins & Kshatriyas.
 - Their support for heterodox sects as Buddhism & Jainism may have been an oppression of their resentment against the 2 highest caste.
 - The Shudras were no less hostile to the upper classes. They were grossly dissatisfied with their living conditions & indulged in criminal activities.

- > In Kautilya's list the criminals were from Shudra class. He ordains that when a Shudra calls himself a Brahmana, steals the property of Gods, or is hostile to the king, either his eyes shall be destroyed by the application of a poisonous ointment or he shall have to pay a fine of 800 panas. This implies that some Shudras borne hostility to the priestly & the ruling calss.

→ Religious Practices

- As the Buddha & Jaina religion was popularising day by day, the respect for Vedic culture hasn't been totally effaced from the mind of the people. Kautilya batted for the propagation of Vedic religion. He prescribed vedic sacraments ('sanskaras') such as 'Chaulakarma' , 'Upanayan' , 'godana' for the Prince who was expected to perform vedic sacrifices.
- There are indicatons in the Arthashastra that several deities were worshipped in temples; this would imply the existence of religious ideas quite different from those found in Vedas.**

- Shiva & Samkarshanain the later period was the main god of the brahmanical religion

Megasthenes mentions Shiva as Dionysus.
- Herakles

 - being worshiped in Mathura region
 - later day Krishna.
- Sri → of Arthashastra identified with Sri-Laxmi (the wife of Vishnu), may have originally been a non – Aryan fertility goddess who found her way into the brahmanical religion.
- According to Kautilya , the worship of these deities consists of prostration before the image, & the gifts ('Upaharas') especially of flowers & incense ('Pushpachurnopahara') ; this anticipated the theistic sects which later became popular in various parts of the country .

- Evidence of the people beliefs in malevolent spirits, magical practices & superstitionsmentioned in Arthashastra.
- **Budhhist origin**→ 4th century B.C, Buddhism has emerged as a distinct religion with potential for expansion. Before Ashoka it was captived within Magadha & Koshala, and a very few No. of Buddhists was scattered to Mathura & Ujjain for the expansion reason, the Buddhists sanghas was loosing their unity.
- During the reign Ashoka, 3rd Buddhist Council (250 B.C) @ Pataliputra was organised.

↓
objectives'

- trying to restore the unity of the Buddhist Sanghas.
- for the promotion of Buddhism , the Buddhists preachers were sent to different parts of the sub- continent.

- In **Ashokan edict** the Jainas are mentioned as Nirgantha.

↓
In the **Kautilya's Arthashastra** – **not mentioned.**

↓
The Nirganthas during 4th century B.C. used to live in Magadhalater times they used to live in Pundravardhana (North Bengal) during the reign of Ashoka.

- Most probably the **Ajeevika movements** was more prominent than the Jainas during this time.

↗
founded by **Makkhali Gosala**
(contemporary of Buddha).

- **Caves donated to Ajeevika**

↙
By **Ashoka**

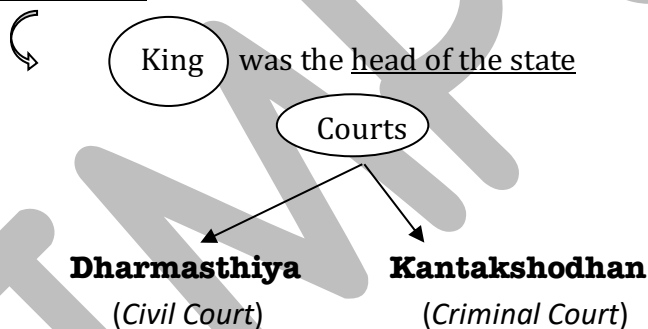
↘
Barabar Hills (2 caves)

↘
By his grandson – **Dasratha**

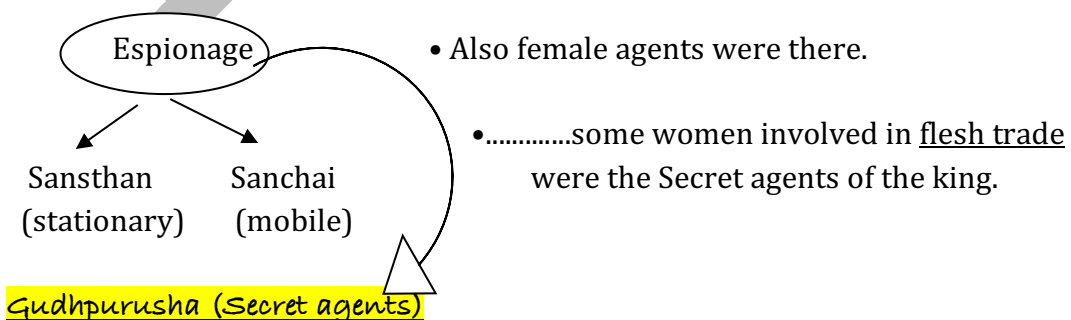
↘
Nagarjuna Hills (Bihar)

- During this time though the existence of different religious & sects were existing, the **Brahmins used to see the Buddha, Jain & Ajeevika with animosity**. The importance of them in the society was very less.
- Kautilya described them as '**Vrishala**' & '**Pashandas**'
 - ↓
 - he prescribed a heavy fine for inviting Buddhist & Ajeevika monks to dinners in the honour of deities or dead ancestors.
 - they lived at the end of human habitation or near the cremation ground. (also the **Antyavasayins**)
- Naturally , an ideological conflict b/w the Vedic Brahmins & the followers of the newly born protestant creeds may have been a potential source of social & religious tension, though actual instances of this are unrecorded.

→ Justice :-



- Village was the smallest unit of administrationthe head of the village @ **Gramik**.



→ Ashoka's Dhamma



actually Prakrit, *equivalent of the Sanskrit word 'Dharma'.*

- Mentioned in →
 1. Prohibition of animal sacrifices & festive gatherings (MRE I) and avoiding expensive & meaningless ceremonies & rituals (MRE IX)
 2. Efficient organisation of administration (MRE VI) in the direction of social welfare (MRE II)
 3. Consideration & Non-violence to animals & courtesy to relations (MRE IV) & liberality to Brahmins, Sarmanas, etc (MRE III).
 4. Humane treatment of servants by master & of prisoners by the govt. officials (MRE V); it also mentions appointment of 'dhammamahamattas'.
 5. Tolerance among all sects (MRE VIII & XII).
 6. Replacement of 'Bherighosha' (Sound of Wardrums) by 'Dhammaghosha' (Sound of Peace), i.e., conquest through 'Dhamma', instead of war (MRE XIII).
 7. Maintenance of constant contact with the rural people through the system of 'Dhammayatras' (MRE III)
 - The **Kandahar - Greek edicts**, the contents of which have considerable similarities with and correspondence to **RE's XII & XIII** enlists the virtues to be inculcated by people for practising Eu'sebia, i.e., Dhamma.
- It indicates more than mere piety resulting from good deeds inspired by any formal religious faith.
 - Ashoka laid emphasis on toleration, which was one of the basic principles of 'Dhamma'.
 -promote harmony in the family and the community.

- He claims to have honoured all sects as well as both ascetics and laymen with gifts and various forms of recognition. In the 13th yr. of his reign → → donated 2 caves in Barabar hills to the Ajeevikas.
- In his eyes.....far more important than gifts and honours to different religious sects was their essential advancement. This, according to him, could be achieved if one desisted from extolling one's own sect and disparaging that of others.

□ Contrary to this emphasis on toleration :-

- Ashoka **banned** festive meeting or gathering perhaps due to his fear of conflicts arising out of differences of opinion ; only those sponsored by the state seemed to have been permissible.
↓
- The measure was inconformity with the strictly centralised administration of the Mauryan empire.
↓
- Popular meeting could be utilised to criticise and attack the king's new ideas. Their suppression therefore seems to have been intended to stifle popular opposition.

□ Emphasized non-violence :-

- In one of his edicts he prohibits animal slaughterin this case he followed Kautilyamost probably he has taken this step to stop the sacrifices. 
punishable offence
- Ashoka himself said in the king's kitchen daily 2 peacocks and a deer were killed.
- Naturally , Ashoka's this order made the Brahmins agitated. Because this was their main source of livelihood.....**Ashoka didn't wholly abjure violence**. In dealing with the troublesome forest tribes he clearly recognised the possibility of the use of violence.
- To implement his policy of Dhamma, Ashoka created a new class of officers known as '**Dhammamahamattas**', who were given control over officials and special funds.
 - They were not only in Pataliputra , but also in the frontier areas or remote areas – were engaged with

- They were engaged with the duty to look into the complaints of law violating groups & the sects;& tried to emancipate them.
- Some of them D.M's were specially appointed to take care of Buddhists, Brahmanas, Ajeevikas or Nirganthas.
-were permitted entry into the houses of all sections of the society including those of the royal families. Perhaps the power of the D.M's interfere in the lives of the people increased over the years.

★ *Ashoka also tried to propagate his religious ideology through his edicts described on rocks or monolithic pillars.*

» Ashoka's contribution in Dhamma also have been witnessed in the act alsohe constructed 84,000 stupas , but this figure need not to be taken literally.

- o The best specimens of contemporary art are the tall monolithic highly polished columns, standing free in space, often crowned with animal figures.
 - o Atleast 14 such pillars are known; a few of them may date before the time of Ashoka.
 - o All Maurya columns are chiseled out of grey Chunar Sandstone & possess a lustrous polish perhaps because of the application of silicious varnish on the stone.
 - o at or near Chunar an art centre was estd. & patronized by the Mauryan court.
 - o An important function of these columns seems to have been to impress the people with the power & majesty of the Mauryan monarchs. This may explain the imposing stateliness of the pillars and of the animal figures crowning them.
- Remains of Mauryan architecture are few
- o Excavation at Kumrahar (Patna) have brought to light a Mauryan palace with a pillared hall , which owned its design to the Hall of Hundred columns built by Darius.
 - o According to the dominant view the main inspiration of Mauryan art was Persian Imperial Art.



Lacking social roots, it failed to influence later artistic developments in India. But in the sphere of cave architecture the Mauryans seem to have made a lasting contribution.

Ashoka ----- Barabar hills caves
 Dasratha ----- Nagarjuna hills caves → for Ajeevikas

- Several stone sculptures in Patna but questionable of the famous statue of voluptuous female '**Chauri' (fly whisk) bearer** found at **Deedarganj near Patna.**
- **Terracotta** was a popular medium for mass sculptures, pottery, ornaments & toys.
- At the end of Ashoka's tenure, his control over the state had got loosened.
- His policy of dhamma can't achieve the objectives for which it has been introduced; social tensions continued. At the time of Bindusara, **Taxila revolted.** And again it did during the last regional year of Ashoka. Most probably, Ashoka sent his son Prince Kunala to quell it.
- The official high handedness often led to popular resentment is also suggested by Ashoka's own edict.

- Ashoka died @ **232 B.C.**

↪ beginning of the decline of Mauryan empire.

○ The empire was divided into **2 parts** :-

Western Part

Ruled by **Kunala** (in state matters he was blind) & then for a while by **Sampreeti**

↓ threat

1. From N-W by the **Bactrian Greeks**

Eastern Part

capital-**Pataliputra**

↓ Successors governed for nearly half a century

↓ **Brihadrath -- Last ruler.**

to whom it was practically lost by
180 B.C.

2. From the **South**by the
Andhras & Satvahannas, who later
came to power.

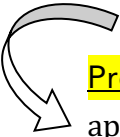
Slained by his
Brahmana general
Pushyamitra Shunga,
↓
@(181 – 180) B.C.
& founded an independent
dynasty.
↓
referred in '**Harshacharit**' .

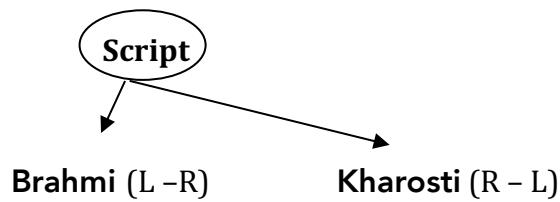
Chronological Order :-

Dasratha
↓
Sampreeti
↓
Salisuka
↓
Devavarman
↓
Satadhanvan
↓
Brihadratha

→ Ashoka responsible for Mauryan collapse (to some extent).

- **Pro Buddhist Policy** –antagonised Brahmins. But his policy in real was never pro-Buddhist or anti-Brahmin.
- Ashoka's **obsession of non-violence** weakened the base of Mauryan army.

- **Economic consequences of Ashokan policy**.....after Kalinga war, didn't take part in any war. The army was only for display and parade so **maintaining this huge army** caused a havoc on the exchequer.
 - 
Pre-Ashokan bureaucracy was itself very large, added to this Ashoka appointed a lot of officers, those didn't have any contribution in state's revenue or production related works.
- **Ashoka's populist policy** and specially the **contribution to the Buddhist Sangha's** had caused a havoc in state's economythe emperor's **lavish philanthropy** was also alluded by Fa-hien several centuries later.
- To make new colonies **devastation of forests** was being initiated -----**increasing number of floods**.....**loss of revenue**
- **Foreign Elements**
 - ⇒ Great Ashoka failed to see the porous frontiers of N-W.
 - ⇒ When Chinese king **Tse Huang Te** (247 – 210 B.C.) made the '**Great Wall of China**', nomadic but warrior Scithian Shakas failed to bother Chinese any more,
 - thus they pressed the Bactrian Greeks southwards , i.e. , towards India .
 - As a result , Mauryan empire was showered by foreign attacks.



Popular language	- Pali
Elite language	- Sanskrit.

⇒ The empire was divided into different parts.

- | | | | |
|--|---|---------|--------------------|
| 1. Uttarapath (Northern Prov. ⁿ) | → | capital | Taxila |
| 2. Dakshinapath (Southern Prov. ⁿ) | → | | Suvarnagiri |
| 3. Kalinga | → | | Toshali |
| 4. Avantipath (Western Prov. ⁿ) | → | | Ujjain |
| 5. Prachya (Eastern Prov. ⁿ) | → | | Pataliputra |
- (Greek mentioned it as Polibrothara).

⇒ The **Buddhist works** viz. 'Vamsathaparakasini' relate C.G. to '**shabya kshatriya Class**' to which Gautam Buddha belong.

- They referred to known as the ruling class of the little republic named Pipphalivana.
- Lying b/w Rummindei in the Nepalese Tarai & the Kasiya (Gorakhpur).

⇒ **Shudra descendant**



⇒ **Vaishya descendant** - Rudradaman's Junagarh rock inscription

Cabinet

- members were called 'mantri'
 - 3 or 4 in number.
 - They were selected from **Amattya**.
 - Among those, most imp. were chief minister & purohit.
 - In **Girnar Rock Inscription** (IIIrd & IVth rock edict), Ashoka has mentioned about the council of ministers.

 - Amattya
 - Some sort of administrative personnel or civil servants who filled **highest post of bureaucracy**.
 - Selected by some sort of text examination.

 - Army
 - Pliny → Mauryan army consisted of 6 lakh infantry, 30,000 cavalry, 9000 elephants.
 - Another source → 8000 chariots.
 - often led by king, Senapati next to the king, in-charge.
 - paid in cash
 - salary 48,000 panas

 - frontiers of empire were secured by Durga located over there.
 - ↓
 - Army posted at Durga were under the control of **Antapaal**.

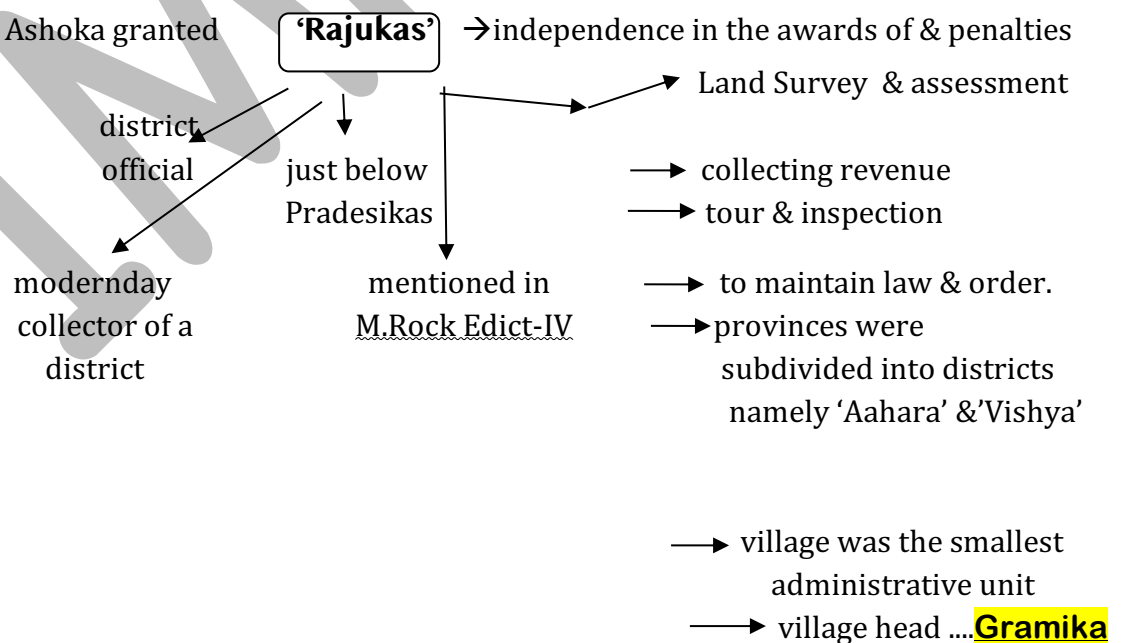
 - **Adhyaksas** (Superintendents)
 - ↓
 - in Arthashastra..... 27 Adhyakshas are mentioned.

 - **Sannidhata** →→ head of the royal treasury and of the state income

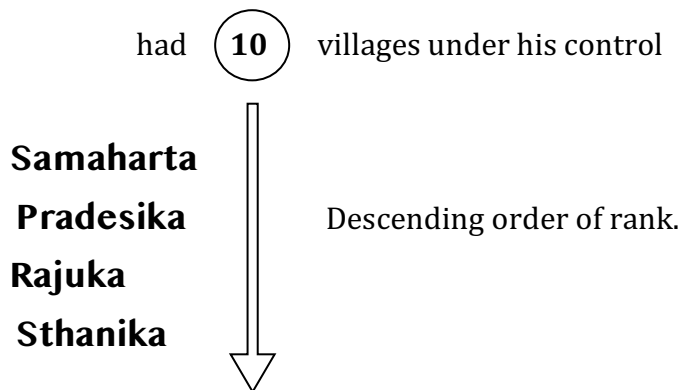
 - **Samahart** →→ Chancellor of the exchequer.
 - (modern day CAG)
 - The collection of revenue.
 - Making details of income & expenditure.
 - Preparing the budget.
 - Also responsible for maintaining law & order in rural and country area.
- } **economic issues**
-
- **Sitadhyaksha** →→ Head of agricultural dept. and incharge of the cultivation of **crowned land (Sita).**

- **Akshapataladhyaksha** → Accountant general
The fiscal year began from Asara (means July) & was of 354 working days.
- **Akaradhyaksha** → Superintendent of mining & possessed knowledge of mines , metallurgy , Gems & precious stones.
State had the monopoly.
- **Lavanadhyaksha** → Superintendent of Saltgovt. monopoly.
- **Navadhyaksha** → Superintendent of ports.
- **Panyadhyaksha** → Controller of Commercein charge.....
control of supply , prices , purchase & sale of commoditiesalso controlled stocks of foodgrains & other ,merchandise by issuing licenses to the traders.
- **Shulkadhyaksha** → Collector of customs or tolls.
- **Sura dhyaksha** → Superintendent of Excise.
- **Pautavadhyaksha** → Superintendent of Heights & Measures.

In his edicts, Ashoka granted

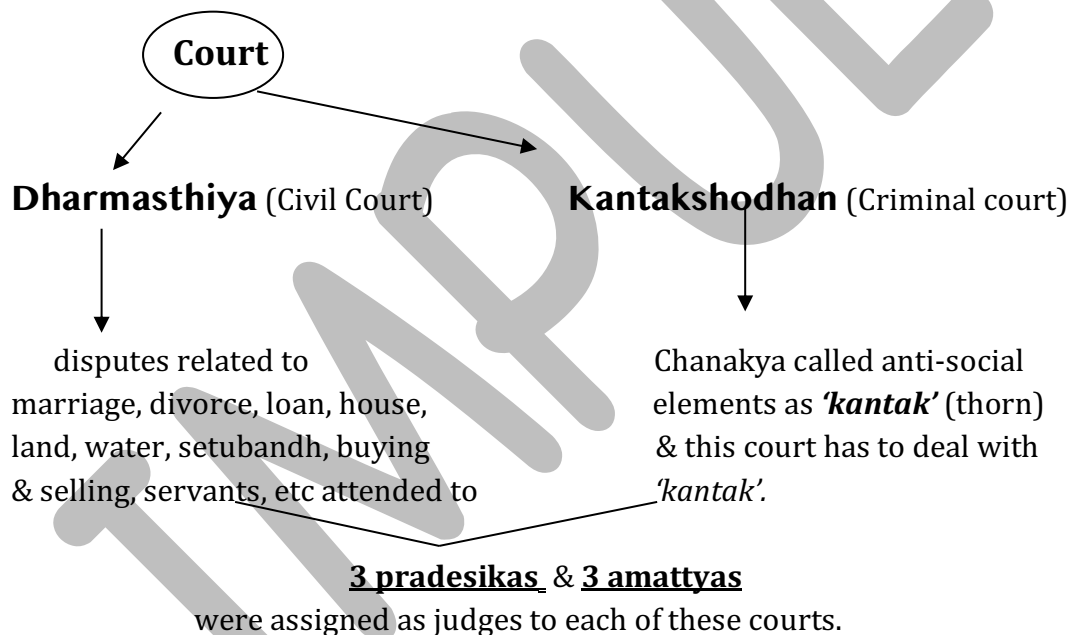


- **Gopa** → an official of intermediate loves



Judicial & Penal System

-developed judiciary and a penal code.
-king was supreme judicial authority.



- 'Vak Purusha' or 'Danda Purusha'
Crimes like abusing someone, contempt, Physical assault,
- 'Sahasa' – Crimes like theft , dacoity and robbery.

Descending order of superiority of courts :-

1. Janapada or Provincial court
2. Sthaniya court.
3. Dronamukha court.
4. Sangraha court

* Except village & king's court, all other courts had two categories (D & K).

Mauryan Economy

▪ Based on 3 pillars :-

1. Agriculture
2. Cattle rearing
3. Trade & Commerce

jointly called '**Vrata**'.

▪ According to Megasthenes, 'Agromony'

was the official who took care of the **trade routes**.

▪ Guilds (also called '**Shrenis**' or '**Sanghas**').



- whose Chief elderman was called 'Jetthaka' or 'Shrenipati'.
- empowered to treat intra-guild disputes.

* Silk cloth (Chine - Patta) were made at Kashi & Pundra.

* Silk may have come from China.

***Bengal's musleen** was world famous.

▪ Megasthenes has divided the philosopher class into 2 castes :-

Brahmans

Saramanas
(Hindu monks)

▪ Brahmins used to get a hand in charity. The land was called

'brahmadeya'

(that means tax free).

▪ **Forest**

Hastivana

habitats of elephants....
state property.....
war affairs.....

Drabhyavana

minerals, woods, forest products
were extracted from here.

External Trade

Export	ivory	
	turtle	
	shells	
	pearls	
	indigo	
	costly woods particularly to Egypt	
Import	glasswares	
	perfumes	
	wines	
	medicines etc.	
Ports	<u>Tamluk</u> (Tamra lpti) on the <u>east coast</u> .	<u>Broach</u> & <u>Sopara</u> (Maharashtra) on the <u>west coast</u> .

Money Lending

↪ general rate (15 %)

➤ The risky affairs..... in case of sea voyage , rate of interest was raised upto (60%)

➔ Women permitted to **re-marry** , **Niyoga** , **divorce**.

- ✓ They could do religious rituals except Vedic rituals.
- ✓ Chanakya didn't mentioned 'Sati' , but that existed in warrior class.

→ Flesh trade → → prevailed.

- Prostitute called **Ganika or Rupajiva.**



under the supervision of
Ganikadhyaksha.

- **State sponsored brothel**state invested money in training
.....like slaves.....if wanted to become free, she had to pay
24 times the money spent on her training.

- Theatre artist was called Rangopjivani.

📖 Peacock – royal emblem

📖 Saints (sanyassi) were called 'Jangam'.

📖 Ministers , Purohit , Senapati salary 48,000 panas.

↳ Adhyakshas - 4000 panas.

Q & A's on The First Empire

- MRE III → → Public generosity to Brahmins.
- 'Conquest of the Dhamma has been own by his Sacred Majesty among all his neighbours as far as 600 leagues , were the king of the Greeks named Antiochus dwells & beyondthe 4 king Ptolemy , Antigonus , Magas & Alexander' .



MRE XIII

- Major as well as minor pillar edicts.



Allahabad

- Famine relief measures in Mauryan period
 - i. Mahasthan inscription.
 - ii. Sohagaura inscription.

- Bhabra minor rock edict. --- Also called Bairad minor rock edict III.



Ashoka declared his faith in **Buddha, Dhamma & Sangha**
and
called Buddha as Bhagwat.

- Royal road to Nepal



Pataliputra → Vaishali → Champaran → Nepal.

- Itsing → saw Ashoka's statue dressed in a monk's robe.

- Queen's Edict → Minor pillar Edict III.

- Ashokan Edicts referred the Barabar hills as the Khalatika hills.

- Ashoka referred himself as Asok Raja.



Minor rock edict I at Gujara in M.P.

- Ashoka referred himself as the king of Magadha.

Bhabra Edict.

- Only in Sasaram Edict.



Ashoka didn't mention Buddhist Sangha



Buddhist Sangha has been mentioned –

Allahabad , Sanchi , Sarnath edict.

- Clear reference to taxation → → Rumniraeu pillar inscription

- Major Pillar Edict III

↓
The digging of wells at every 8 kos (which is a distance of about 9 miles instated by Ashoka).

- 'Savve Munisse Paja Mama'

↓
MRE - VI

↪ Ashoka clearly stressed the importance of efficient organisation of administration.

- XIth MRE → contains summary as well as explanation of Ashoka's dhamma.

- Clearly mentioned in Ashokan inscription

↓
Cholas , Pandyas , Satyaputras , Keralaputras.

- Tribal republics specifically mentioned in Arthashastra.

↓
Kambhojas , Vrijiis & Panchalas .

- 3 cave inscriptions of Ashoka have been found in the caves of Barabar hills.

- 3 minor rock edicts found at → →
 - Sanchi
 - Rummindei
 - Sarnath

MRE

Kalinga was the only conquest of Ashoka & after that he stood for dhamma vijaya.

- 'Just as for **my children** , one desire that they should enjoy all happiness and prosperity both in this world and the next . So for all men one desire the like happiness & prosperity'.

↓
Kalinga inscription

- Mentioned as '**asineva**' in Ashokan inscription.
 - i. Cruelty & anger.
 - ii. Pride & Fury.
 - iii. Envy & Revenge.

-
- **Yaksi** → Besnagar in M.P.
 - **Yaksa** → Parkham near Mathura.
 - **Chauri bearer** → Deedarganj in Bihar.
 - **Elephant** → Dhauli in Odisha.
-

<u>Major Rock Edicts</u> <u>(MRE)</u>	<u>Contents</u>
I	Prohibition of <u>animal sacrifice</u> & <u>festive gatherings</u>
II	Measure of <u>social welfare</u> .
III	Respect to <u>Brahmins</u> .
IV	<u>Courtesy</u> to relation & elders, <u>consideration</u> for animals.
V	Relationship b/w <u>servants & masters</u> and proper treatment of <u>prisoners</u>
VI	Need for <u>efficient organisation of administration</u> .

VII	<u>Need for tolerance</u> among all religious sects.
VIII	System of <u>Dhammajatras</u> .
IX	Attack on <u>meaningless ceremonies & rituals</u> .
X	<u>Conquest of Dhamma</u> instead for war.
XI	<u>Explanation of Dhamma</u> – Policy.
XII	Appeal for tolerance among all religious sects.
XIII	<u>Kalinga war</u> , mentions 5 <u>hellenic</u> (ancient Greek) <u>kings</u> .
XIV	<u>Inspiration</u> to spent <u>religious life</u> .

<u>7 major pillar edicts</u> ↓ appendixes to rock edicts	<u>Several minor rock edict</u> ↓ <u>Personal history</u> of Ashoka.	<u>4 minor pillar edicts</u> ↓ Signs of <u>Ashoka's fanaticism to dhamma</u>
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- Rupa darsaka → examiner of punch marked coin.
- The hereditary soldiers of Mauryan period were known as 'Maula'
- Dauvarika – warden of the palace.
- Pingalavatsa , Ajeevika fortune teller residing at Bindusara's court, who when Ashoka was born prophesied that he would become a king.
- Susima , failed to suppress a revolt in the period of Bindusara.

- Tissarakkha , Queen of Ashoka →→ According to Mahabhasya..... injured the bodhi tree by piercing it with a poisonous thorn.
 ◀ opposed the extra ordinary generosity of Ashoka to the Buddhist.
- Sampreeti , the son of Kunala was converted to Jainism by Suhastin.
- Daimachus , the Greek ambassador of Antiochus I of Syria sent to the court of Bindusara.
- Radha Gupta, was the minister helped Ashoka in men of succession against his brother.
- Mahamattras , looked after judicial administration in the urban areas
- Parisista parvan (literary works)
 ↓
 refers to a famine in Magadha lasting for 12 yrs.
- Sanchi stupa originally built by Ashoka (brick).
- Southern kingdom → contemporaries of Ashoka.
 ↓
Cholas, Pandyas , Satyaputras , Keralaputras
- Deedarganj in Bihar is known for stone figure of chauri bearer.
- Divyadana (Buddhist source) mentions Ashoka's "Dhammajatra".
- Tusaspa – the Persian -- was appointed by Ashoka to administer the western province.

- Contemporary of Ashoka – Antigonus Gonatus
Ptolemy II of Philadelphus
Antichus III Theos



[Antiochus I at the time of Bindusara]

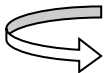
- **Wood extensively used in Mauryan period.**

Feroz Shah Tughlaq - the Delhi Sultan

brought **two Ashokan pillars** originally

located at Meerut & Topara to Delhi.

- Ashoka at the time of Bindusara's death was the Viceroy of Ujjain.



Susima (Suman) viceroy @ Taxila.

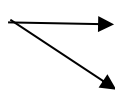
- Elephant
Horse
Bull
Lion
- are represented on the abacus of the capitals
of the Sarnath pillar of Ashoka.

- The Kaushambi pillar

was brought to Allahabad by Akbar.

- Chapada, is the only known scribe from the Ashokan epigraphs.

- Maski minor rock edict



related to Ashoka's coronation.

Ashoka addressed himself as 'Buddhosakya'.

THE MYTH OF THE GOLDEN AGE

(around 250 years)

Lit. Sources

1. Devichandraguptam of Vishakhadatta
2. Kalidas
3. Mrichhakatik of Shudrak
4. Kamasutra of Vatsyayana,
5. Nitisara of Kamandaka.

1) 'Prayag Prasasti of Samudragupta

⇒ composed by **Harisena**..... also the minister of peace & war '**Sandhibigrahaika**'

⇒ mentions military campaign of (S)

Language	→	Sanskrit
Script	→	Brahmi
Style	→	Champu

not mentioned → Asmaveda ceremony by (S)

2) Eran inscription of Shamudragupta

⇒ mentions (S) as great donor when he was happy and dangerous when angry.

3) Bhittari inscription of Skandagupta

- ⇒ mentions Huna invasion
- ⇒ mentions that (S) revived Asmaveda Sacrifice

4) Junagarh rock inscription of Skandagupta

⇒ mentions... repairs Sudersheha Lake & construction of Vishnu Lakshmi temple.

5) Poona copper plate inscription of Pravabati Gupta

⇒ mentions Ghatatkoch as the founder of Gupta empire

⇒ mentions S performed many Asmaveda sacrifice

The Gupta Monarchs

Sri Gupta (240 - 280 A.D)

» Founder of

G

» Title → Maharaj.....that shows he was only a minor chief ruling a small territory in Magadh

✓ identified with

Maharaja che-li-ki-to (Sri Gupta)

who according to I-tsing,

built a temple near for some pious Chinese pilgrims.

Last King

Jivitgupta II

Ghatotkacha (280 -319 AD)

Son of Srigupta

Title → → 'Maharaj'

Chandragupta-I (319 - 350 A.D)

» title 'Maharajadhiraj'

» first monarch to raise the power and prestige of the dynasty.

» married Licchavi princess

Kumardevi

as is evident from the epithet 'Lichhavidauhitro'
applied to (S) inscription.

- » rule remained confined to **Magadh and parts of eastern U.P (Saketa & Prayaga)**
- » Vaishali does not appear to have been a part of his kingdom
- » Kumardevi type coin

Samudragupta (350 -375 AD)

»military achievements. The 'Prayag Prasasti' classifies the campaigns of (S) into 4 categories.

- i) Campaigns against (12) kings of South India (**Dakshinapath**)
- ii) Campaigns against (9) kings of North India (**Aryavrata**)
- iii) Campaigns against the chiefs of wild forest tribes (**Atavik State**)
- iv) Campaigns against frontier kingdoms & republics (**Frontier State**)

1) Those kings who have lost accepted his suzerainty ; on against they have got back their lost territory.

• name of the policy **Grahanamokshanugraha**

→
Mahendra of Kosala
Mahendra of Pistapura
Hastivarman of Vengi
Kubera of Devarashtra

2) Policydifferent in case of North India.

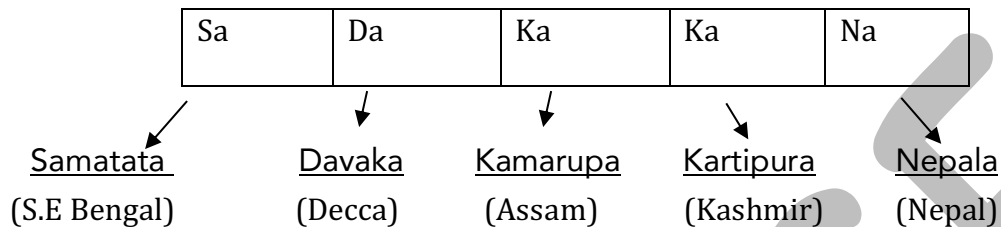
He defeated and exterminated (9) kings of Aryavrata

• name of the policy **Prasabhodharan** .

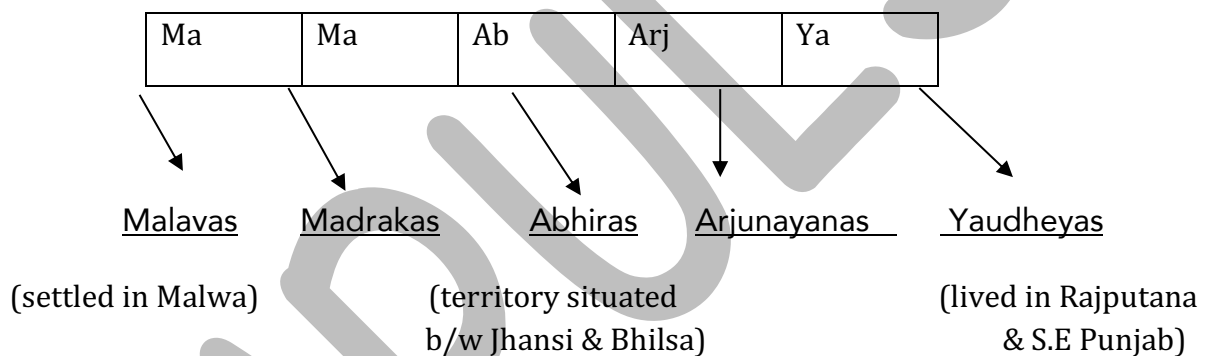
Rudradeva (*was probably Rudrasena I of Vakataka*)
Matila
Nagadatta
Nagsena
Achhyut

3) defeated the forest kings (Atavik Kingdom) , He **compelled them to become his servants**territories probably in central India.

4) The frontier states **subdued by** (S)



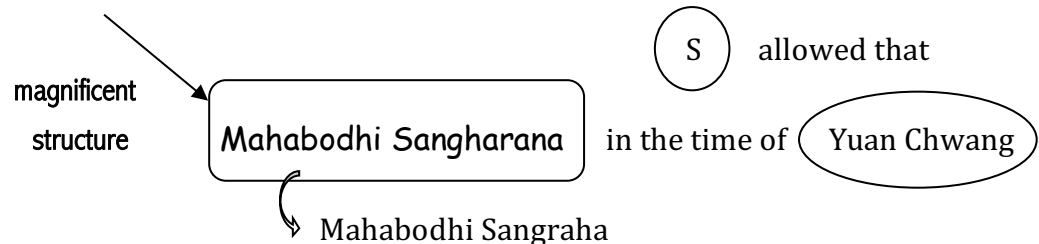
○ Various Republican states **submitted to** (S) **of their own.**



▪ Two Buddhist monk has been sent by Ceylonese King **Meghavarman** for preaching.

○ By getting returned back, they complained about the lack of accommodation to stay.

○ (M) sent a messenger with gifts to (S), & asked for permission of building a Buddhist monastery .



issued gold coins

Coins type of S

Archer Type
Asvamedha Type
Tiger Slayer

Titles

'Kabiraj'
'Sarbarajachetta'

V.A. Smith → 'Nepoleon of India'

- became ruler after subduing his rival Kacha, an obscure prince of the dynasty.

- Foreign kings as

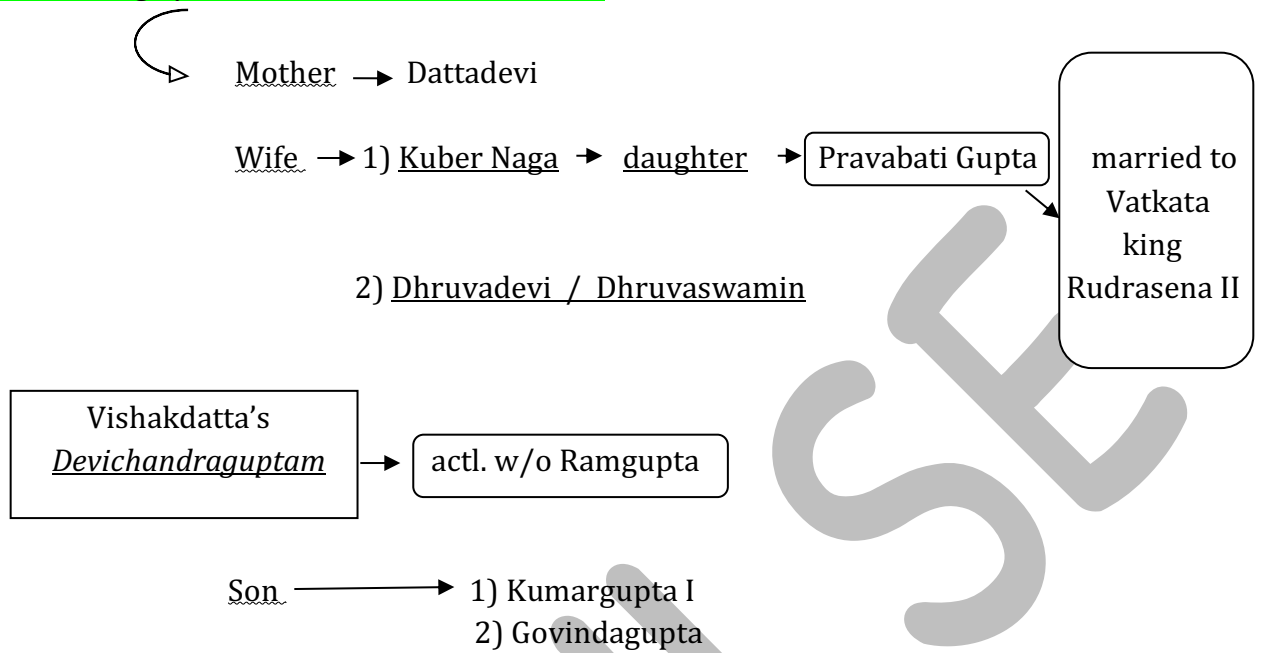
- Daivaputra Shahanushani (descendant of the 'Son of Heaven, King of Kings', indicating **Kushana title**)

are referred in
Allahabad Inscription
as paying tribute.

- the **Shakas**
- the ruler of **Ceylon**

-generally exercised **direct administrative control** over only over **N . India**
- The kings of **S. India & Deccan** merely paid him homage.
- The **Shakas in W. India** seemed to have **remained unconquered.**
- The tribal 'republican' states of **Rajasthan & Punjab** were not directly administered by him.
- Patron of the great Buddhist **Vasubandhu** , though some scholars doubt it.

Chandragupta II (375 – 415 AD)



- He issued **silver currency** in close imitation of that of the Shakas after the occupation of their territory.
 - Vanabhatta's Harshacharit' gives a reference to this event.
 - According to its testimony Chandragupta II killed his adversary by strategy, not in a open fight.
 - According to Bana, the king of the Shakas, while courting another man's wife, was butchered by Chandragupta II

Titles

In inscription → 'Parambhagawat, 'Maharajadhiraj', Sri Bhattaraka

On the Coins → 'Vikramaditya', 'Vikramanka' 'Narendrachandra', 'Singhavikram', 'Shakari' (Slayer of the Sakas), 'Devraja', 'Devagupta' (In some Vakataka inscription)

→ Ujjain → second capital (Patliputra 1st)

→ Fa-hein stayed in the Imperial city of Patliputra for 3 years.

- He learnt Sanskrit language and translated various Buddhist works.

Fa-hein return journey → Tamralipta
→ embarked for Ceylon and Java.

Kumarak Gupta I (415 - 455 AD) - title → Mahendraditya

- certain gold coins of (KGI) prove that he performed Asmaveda sacrifice.
- **Huna Threat** :- Huna from Central Asia had occupied Bactria and were threatening to cross Hindukush Mountain But they remained a distant threat during his rule.
- Bhittari Pillar Inscription → last years of (KGI) were seriously disturbed owing to the invasion of the Pusvimitras.
- adoration was (Kartikeya rather than Vishnu).
- the **temple of the Sun** at Dasapura (436 -37 A.D) was constructed during his time
repaired by - (KG2)

Skandagupta (455 - 467 AD)

title - 'Kramaditya'
'Vikramaditya'
'Ksitipasatapatih'
(Lord of a hundred kings)

- **Sudarshan Lake** (According to Junagarh Rock Inscription) **renovated**
- **Resisted Huna invasion**

Purugupta (467 – 473 AD)

title - Sri – Vikram
Prakashditya

s/o KGI

- appointed **Basuvandhu**, the famous Buddhist teacher as the teacher of his queens and the crown prince **Baladitya**;

later Narasingha Gupta

was a Buddhist.

Kumaragupta II (473 – 477 AD)

title
'Kramaditya'

- issued only gold coin i.e. Archer type

- In Sarnath Inscription is mentioned as **protector of earth**.

- This inscription is inscribed on a Buddha image.

constructed by
Abhaymitra

Buddha Gupta (477 – 497 AD)

title
'Sri Vikram'

- re-established the old glory of the Guptas.

- different inscription of Buddhagupta

Eran Insc., Nalanda Insc., Sarnath Insc.

- In Damodarpur Insc. he has been referred as

Paramabhttaraka Maharajadhiraja

- issued **copper coins**

- strongest after **SK**

- According to Hu-eign-Sangh, → he was **Buddhist**

..... gave donations to Nalanda Vihara

Narasimha Gupta

- title → Actll. Baladitya → son of → disciple of **Basuvandhu** → appointed by Purugupta
- 'Parambhagawat' - defeated & imprisoned Huna king **Mihirkula**.....but later released.
- during his reign G. Dynasty fragmented into 3 parts.
- was a **Buddhist**

Sl. No.	Name of the King	Region
<u>1.</u>	Narasimha Gupta	Magadh
<u>2.</u>	Bhanu Gupta	Malwa
<u>3.</u>	Vainya Gupta	Bengali

Bhanugupta

Erran Inscription

Bhanugupta's generals **Gopraj** died in a very famous battle against *Hunas* and his wife performed 'Sati '.

This is the earliest recorded reference → of the practice of Sati.

Last King → **Jivitagupta**

Common Title

Maharajadhiraj → Chandragupta I

Maharaj → Sri Gupta , Ghotockoch

Vikramaditya → Chandragupta II , Skandagupta

Kramaditya → Skandagupta , Kumaragupta II

Sri – Vikram → Purugupta ,
'Prakashaditya'.

Buddhagupta - Damodarpur inscp.
'Parambhattakar Maharajadhiraj'

Shamudragupta → 'Asmamedhaparakram', 'Kabiraj',
'Sarvarajachatta'
'Napoleon of India'
↪ V. A. Smith

→ Chandragupta II titles → ref. Pg. no. 138

actl. name

Baladitya

Narsimha Gupta - Param Bhagawat



- disciple of Vasubandhu

- defeated & imprisoned Mihirkula,

General Information :-

→ According to the Mudrarashak of Visakdutta → prostitute crowded the streets of the capital on festive occasions .

→ Kalidasa speaks of girls at the Mahakala Temple in Ujjain

→ The earliest evidence of temple prostitutions is found in a cave inscription at Ramgarh , → 256 km south of Banaras , → carved perhaps not long after Ashoka .

→ Brihaspati → son of a twice born & a Shudra woman .

→ 'Avatarbad' first mention in 'Geeta' and developed under the influence of the Buddhist doctrine of 'Bodhiswata'

Vishnu → Vishnu goes through 39 Avatars though in the most usual classification the no. is fixed as 10.

They are

MATSYA (fish), KURMA (tortoise), VARAHA (boar), NARSINGHA (man-lion), VAMAN (dwarf), PARASURAMA, RAMA, KRISHNA, BUDDHA, KALKI

Common from both <-- <--A different List of 10 found in Vayupurana a work of the Gupta Period

Narshingha
Baman
Ram
Krishna
Kalki

--Vishnu is said to have come in each of the above incarnations as a saviour .

--He is also supposed to appear at the end of Kaliyuga on horseback to uproot the 'Mlechha' & restore 'dharma'.

Shiva



28 Avatars

→ Sri / Sri-Laxmi



wife of Vishnu

- goddess of wealth & plenty
- popular among Vaishya & Shudra

earliest epigraph referring to this union
belongs to the time of Skandagupta

▪ Parvati



- w/o Shiva
- Perhaps the first artistic presentation of her marriage is assigned to the time of Kumargupta I.

▪ widening spirit of Tantrism @ flourishing → **Shakti Cult.**

▪ Vaishnav cult

most popular



- Patronized by (G) king.
-reached to the extent of S. E Asia .
- The kings could pose as incarnations of the god ; a Puranic text written probably in the time of Chandragupta II describes a king as endowed with energy of Vishnu.

→ Shiva Cult → **human sacrifice prevalent.**

→ even Huein – Tsang was tried of

→ Buddhism

MAHAYAN SECT @ G



1. Nagarjuna
2. Aryadeva
3. Asanga
4. Basuvandhu
5. Dignaga

HINAYAN

Lob-nor , Darada , Udyana,
Gandhara , Bannu , Kounaj,
Kashmir

→ Khotan → → total Mahayan.

→ 5 - 6 century — as per **Mahayan sect** ← inception of Tantrism

↓
birth of **Vajrayana** (Thunderbolt Vehicle)

↓
emphasis on various magical rites

→ Buddhist monastery used to be got built on the state given land

> **Nalanda** enjoyed the revenue of 200 villages.

→ Jainism



Shewtaamvar → Mathura, Vaishali

Digambar



Pundravardhana

(north Bengal)

→ Jaina Councils

- 1st Jaina Council - Mathura (AD 313)
- 2nd Jaina Council - Valabhi (AD 313) → the Jaina commercial work texts were standardized.
- 3rd Jaina Council - Valabhi (AD 453) → text were committed in writing.

→ **Syrian Church**



Kalyana near Bombay .

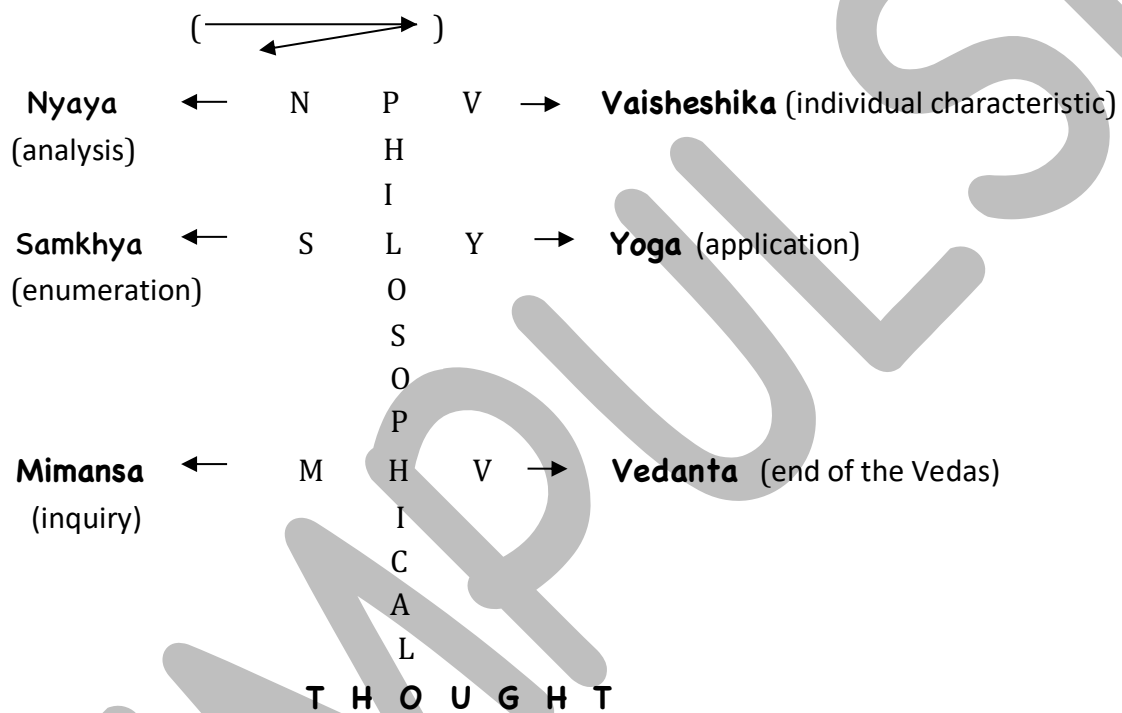


received a Bishop from Persia.....

✓ Christianity mainly confined to Malabar

Philosophical Development :-

6 schools of thought



vaisheshika older than Nyaya.

1. **Nyaya** → a school of logic & epistemology deriving mainly from the sutras & aphorisms of

Akshpada Gautama (f)



Vatsayan

→ main exposition

2. **Vaisheshika** → was an complementary & older than Nyaya.
type of atomic philosophy interested mainly in physics rather than theology.

founder - Uluka Kanda (f)
↓
Prashastapada

3. **Samkhya**
↪ central thought is the polarity of purusha (soul person) & prakriti (matter).

25 basic principles

Surviving text Samkhyakarika of Ishvarakrishna.

4. **Yoga**
↪ central of the body physically.

1. Patanjali
2. Bhasa

5. **Mimansa**
↪ Sought to explain & revive the Vedas

earliest work of the school → Sutras of Jamini

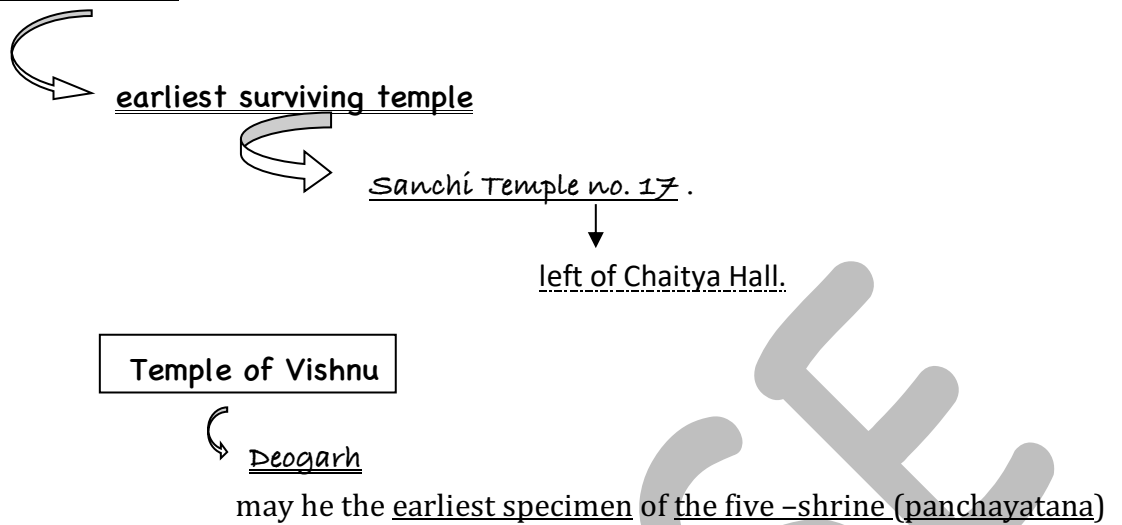
scholar - Shabarasvamin

6. **Vedanta** (Uttarmimansha)

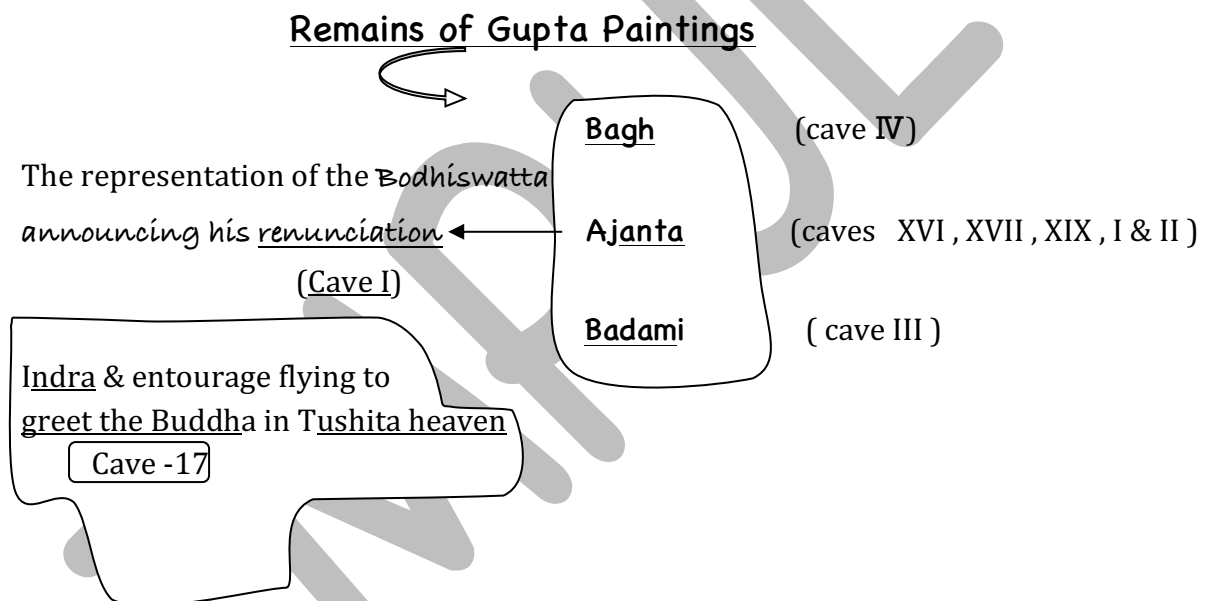
- ↪ 1. Vadrayan → is said to have formulated its main tenets in the early Christian centuries

2. Gandapada
3. Sankaracharya (8 – 9th century)

RELIGION & TEMPLE :-



PAINTING :-



LITERATURE

→ Kalidasa →

(Ch - II)

'Meghdut'

→ lyrical poem

message from the love-lorn Yaksha to his wife pining across the northern mountain across Alka.

'Raghuvansha' → all round victories of Ram & may indirectly refer to some Gupta conquest.

'Kumarsamvaba' – deals with the

courtship of
Shiva & Parvati

& the birth son Skanda.

'Ritusanhar' → Six seasons in relations to 'shringara'.

'Aviganyam Shakuntalam' → Dushmanta & Shakuntala

→ Some of the most imp. of (18 puranas) (the Markandeya , Brahmanda , Vishnu ,
Bhagawat , Matsya)

↓
finally redacted during this period.

→ Emergence of Regional language

↓
proto Bengali , proto – Assamese , proto – Rajasthani , proto – Gujrati & Proto – Marathi.

First mention of Kayasth.....

↓
'Yaganbalga smriti'

IMPULSE