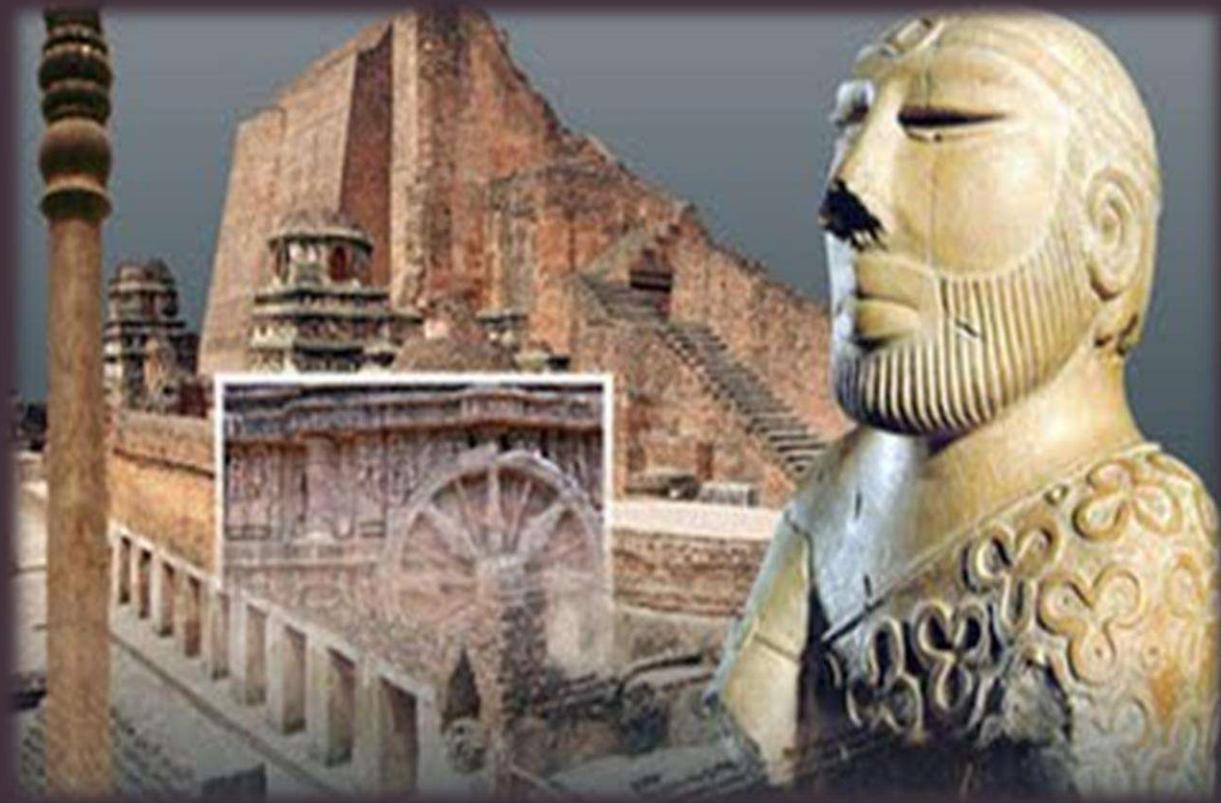


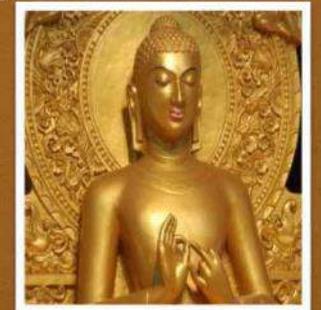
ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY



RELIGIOUS REFORM IN 6TH CENTURY BC



India in the 6th Century BC:
Rise in Jainism & Buddhism



RELIGIOUS REFORM IN 6TH CENTURY BC

Sramana Tradition

- Started happening towards the end of the later Vedic age. Religion by this time had become a monopoly of the priestly class and more complicated.
- It had become very costly and beyond the reach of the common man. It denied salvation to the Shudras. 6th Century B.C. was marked by a string of intellectual currents all over the world.
- In India, a group of thinkers called the 'Sramanas' emerged in the Rig Vedic Age. They were the earliest critics of the Vedic religion.



Sramana



RELIGIOUS REFORM IN 6TH CENTURY BC

Sramana Tradition

- All Tirthankaras before Mahavira were Sramanas (Total 23). The Sramana school of thought was first to criticise the role of Brahmins. By the 6th Century B.C., six philosophical systems called 'Darshanas' were founded in India.

Philosophical School	Founder
Samkhyashastra	Kapila
Yoga	Patanjali
Nyaya	Gautama
Vaisesika	Kanada They were the first to found the atomic theory of the Universe. Their main philosophy "Man comes from dust and returns to dust"
Purva Mimamsa	Jaimini
Uttar Mimamsa	Vyasadeva Badarayan

RELIGIOUS REFORM IN 6TH CENTURY BC

Sramana Tradition

- 6th Century BC thus posed challenges and brought about new intellectual thought. Jainism was first to protest against Brahmanism.
- It began with 23 Tirthankars before Mahavira, but their protest was not emphatic and decisive against Brahmanism as much as Buddhism.



India in the 6th Century BC:
Rise in Jainism & Buddhism

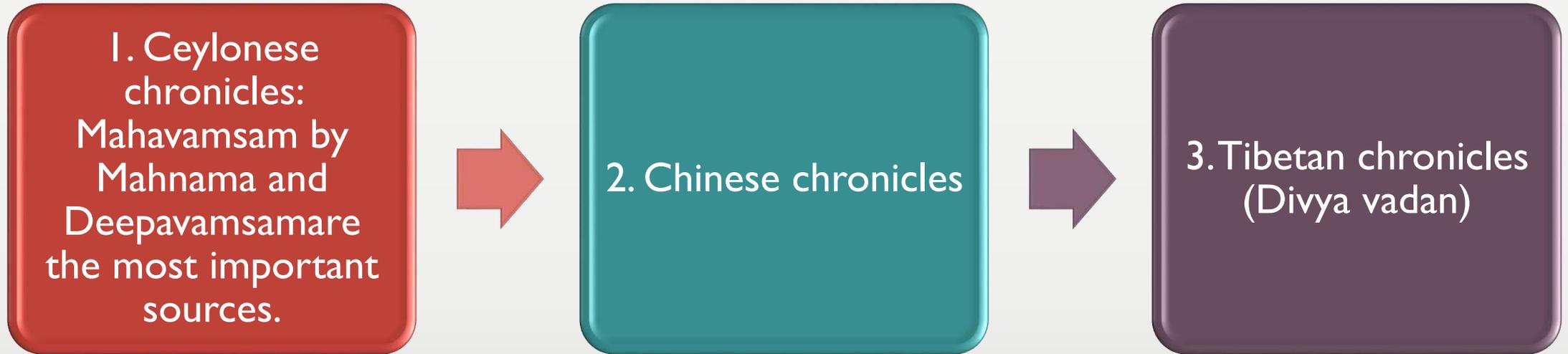


BUDDHISM



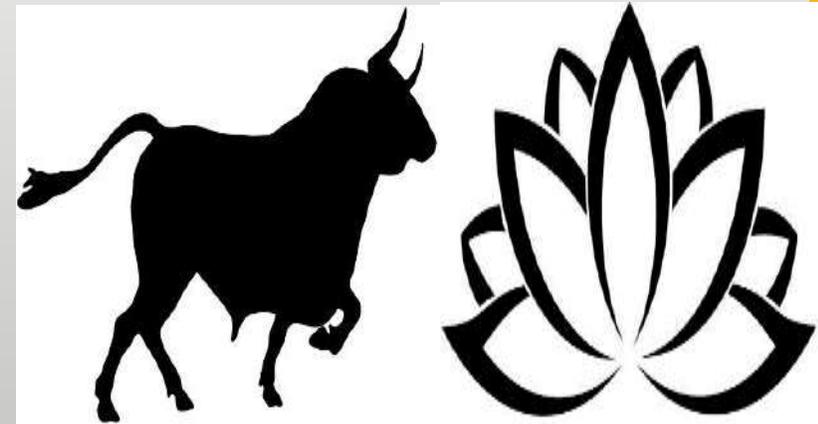
BUDDHISM

The important sources for Buddhism are:



Birth and Early life of buddha

- According to the Ceylonese texts, Buddha was called Siddharth, and his parents were Siddhodhana and Mayadevi, who belonged to the clan of Sakyas (also known as Sakyamuni).



BUDDHISM

Birth and Early life of buddha

- Gautama was his Gotra name. He was born in Lumbini in Nepal Tarai in 563 B.C. on the full moon day of Visakha masa (Budh Purnima).
- Mayadevi died during delivery and Gautami became his stepmother. Devadatta, son of Gautami and stepbrother of Siddharth, was a friend turned foe.
- Siddharth married Yasodhara, princess of Koilas. At the age of 29, Siddharth entered the city of Kapilvastu with his favourite chariot driver, Chenna and his favourite horse, Kantaka. He came across 4 scenes:

A man suffering due to old age.

A dead body

A man suffering due to disease.

A saint whose face was brimming with happiness.

BUDDHISM

Mahabhinishkramana

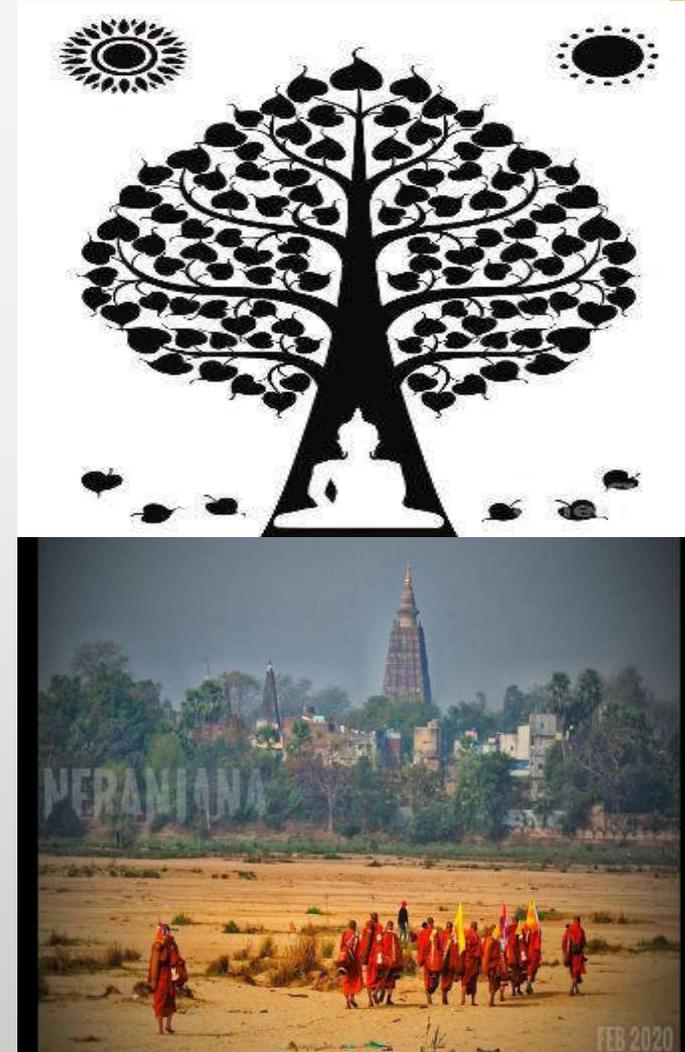
- He made up his mind to relieve mankind of misery. At the age of 29, on a full moon day, he along with Chenna & Kantaka secretly left the palace.
- This is known as Mahabhinishkramana (The Great Departure). Kantaka died on the spot in grief. Siddharth first went to Urvila and became a disciple of two gurus- Alara Kalma and Udraka Ramaputra.
- Alara Kalma expert in Sramana school of thought & Udraka expert in Yoga Shashtra. But Siddhartha was not happy as his questions remained unanswered.



BUDDHISM

Nirvana

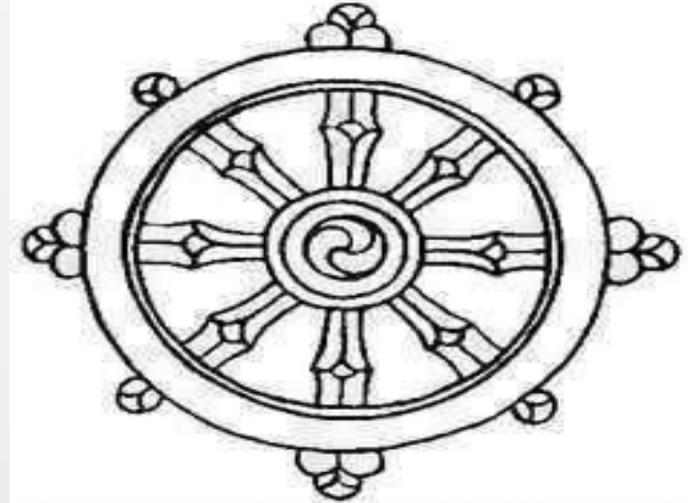
- He left and reached Gaya at the age of 35, and sat for rigorous meditation on the banks of the stream, Niranjana in the land of Samaga.
- Sujata, daughter of Samaga, offered him rice and milk. His meditation lasted for 48 days.
- On the 49th day (Vaishaka full moon day), he got enlightenment called Bodhi (knowledge above senses or intuitive knowledge). It is said that Indra sent a demon,
- Mura, to disturb Siddharth but he remained unperturbed. Prithvi (Goddess of Earth) was the witness to his enlightenment when he became The Buddha.



BUDDHISM

Dharmachakra Pravartana

- His first disciple was Mahakasyapa who became his student at the age of five.
- Siddhartha had 5 disciples to whom he delivered his first sermon at Sarnath in a deer park on Dharmachakra pravartana (how the wheel of dharma moves).
- The two other Chakras taught by the Buddha were DhanyaChakra & Kala Chakra. He delivered maximum discourses in the city Shravasti (U.P).
- The first Kings to be influenced by the teachings of Buddha were King Ajatasatru of Magadha and king Prasenjit of Kosala.
- Buddha converted a bandit, Angulamali, and Amrapali a.k.a. Ambapali (the seductress), the Court dancer of Ajatasatru to Buddhism. He initiated Rahul to Sanyasa.



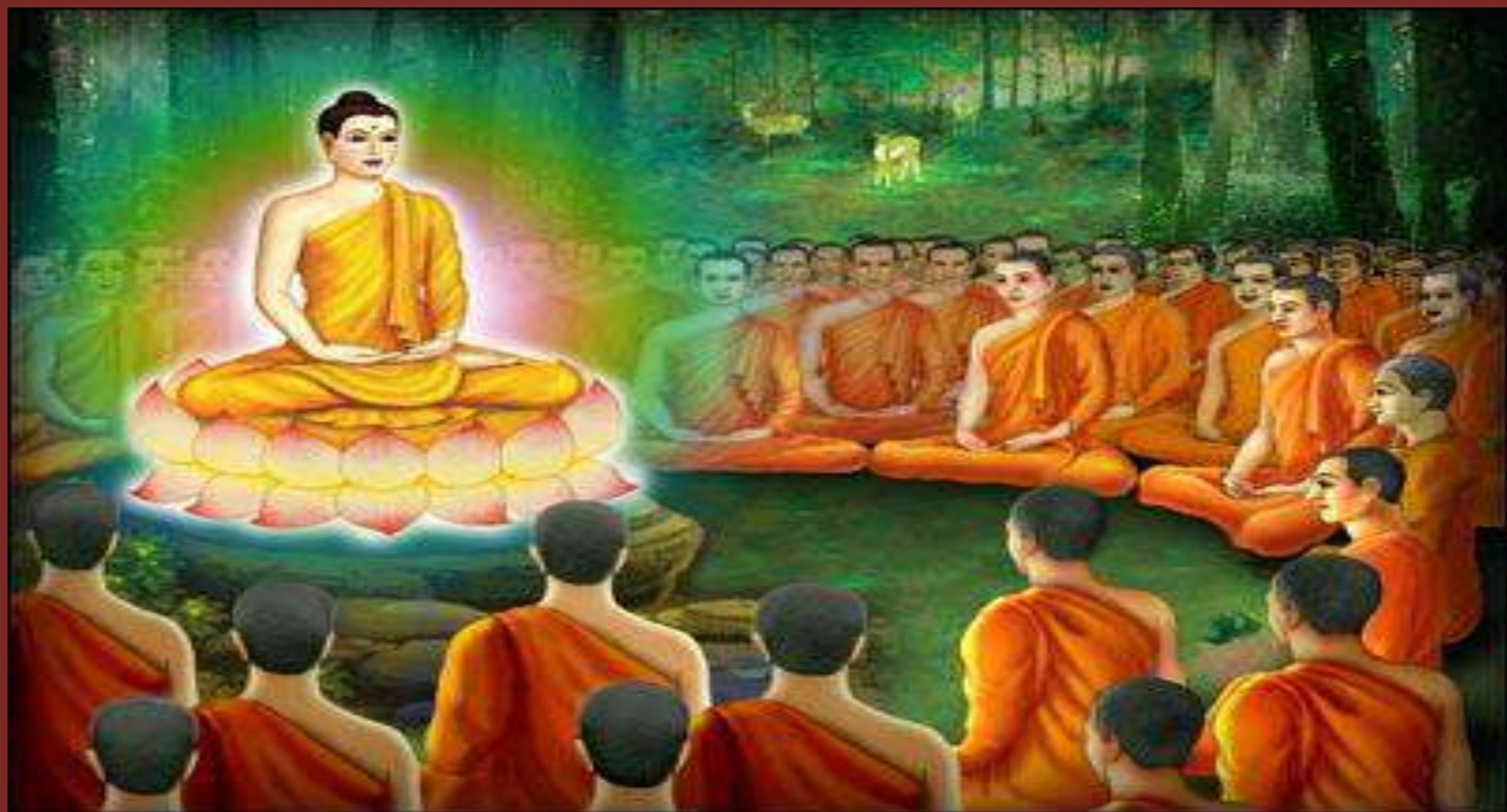
BUDDHISM

Mahaparinirvana

- At the age of 80, Buddha reached Kusinara and became the guest of an untouchable, Chanda who offered pork.
- Buddha consumed it, had diarrhoea and died (Mahaparinirvana) at Kusinara. His last words were “All things are subject to Decay”



The important event of Buddha's Life	Symbol
Birth	Lotus and Bull
Mahabhinishkramana	Horse
Nirvana	Bodhi tree
Dharmachakra pravartana	Wheel
Mahaparinirvana	Stupa



BUDDHISM

Teachings of Buddhas:

I. 4 Noble Truths - 'Arya Satyas

The world is full of misery

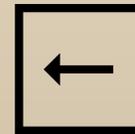


The cause of misery is zeal (Trishna Agni) or excess of desire

t

To conquer zeal, one should follow Arya Ashtanga Marga (Eightfold Path)

Zeal can be surmounted



BUDDHISM

Teachings of Buddhas:

II. 2. Eightfold Path comprises the 8 Principles for a good life.

Right Samadhi

Right Mindfulness

Right View

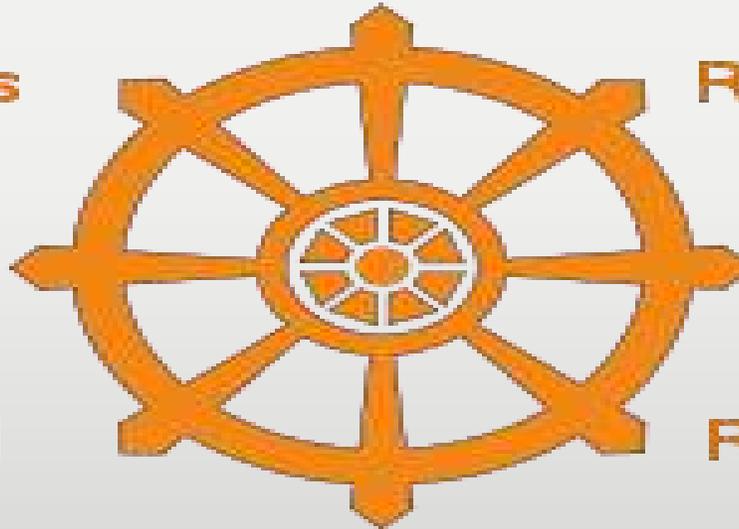
Right Effort

Right Resolve

Right Livelihood

Right Speech

Right Conduct



III. 3. He also prescribed Madhyama Marga (Middle Path) i.e. the Life between two extremes, a life of balance.

BUDDHISM

Other ideas of Buddha:

1. He believed in the transmigration of the soul (Life after death). However, he did not believe in the existence of soul. He was Anatmavadi.

2. He believed in Karma Siddhanta (For every action, there is an opposite reaction) called Pratityasamutpada.

3. On the existence of God, Buddha remained silent. He was agnostic, who neither says Yes or No.

4. For the Buddha Moksha (Salvation) meant Freedom from Desire, which causes birth and Rebirth.

5. For the Buddha Non violence (Ahinsa) was a virtue. However, one must be prepared to defend against violence.

6. He encouraged trade and commerce and was not against profit.

7. He was against caste evils but not caste system. In Buddhism the caste hierarchy was Kshatriya, Brahmin, Vaishya and Shudra.

BUDDHISM

Sangha

- Sangha was the religious order founded by the Buddha. Buddhist Sangha is considered to be the oldest Church in world history. Slaves, insolvents and deceased persons were not allowed to enter Sangha.
- However, at the insistence of Ananda, Buddha allowed women into Sangha. Bhikshus were the lifetime members of the Buddhist Sangha. Upasakas were the followers of Buddhism.
- **The Sangha had a prescribed code of conduct –**

1. Every monk (Bhikshu) must have one pair of yellow robes, a needle, a piece of string, and a begging bowl.

2. Monks were to rest only in the rainy season.

3. Monks were not to commit 64 types of crimes i.e. Prathimokshas.

4. Pravaraana means confession ceremony.

BUDDHISM

Four Councils

- After the death of Buddha, four Councils had met to resolve several issues regarding Buddhism, its teachings and regarding the code of conduct within the Sanghas.

Rajagriha Council 483 BC

- First Buddhist Council took place in 483 B.C. at Rajagriha.
- It was presided over by Mahakashyapa and patronised by Ajatsatru, the King of Magadh.
- Ananda recited Sutta Pitaka (a code of conduct, morals, and principles for Buddhist monks) and Upali recited Vinaya Pitaka (code of conduct for the Sangha).



Buddhist Council



BUDDHISM

Vaishali Council 383 BC

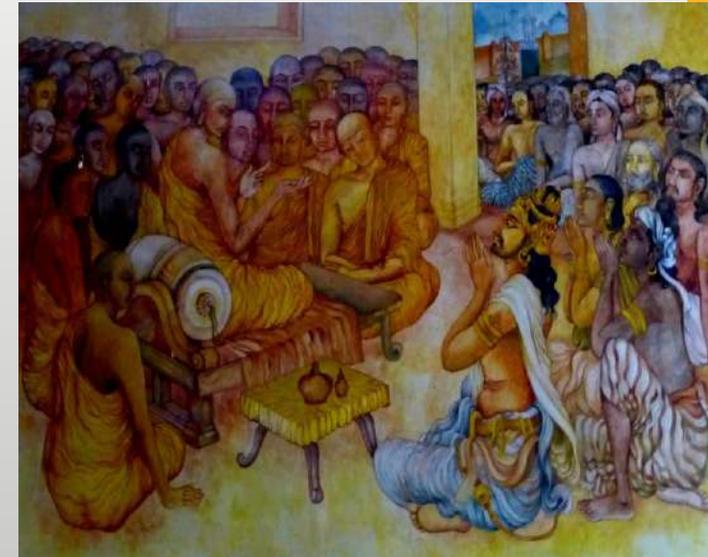
- The 2nd Buddhist Council was held in 383 B.C at Vaishali. It was presided over by Sabbakami and patronized by Kalasoka, the greatest king of Sisunaga dynasty.
- Here Buddhism got divided into two sects: Mahasanghikas who favoured change (Liberal) and Sthviravadins / Theravadins who advocated no change and were believers/followers of elders (Conservative).

Patliputra Council 250 BC

- The Third Buddhist Council was held in 250 B.C. at Pataliputra and was presided over by Moggaliputra Tissa (Upa Gupta), prince of Ceylon.
- It was patronised by Ashoka, the greatest of the Mauryan kings. Tissa composed Abhidhamma Pitaka that dealt with Buddhist philosophy. The pitakas are the scriptures.



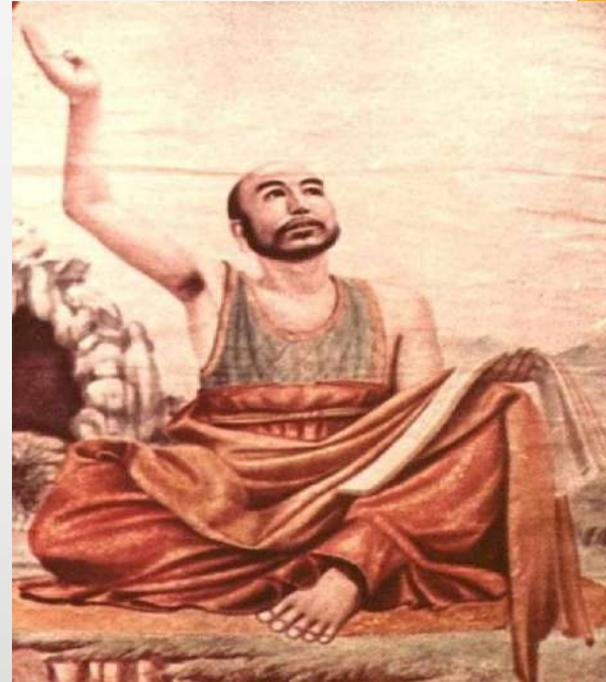
Persian Invasion of India



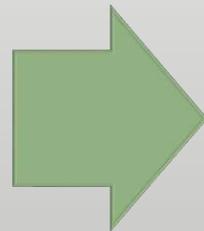
BUDDHISM

Kundalavana council 1st Century AD

- The Fourth Buddhist Council was held in the First Century A.D. at Kundalavana in Srinagar. It was presided over by Vasumitra.
- Asvaghosa was vice president and council was patronized by Kanishka, the greatest ruler of the Kushans. During this Council, Buddhism got divided into Mahayana & Hinayana, the second split.



1. Mahayana means the Great Journey of Buddha's soul.



2. Hinayana meaning Less/ Short Journey of Buddha's soul.

BUDDHISM

Kundalavana council 1st Century AD

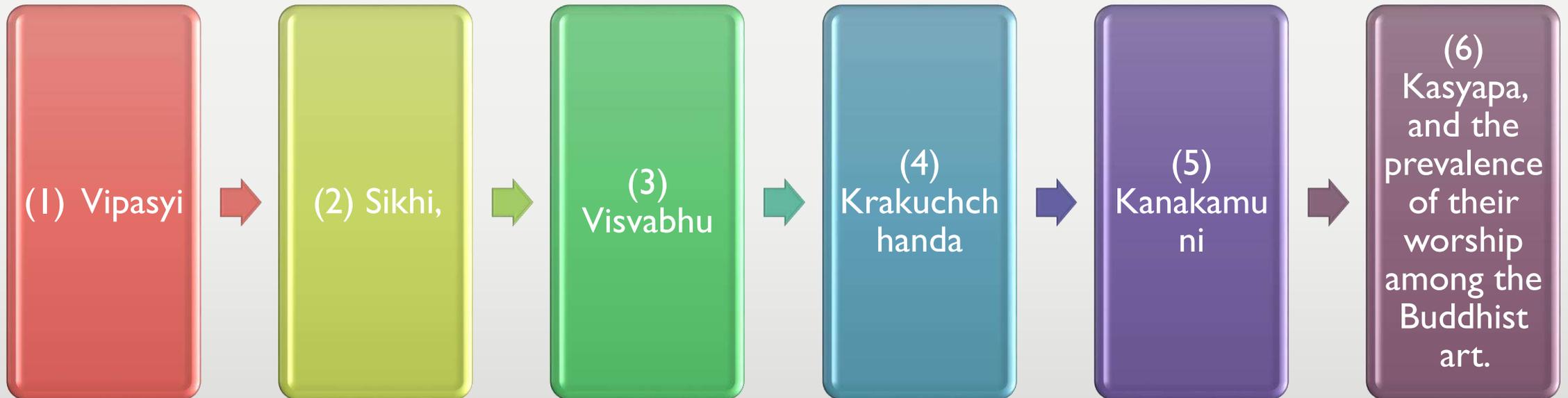
- Mahayanism was founded by Acharya Nagarjuna. The new school, which claimed to offer salvation for all, styled itself Mahayana, the greater vehicle (to salvation), as opposed to older Buddhism, which it contemptuously referred to as Hinayana, or the lesser vehicle.
- The Mahayana scriptures also claimed to represent the final doctrines of the Buddha, revealed only to his spiritually most advanced followers, whereas the earlier doctrines were viewed as merely preliminary.
- Though Mahayana Buddhism, with its pantheon of heavenly Buddhas and Bodhisattvas and its idealistic metaphysics, was strikingly different in many respects from the Hinayana, of which the main body was Theravada.



BUDDHISM

Kundalavana council 1st Century AD

- Mahayanism held that Gautama Buddha was preceded by Six Buddhas, viz:-



- Further support to this contention is provided by the Nigali Sagar Edict of Ashoka which refers to the enlargement of a Stupa erected in honour of Kanakamuni by the Mauryan monarch. Five of these past Buddhas, except Sikhi, are represented in the art of Bharhut, understandably by means of their characteristic tree- symbols along with identification labels.

BUDDHISM

Kundalavana council 1st Century AD

- According to Buddhist teaching there are three types of perfected beings- “Buddhas”, who perceived the truth for themselves and taught it to others, “Pratyeka Buddhas” (Private Buddhas), who perceived it, but kept it to themselves and did not teach it; and ‘Arhats’ (Worthies), who learned it from others, but fully realised it for themselves.
- The replacement of the ideal of the Arhat by that of the Bodhisattva (Being of Wisdom) is the basic distinction between the old sects and the new, which came to be known as Mahayana.



BUDDHISM

Kundalavana council 1st Century AD

- A few bodhisattvas were moved by compassion and renounced eternal bliss in order to return to the earthly sphere to instruct the unenlightened.
- Other Bodhisattvas are believed to dwell in a state of beneficent meditation in quiet mountain solitudes, and send forth powerful thought forces which influence man to follow the right path.

Important Bodhisattvas are :

1. Amitabha (boundless light) is the guardian of the west. He established a "Pure land" called Sukhavati for the salvation of the man, entry into which required only faith in and surrender to him.

2. Avalokitesvara (watchful lord), also called Padmapani (Lotus -bearer), whose attribute is compassion.

3. Manjusri (charming) represents the wisdom-aspect of the Buddha principle.

4. Vairochana (illuminant) is regarded as the dharmakaya aspect of Buddha.

5. Samanta-bhadra (instantly auspicious), also called Chakrapani (Wheel- bearer).

BUDDHISM

Lesser Bodhisattvas are

1. Akshobhya (unshakable), also called Vajrapani (thunderbolt bearer) or Vajradhara.
 2. Amoghasiddhi (infallible power) or Visvapani (all- holding).
 3. Maitreya, the future Buddha who comes from seventh heaven tushita.
- Two chief schools of Mahayana philosophy were the Madhyamika (Doctrine of Middle position) and the Vijnanawada (Doctrine of Consciousness) or Yogacharya (The way of Yoga or Union.)



BUDDHISM

- Madhyamika Philosophy was founded by Acharya Nagarjuna taught that the phenomenal world had only a qualified reality; that all beings labour under constant illusion of perceiving things where in fact there is only emptiness.
- This emptiness or void (Sunyata) is all that truly exists, and hence the Madhyamikas were sometimes also called Sunyavadins (exponents of the doctrine of emptiness).
- The Vijnanavada school, founded by Maitreyanatha. According to it the whole universe exists only in the mind of perceiver.
- This school produced many important philosophers and logicians such as Asanga (his Sutralankara is the earliest text of the school), vasubandhu (younger brother of Asanga), Dignaga and dharmakirti.



BUDDHISM

Differences between Mahayana and Hinayana:

S. No.	Mahayana	Hinayana
1.	Believed that Buddha would be born again.	Buddha would never be reborn.
2.	Followed Sanskrit.	Followed Pali.
3.	Deified Buddha and worshipped him as God (Idol Worship).	Buddha was a great intellectual and not God; did not deify him.
4.	The idea of Bodhisattva emerged	
5.	Worship of Images of Buddha	Buddha identified by certain symbols
6.	Mahayana depends upon the spirit of Buddha	Hinayana held firm to the letter of Buddha Teachings.
7.	Mahayana upholds the ideal of the Bodhisattva or saviour, who is concerned with the salvation of others	The Hinayana ideal is the Arhat, who strives after his own redemption.

BUDDHISM

The Dhyani Buddha

- With the transformation of Mahayana into Vajrayana in the seventh-eighth century AD, a wide pantheon emerged which was further elaborated in the 10th century AD.
- At the apex of the hierarchy of the gods and goddesses stands the divine pair of Adi Buddha and Adi Prajna, the universal parents of Buddhism, from whom originate five Dhyani Buddhas, viz



- These Dhyani Buddhas represent the five material elements of which the world is made; air, water, ether, fire and earth.

BUDDHISM

Important Mahayana Sects:

1. Vajrayana Buddhism : It was a form of tantric buddhsim that developed first in Bengal & Bihar and later entered into Tibet. Its main centre was The Vikramshila University founded by King Dharma Pala of the Pala Dynasty. The first Vice Chancellor of the university Ateesh Depankar was the founder of this sect. As it follows such a hard yogic exercises like diamond to reach the stage of The Buddha in ones own lifetime it was called Vajrayana. It was first introduced into Tibet by Santarakshita.

2. Kalachakra Buddhism: Is the other Tibetan form of Buddhism introduced by Padmasambhav. In this form of Buddhism certain sign and symbols are worshipped for magical powers.

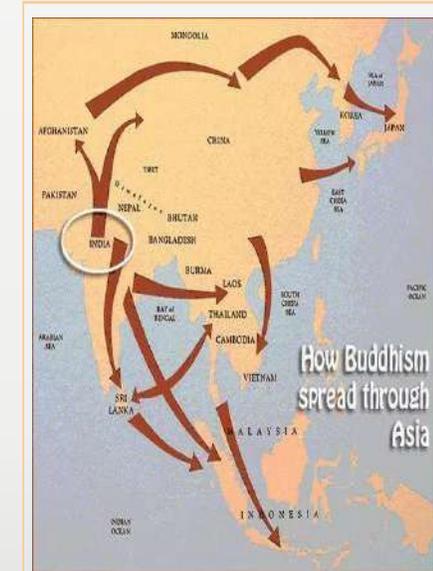
3. Tantric Buddhism : Also developed in Nepal. In this form, Taras (The stars) are worshipped as the spouses of the Buddha for magical powers.

4. Sahajayana Buddhism: It was founded by Siddha Saraha of 8th century AD in Odisha & Bengal. It was also a form of tantric Buddhism.

BUDDHISM

The spread of Buddhism

- Vijaya Singhava was the first to preach Buddhism in Ceylon.
- Kumarajeeva was the first to introduce Buddhism in China.
- Kanishka & Aswagosha made it popular in Central Asia.
- **Minandar** – The greatest of Indo-Greeks was converted into Buddhism by Nagasena. The dialogue between Minandar & Nagasena is recorded in Milindapanha (a text in Pali).
- Kumaragupta of Gupta dynasty founded Nalanda University (University of Buddhist studies).



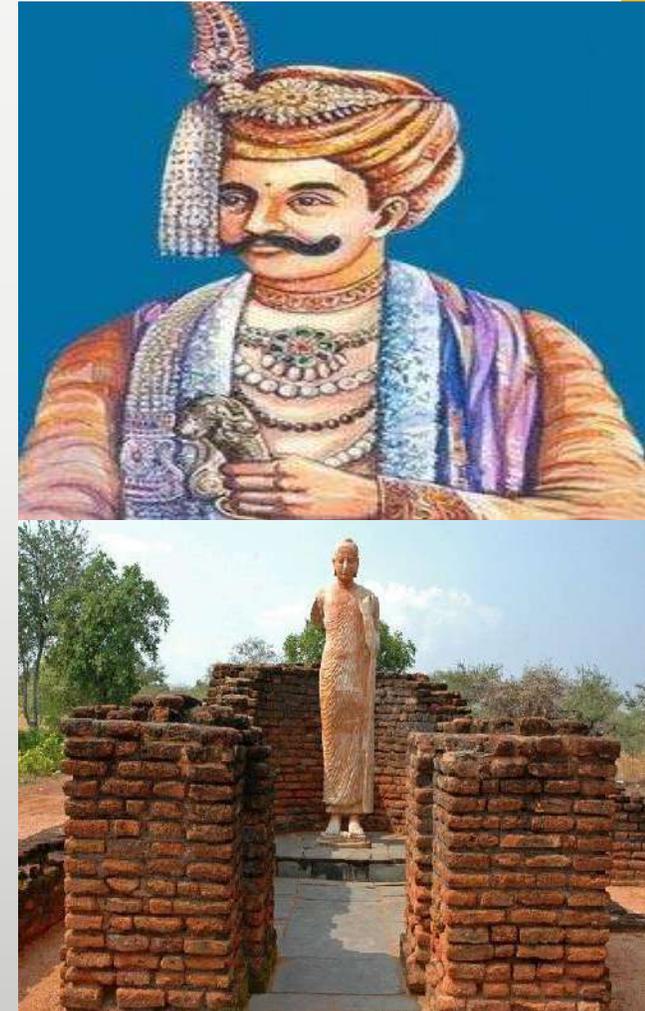
Branching out of Buddhism outside India.



BUDDHISM

The spread of Buddhism

- **Harsha Vardhana** – the last great king of ancient India, was converted into Mahayana Buddhism by Huen Tsang. Harsha conducted Buddhist conferences called Sangeethies at Kannauj & Prayag.
- The Palas were the last patrons of Buddhism. They founded three universities: Vikramshila (Ateesha Deepankar was the first Vice Chancellor), Uddandapura and Jagaddala.
- Palas patronized Vajrayana Buddhism (Buddhism with Mantra & Tantra and magical powers)
- In the South, Acharya Nagarjuna founded Sree Parvath University in Nagarjunakonda.



BUDDHISM

Causes for the Decline of Buddhism in India

1. The 'avatar' or the concept of incarnation made Buddhism lose its identity. Buddha was incorporated in Brahmanism as Avatar of Vishnu.
2. The revival of Brahmanism and the rise of Bhagavatism led to the fall of popularity of Buddhism.
3. After the birth of Mahayana Buddhism, the use of Pali, the language of the masses as the language of Buddhism was given up from the 1st century A.D. The Buddhists began to adopt Sanskrit, the language of the elite.
4. The practice of idol worship, prosperity and wealth led to the deterioration of moral standards.

Decline of Buddhism in India



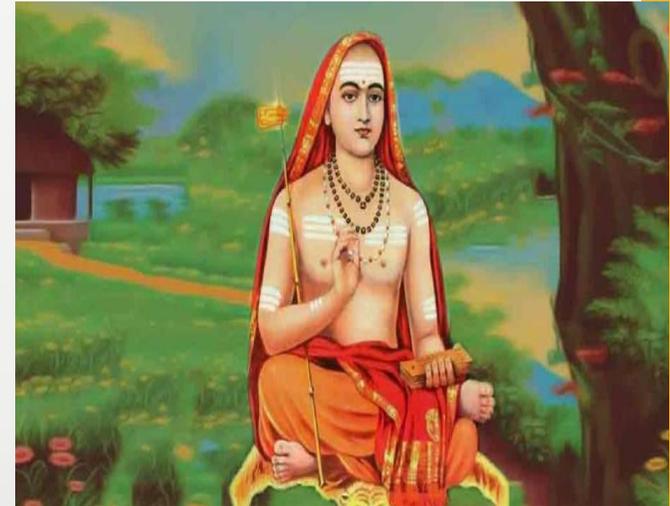
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Nalanda_University_India_ruins.jpg



BUDDHISM

Causes for the Decline of Buddhism in India

5. Adishankaracharya with his profound logic proved that Buddhism and Jainism were the 2 branches of Brahmanism. Thereby he ended the identity of Buddhism.
 6. Moreover, the attack of the Huns in the 5th and 6th centuries and the Turkish invaders in the 12th century destroyed the monasteries.
 7. The advent of Islam with the emergence of the Slave Dynasty led to the decline of Buddhism. Bakhtiar Khijli destroyed Buddhist Stupas and Nalanda University.
 8. Lack of security made Buddhism move to Nepal.
- All these factors contributed to the decline of Buddhism in India.



BUDDHISM

Contribution of Buddhism

Architecture

- The different forms of Buddhist architecture include:
- A place of worship which is constructed on relics.
- It is a representation of life being ephemeral, symbolized by half-dome.

Chaityas

- They are the prayer halls.



BUDDHISM

Contribution of Buddhism

Vihara

- Vihara is the rest house of Buddhist monks.

Spiritual Umbrella

- It symbolizes that whoever understands the Buddhist philosophy is a spiritual head and is divine.



BUDDHISM

Important Stupas And Viharas in India

1. Pipriwaha Stupa in Lumbini is the oldest amongst all.

2. Sanchi, Sarnath, Soneri and Sasaram built during Mauryan times.

3. Baruhath Stupa in MP was built during the Sunga dynasty.

4. In South India, the most important Stupa is Amaravati Stupa in Andhra Pradesh. It was built by Nagasoka and was the biggest Stupa in ancient times.

5. Biggest Stupa at present in the world is Borobudur Stupa in Java, constructed by Poornavarnam II of the Sailendra dynasty.

6. Famous Viharas in India are at Nagarjunakonda in Telengana. It is the only place where the name of the sculptor is engraved on the structure. Its Sculptor was Badantacharya. These Vihars were built by Shanti Sri, sister of King Kshanta Mula of Ikshvaku dynasty.

BUDDHISM

Art

Three different schools of art represent Buddhism.

Mathura School of Buddhist art

- It was developed by the Sunga dynasty. It comprises images of Buddha in sitting postures, in deep meditation with Gyan Chakra (Wisdom Wheel) behind his head.

Gandhara School of Art

- It was developed by Kushans. It is a combination of the Greek and Roman traditions. Buddha is shown with thick curly hair, drapes, greek-like, masculine physique models as Apollo, always in standing posture and preaching like a teacher.



Gautama Buddha in Mathura
School of Art Style



Buddha in Gandhara School

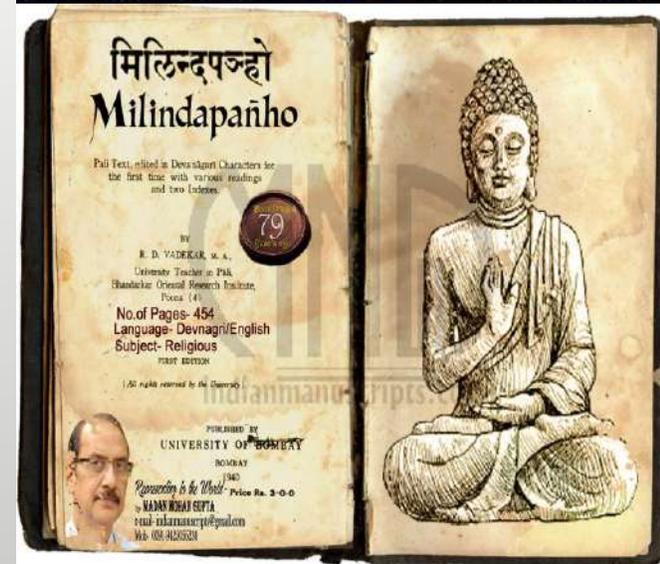
BUDDHISM

Amaravati School

- This was developed by the Satvahana dynasty. It is the most decorative form. The art is depicted on white limestone slabs where the themes of Buddha's life are engraved in all kinds of postures.

Literature

- The Prakrit language that was used by Buddha was Pali. Upto the first century A.D., Prakrit remained the official language of Buddhists. Later, Sanskrit became prominent due to the influence of Mahayana Buddhism during the 4th Buddhist Council.
- Most important Pali Texts are Suttapitaka, Vinayapitaka, Abhidhamma Pitaka & Milindopanha. Buddhaghosa – wrote Vasuddimaga (The Path of Purification).



BUDDHISM

Sanskrit Literature:

1. First Sanskrit scholar in Buddhism was Aswaghosa. He wrote Buddha Charitra. It is the first Kavya in Sanskrit literature. He also wrote Sundara Nandana and Seri Putra Prakarana (A drama found in Khotan in Central Asia). Along with other great scholar Parsva he wrote Mahavibashya, a commentary on Buddhist philosophy.
2. Most important/Greatest Scholar of Buddhism was Acharya Nagarjuna (The Einstein of India). He wrote the following treatises:



a. Madhyamika
Siddhanta

b. Madhyamika
Sutralankara

c. Saddharma-
Puhdarika

d. Sruhullekha was
a letter by
Nagararjuna to his
friend King Yagnasri
Satakarni of
Satavahanas.

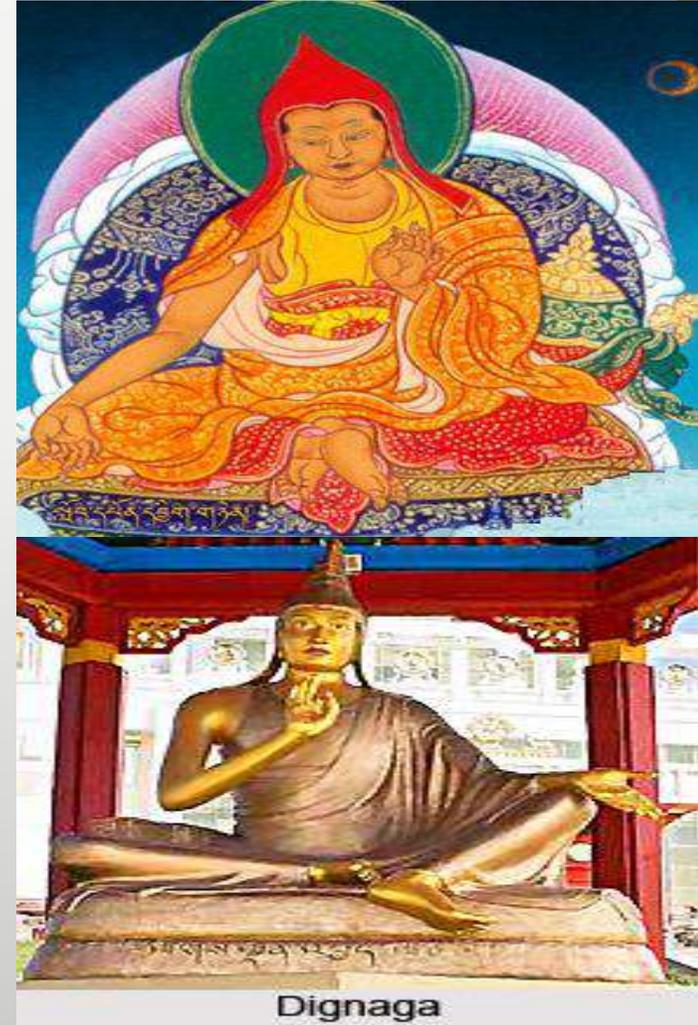
e. Rasaratnakara
which deals with
chemical
properties.

- The Philosophy called Sunyavada (Theory of Voidness) was founded by Acharya Nagarjuna.

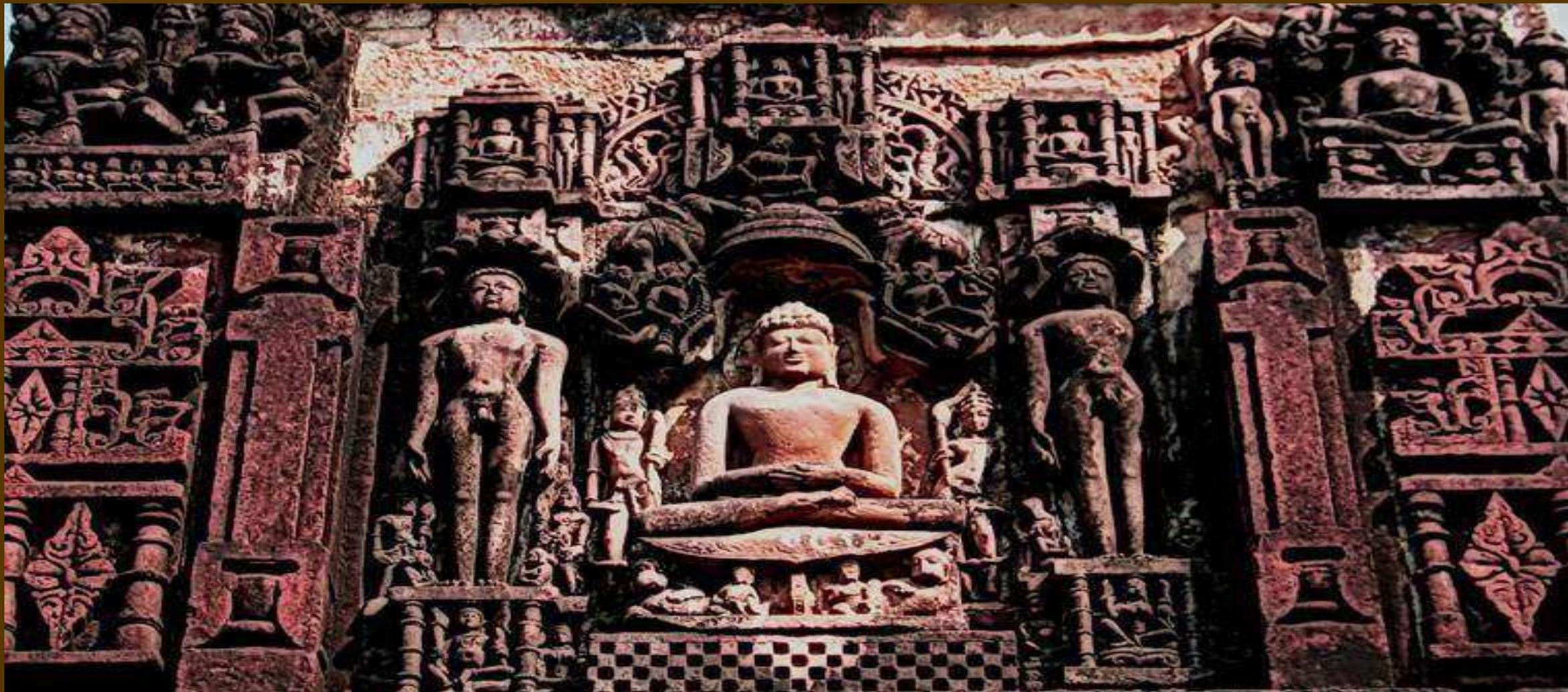
BUDDHISM

Sanskrit Literature:

3. Vasubandhu was the author of Abhidhammakosa (First dictionary on Buddhist philosophy).
4. Dignaga was the first to introduce the theory of logic (Tarkashastra) and he wrote Pramana Samuccaya.
5. Dharmakeerthi, called 'Kant of India', who wrote Nyayabindu.
6. Jataka stories in Sanskrit language numbering around 550, deal with previous births of Buddha called Bodhisattvas. The concept of Bodhisattvas was entirely Mahayanist. They were entirely written by Mahayanist in Sanskrit. Jataka stories are part of Khuddaka Nikhaya of Sutta Pitaka.
7. In Sanskrit literature, a new literary trend called Avadhana literature started. It deals with the stories of either The great Buddhist Bikshus called Thera Gadhas are of great Buddhist nuns called Theri Gadhas.



JAINISM



JAINISM

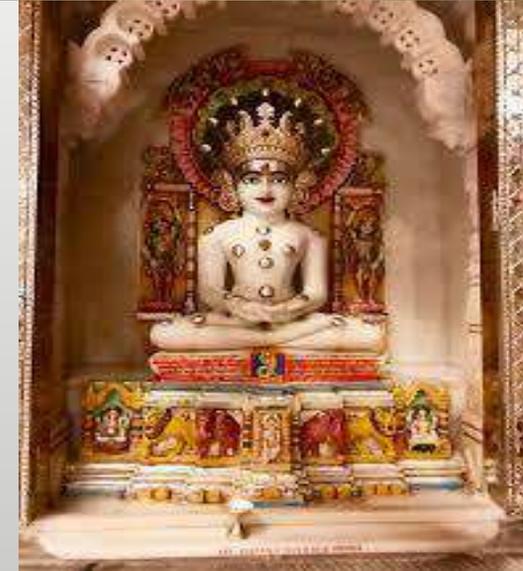
- Jainism emerged during Rig Vedic times, starting with **Tirthankars**.
- There were a total of **24 Tirthankars**, the last one being Mahavira. Their sacred literary tradition is called Anusruti. First Tirthankar was called **Rishabh**.
- 23rd Tirthankara was **Parsvanabha** (Prince of Kasi) or Parsvanath.
- He founded the four principles of Jainism:

1. **Satya** -
Truth

2. **Ahimsa** -
Non-
Violence

3.
Aparigraha
- Non-
possession

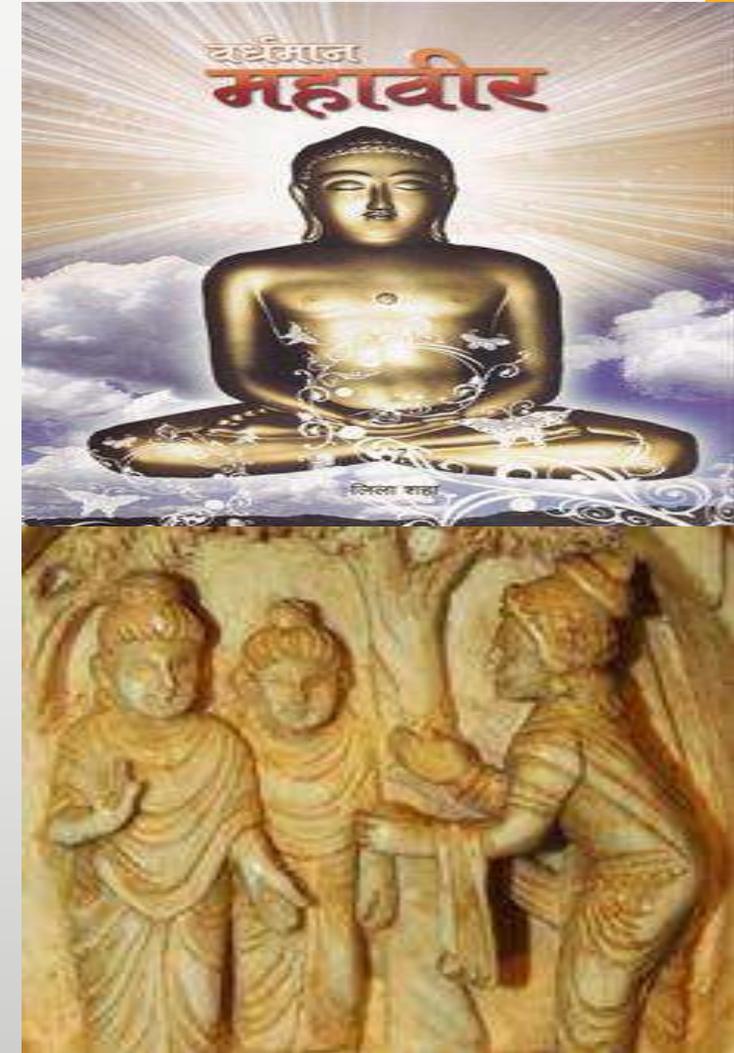
4. **Asteya** -
Non-Stealing



JAINISM

Vardhaman Mahavira

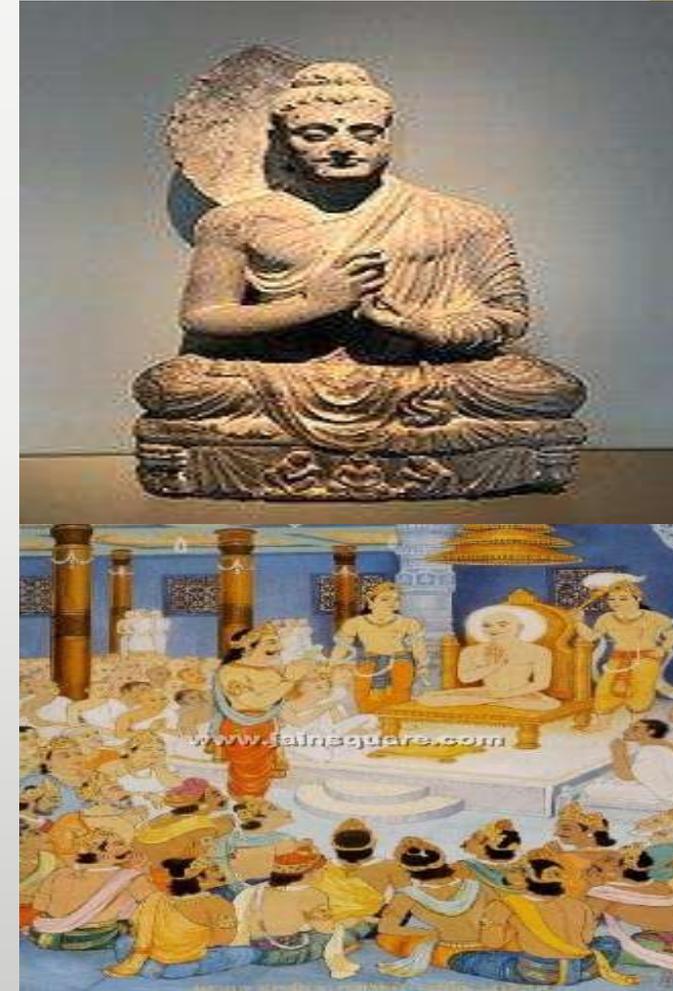
- He was born at Kunda village in Vaishali District. His parents were Siddhartha and Trishila (Belonged to the Tribe Lichchavi) and he belonged to the Gnatrika clan (a.k.a Gnataputra); he got married to Yashoda and his daughter Priyadarshana got married to Jamali.
- At the age of 30, he renounced the world, when his parents died and he tried to find the ultimate reality i.e. the meaning of life.
- Yasoda did not permit but Nandivardhana (his elder brother) gave him permission to become Sanyasi.
- In the 6th year of his ascetic life, he met Makkhali Gosala (a.k.a Goshala Muskariputra), the founder of a sect called Ajivikas.



JAINISM

Vardhaman Mahavira

- At the age of 43, Vardhaman attained Kaivalya (Ultimate/Supreme knowledge) at Jumbhika on the banks of river Rijupalika on the 10th day of Vaishakha Masa.
- He declared himself 'Jain' (conqueror of ultimate knowledge-Jina) and hereafter became the founder of Jainism. Jains or Nirgranthas were the 'People liberated from bonds'.
- He died (or attained Nirvana) in Pavapuri at the age of 72. Vardhaman was survived by 11 disciples called Gandharas. Arya Sudharman became head of the Jain church after Mahavira.
- Sambhuta Vijaya and Bhadrabahu became the heads of the Jain sangha. They perfected, the 14 purvas (Old texts) which contained the original teachings of Mahavir.



JAINISM

Teachings of Mahavira

1. He added the 5th Principle to Jainism called Brahmacharya (control over senses). The 5 principles were then called Pancha Anuvratas.

2. He gave the Three Ratnas (Jewels) of Jainism- Right Faith, Right Knowledge and Right Conduct.

3. Jain philosophy was called Syadvada & Anekantaravada.

4. Sadvada means The Theory of "May Be" ; it teaches that no knowledge is perfect. Anekantaravada states that no knowledge can be studied in isolation. (In other words everything in Universe is connected with the other).

5. For the Jains knowledge could be attained by seven different means called Sapta Bangi.

JAINISM

Differences between Jainism and Buddhism:

	Jainism	Buddhism
Non- violence	Non-violence is not to be compromised within Jainism	For the Buddha Ahinsa is a Virtue. However one must be prepared to defend ones ownself.
The idea of Salvation	Securing the highest knowledge, Kaivalya is salvation; Jainism advocates 'Gnana Marga'	Liberation from desires was taught in Buddhism; Buddha advocated 'Karma Marga'
Existence of God	Mahavira declared that God exists but is not responsible for the evolution of the Universe. The universe according to him evolved on its own. The Jain theory on the evolution of universe comes close to "The big bang theory".	Buddha remained silent and agnostic. He made no categorical statement regarding God.
Existence of Soul	For the Jains Atma/Soul is there. However, there is nothing called Universal Soul. (Paramatma)	For Buddha there is no Atma/Soul (Anatmavadi).

JAINISM

Councils of Jainism

- The **First Jain Council** was held at **Pataliputra** and was presided over by **Sthulabahu** or **Sthulabhadra**. The original teachings of Mahavira were compiled in the form of 14 Poorvas (old texts).
- In the first Council, the 14 Poorvas were reduced to 12 Chapters called Angas. After the first Council, Jainism got divided into Swetambara (followers of Sthulabahu, white clads) and Digambaras (followers of Bhadrabahu).
- The **Second Jain Council** was held at **Vallabhi in Gujarat**. It was presided over by **Devardhi Kshamaramana**. In this council 12 Angas and 12 Upangas were finally compiled.

Jainism – Literature

- 12 Upangas – Explanation of 12 Angas
- Six *Chedasutras* - Texts relating to the conduct and behaviour of monks and nuns
- Four *Mulasutras* - doctrines which provide a base in the earlier stages of the monkhood
- Ten *Prakirnakasutras* - Texts on Independent or miscellaneous subjects
- Two *Culikasutras* - These scriptures enhance or decorate the meaning of Angas

JAINISM

Expansion of Jainism

1. Chandragupta Maurya was converted to Jainism by Bhadrabahu and he performed Sallekhana Vrata (annihilation of soul or starving oneself to death) at Chandragiri at Shravanabelagola (Karnataka).

2. Kharavela, the greatest ruler of the Chedi dynasty that ruled Kalinga, convened a Jain Council at Kumaragiri in 161 B.C. for uniting Svetambars and Digambars but his attempt failed. He constituted a new order of Jain monks called Yapanacharyas for preaching and promoting Jainism. Konda Kundana Acharya founded a sub sect called Saraswati Gacham and wrote Prabhat Treya.

3. Siddiraja and Kumarapala – rulers of Gujarat patronized Svetambar Jains.

4. The Rashtrakutas were the last great patrons of Jainism. Amoghavarsha, the greatest of Rastrakutas wrote the famous 'Ratna Malika' and 'Kavirajamarga'. 'Ratna Malika' actually called Prashnottar Ratna Malika' written in Sanskrit. 'Kavirajamarga' was written in Canarasi (Kannada in Prakrit form).

5. Jainism soon lost patronage due to its adherence to non-violence and very soon it got assimilated by Brahmanism which dealt a final blow to its identity.

JAINISM

Contributions of Jainism

1. Development of local languages (Prakrit) was the most important contribution of Jainism-

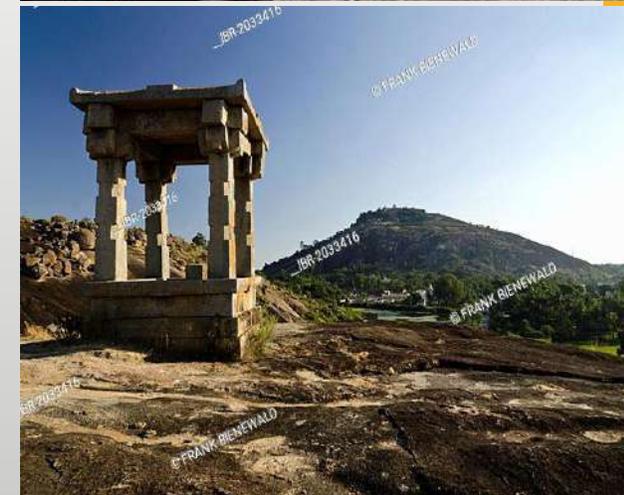
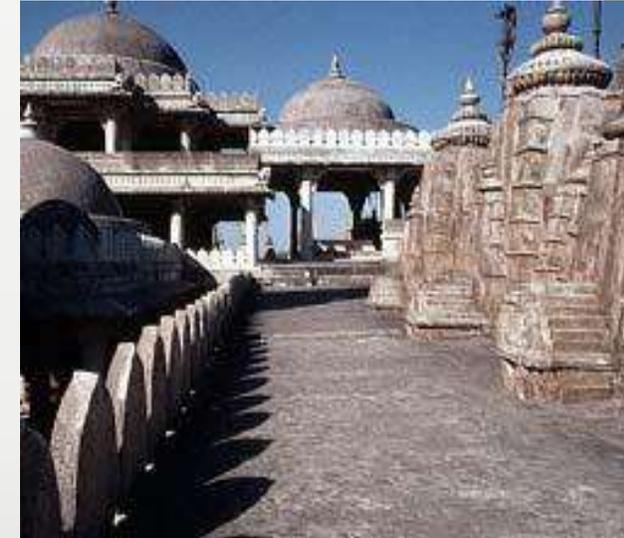
a. Mahavira taught in Ardhamagadhi (Modern Bihari or Magadhi language).

b. All Jain scriptures were written in Prakrit.

c. Badrabahu wrote Kalpasutras for Digambara in Prakrit.

d. Canarasi (Kannada) and Sauraseni (Marathi) were developed by the Jains. Jainasena Suri and GunaBadra wrote Adipurana which deals with the lives and the teachings of 24 Theerthankars.

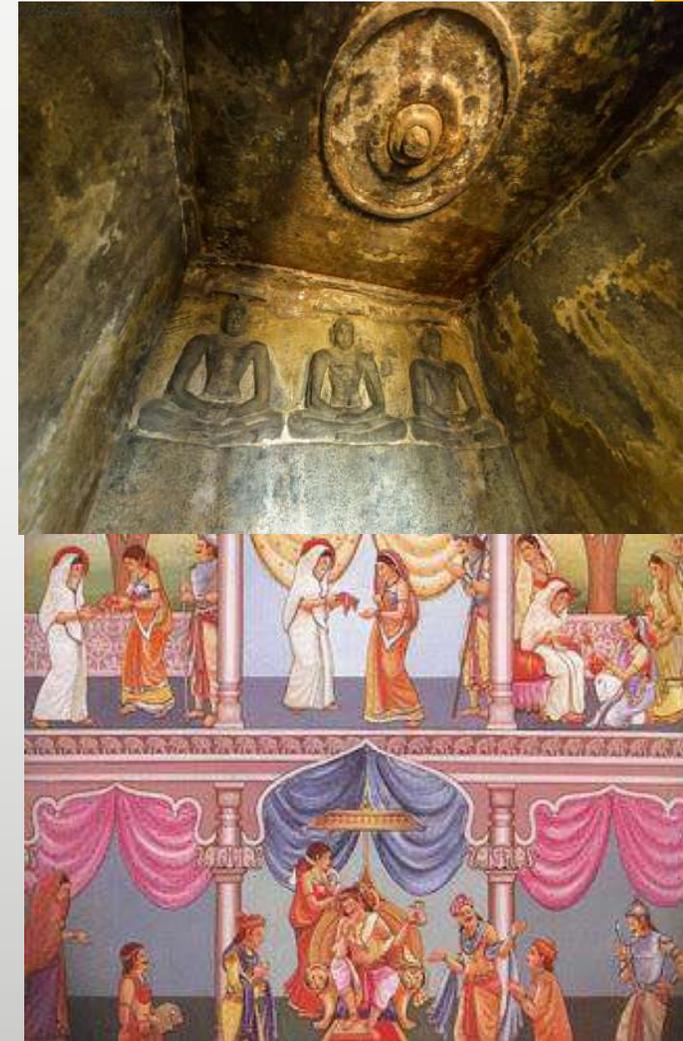
2. They perfected **Cave temple architecture** – Cave temples were built at Khandagiri and Kumaragiri in Kalinga, Indragiri and Chandragiri at Shravanabelagola, and Badami in Karnataka.



JAINISM

Contributions of Jainism

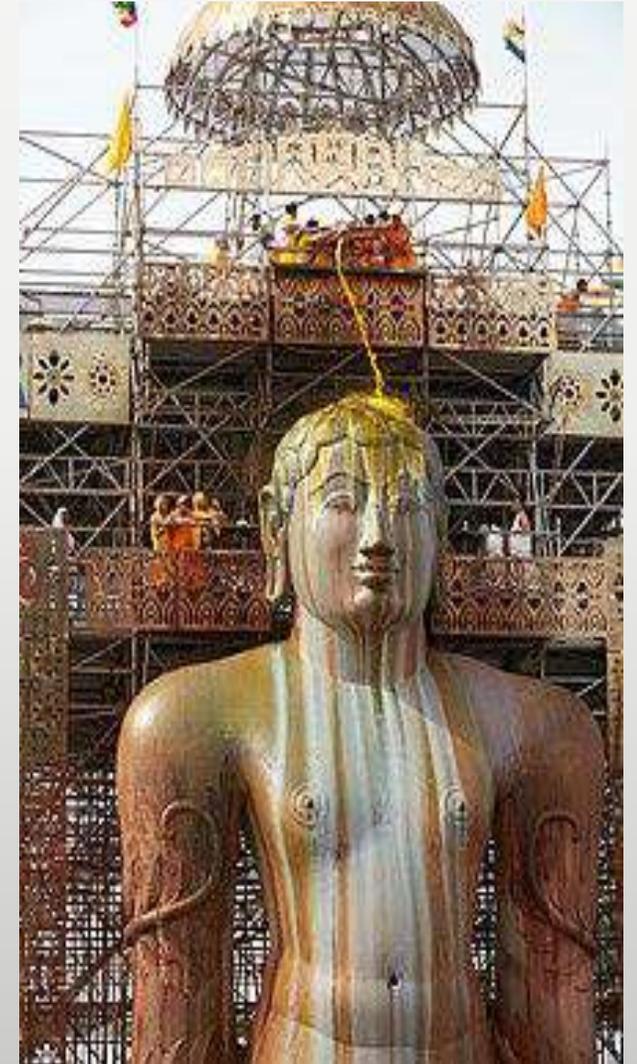
- Sittannavasal cave temples in Tamil Nadu and Bairav Konda cave temples in Andhra Pradesh were also developed by the Jains.
 - However the earliest cave temples in India belong to the Mauryan times called Barabar cave temples in Bihar dedicated to Ajvikas by samrat Ashok.
- 3. Development of Temples:** Jain temples are called Basadis. The Jain temple architecture is based on principles called Acharanga Sutras.
- In the construction of the temple a practice of installing 24 stone statues of Theerthankars in four directions called Chaumukha was also followed. Dilwara Temple in Mt. Abu, Rajasthan was built by Bhima I of the Solanki dynasty. It is the classic example of Jain architecture.



JAINISM

Contributions of Jainism

4. Jains were the first to make monolithic statues. The first monolithic statue is that of Parsvanath, found at Sultanganj, Bihar.
 - The statue of Bahubali a.k.a Gomateswar at Shravanabelagola is the tallest Granite statue in the world. It is monolithic and most perfect. It was installed by Chamundaraya, Minister of Ganga dynasty, South Karnataka.
 - The statue was built by the great sculptor Aristanemi. He took 12 years. As such for every 12 years the Maha Mastak Abhishek is being performed.
5. Ghatikas were the Jain Centres of Learning.



BHAGVATISM



BHAGVATISM

- The reaction to the popularity of Buddhism and Jainism, Brahmanism emerged in the form of Bhagavatism. Not only did it assimilate the popular features of Buddhism and Jainism, but it also evolved ideas of its own with which people could relate easily.



Buddhism
and
Jainism

Bhagvatism

- Vasudeva Krishna was the founder of Bhagavatism. Its philosophy comprised of the three basic principles:

Bhakti i.e.
Devotion



Prapatti i.e.
Total surrender
to God



Nishkama
Karma i.e.
Selfless act.



BHAGVATISM

Three Ways to Salvation

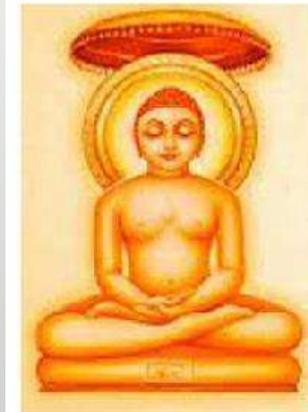
- Bhagavatism propounded that Gnanamarga will make man arrogant and therefore is not a wise choice.
- Similarly, it argued that the Karmamarga is very relative in terms of good and bad and therefore not a viable option.
- Hence, Bhaktimarga, as propounded by Bhagavatism, is the most simplified route to get salvation.



BHAGVATISM

Rise Of Bhagavatism And Its Incorporation In Brahmanism As Vaishnavism

1. Krishna was the disciple of three great sages: Angeerasa, Ghora and Sandeepani. In Jaiminiya Brahmana and Taiminiya Upanishad Krishna appears as a teacher for the first time.
2. Bhagavad Gita, composed by Vedavyas, is the highest stage of Krishna's philosophy. Krishna's philosophy emerged around 1000 B.C. but Bhagavatism became popular only in 6th century B.C. because of Brahmanism's initial opposition to it (as Krishna's philosophy opposed Brahmin ritualism).
3. However, later they appropriated it as a good defence against Jainism and Buddhism. Shudras were getting converted to the other religions and even other sections of the society were getting attracted to Buddhism and Jainism. This process had to be constrained. So the priestly class diverted its attention to Bhagavatism (as Krishna belonged to Yadavs).

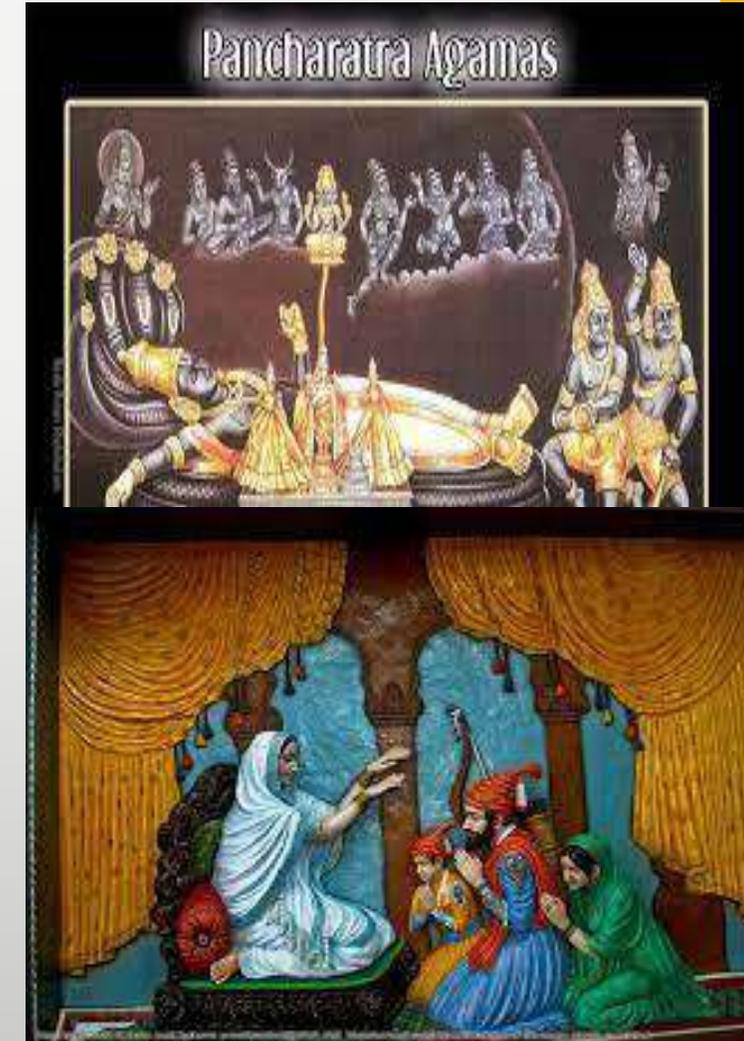


Jainism and Buddhism

BHAGVATISM

Rise Of Bhagavatism And Its Incorporation In Brahmanism As Vaishnavism

4. After they were successful, they hailed Krishna as an incarnation of Vishnu and assimilated Bhagavatism into Brahmanism.
5. In course of time, the ritualistic part also underwent a change in Bhagavatism with Pancharatra system which was introduced by sage Sandilya.
6. Pancharatra system meant worshipping Krishna and the four Yadava heroes of the Satwata family i.e Sankarshana (Balaram), Pradyumna and Samba (sons of Krishna), Aniruddha (Grandson of Krishna).
7. During the age of Guptas, Bhagavatism was transformed into Vaishnavism (Krishna got identified as an incarnation of Vishnu). Thus Vaishnavism emerged as the extension of Bhagavatism.



BHAGVATISM

Bhagavatism beyond India

1. Bhagavatism gradually became popular, even among foreign races like Kushans, Parthians And Indo-greeks. Lord Krishna was worshipped as Herakles by Greeks.

2. As Buddhism and Jainism were too rigid, they identified most with Bhagavatism. Malodorus, a Greek ambassador of king Antialkhedus followed Bhagavatism and installed Garuda pillar inscription at Basenagar in Vidisha in M.P.



VAISHNAVISM



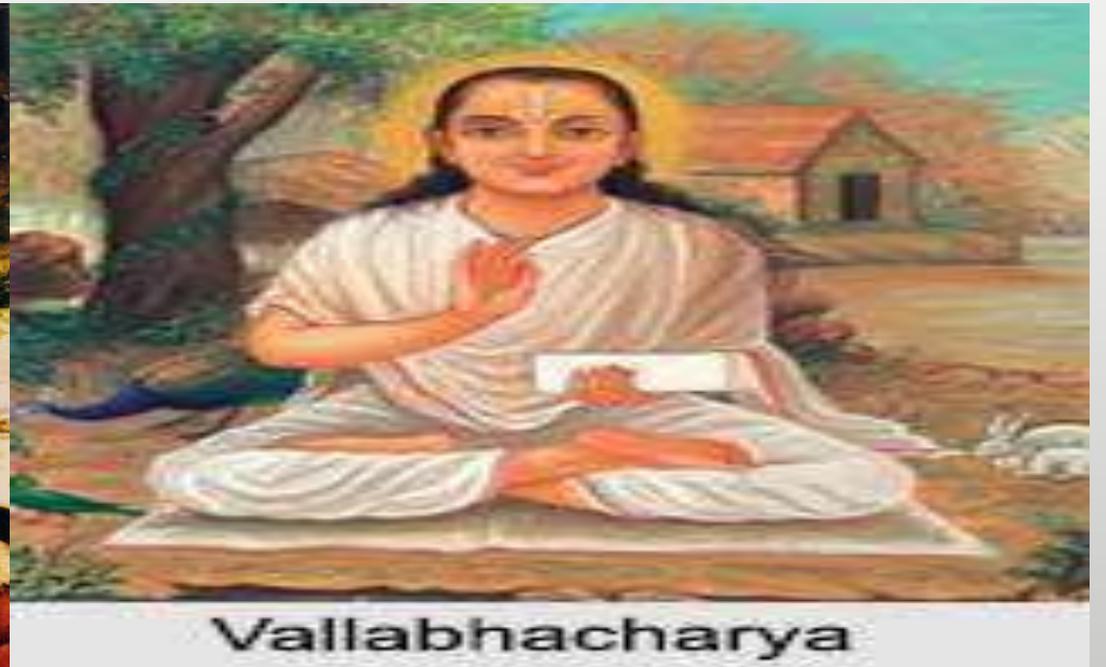
VAISHNAVISM

- Vaishnavism became a powerful movement in South India especially in Tamilakam under the Alvars (Tamil Vaishnava Saints).
- They composed devotional literature in Tamil on Vaishnavism called Prabanda. From there Vaishnavism transcended the boundaries of India into Southeast Asia.
- It was popularized in Suvarna Dweep by Kaundinya who married a Javan princess Susa. He got settled there and promoted Vaishnavism.



VAISHNAVISM

- The Acharyas were the Vaishnava philosophers. The first Vaishnava philosopher was Ramanuja Acharya.
- He introduced Visista-Advaita Siddhanta. Other renowned Acharyas were Madhava and Vallabha Acharyas.



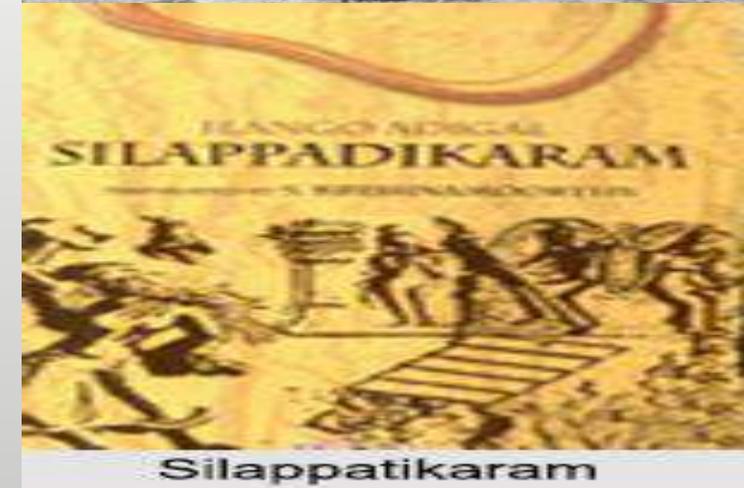
SHAIIVISM

Nataraja, (Sanskrit: “Lord of the Dance”) the Hindu god Shiva in his form as the cosmic dancer, represented in metal or stone in many Shaivite temples, particularly in Chidambaram temple in Tamil Nadu.



SHAIIVISM

- Shaivism is the oldest sect in India and a native faith of India. Aryans accepted Rudra, the non-Aryan God, who gradually evolved into Shiva. Shiva was worshipped in the form of from 1st Century A.D. onwards. The oldest Shivling in India is found in Gudimallam near Reni Gunta in A.P, dated
- 56 A.D. The sacred mantra, Panchakshari (Om Namah Shivay) was first mentioned in Tamil epic Silappadikaram (The Jewelled Anklet) written by Ilango Adigal.



SHAIIVISM

The various Shiva sects are as follows:

1. Pashupata Sect – It was founded by Nakulisa or Nakulin and became quite popular in North India.

2. Kashmir Shaivism – It is found only in Kashmir and was founded by Vasugupta. It has no mantras but only mudras. This form of worship is called Trika.

3. Agamanthas, Mattamayura and Kalamukha are the popular sects in Central India.

4. Shaivism became a devotional movement in South India, first led by Tamil Shaiva saints called Nayannars. There were 63. They composed devotional Tamil literature called Thevaram. Thevaram is popular as Dravida Veda. Periya Puranam written by Sekkilar (Chikkilar) deals with the lives and teachings of Nayannars

5. South India: Siva Advaita, founded by Srikanta in Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

6. Karnataka – Veera Saiva, founded by Basaveswara.

7. Andhra Pradesh – Aradyasaiva founded by Mallikarjuna Panditha are the popular sewa sects.

SHAIIVISM

Nayanars and Alvars

- There were **63 Nayanars**, who belonged to different caste backgrounds. The best known among them were Appar, Sambandar, Sundarar and Manikkavasagar. There are two sets of compilations of their songs – Tevaram and Tiruvacakam.
- There were **12 Alvars**, who came from equally divergent backgrounds, the best known being Periyalvar, his daughter Andal, Tondaradippodi Alvar and Nammalvar. Their songs were compiled in the Divya Prabandham.



SHAIIVISM

Assessment of Alvars and Nayanars

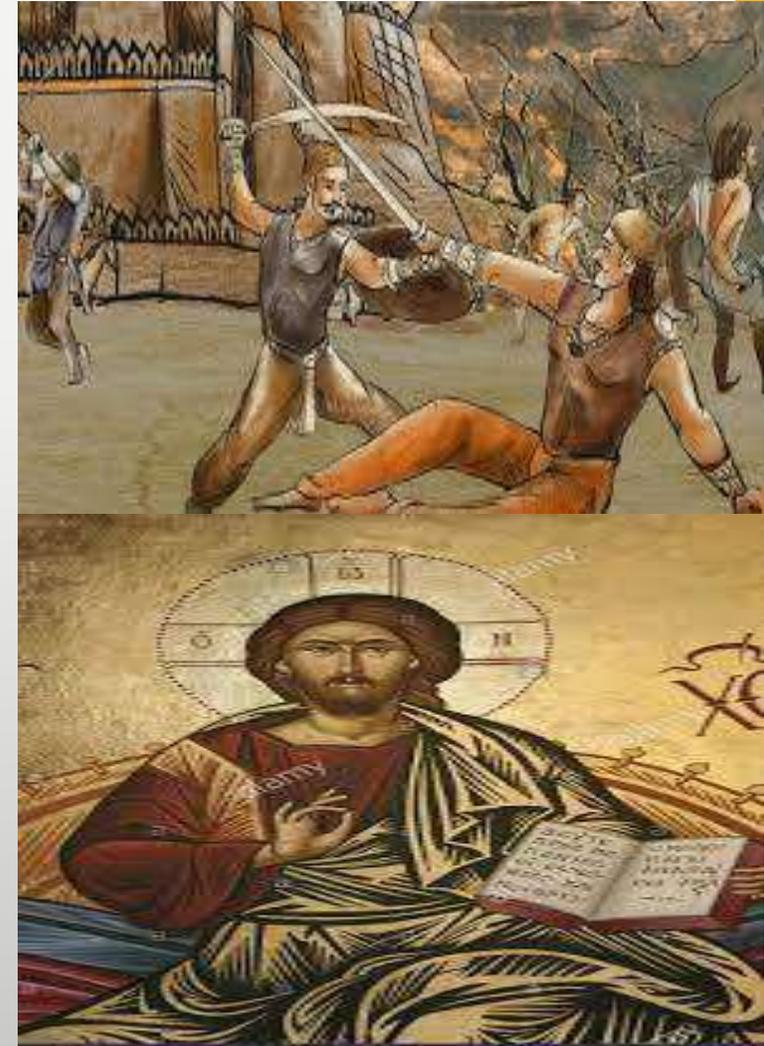
1. The Seventh to Ninth Centuries saw the emergence of new religious movements, led by the Nayanars (saints devoted to Shiva) and Alvars (saints devoted to Vishnu) who came from all castes including those considered “untouchable” like the Pulaiyar and the Panars.
2. They were sharply critical of the Buddhists and Jains and preached ardent love of Shiva or Vishnu as the path to salvation.
3. They drew upon the ideals of love and heroism as found in the Sangam literature (the earliest example of Tamil literature, composed during the early centuries of the Common Era) and blended them with the values of bhakti.



SHAIIVISM

Assessment of Alvars and Nayanars

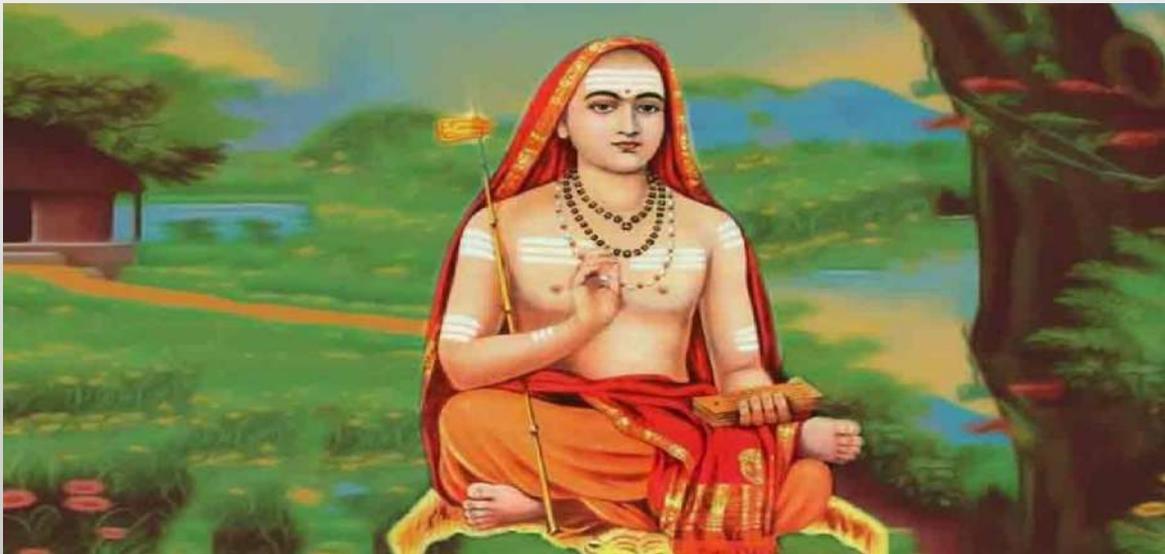
4. The Nayanars and Alvars went from place to place composing exquisite poems in praise of the deities enshrined in the villages they visited and set them to music.
5. Between the Tenth and Twelfth Centuries, the Chola and Pandya kings built elaborate temples around many of the shrines visited by the saint-poets, strengthening the links between the bhakti tradition and temple worship.
6. This was also the time when their poems were compiled. Besides, hagiographies or religious biographies of the Alvars and Nayanars were also composed. Today we use these texts as sources for writing histories of the bhakti tradition.



SHAIIVISM

Assessment of Alvars and Nayanars

7. In Brahminism the other popular cults were – Shakti, Surya & Ganpati. Adi Shankaracharya brought all these divergent sects into the fold of brahminism and for them introduced a new form of worship called Panchayatana system of worshipping Shiva, Vishnu, Surya, Ganpati and Durga. It was one of the essential aspect of Hindu temple architecture. The followers of Shankracharya are called Smarthas.



SHAIIVISM

Historical Qubits



Manikkavasagar, one of 63 Nayanars

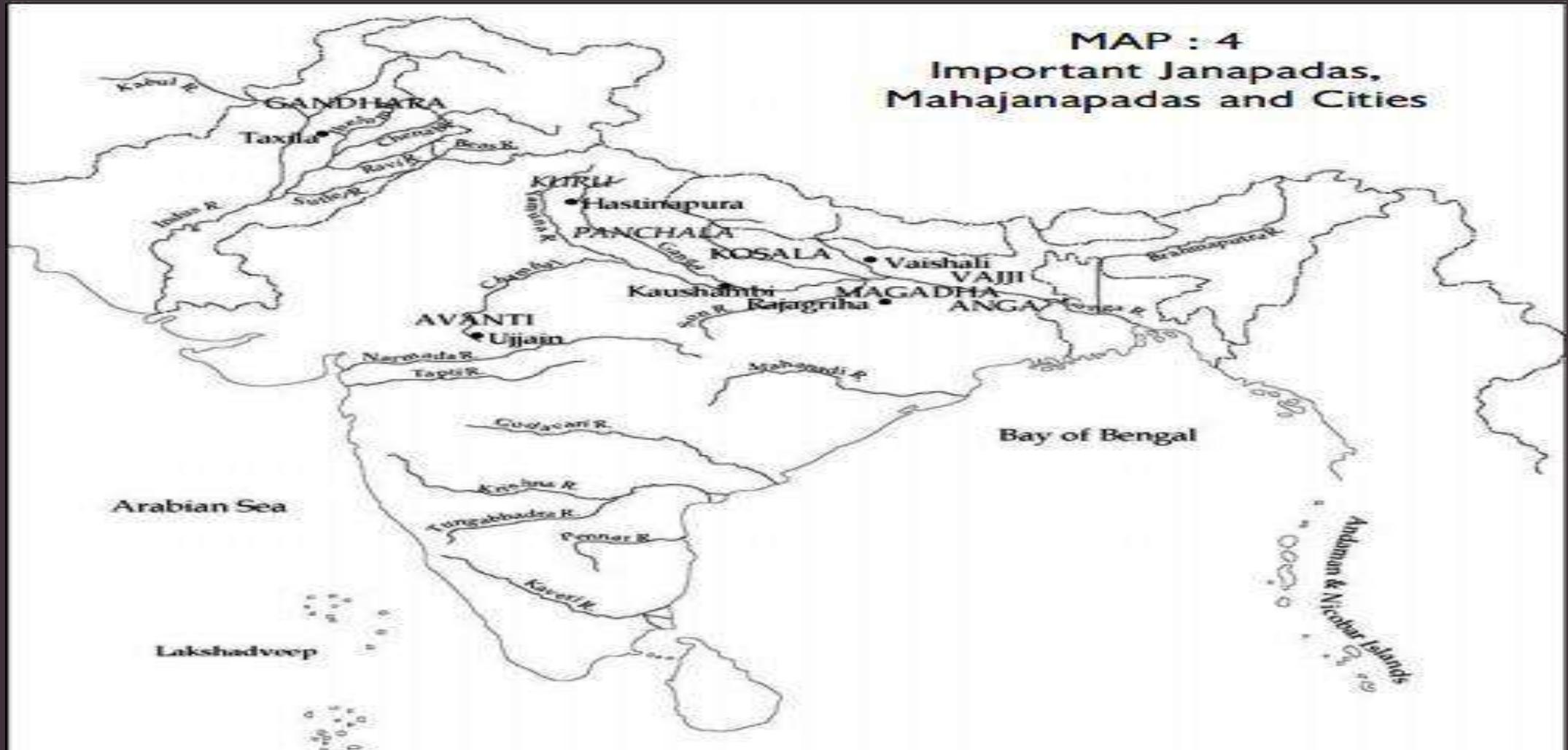


Alvar Saint poet Andal daughter of another Alvar saint Periyalvar



Krishnadevraya wrote Telugu epic Amuktamalyada -story of marriage of Lord Vishnu and Andal

FORMATION OF STATE



FORMATION OF STATE

Rise of the Magadha

1. Magadha was the most powerful of the 16 Mahajanapadas. All the other 15 republics could not emerge as stable States while Magadha emerged as a monarchy and had a stable political system.

2. Magadha also had the geographical advantage over other republics of its times. It was less prone to foreign attacks due to its interior location in the fertile Indo-Gangetic Plain.

3. It also had rich mines which helped it to evolve as the 1st industrial State in India. It witnessed the rise of literacy which was not Brahmanical, and thus was not religiously bound. Shudras came to be empowered as it was ruled by Shudra dynasties. It had a flourishing economy based on trade and commerce.

FORMATION OF STATE

Saptanga of Kautilya

- Defined by Kautilya in his Saptanga theory of Arthashastra, a State was characterized by seven principles. No state formation satisfied all these seven aspects till the end of 6th Century B.C.
- Magadha was the first State to fulfil the criteria laid down by Kautilya in Arthashastra and to emerge as a full-fledged state.



**Kautilya's
Arthashastra**



FORMATION OF STATE

Magadha: The Four Dynasties

- Its first Capital City was Girivraja meaning strong fort. The other capital cities were Rajagriha and Pataliputra. It was ruled by four dynasties. Brief of three dynasties before the Mauryans

Haranyaka

1. It was founded by Bimbisara a.k.a Srenika.

2. **Jivaka** – the first physician in Indian history and a student of Taxila University flourished in the court of Bimbisara.

3. Ajatasatru killed his father Bimbisara and came to power. [Called Kunika.] He was the greatest of the dynasty. He expanded the state with his imperialistic policies and measures.

4. Assakara was his invincible Commander of Ajatasatru.

5. First Buddhist council was organised by Ajatasatru at Rajgriha in 483 BC.

FORMATION OF STATE

Sisunaga

1. The dynasty was named after its founder Sisunaga.



2. Kalasoka was the greatest ruler of the dynasty.

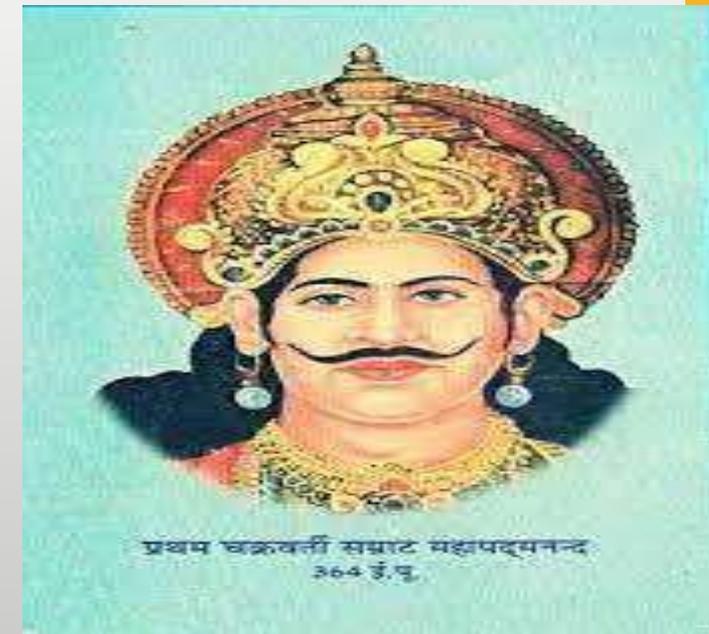


3. Kalasoka organised the Second Buddhist council at Vaishali in 383 BC.

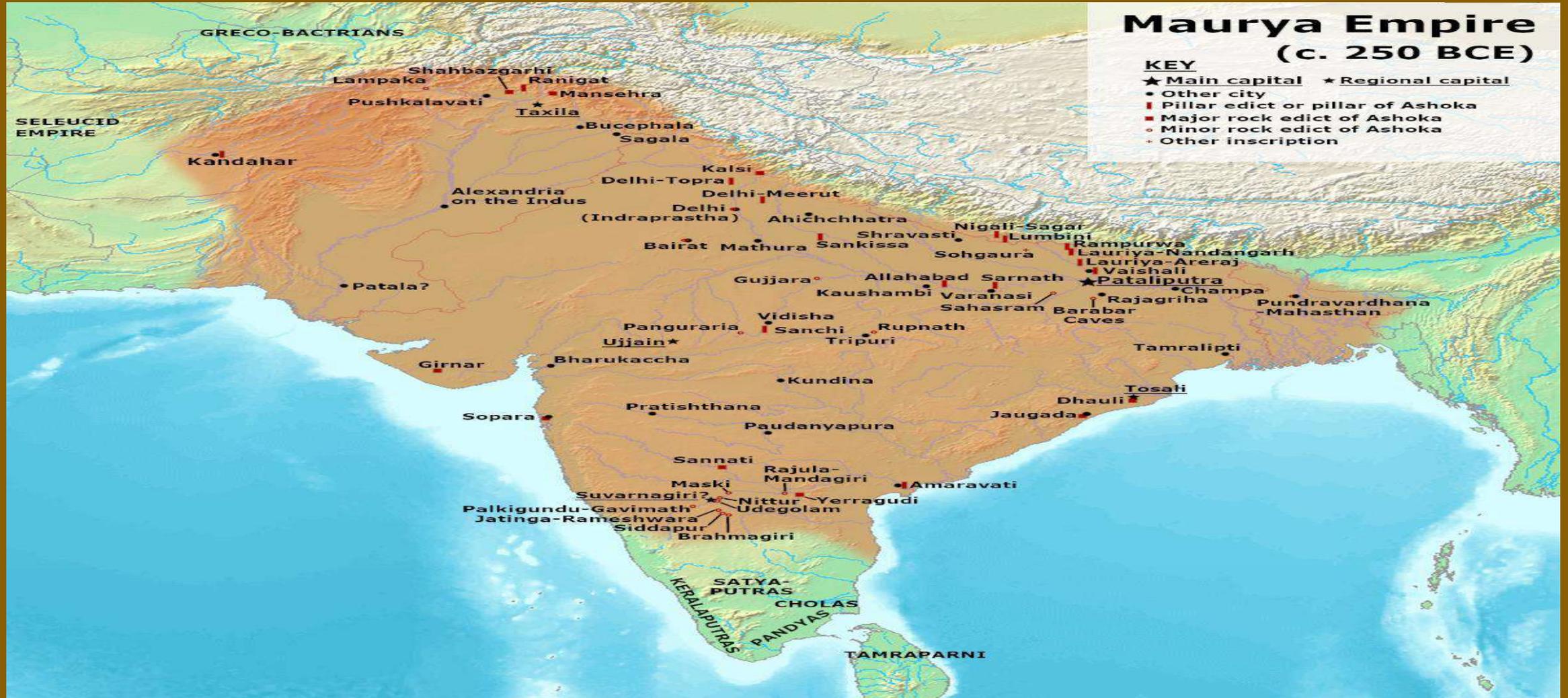
Nanda

1. It was founded by Mahapadmananda. He conquered Kalinga and Saurashtra.

2. Dhana Nanda was the last of the dynasty. Alexander's invasion took place during his time 326 B.C



MAURYAN DYNASTY



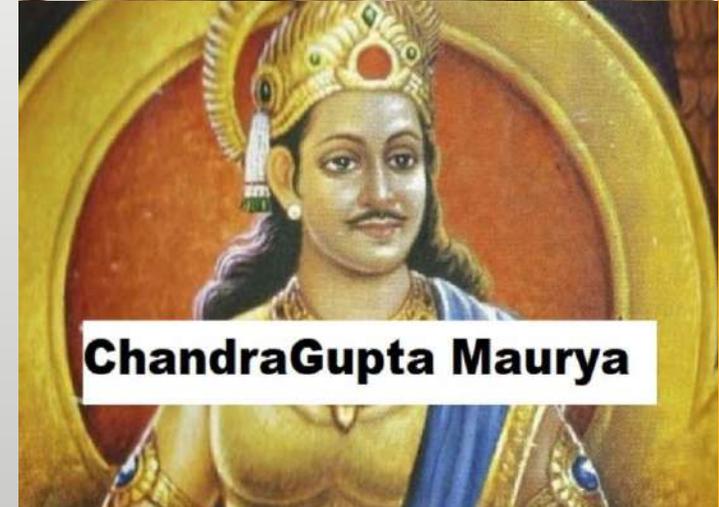
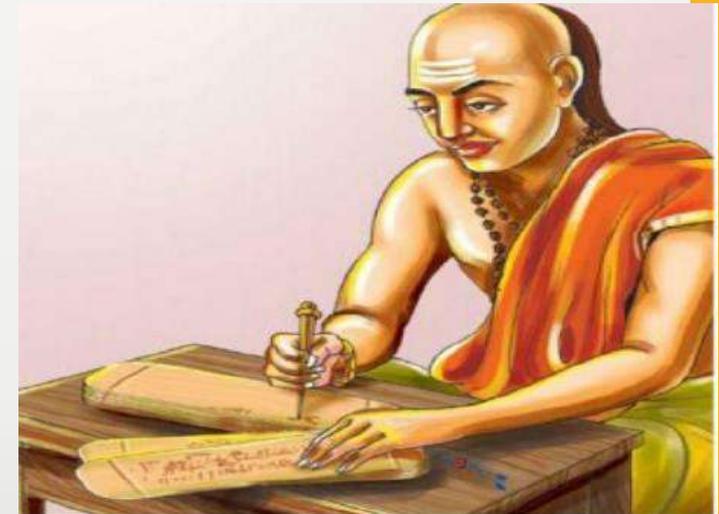
MAURYAN DYNASTY

Indian Sources For Information On Mauryan Period

1. Arthashastra, written by Kautilya – The main theme of the treatise was Statecraft. It was later discovered and translated into English by Shyama Sastri.

2. Mudrarakshasa, written by Visakadutta- It deals with the diplomacy of Rakshasa, the Prime Minister of Nandas.

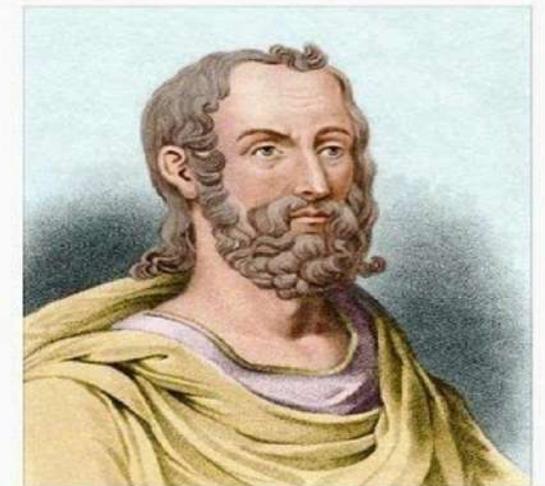
3. Kautilya also wrote Chandragupta Katha.



MAURYAN DYNASTY

Foreign Sources

1. Indica, written by Megasthenes (Deals with city administration of Pataliputra)- He stated that there were no drinking habits, no slavery etc. He divided Indian society into seven castes based on profession. He also stated that the city administration of Pataliputra was managed by a municipal board of thirty members.
2. Ptolemy wrote Geography. Pliny, the Elder, wrote Natural History. He lamented on the Drain of Wealth from Rome to India.
3. The works of both Ptolemy and Pliny deal with trade, commerce and communication systems under the Mauryas.



MAURYAN DYNASTY

Numismatic Evidence

1. The earliest coins belonged to the 6th century B.C and are called punch- marked coins. They circulated for the first time in eastern U.P. and Bihar.

2. Signs on Mauryan coins: Peacock, Hill and Crescent were found on Mauryan coins.

3. Peacock was the royal sign of Mauryas. The word Mauryas is derived from Muriyas i.e. who tamed peacocks.

4. Important coins were Tola (Gold) and Pana (Silver). Each Pana was equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ th of a Tola.

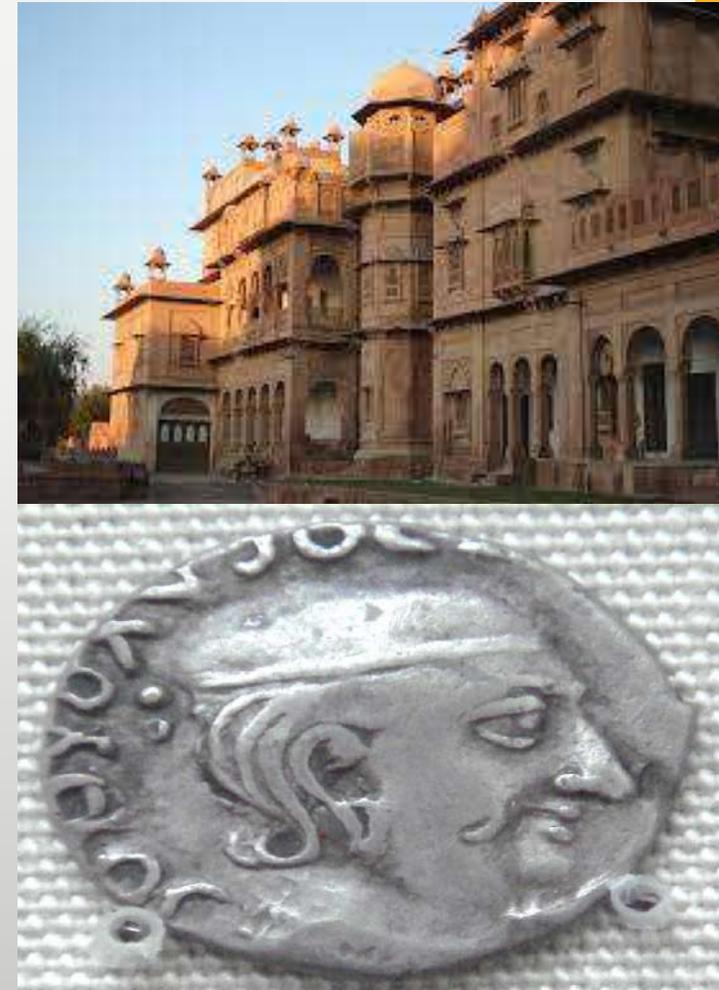
5. Mauryas used to mint coins in Ashada Masam (beginning of the financial year).

MAURYAN DYNASTY

Mauryan Kings

Chandragupta Maurya:

1. He was the founder of the Maurya dynasty and the Greeks called him Sandrakottes. In 305 B.C. he defeated Seleucus Nikator, the representative of Alexander. An agreement was reached between the two in 305 B.C. and it was the 1st treaty in Indian history between a native king and a foreign ruler.
2. He conquered Saurashtra and appointed Pushyagupta as the Governor. Pushyagupta constructed the famous Sudarshana Lake. It was attested by Rudradaman's (Greatest of the Sakas) Junagarh inscription.



MAURYAN DYNASTY

Mauryan Kings

3. He was the first king to envisage the ideas of Welfare State and Paternal Kingship (treating his subjects as children). He also was the first to take the titles Devanampriya (beloved of Gods) and Priyadarshi (one who loves to be admired).
4. Chandragupta abdicated the throne for his son, Bindusara, accepted Jainism and performed Sallekhana Vrata at Shravanabelagola.



MAURYAN DYNASTY

Ashoka, the Great

1. Son of Bindusara and Sudharma, he killed all his brothers except Tisya and came to power with the support of minister Radhagupta in 273 B.C.

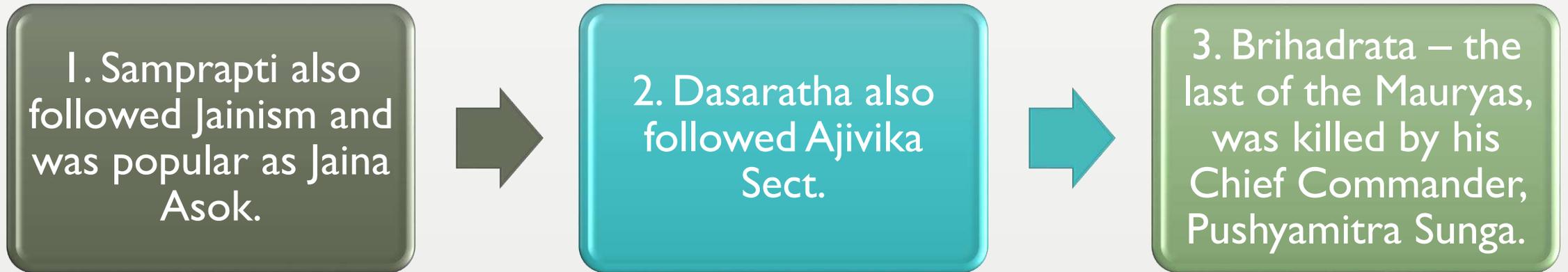
2. In his 10th regnal year, he attacked Kalinga. Dimouasi and Meghavahana were the 2 Kalinga kings who fought the war. The main cause for the battle of Kalinga was that the Naga tribes of Kalinga were looting Mauryan ships. Ashoka mentioned the details of the Kalinga war at Dhauri in his famous XIII Major Rock Edict.

3. He was converted to Buddhism by Upagupta. He visited the Buddhist shrines and installed the Rumandei Pillar Inscription at Lumbini to mark the nativity of the Buddha.

4. He introduced a social philosophy called Dhamma (Dharma) with principles like Satya, Samyama, Sankshema and Ahimsa. Nigrodha (a 5- year-old child) was the Buddhist monk who was responsible for the change in Ashoka.

MAURYAN DYNASTY

Later Mauryans:



The decline of the Mauryan Empire

- Although there are many theories that attempt to describe the fall of the Mauryan empire, the most reasonable one is that it describes the collapse due to the financial crisis.
- Due to lack of control on mines and the land grant system, the Mauryan treasury diminished. The empire had suffered huge losses in trade and commerce. Communication systems were disrupted.
- And finally, the absence of any strong ruler after Ashoka led to its ultimate collapse.

MAURYAN DYNASTY

Mauryan Administration

Salient Features:

1. Mauryan State was the first welfare state in India.

2. It was the most centralized state in Indian history.

3. It was also the state with well expanded and structured bureaucracy.



Central Administration

- At the Central level, the king was assisted by the Council of Ministers called Mantri Parishad. Mantris were the advisors, who received 12,000 panas per annum as salary.
- Amatyas were the cabinet ministers with annual salary of 48,000 panas [Silver Coins] per annum.
- There were 27 departments with 26 Adhyakshyas. The only department without Adhyaksha was Fisheries.

MAURYAN DYNASTY

➤ Important functionaries were called Teerthas -

Samaharta was the
Chief Tax Collector.

Sannidata was the Chief
Treasury Officer.



Provincial Administration-

➤ Empire was divided into 4 provinces – South, East, West and Central.

1. Ujjain was the capital of Central Province.
2. Taxila was the capital of Western Province, whose Governor was stated to be the successor of the Mauryan State.
3. Suvarnagiri was the capital of Southern Province. Tosali was the capital of Eastern Province.



MAURYAN DYNASTY

Provincial Administration-

4. Governors were called Kumara-amatyas. They were assisted by:
 - a. **Pradesika** – Chief Revenue Officer.
 - b. **Rajuka** – Revenue Settlement Officer.
 - c. **Yukta** – Tax Collector.
5. Sthanika was the Head of the Local Administration. The capital city, Pataliputra, was ruled by a Municipal Board of 30 members, divided into 6 committees.

Military Administration-

- This also was managed by a Board of 30 members divided into 6 committees, each with 5 members.



MAURYAN DYNASTY

Judicial administration-

1. The source of law for Mauryans was Sukraneeti composed in the post- Vedic age.

2. Dharmasteyas were the Civil Courts of Law and Kantaka Shodaka were Criminal Courts.

3. Spy systems or espionage formed a crucial part of Mauryan administration. The Chief royal spy was called Pathivedaka, one who reports directly to the king and the other spies were called Gudapurushas.

Judicial Administration

- Emperor was the fountainhead of justice and highest appeal lay to him
- Sadr-i-Sudur decided important civil cases especially of a religious character
- Chief Qazi (Qazi-ul-Quzat) was the highest judicial officer
- Main judicial functionaries
 - Mufti: expounded the law
 - Qazi: investigated the evidence
 - Miradi: delivered the judgement
- Miradi acted as a counterpoise to the Qazi's influence

MAURYAN DYNASTY

Revenue Administration-

- The chief source of revenue was Land Tax or Bhaga. However many additional taxes were also levied –

1. Hulivakara – Tax on ploughshare.

2. Dasamolibaga – Tax collected by the State for protecting the crops from 10 types of destruction.



- There were two types of land tenures:

1. Seetha or Sita – Land of State or the Crown lands which were administered by Seethaladhyaksha.

2. Forced labour called Vetti/Vesti was employed on these lands. The officer-in-charge was called Vistivandaka.

MAURYAN DYNASTY

Mauryan industry

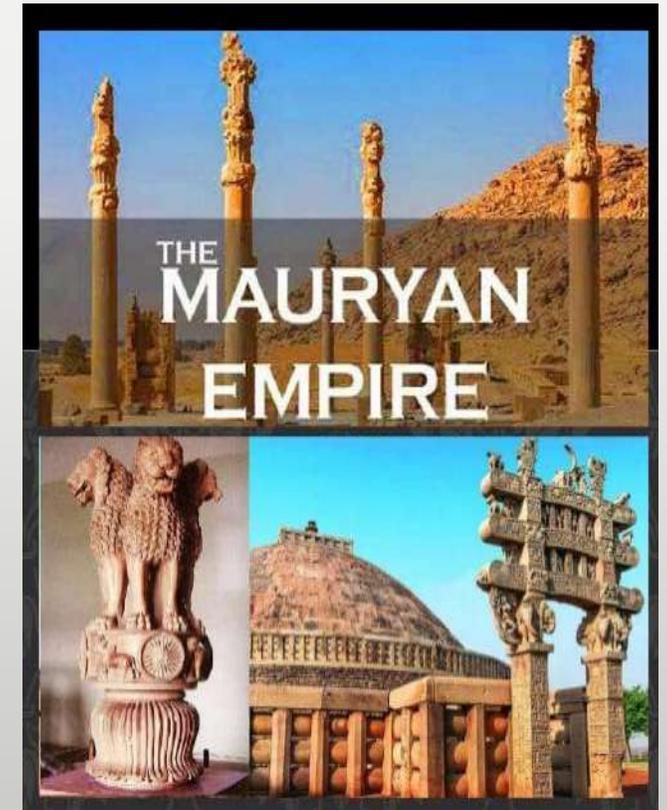
- The State-controlled mining, wine manufacturing, salt and other essential commodities.

1. Akaraadhyakshya was in charge of all mines except iron.

2. Loha adhyakshya was in charge of Iron-ore mines.

3. Panya adhyakshya was the Quality Controller of essential commodities.

4. Pauthava adhyakshya was in charge of weights and measures.



MAURYAN DYNASTY

Mauryan Economy

The Guild System

- Srenis were the guilds of craftsmen and merchants. Guilds of merchants were headed by Sresti. Each of these guilds was guided by a set of regulations and norms called Srenidharma.
- Except for the guilds of Pataliputra, other guilds issued private Currencies. The guild claimed immunity from the control of the state, involved in money lending business, maintained their own private armies called Srenibala and were the centres of technical education.
- The Buddhist and Jain Literature talk about Saddalaputta at Vaishali who had 500 potter shops under his control.

Mauryan Economy

- ❑ Largely Agriculture
 - ❑ Iron plow invented while Aryans ruled
 - ❑ Sharecropping; Landless Peasants
 - ❑ High Rent
 - ❑ Weather
 - ❑ Famine
 - ❑ Wheat, barley, millet, (some rice)
 - ❑ Vegetables, cotton, spice (pepper, ginger, cinnamon, saffron)

MAURYAN DYNASTY

Mauryan Economy

Important Guilds were:

Guild	Profession	
Sarthabahu	Guild of mobile merchants	
Nigama	Settled merchant guilds of a town	
Puga	Guilds of money lenders	
Adyantrikas	Most popular guilds in Deccan. They manufactured hydraulic engines called Ghati Yantra, used in lift irrigation	

MAURYAN DYNASTY

Currency System

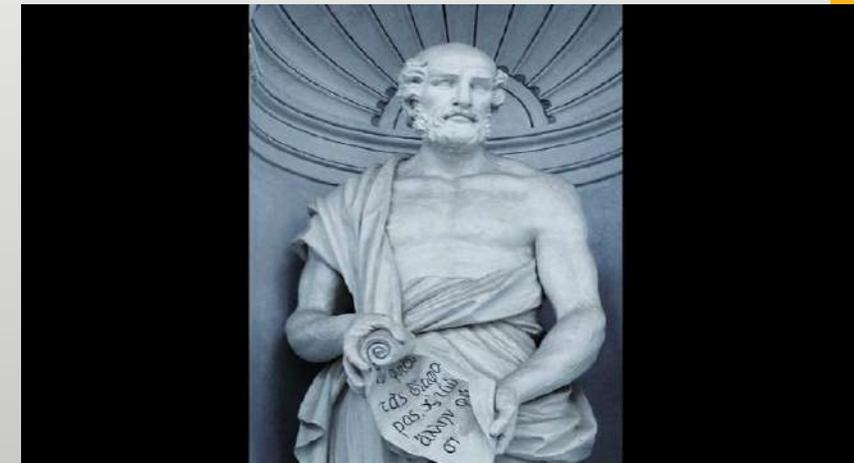
- Roopadarsaka was the officer to maintain the standard in gold currency.



Asokan punch-marked Coins

Communication System Royal Highways

- The most important highway was from Pataliputra to Taxila, Rajamarga [Imperial Highway]
 - The highway from Ujjain to Kanyakumari was called Dakshina Varta marga. Ujjain was the nodal point of all communication and transport systems.
- According to Megasthenese, royal officers called Agronomis were in-charge officers for the communication systems.



MAURYAN DYNASTY

External Trade

- Broach (also called Bharucha or Barygaza) was the most important port on the West Coast. Tamralipti was the most important port on the East Coast.

Mauryan Art

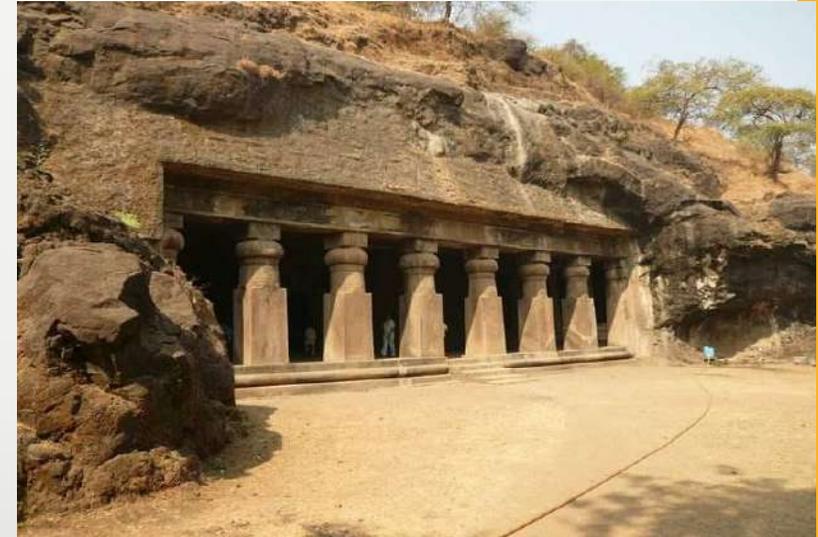
- Ashokan pillars are the most beautiful example of Mauryan Art. They were made up of buff coloured, black-spotted and red-spotted sandstones procured from Chunar and Mathura.
- The most beautiful pillar is found at Lauriya Nandangarh (Bihar). Feroz Shah Tughlaq shifted Ashokan pillars from Meerut and Topra to Delhi.
- These pillars also contain edicts of Ashoka which are an important source of information about the empire.



MAURYAN DYNASTY

Cave Temple Architecture

- Sudhama and Lomasa were the two Cave Temples built during Mauryan times at Barabar Hills (Bihar). Ashoka dedicated these caves to the Ajivikas.



Mauryan Pottery

- It was called Northern Black Polished Ware [NBPW] characterised by glossy and shining elements.
- The lustrous polish is the essential aspect of all the Mauryan art forms including pottery.



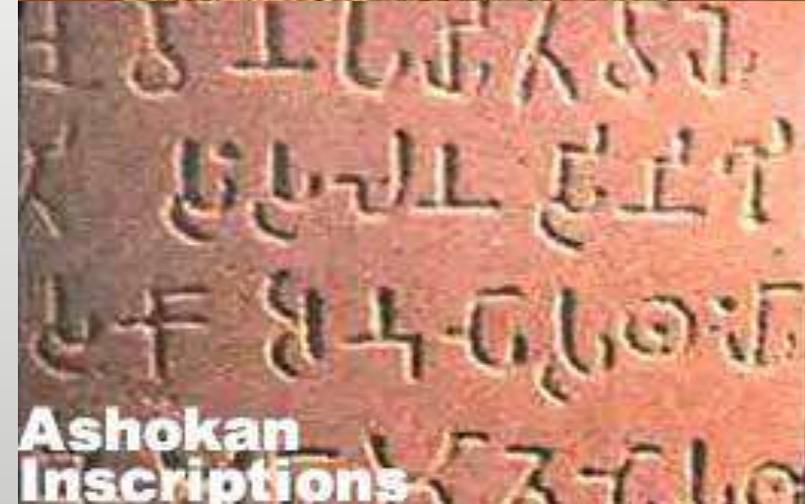
MAURYAN DYNASTY

Mauryan Sculpture

- The 2 masterpieces of Mauryan Culture are the monolithic statues of Yakshini, found at Sultangunj, Bihar and Elephant found at Dhauri.

Ashokan Inscriptions

- They are the first written recorded evidences in Indian history. They were deciphered for the 1st time by James Prinsep in 1837.
- The inscriptions were written in Pali language (Prakrit), the exception being Kandahar inscription which was written in Greek and Aramaic (Armenian) languages and is hence bilingual.
- The script used in the inscriptions is Brahmi (left to right).



MAURYAN DYNASTY

Ashokan Inscriptions

- The only inscriptions written in Kharosthi script (right to left) were Mansehra and Shahbaz Giri inscriptions. Brief description of Edicts:

1. In the Maski and Gurjara inscriptions, Asoka reveals his actual name.

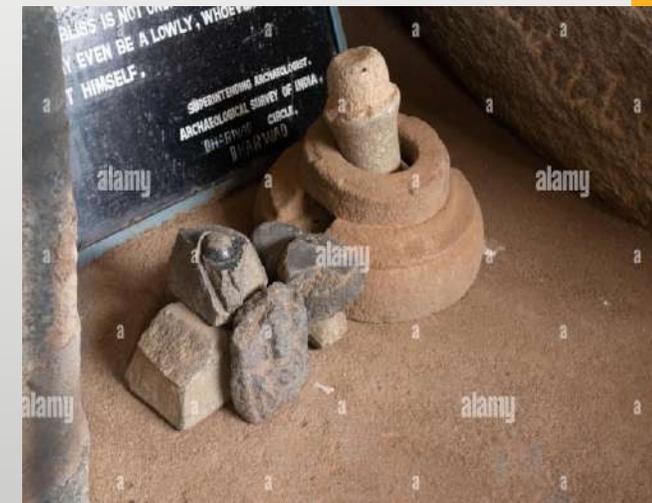
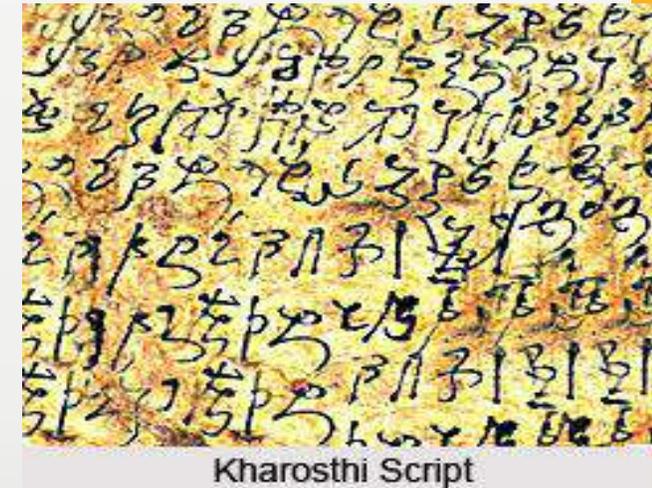
2. In the Bhabru Edict [M.P.], Ashoka expressed his faith in Buddhism.

3. In the Barabar cave inscriptions, Ashoka declared his secular policy.

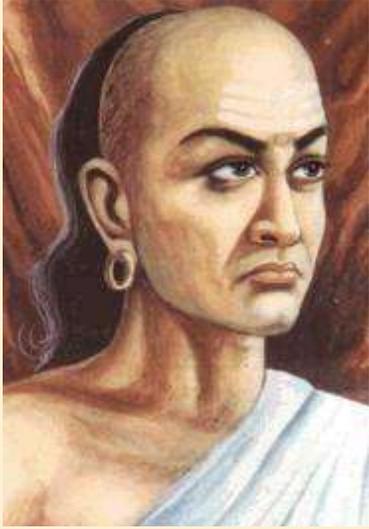
4. In the Sarnath pillar inscription, he called himself Dharma-Asoka.

5. In the Rumandei pillar inscription, Ashoka talks about land grants made to the monasteries and tax concessions given to them.

6. In the II and XI separate Rock Edicts, Ashoka elaborates on his Dharma.

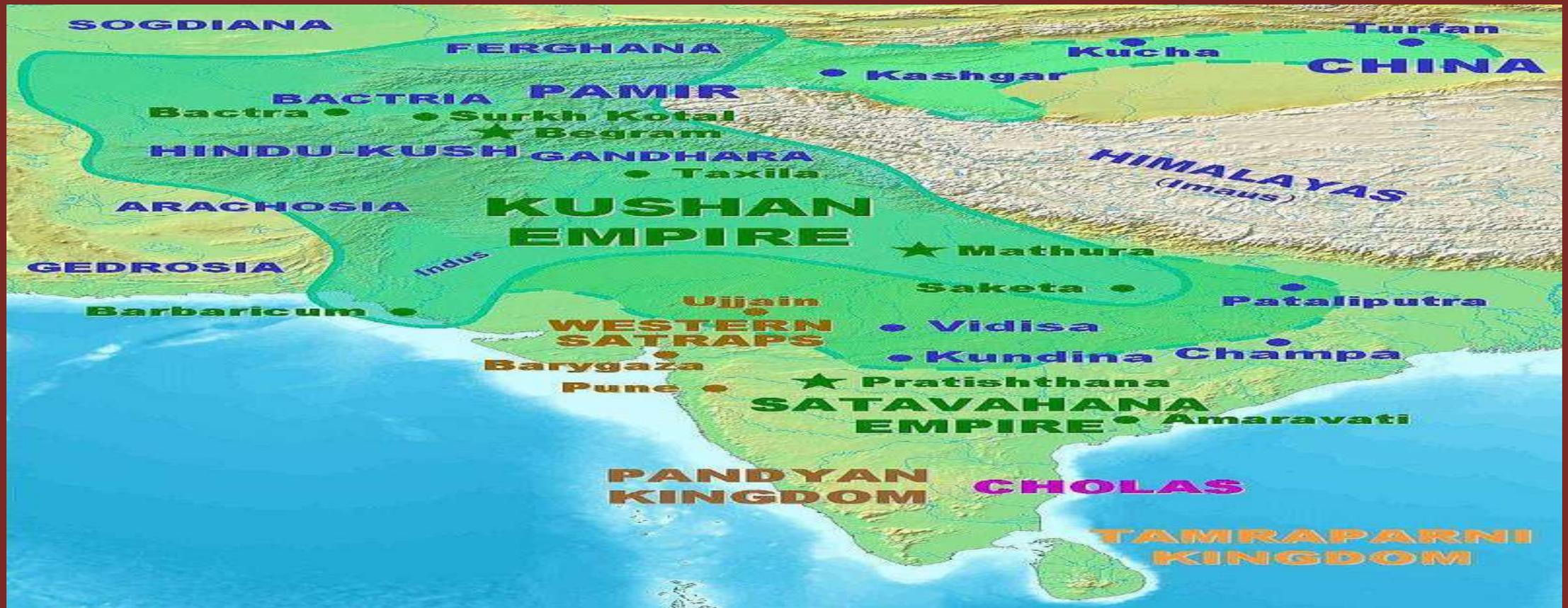


Biography Zone



- ❖ Chanakya, also called Kautilya or Vishnugupta, (flourished 300 BCE), Hindu statesman and philosopher who wrote a classic treatise on polity, Artha-Shastra (“The Science of Material Gain”), a compilation of almost everything that had been written in India up to his time regarding Artha (property, economics, or material success).
- ❖ He was born into a Brahman family and received his education at Taxila (now in Pakistan). He is known to have had a knowledge of medicine and astrology, and it is believed he was familiar with elements of Greek and Persian learning introduced into India by Zoroastrians. Some authorities believe he was a Zoroastrian or at least was strongly influenced by that religion.
- ❖ Chanakya became a counsellor and advisor to Chandragupta (reigned c. 321–c. 297), founder of the Mauryan Empire of Northern India, but lived by himself. He was instrumental in helping Chandragupta overthrow the powerful Nanda dynasty at Pataliputra, in the Magadha region.
- ❖ Chanakya’s book came to be Chandragupta’s guide. Each of its 15 sections deals with a phase of government, which Chanakya sums up as “the science of punishment.” He openly advises the development of an elaborate spy system reaching into all levels of society and encourages political and secret assassination. Lost for centuries, the book was discovered in 1905.
- ❖ Compared by many to Italian statesman and writer Niccolò Machiavelli and by others to Aristotle and Plato, Chanakya is alternately condemned for his ruthlessness and trickery and praised for his sound political wisdom and knowledge of human nature. All authorities agree, however, that it was mainly because of Chanakya that the Mauryan empire under Chandragupta and later under Ashoka became a model of efficient government.

POST MAURYAN ERA (2ND CENTURY B.C – 3RD CENTURY A.D.)



Kushan Dynasty was most important in Post Mauryan Age, providing stability to the western frontiers of India



POST MAURYAN ERA

- It is called a 'dark age' in Indian history. Due to the infiltration of foreign races and the consequent changes that took place in the socio-political system, there is dearth of information regarding this period.
- Art and architecture, trade and commerce, all started declining and therefore not leaving much to interpret the history of that period directly.
- Hence the period is called 'dark age'. At the same time, caste dharmas were being violated and for this, it is called the beginning of Kaliyuga.



POST MAURYAN ERA

Foreign Races

Indo-Greeks

- They were also called Bactrian Greeks. Menander was the greatest of the dynasty. He was converted to Buddhism by Nagasena.
- The Indo-Greeks were the first to issue gold coins in large numbers.
- They also started the practice of inscribing the names and the images of the kings on the gold coins giving us definite evidence.



POST MAURYAN ERA

Foreign Races

Shakas

- They were divided into 5 branches. They were also called Kshatrapas. The most powerful branch settled in Saurashtra.
- Rudradaman was the greatest ruler of the dynasty. The Junagadh inscription & the Girnar inscription talk about his greatness.
- He renovated the Sudarshana Lake for the first time. In the Girnar inscription, he claimed victory against the Satvahana dynasty.
- The Junagadh inscription issued by Rudradaman was the first inscription in Sanskrit.



POST MAURYAN ERA

Foreign Races

Parthians

- They actually belonged to Iran. They were also called Pahlavas. Gondophernes was the greatest king of the Parthians.
- It was during his time that the 1st Christian pilgrim father St. Thomas visited India in 56 A.D.
- He converted Gondophernes into Christianity. He was buried at Mailapur in Chennai, according to Marcopolo.



POST MAURYAN ERA

Foreign Races

Kushans

- They belonged to the Yu-chi tribe of China and they were also called Tocharians. Purushapura in Peshawar in Afghanistan was their first capital city.
- Here Kanishka built a monastery and huge stupa which excited the wonder of foreign travellers. Mathura in U.P. was the second capital city.
- They were the only dynasty to control the Silk Trade Route. The route never touched India, the nearest point for the Indians was Kandhar.
- They took the title Devaputra, imitating the Chinese (Khad-Phesis).



POST MAURYAN ERA

Foreign Races

- The dynasty was founded by Kujala Khadphesis. Kanishka was the greatest king of the dynasty.
- He started the Shaka era in 78 A.D., which is used by the Government of India. He also convened the 4th Buddhist Council.
- The Kushans were also responsible for Gandhara School of Art which was an admixture of Indian and Roman art.
- Kushans were the first rulers in India to issue gold coins on a large scale. Their coinage tradition was followed by the Guptas.



NATIVE DYNASTIES



The Shunga dynasty was a Brahmin dynasty, established in 185 BCE, about 50 years after Ashoka's death, when the emperor Brihadratha Maurya, the last ruler of the Maurya Empire, was assassinated by his Senani or commander-in-chief, Pushyamitra Shunga, while he was reviewing the Guard of Honour of his forces. Pushyamitra Shunga then ascended the throne.

POST MAURYAN ERA

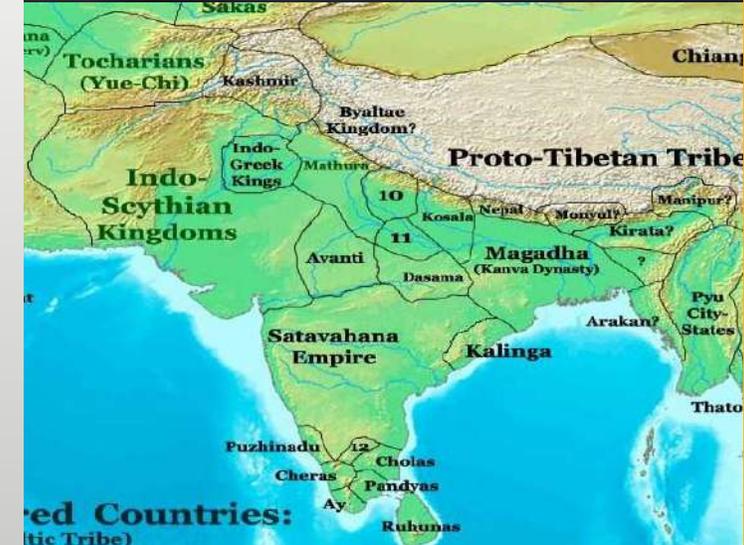
Sunga

- It was founded by Pushyamitra Sunga. Videesa or Vidisha (in M.P) was their capital city. His son, Agnimitra defeated the Indo-Greeks and was the hero in Kalidasa's play Malavikagnimitram. They developed the Mathura School of Art.

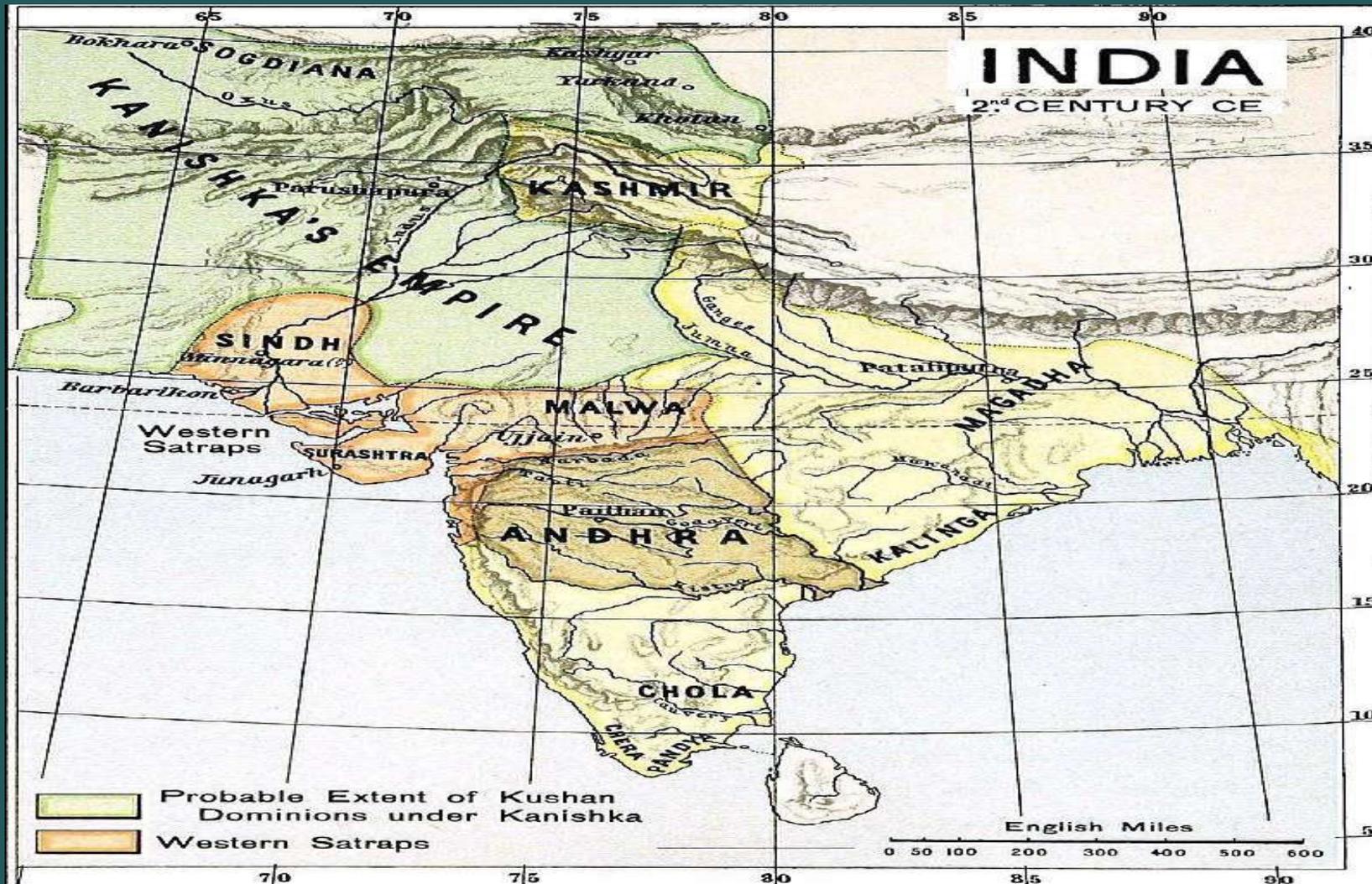


Kanva

- The dynasty was founded by Vasudeva. Pataliputra was their capital city. Susarma, the last of the dynasty, was killed by Satakarni II.



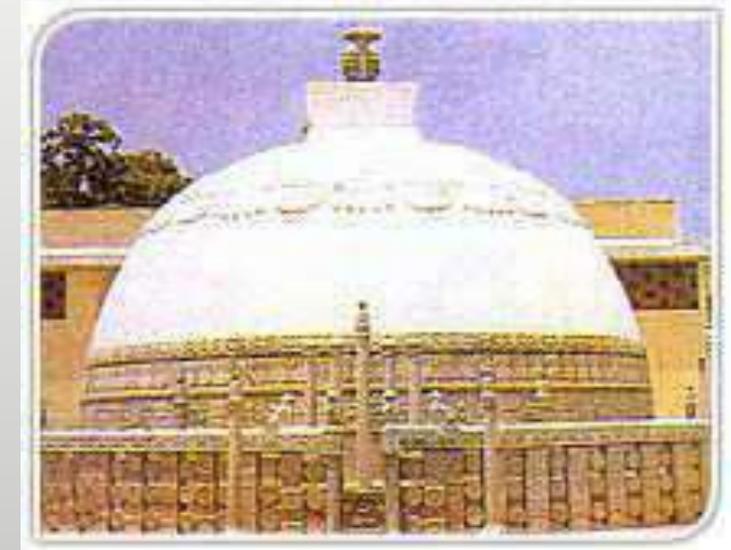
SATAVAHANAS



Approximate
extent of the
Satavahana
(Andhra)
Empire under
Gautamiputra
Satkarni (in brown),
in the 2nd century
CE.

POST MAURYAN ERA

- The only dynasty in India that ruled for the longest period, uninterrupted for 400 years by 33 Satavahana kings from 2nd Century B.C. to 2nd Century A.D.
- Their first capital city was Paithan (also known as Pratishthanapura) in Maharashtra and the second capital city was Dhanyakatak or Amaravathi.
- Srimukha or Simuka was the first king of the Satavahanas. However, Satakarni I was the real founder of the dynasty.
- He was also the first king in South India to perform the Ashwamedha sacrifice. He was defeated by Kharavela of Kalinga.
- The Nanaghat inscription issued by his wife, Naganika talks about his greatness.



POST MAURYAN ERA

- Hala was the scholarly king who wrote the famous Gadhasapta Sathi (700 stories) in Prakrit language.
- Gunadhya was the court poet of Hala who wrote the famous Brihatkatha in Paisachi language. It narrates the story of Naravahanadatta (Kuber – the God with Nara, man as a vehicle).
- Gautamiputra Satakarni, the greatest ruler of the dynasty, founded the Salivahana era in 78 A.D. He took the titles- Ek Brahmin (The only Brahmin) and Tri Samudra Disawar (The Lord of Three Seas).
- His greatness is mentioned in Nasik inscription, issued by his mother Gautami Balasri. Yagnasri was the last great king. He was a close friend of Acharya Nagarjuna.

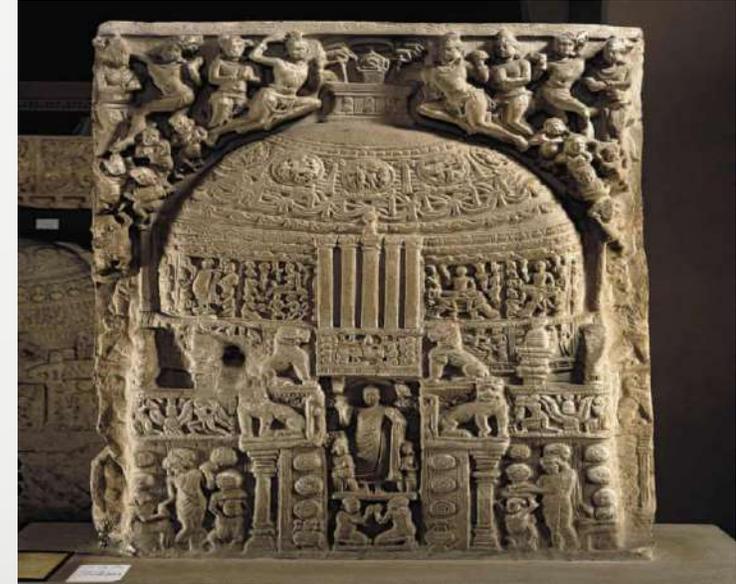


POST MAURYAN ERA

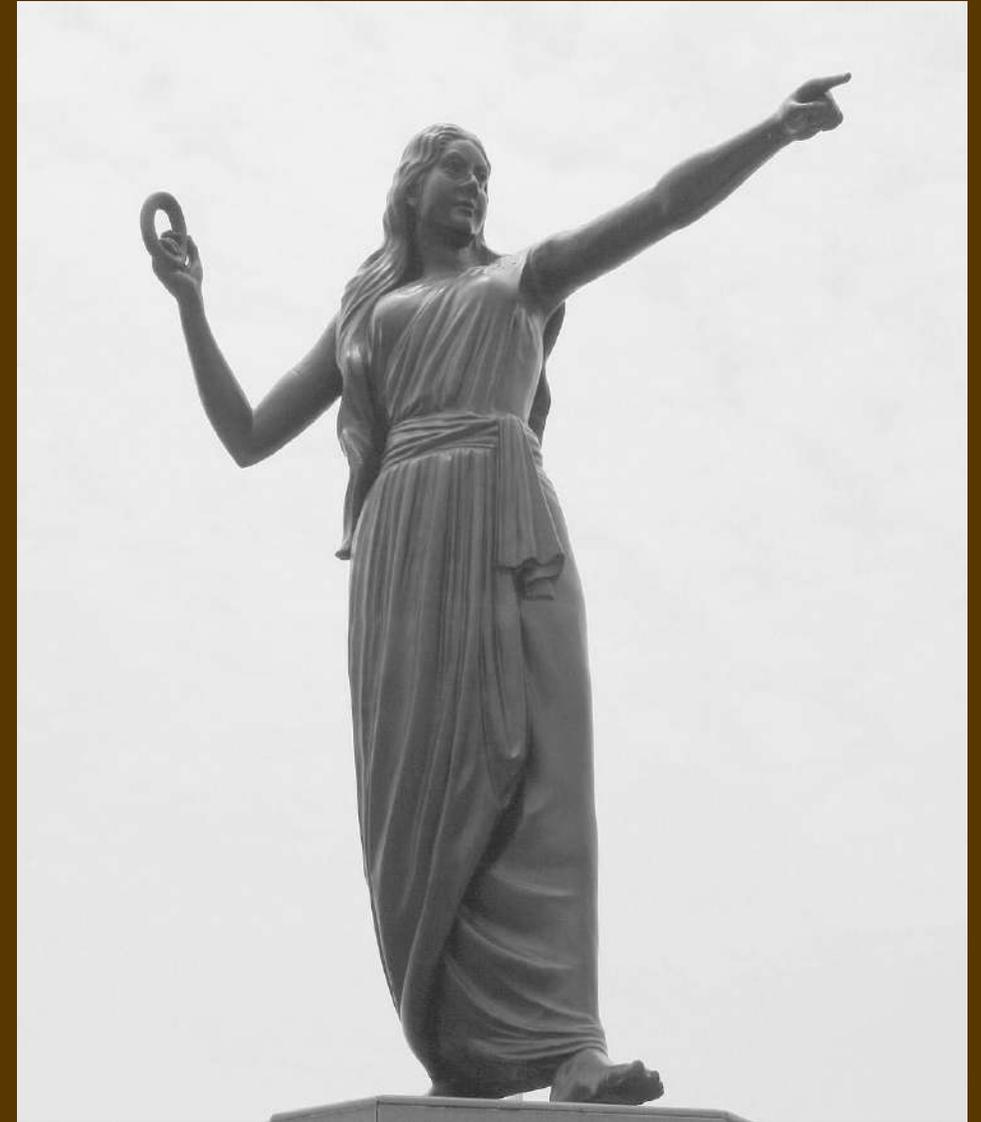
- In cultural contribution, they built the great Amaravathi Sthupa, developed the Amaravathi school of art and were the first to promote Ajanta school of painting. They issued ship mast coins indicating foreign trade particularly with Rome.

Chedi Dynasty

- It ruled Kalinga. Kharavela, the greatest of the dynasty defeated Satakarni I and took the title Mahameghavahana.
- The Elephanta Cave inscription also called Hathigumpha inscription hails his greatness. In 161 B.C., he convened a Jain Council at Kumaragiri.



**SANGAM AGE –
(2ND CENTURY
B.C. – 3RD
CENTURY A.D.)**



Statue Of Kannagi Chennai

SANGAM AGE

Introduction

- Up to 2nd Century B.C, the Deep South remained under the Neolithic Age. The peculiar cultural formation in the South is called Megalithic Cultural formation (Big Stone Age Culture). **They were basically four types of Megalith burials –**

(1) Menhirs, are like large and tall memorial stones erected to give some clue to the presence of a grave.

(2) Dolmen, since it gives a table like look it has been designated as dolmen which means a stone table.

(3) Cist, in this the dead body was first buried and small stones erected around it. Then larger stone slabs were made to rest on the pillars, providing the grave some sort of a shade.

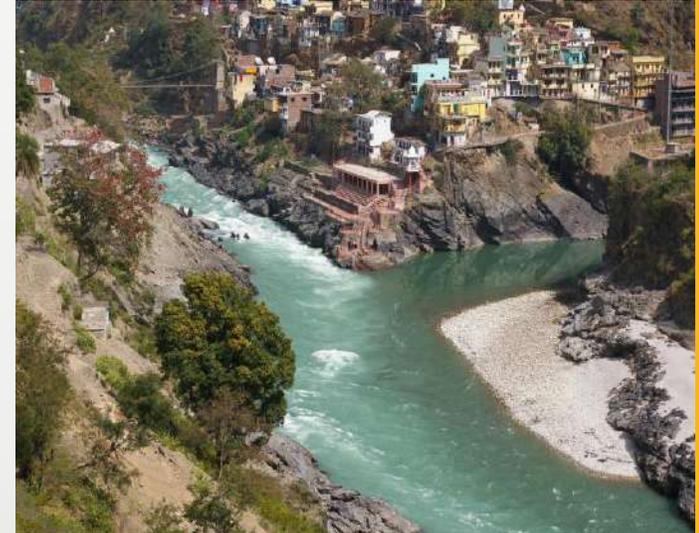
(4) Cairn Circle, this type megaliths consist of several round shaped stones. In the graves iron implements, clay pots and bones of pets were kept and rounded stones were fixed all around the graves.



SANGAM AGE

Introduction

- The word 'Sangam' means confluence of two rivers. In history, it stands for 'the assembly of poets or scholars'.
- It was first convened by St. Agasthya, the 1st Aryan who crossed Vindhyas and entered the South.
- Three literary assemblies called Sangams were held at Madurai, the capital city of Pandyas. The main theme of Sangam literature was war.
- The 1st Sangam was presided over by Agasthya himself.
- However, the present Sangam literature belongs to the 2nd and 3rd Sangams. The dynasties which used to participate were Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas.



SANGAM AGE

Introduction

- Sangam Literature is divided into 5 sections called:

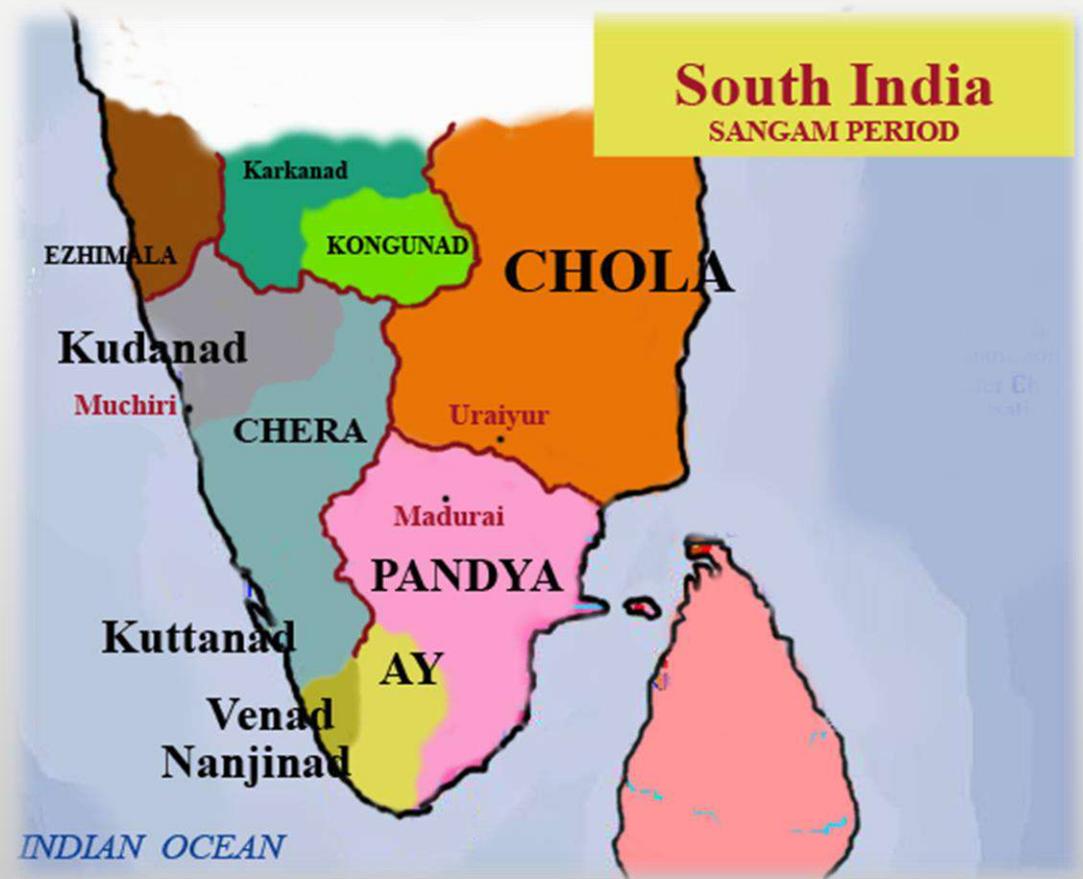
I. Early Works

2. Eight Anthologies (called Ettutogai)

3. Ten Short poems (called Pattu Ppattu, ten idylls)

4. Eighteen minor works (Padinenkil Kanakku)

5. Three Epics



SANGAM AGE

Important literary works of the Sangam Age

- The literary sources of that period are an important source of information to construct the history of that time. Important literary works are as follows-

Important work	Writer	Topic
Tolkappiyam	Tholkappiyar	It is the earliest text and deals with grammar
Padirrupattu		It is a short collection of 8 poems in praise of Chera kings.
Madurai Kanji	Mangudi Marudam	It describes the city of Kaveripattinam and is the most important source of trade and commerce in the deep South
Murugarupadai	Nakkirar	It is a song addressed to Murugan (Son of Shiva), the most powerful God of the South
Palamoli	Munrurai Araiyaar	It deals with day to day rituals of Tamilians
Thirukkural	Saint Thiruvalluvar	It is full of proverbs. Its theme is ethics and moral values of the said period. It is also called the Bible of Sangam literature

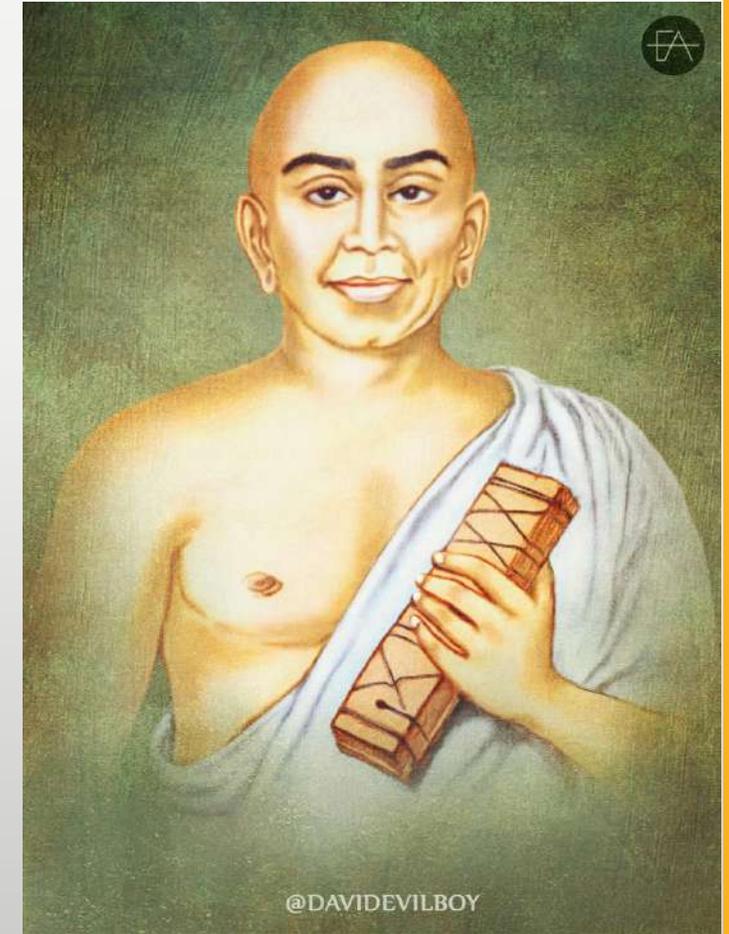
SANGAM AGE

Three Epics

a. Silappadigaram (The Jewelled Anklet) –It was written by Ilango Adigal, the grandson of Karikala Chola. The hero of the epic, Kovelan was a merchant of Kaveripatnam. The heroine of the epic, Kannagi, was the wife of Kovelan. She became Goddess of Chastity and inspired a cult called Pattini cult (Worship of Kannagi).

b. Manimegalai –It was written by Sittanai Sattanar. It is the story of Manimekhala, the daughter of Kovelan and Madhavi, a beauty who excelled in fine arts. Udaikumar was the villain of the epic. Manimekhala becomes a Buddhist nun. It was the first text to talk about the development of fine arts and Buddhism in the deep South.

c. Sivaga Sindamani– It was written by Tiruttakkadevatar. It is a story of a magnificent character called Saivaga who finally became a Jain monk. The epic also talks about the popularity of Jainism in the deep South.



SANGAM AGE

Sangam Polity

From 2nd Century B.C. to 3rd Century A.D., the three dynasties Chera, Chola and Pandyas were the dynasties, which dominated the polity of the Sangam age.

CHERAS - Ruled over the Malabar Coast of present Kerala. King Sengattuvan was the most popular king of Cheras. He was the first to construct a temple for Kannagi and was the first to introduce the Pattini cult of worshipping Kannagi. Rechara was his title. Karur and Vanji were the two capital cities.

CHOLAS - Ruled the South East Coast with the first capital city at Uraiyr and the second capital city at Kaveripattinam. King Elara was the first Indian to conquer Ceylon. Karikala Chola was the greatest of the Chola rulers. He constructed a dam on river Cauvery and also built the port city 'Kaveripatnam' which was originally called Puhar.

PANDYAS - Ruled the Central part of Tamillakam with capital cities- Madurai and Kamatapura. King Nedunzeliyan, the greatest of Pandyan kings, performed Aswamedha.

SANGAM POLITY

- Sangam Age refers to the pre-historic Tamil society.
- Deep South India was simultaneously ruled by 3 dynasties :



CHERAS

Malabar
coast /
Kerala



CHOLAS

Coromandel
coast



PANDYAS

Central and
South Tamil
Nadu



SANGAM AGE

Sangam Age Economy

Trade

- There was a tremendous growth of external trade between the deep South and Rome. By 1st Century A.D., Romans had occupied Egypt.
- Hippolus, merchant of Venice was the first to discover monsoon trade winds, a knowledge facilitating better navigation.
- The Romans exported large quantities of spices from the port city Muzris. Black pepper was called Yavanapriya meaning 'liked by Greeks'.

Economy of the Sangam Age

- Generally, the Tamil society had enjoyed an affluent economy during the Sangam Age.
- Agriculture, industry, trade and commerce made the Sangam Tamils almost self-sufficient.
- Exports were also made to the other parts of the world.

SANGAM AGE

Sangam Age Economy

- A temple of Roman king Augustus was also found at Muziris. Kaveripatnam on the South East Coast was the most important port under the Cholas in the silk trade with China.
- It was mostly frequented by Roman Ships. Arikamedu, another port under the Cholas was known by Greeks as Puduki. A Roman factory and gold coins of emperor Nero were found here.



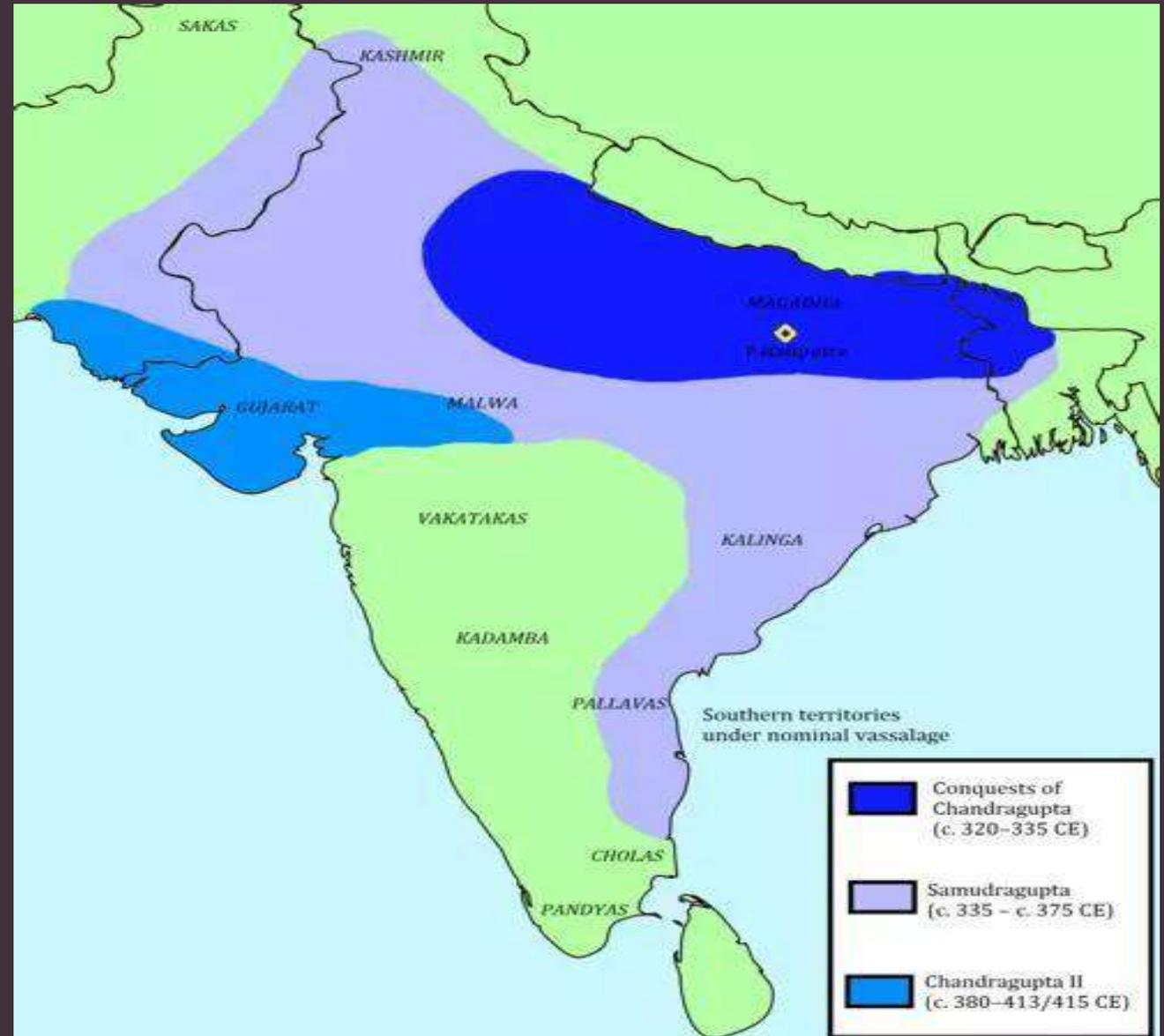
SANGAM AGE

Society

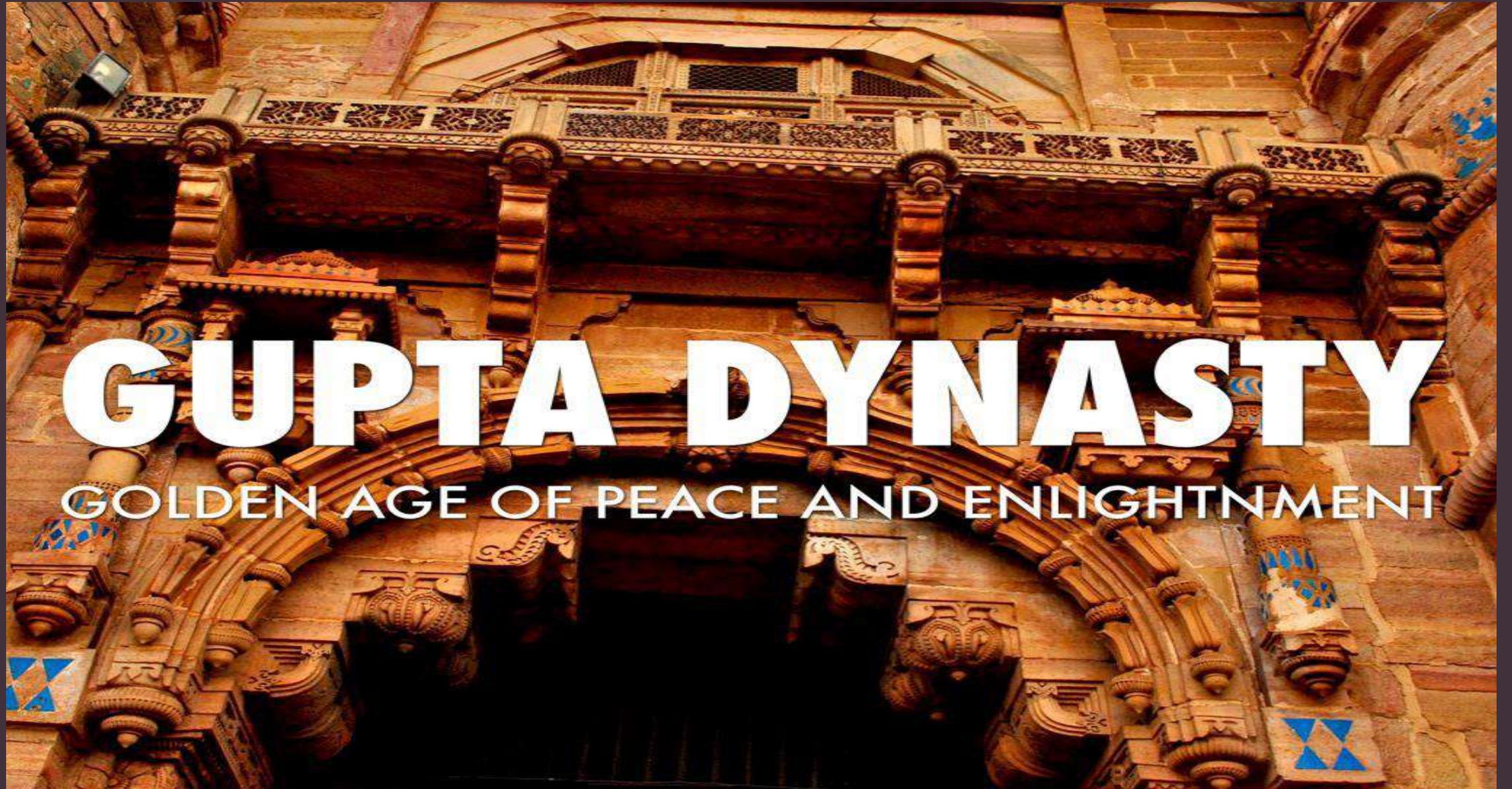
1. The Four fold Verna system entered the South, however it was not well established.
2. Vellalas were the dominant landlords. Enadis were actually tribal leaders employed as military commanders and were highly respected. The ruling class was called Arasar and its members had marriage relation with the Vellalas who formed the fourth caste.
3. The Evil custom of Sathi was widely prevalent.
4. A new tradition of installing stone statues of the body guards of the king who sacrificed their lives was started, called Veeragal tradition.
5. In religion, Shiva, Shakti, Kannan (Krishna) were all worshiped. However, Murugan (Lord Subramanya) was the most popular god.



THE GUPTA DYNASTY



Gupta Ruler Expeditions



GUPTA DYNASTY

GOLDEN AGE OF PEACE AND ENLIGHTNMENT

THE GUPTA DYNASTY

Sources of Gupta History

INSCRIPTIONS

1. Allahabad Prashasti (eulogy) which was composed by Harisena, the Chief Commander of Samudragupta, talks about his greatness as an administrator and as a great conqueror who waged 100 battles

2. Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription –It talks about the greatness of Chandragupta Vikramaditya II and his victory against the Shakas.

3. Eran Copper Plate Inscription, found in Delhi was issued by Bhanugupta. It is the first written recorded evidence on the custom of Sati.

4. Bitari inscriptions talks about own invasion during the reign of Kumar Gupta.

5. Pahadpur inscriptions talk about gupta land grants.

THE GUPTA DYNASTY

Numismatics

1. The Guptas issued silver coins on the model of the Kushans. Chandragupta I, in his silver coins is found depicted along with his wife, Kumaradevi.



2. In the coins of Samudragupta, he is shown fighting with lions and playing the harp (Veena-like musical instrument).



3. In the coins of Chandragupta Vikramaditya II, the signs depicting Aswamedha are found.



THE GUPTA DYNASTY

Literature

1. Literature is an important source to construct the history of Guptas. Kalidas wrote the famous *Abignanashakuntalam*, *Meghasandesham*, *Ritusamhara*, *Kumarasambhavam*, *Raghuvansam*, *Vikramorvasiyam* and *Malavikagnimitram*. In his writings, Gupta society is reflected.
2. Vajjika wrote *Kaumudi Mahotsava*. It is a description of Chandragupta coming to power.
3. Visakhadutta wrote the drama *Devichandraguptam* which talks about Chandragupta II coming to the throne after killing his brother Ramagupta and marrying his sister-in-law, Druvadevi.
4. Sudraka wrote the drama *Mrichchhakatika* or *The Little clay cart* is the story of prostitute Vasantsena and Brahmin Charudatta'.
5. Bhasa wrote *Vasavadatta*, a play on urban life under the Guptas, the love story of King Udayan.

THE GUPTA DYNASTY

Legal Texts

1. Meetakshara written by Vigneshwara deals with social law and customs of the time and is most important in the context of inheritance issues. It still forms the basis of many Indian Laws.

2. Neetisara was written by Kamandaka also deals with law and is popular as The Arthashastra of the Guptas.

Gupta Polity

- The Guptas hailed from Gaudadesha (Bengal). They were the subordinate feudal heads under the Kushans.

Arthashastra



THE GUPTA DYNASTY

Gupta Polity

SRIGUPTA

- Srigupta was the 1st King of the dynasty. However, Chandragupta I is considered as the real founder of the dynasty.
- He introduced the Gupta era in 320 A.D. He Married Kumaradevi, the princess of the Lichchavis. He got Pataliputra as gift.

SAMUDRAGUPTA

- **Samudragupta** was the first great king of the dynasty and is called 'Indian Napoleon' by Vincent Smith for the military expeditions that he carried on during his reign.



THE GUPTA DYNASTY

1. He followed a policy called Sangraha (Total annexation), Vimochana (Liberation of some territories) and Anugraha (Restoral).

2. He defeated four Aryavarta kings namely Chandravarma, Achyuta, Ganapainaga and Nagasena.

3. He liberated 18 forest tribal kingdoms (Vimochana) near Vindhya and defeated 12 South Indian Kings (Anugraha) and later restored them to their thrones.

4. He also conquered North Eastern States – Samatata, Davaka, Kamarupa and Nepal.

5. He took the title 'Kaviraja'.

THE GUPTA DYNASTY

Chandragupta Vikramaditya II

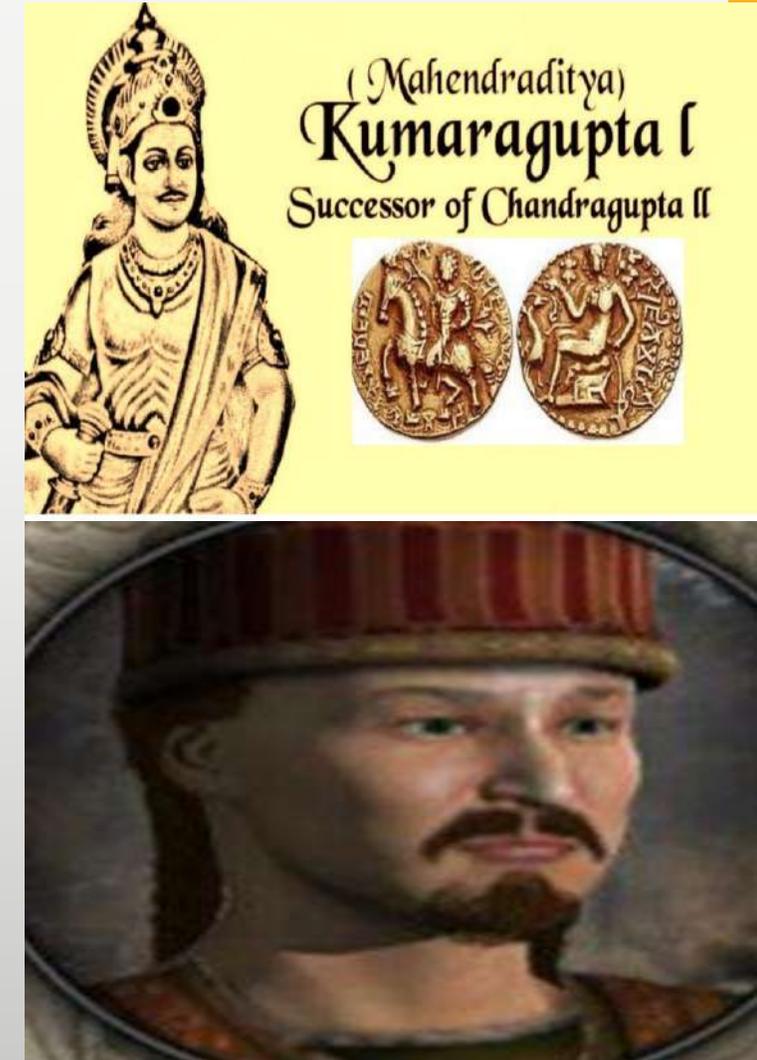
1. He was the son of Samudragupta. He killed his brother Ramagupta and married his sister-in-law, Druvadevi and then came to power. It is considered a golden age in Indian history as remarkable development was made in all spheres of art, architecture and literature during this time.
2. After he had killed the Saka rulers, Bhasana and Rudrasimha, he took the title 'Sakari'.
3. The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, Fa-hsien visited the Gupta court during his reign. The Navratnas (nine exponents in different disciplines) also belonged to his court. They were- Kalidasa, Varahamihira, Amarasimha, Vararuchi, Dhanwantary, Senku, Betalabattu, Gatakarpaka and Kshipanaka.
4. Senku, Betarabattu, Gatakarpaka, Kshipanaka, Amarasimha and Kalidasa, all belonged to Literature; Varahamihira was an Astrologer; Vararuchi an expert in Grammer; and Dhanwantary on Medicine.



THE GUPTA DYNASTY

Kumaragupta

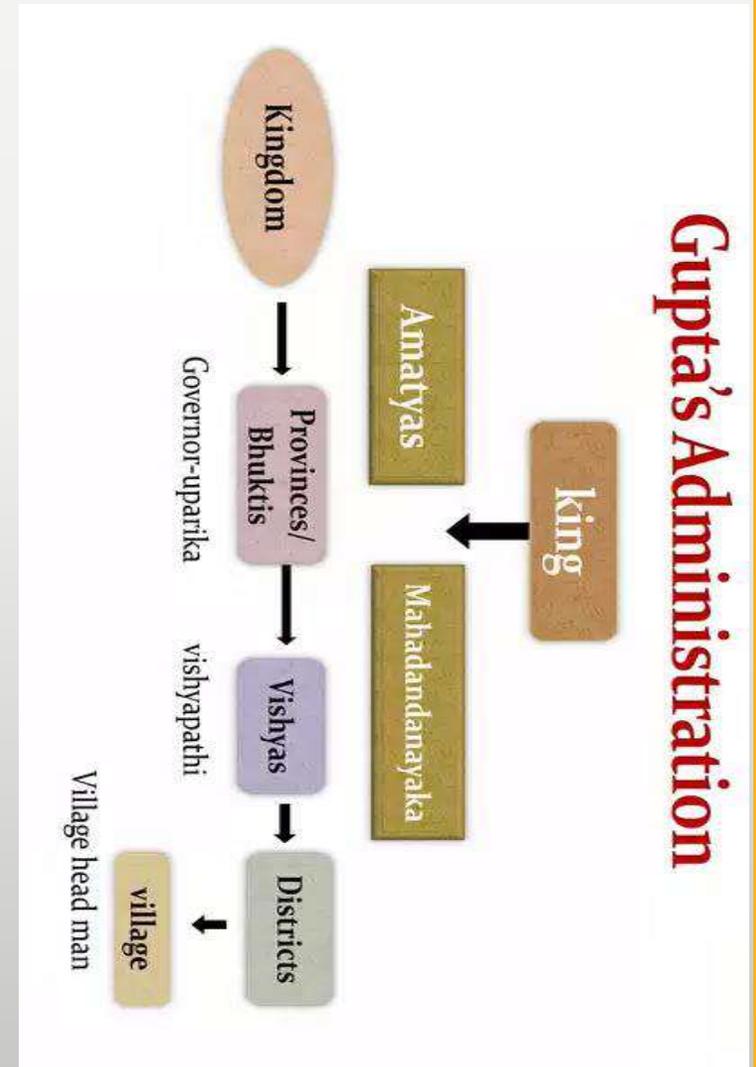
- His governor of Saurashtra, Parna Dutta renovated the famous Sudarshana Lake for the second time (It was first renovated by Rudradaman).
- The Huns attacked India for the first time during his reign. However, the attack was repulsed by the Crown Prince Skandagupta.
- The Huns attacked India for the second time under the leadership of Mihirakula and Toraman. The Pushyamitra tribe also revolted around the same time.
- Skandagupta was the last great King. He failed to deal with the situation and as a result, the Gupta empire disintegrated.



THE GUPTA DYNASTY

Gupta Administration: Samanta System

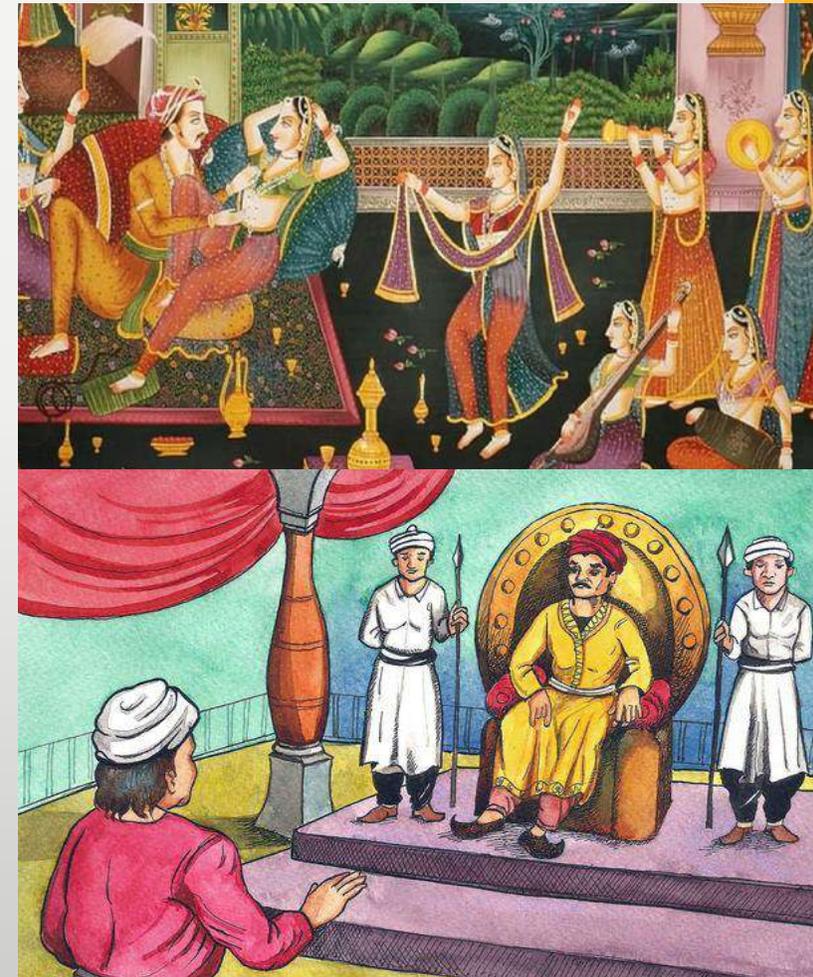
- It was highly decentralised system of administration with limited bureaucracy. At the central level King was assisted by, Sandhivigrahaka (Incharge of Foreign Affairs), Lekhaka (Correspondent), Bandagarika (Royal Store keeper), Pustapala (Incharge of District Administration) and Akshapatala (Incharge of Revenue records at the district level).
- **Samanta System** was the unique aspect of Gupta administration. The Samanthas were the civil servants simultaneously discharging civil, military and judicial functions on behalf of the king. They were given the lands called Bhuktis in lieu of salaries.



THE GUPTA DYNASTY

Land Grant System: Start of Feudalism in India

- This system was started under the Mauryas. Satvahanas were the first to introduce the system in Deccan. Guptas were the first to grant lands to the civil servants. Lands granted to the temples were called Bramhadeyas. Lands granted to the Brahmins were called Agraharas.
- The grantees were called Bhoktas and Bhugathas. According to many theories, the Gupta land grant system was responsible for the beginning of Indian feudalism. The Samanthalas who got lands from the Gupta king in course of time emerged as the Indian feudal class.



THE GUPTA DYNASTY

Land Grant System: Start of Feudalism in India

- The Vakataka dynasty that ruled Deccan, gave the maximum number of land grants in ancient Indian history. A land grant Charter was called Karasasana.
- Nividharma was the land endowment in perpetuity. Nividharma Aksayana a perpetual endowment which a recipient could not alienate but could make use of the income.

Vakataka dynasty



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Nagardham_Fort.jpg

THE GUPTA DYNASTY

Gupta Economy

➤ TERMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

1. Devamatrukas were the most fertile tracts of the empire and always under cultivation. Krushinala meant plough drivers or tillers of the soil and Anirvasita meant independent Shudra cultivators under the Guptas.

2. Kulyavapa, Dronavapa and Nivartana were the revenue assessment methods.

3. Arghabhata (Lift irrigation), Tadaga (Tank irrigation) and Vapi (Canal irrigation) were the main irrigation systems.



THE GUPTA DYNASTY

External Trade

1. On the west coast, Rome was the major trade partner and on the east coast was China. Barbaricum in Sind was the major port city on the West Coast and Tamralipti on the East Coast.



2. Mathura was the most important centre known for the best quality of cloth called Sataka.



3. Gandhara was famous for woollen industries, Varanasi for silk, Prayag for Chariots, Ujjain for Ivory products and Foot hills of Himalaya for saffron.



4. India's trade with Rome reached its peak during the Gupta age and surprisingly also came to an end under the Guptas. Due to the decline of trade, the worst affected city was Mathura.

THE GUPTA DYNASTY

The Golden Age

- The Golden Age means a period in which remarkable progress is made in art, architecture, literature, astronomy and medicine. In architecture, the Guptas were the first to start the construction of temples in North India. The Ikshvaku dynasty was the first to construct temples in the entire Indian history.

Architecture

- Guptas introduced the Nagara style of architecture. The Gupta temples are found at Gaya, Varanasi, Paharpur, Mathura, and Deogarh. Important temples are The Parvati temple at Nachan Kuthara, Dasavtaar Temple in Deogarh and Vishnu temple at Bhitargaon.



THE GUPTA DYNASTY

Sculpture

- In the field of sculpture, the royal Boar (Rajavaraha) was the best specimen of Gupta sculpture found in Gupta rock cut temples at Udayagiri.

Painting

- Guptas continued the Ajanta cave painting tradition at Bagh caves (M.P).

Literature

1. All the literary forms (Kavya, Drama, Short Stories, Satire and Dictionary Composition) reached their perfection under the Guptas.
2. Amarasimha wrote Amarakosa, which was the 1st dictionary in Sanskrit.



Sculpture of Gupta Period



THE GUPTA DYNASTY

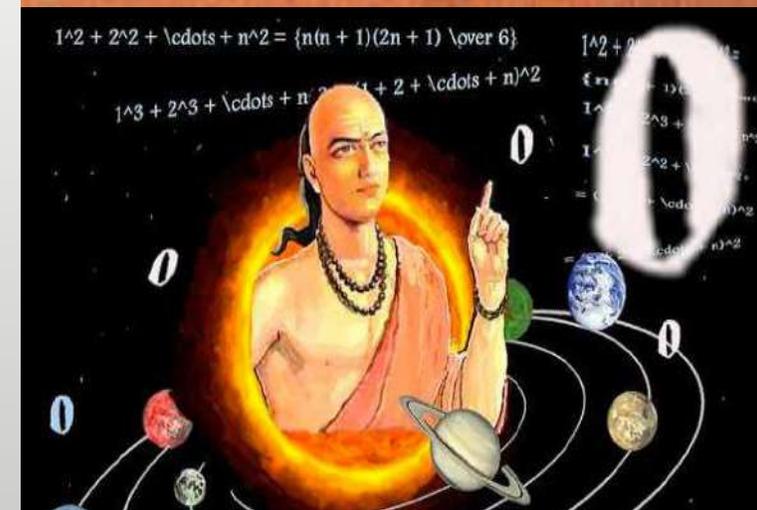
Literature

3. Vishnu Sharma wrote Panchatantra stories, the first short stories collection in Indian History.
4. Sanskrit grammar was developed on the basis of Panini's Ashtadhyayi and Patanjali's Mahabhashya. Chandragomin wrote Chandra Vyakarna which is still popular in Bengal.
5. A Jain monk Vimla wrote Jain Ramayan, according to which Sita was the sister of Rama.

Astronomy

ARYABHATTA

- Aryabhata was the greatest astronomer and mathematician of his times. He was the first to measure the radius of the Earth, explain the shape of the Earth and also the formation of solar and lunar eclipses. He wrote the famous Surya Siddhanta and Aryabhatiyam.



THE GUPTA DYNASTY

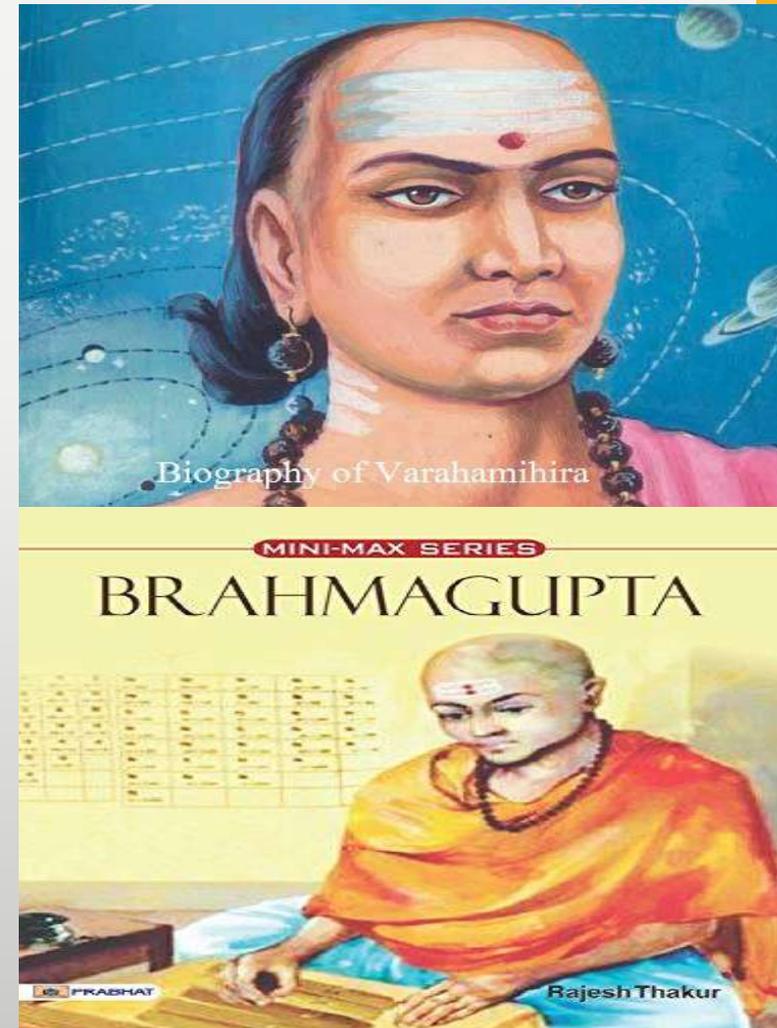
Astronomy

VARAHAMIHIRA

- Varahamihira was another great astronomer who introduced Romasa Siddhanta which became the basis for the lunar calendar. He also wrote the famous Brihatsamhita, Brihatjataka and Panchasiddhanta.

BRAHMAGUPTA

- Brahmagupta preceded Newton in founding the Theory of Gravitation. He wrote Brahmasputa Siddhanta and Kandakadyaka. In the subject Mathematics, Geometry & Trignometry were perfected. An unknown Indian was the first to use zero in calculations even before Aryabhata.



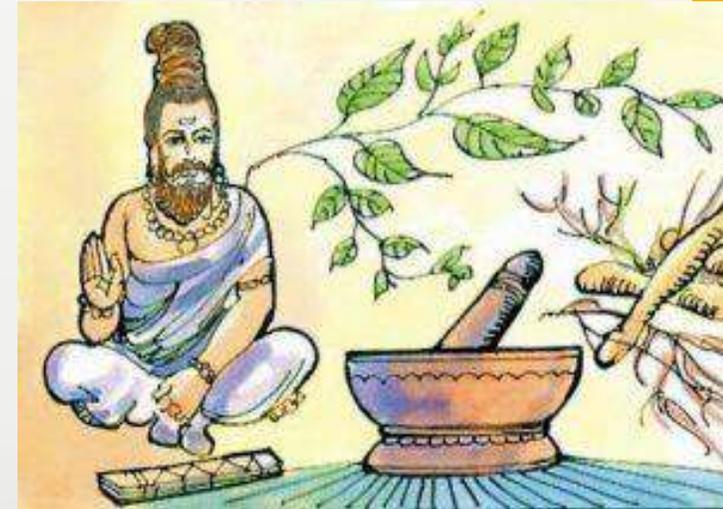
THE GUPTA DYNASTY

Medicine

1. Dhanwantary perfected Charaka Samhita (Charaka belonged to the age of Kaniska), a text on ayurvedic medicine and surgery.

2. Navaneetaka wrote Navaneetakam on Ayurvedic medicine.

3. Palakapya wrote Hastya Ayurveda that dealt with Veterinary diseases.



Metallurgy

1. The best copper ever produced in Indian history was used in the standing images of Buddha found in Sultanganj.

2. In the Mehrauli pillar (located in Delhi), the best iron ever manufactured in the world has been used.



Biography Zone



Kalidasa



**Shakuntala with
her friends**

- ❖ Kalidasa, (flourished 5th century CE, India), Sanskrit poet and dramatist, probably the greatest Indian writer of any epoch. The six works identified as genuine are the dramas *Abhijnana Shakuntalam* (The Recognition of Shakuntala), *Vikramorvashi* (Urvashi Won by Valour), and *Malavikagnimitra* (Malavika and Agnimitra); the epic poems *Raghuvamsa* (Dynasty of Raghu) and *Kumarasambhava* (Birth of the War God); and the lyric *Meghaduta* (Cloud Messenger).
- ❖ As with most classical Indian authors, little is known about Kalidasa's person or his historical relationships. His poems suggest but nowhere declare that he was a Brahman (priest), liberal yet committed to the orthodox Hindu worldview. His name, literally “servant of Kali,” presumes that he was a Shaivite (follower of the god Shiva, whose consort was Kali), though occasionally he eulogizes other gods, notably Vishnu.
- ❖ A Sinhalese tradition says that he died on the island of Sri Lanka during the reign of Kumaradasa, who ascended the throne in 517. A more persistent legend makes Kalidasa one of the nine gems at the court of the fabulous king Vikramaditya of Ujjain. Unfortunately, there are several known Vikramaditya's (Sun of Valour—a common royal appellation); likewise, the nine distinguished courtiers could not have been contemporaries. It is certain only that the poet lived sometime between the reign of Agnimitra, the second Shunga king (c. 170 BCE) and the hero of one of his dramas, and the Aihole inscription of 634 CE, which lauds Kalidasa. He is apparently imitated, though not named, in the Mandasor inscription of 473. No single hypothesis accounts for all the discordant information and conjecture surrounding this date.

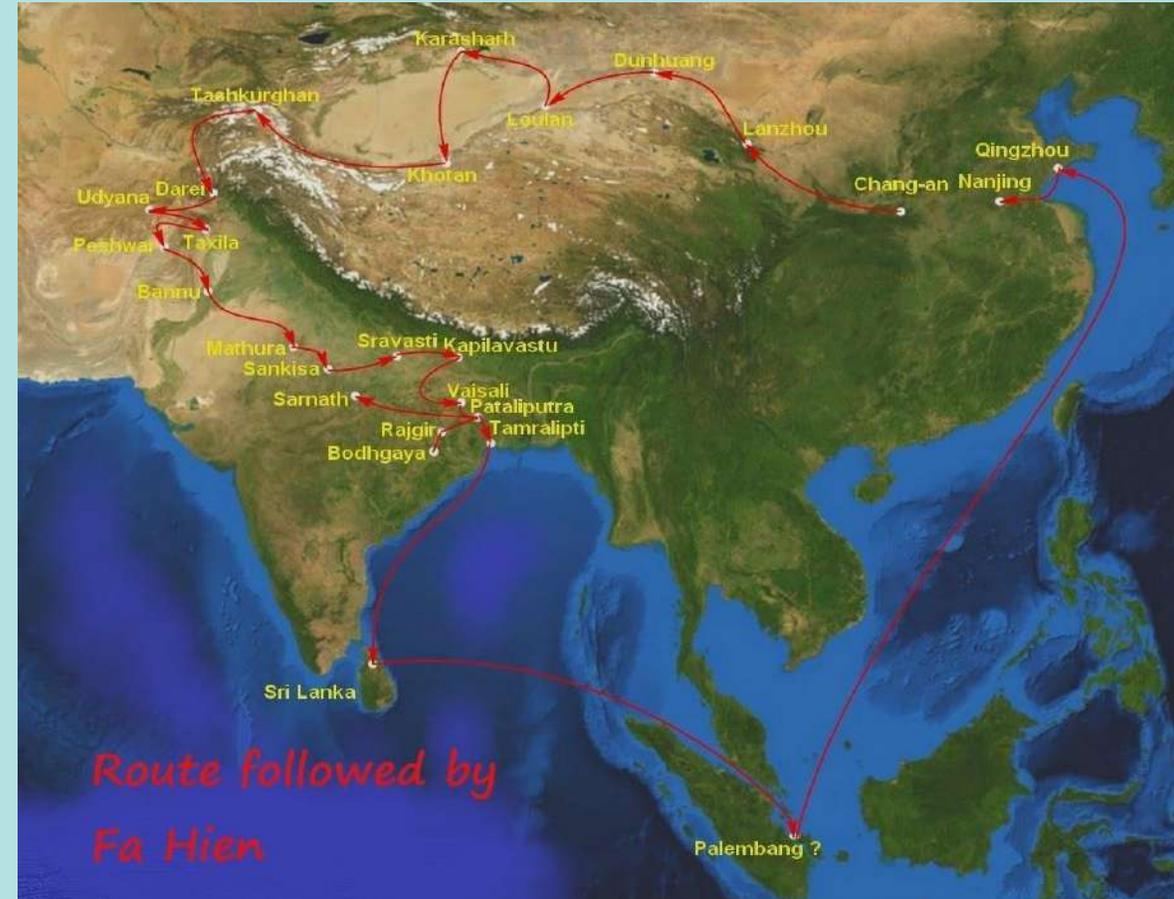
FOREIGNERS IN INDIA



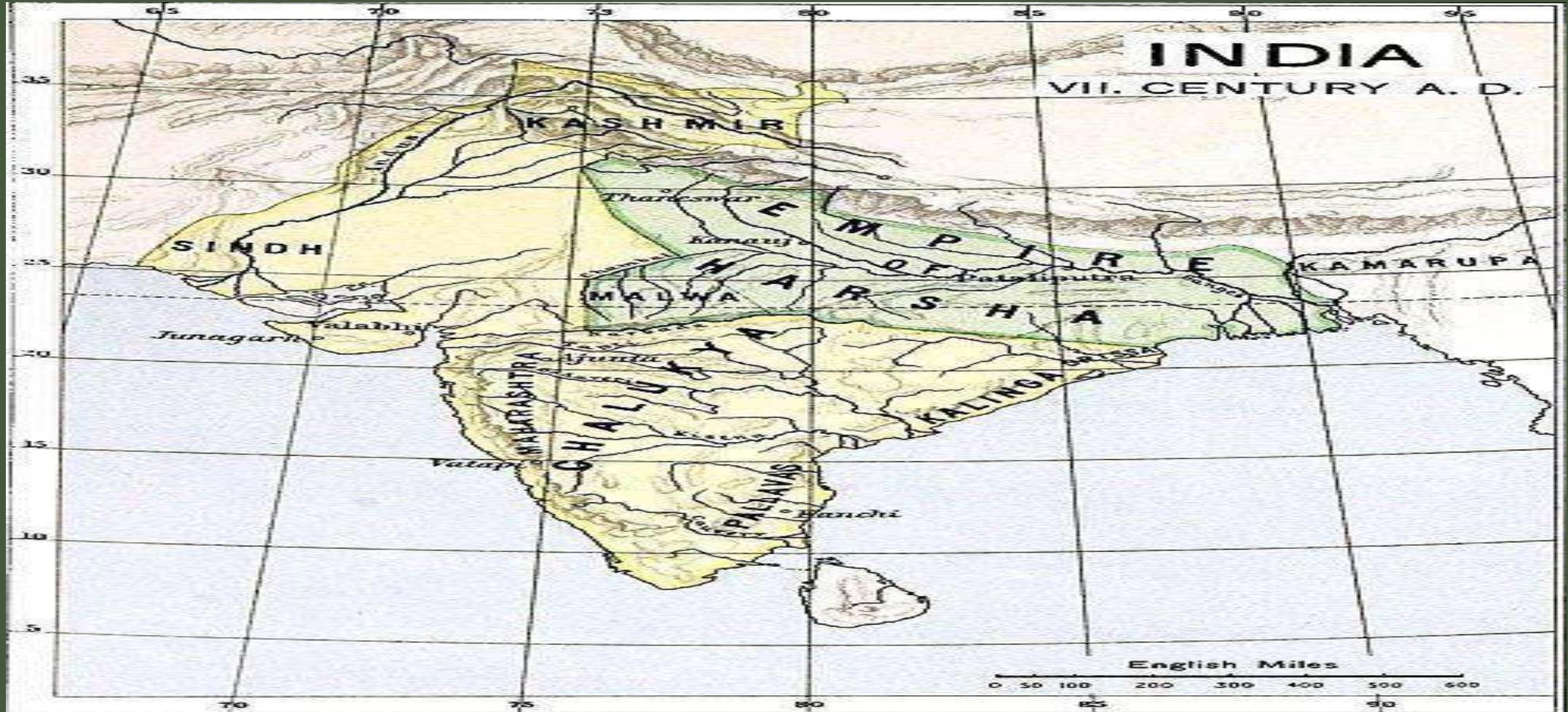
Fa Hien

Fa-Hien, original name Sehi, (flourished 399–414), Buddhist monk whose pilgrimage to India in 402 initiated Sino-Indian relations and whose writings give important information about early Buddhism. After his return to China, he translated into Chinese the many Sanskrit Buddhist texts he had brought back.

Fa Hien came by ancient silk route and returned on Ships.



PUSHYABHUTI DYNASTY



Empire Of Harsha

PUSHYABHUTI DYNASTY

- Pushyabhuti Dynasty was founded by Narvardhana with its capital city at Sthaneshwar in Haryana. Rajyavardhan & Rajyashree were the brother the brother and sister of Harshavardhana.
- Harshavardhana was the greatest ruler of the dynasty. He founded the Harsha era in 606 A.D.
- Grihavarma, who was brother-in-law of Harshavardhana, was killed by Gauda Sasanka and Devgupta of Malwa. Sasanka desecrated the famous Bodhi tree at Gaya.

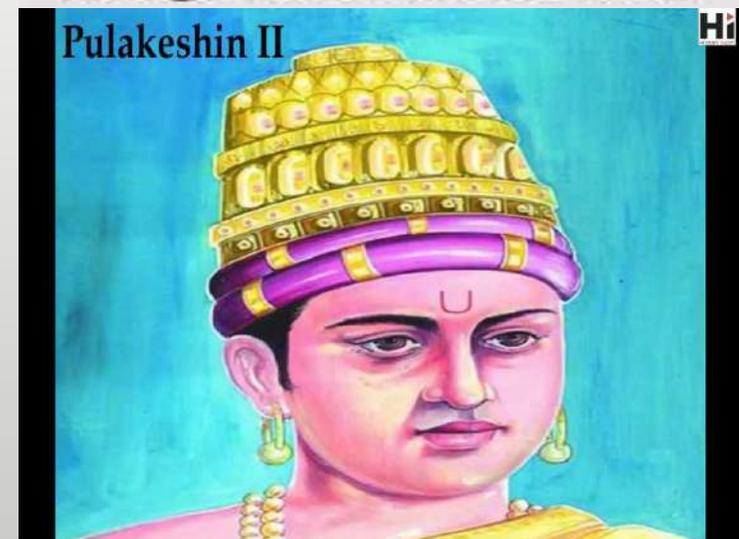


PUSHYABHUTI DYNASTY

- Harsha came to power shifting the capital city from Thaneshwar to Kannauj at the age of sixteen. He conquered Malwa, Saurashtra, Kalinga and Kamarupa. However, he was defeated by Pulakesin II of the Western Chalukyas in the Battle of Narmada.
- Harsha was converted into Mahayana Buddhism by the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, Hieun Tsang. Hieun Tsang wrote Si-yu-ki meaning 'Experience of a Traveller' based on his Indian Expedition. Harsha took the title Siladitya.
- He conducted the Buddhist conferences called Sangeethies at Prayag. This was done to promote Mahayana Buddhism. A great scholar in Sanskrit, he wrote the famous plays such as Naganandam, Ratnavali and Priyadarshika.



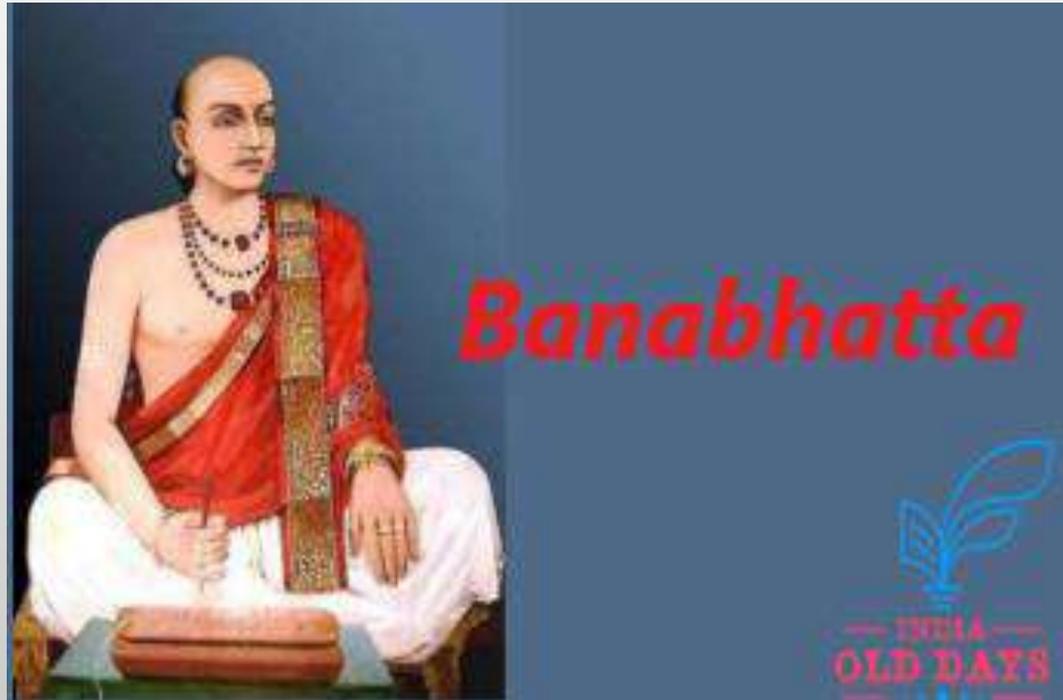
King Harshavardhan



Pulakeshin II

PUSHYABHUTI DYNASTY

- Banabhatta, the court poet of Harsha wrote the Harsha Charitra, Parvati Parinayam and Kadambari.
- Harsha is considered the last great emperor in ancient Indian History. He also conducted Dharmayatras like Samrat Ashoka.



FOREIGNERS IN INDIA



Hiuen Tsang

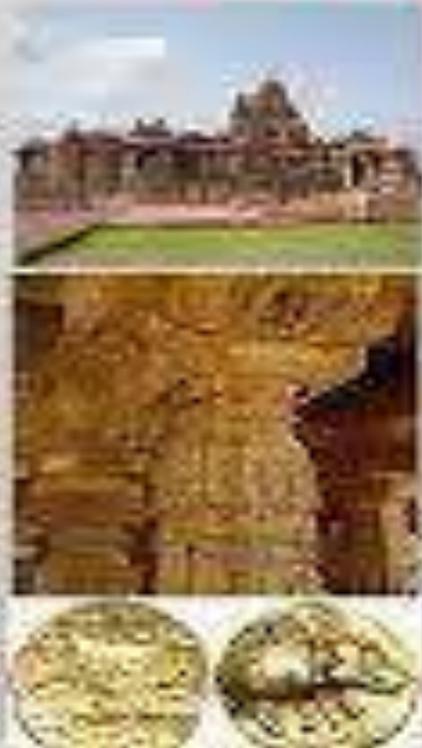
Xuanzang, also called Muchatipo, Sanskrit Mokshadeva, or Yuanzang, (born 602, Goushi, Luozhou, now Yanshi, Henan province, China—died 664, Chang'an, now Xi'an, China), a Buddhist monk and Chinese pilgrim to India who translated the sacred scriptures of Buddhism from Sanskrit into Chinese and founded in China, The Buddhist Consciousness Only School. His fame rests mainly on the volume and diversity of his translations of the Buddhist sutras and on the record of his travels in Central Asia and India, which, with its wealth of detailed and precise data, has been of inestimable value to historians and archaeologists.



Hiuen Tsang came by silk route on land and also returned through it.

WESTERN CHALUKYAS – BADAMI CHALUKYAS

Chalukya Dynasty



WESTERN CHALUKYAS – BADAMI CHALUKYAS

Pulakesin I

- They ruled North Karnataka with the capital city at Badami or Vatapi. Pulakesin I founded the dynasty.

Pulakesin II

- The greatest ruler of the dynasty, defeated Western Gangas, Kadambas of Banavasi, Banas Vishnukundins and finally the Pallavas. The main cause for the dynastic wars between Chalukyas and Pallavas was regarding the control over the Krishna-Godavari river basin.
- The Aihole inscription, composed by Ravi Kirti, talks about the greatness of Pulakesin II. In this inscription Ravikirti mentioned the names of the two great Sanskrit poets Kalidas & Dandin. After defeating Harsha Vardhana, Pulakesin II took the title Parameswara.



WESTERN CHALUKYAS – BADAMI CHALUKYAS

- In the wars with Pallavas, he defeated Mahendravarman I and appointed his cousin Kunbaja Vishnuvardhana as the governor of the East Coast of Andhra region.
- He also sent an ambassador to the court of the Persian emperor Khusrau and also received an ambassador from him. He was killed by Narasimhavarman I, son of Mahendravarman I of the Pallavas in the Battle of Badami.

Vikramaditya I

- Vikramaditya I son of Pulkesin II killed Mahendravarman II, son of Narasimhavarman I. He was also the first Indian to defeat the Arabs in the Konkan coast.



Sculpture of Mahendravarman I



महाराजा विक्रमादित्य I
Maharaja Vikramaditya

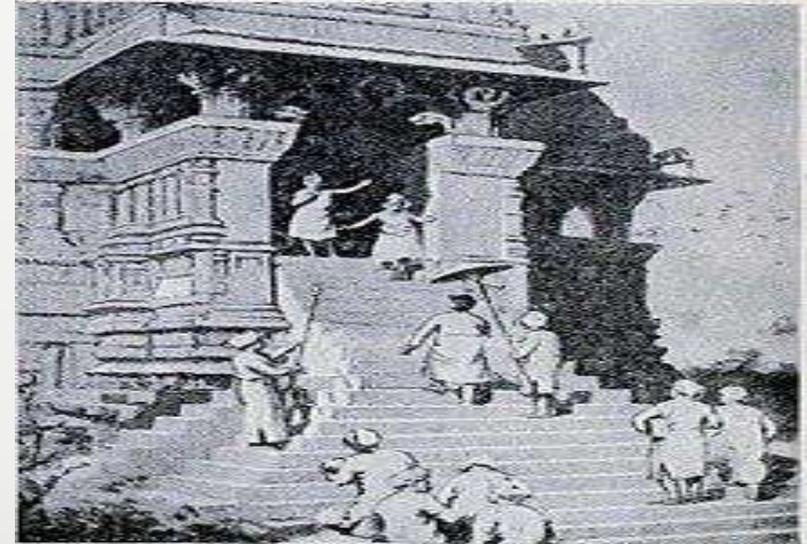
WESTERN CHALUKYAS – BADAMI CHALUKYAS

Kirtivarman II

- He was the last great king of the Western Chalukyas, defeated by his Samanta Dantidurga in the battle of Khed. Dantidurga founded the Rashtrakuta dynasty

Cultural Contribution

- Western Chalukyas introduced a new style of temple architecture called Vesara or Deccan style.
- It was an admixture of North Indian Nagara and South Indian Dravidian. No cement or mortar was used and stones were aligned together to form the edifice.
- The city Aihole was called city of Temples. Badami, Aihole & Pattadakal were the main centres for the Vesara style of Architecture.



WESTERN CHALUKYAS – BADAMI CHALUKYAS

Cultural Contribution

- In painting the western Chalukyas continued the Ajanta cave paintings tradition.
- Aihole merchant guild and Veerabalanja were the two powerful guilds under the western Chalukyas.



PALLAVA DYNASTY



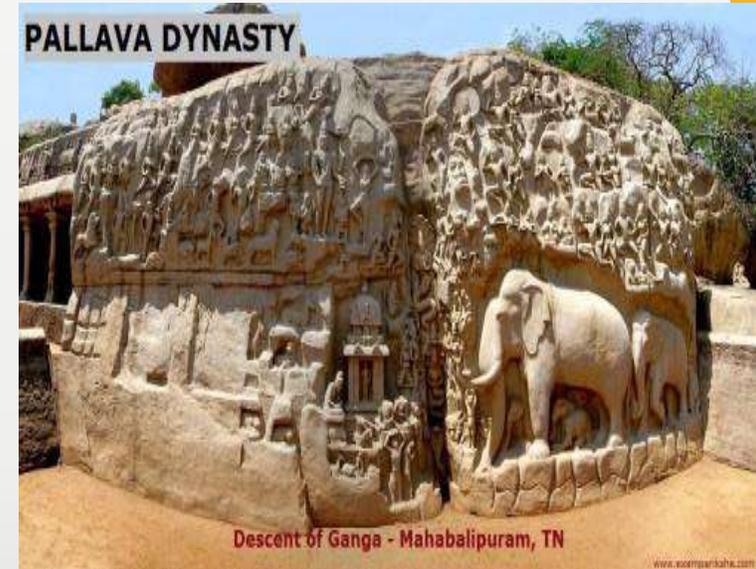
The Shore Temple at Mamallapuram built by Narasimhavarman II

PALLAVA DYNASTY

- The early Pallavas ruled from Amaravati. The dynasty was founded by Shiva Skanda Varma. Vishnugopa of this dynasty was defeated by Samudragupta.

Later Pallava Dynasty

- They ruled from Kanchipuram. The dynasty was founded by Simhavishnu. Mahendravarman I was defeated by Pulakesin II.
- Narasimhavarman I, the greatest of the Pallavas killed Pulakesin II and took the title Mahamalla (Great wrestler).
- He founded the city Mahabalipuram also known as Mamallapuram. He also constructed the famous Seven Pagoda Temples (all monolithic) at Mahabalipuram.



PALLAVA DYNASTY

- Narasimhavarman II built the Shore temple at Mahabalipuram. The Shore temple was dedicated to Martanda, a form of Shiva. He also constructed the famous Kailashnath Temple at Kanchi.
- Nandivarman constructed the famous Vykunta Perumal temple at Kanchi. Aparajita Varman was the last of the Pallavas, defeated by Aditya Chola of the Chola dynasty.

Contribution of Pallavas Education

- It was the first royal dynasty that was devoted to promoting education and learning in the South. Ghatikas were the centres of learning under Pallavas.
- The capital city Kanchi became popular as the Dakshin Kasi or Varanasi of the South and became a centre for Sanskrit learning.



PALLAVA DYNASTY

Literature

- Mahendravarman I wrote the famous Mattavilasaprahasana, a satire on Jain and Shiva traditions. He was called Vichitra chitta. Dandin wrote Dasakumaracharitra on the birth of Kartikeya. Bharavi wrote Kiratarjuniyam on the fight between Arjuna and Shiva (in the form of Kirat).

Art and Architecture

- Pallavas were responsible for the Dravidian style of temple architecture. The cave temples at Bhairavakonda and Sittannavasal also belonged to the Pallavan age.
- The three masterpieces of Pallava sculpture are the Ganga coming to the earth, Krishna lifting the Goverdhan Parvat and the penance of Arjuna all the three found in Mahabalipuram.



PALLAVA DYNASTY

Art and Architecture

- The Pallavas were instrumental in the transition from rock-cut architecture to stone temples. The earliest examples of Pallava constructions are rock-cut temples dating from 610–690 AD and structural temples between 690–900 AD. A number of rock-cut cave temples bear the inscription of the Pallava king, Mahendravarman I and his successors.
- Among the accomplishments of the Pallava architecture are the rock-cut temples at Mamallapuram. There are excavated pillared halls and monolithic shrines known as Rathas in Mahabalipuram. The Rathas, popularly called Seven Pagodas, are actually eight in number. They are-

(1)
Dharmaraja

2) Dhima,

(3) Arjuna

(4) Sahadev

(5)
Draupadi

(6) Ganesh

(7) Pidari

(8)
Valaiyankutt
ai.