

History is the study of growth of human civilisation in the context of time and space.

Cave → Hunting → Stone
Village → farming → copper
city → trade → iron

The most imp factor of growth of civilisation → Technology

5000BC - Invention of Writing

Historiography :- art of writing history.

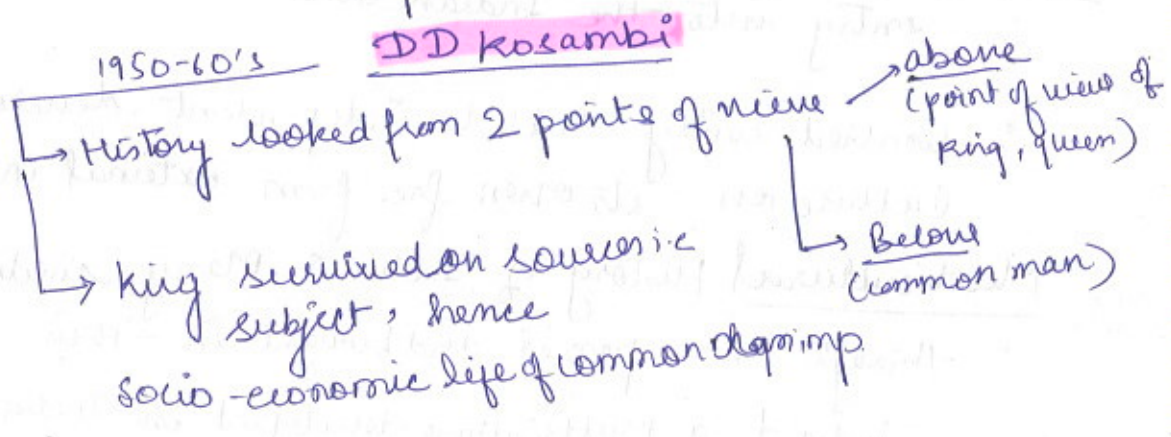
[Britishers introduced the concept of History but their interpretation of Indian history → uncivilised people, uncultured
→ Imperial view / Brit view / Western view of History
∴ Early Indian History is Imperial in nature

1835 → Introduction of English as medium
↳ to employ Indians at minimum salary
↳ People aware of what Britz were of them.

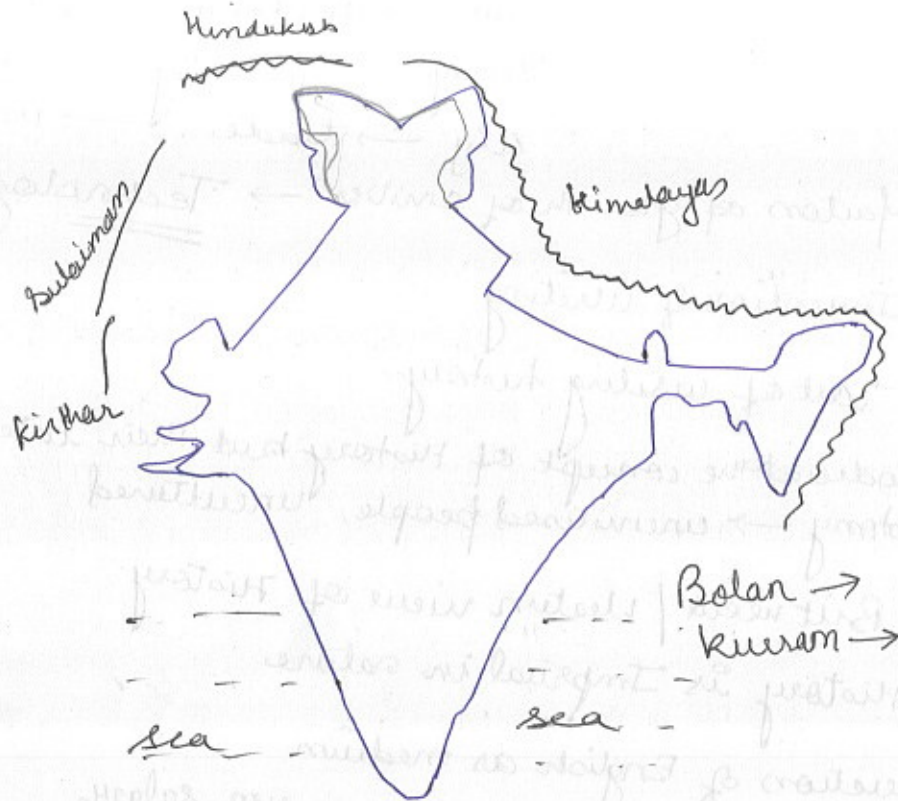
→ this led to growth of Nationalist History glorifying India's past contrary to Western view.

→ Jadav Shri Narayan → Poverty of Un-British Rule (1901) ^{dear in theory}
↳ made a point that Brit don't come to civilise but to exploit

Post 1947 → Nehruvian era → Socialist philosophy
↳ new crop of Historians developed
Important Historian of this era :-



1960 → NCERT → estd to design syllabus + write textbooks for school education



⊙ India: Part of Asia but insulated from Asia

The Ports made South India an important player in Indian History. It became a point of connectivity

Economically very imp. in Ancient history.
lot of gold.

Insulated due to sea on 3 sides

N. India as well insulated

* very imp Hyber pass b/w Kabul and Peshawar provided limited entry into the Indian land

∴ limited entry led to independent development of culture on its own free from external interferences.

Multicultural History of India: Many civilisations came through these passes and brought in their culture into India + a Multiculture developed in India.

∴ India has all the cultures + Religions

India believes in Tolerance + Synthesis since ancient times. ①

↳ संन्यत + संश्लेष

① No concept of Communalism in Ancient + Medieval India.

↳ one group of people forgetting internal differences pitted against another group of ppl.

② Even until 1857, no communalism

↳ Introduced by Brit for political gains

③ Indian culture continues though Greek, Roman vanished due to Tolerance + Synthesis.

Christianity in Europe wiped away Greek, Roman religions

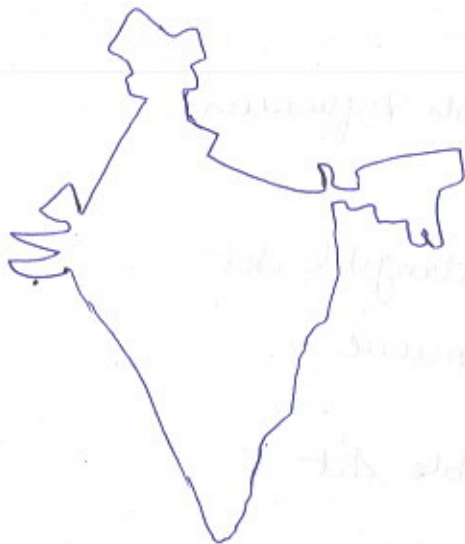
Islam in Middle East wiped away other religions

Both came to India, but Indian culture survived.

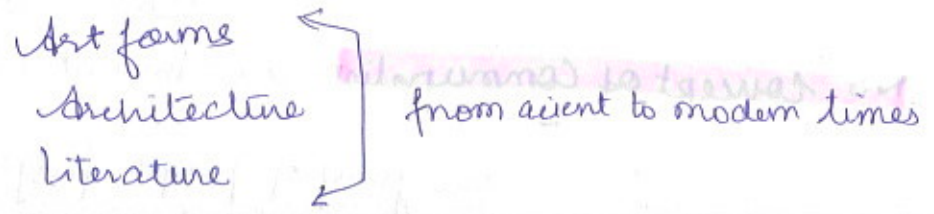
④ Env of India such that rich flora + fauna exists, (food for man kind)

∴ early civilisation developed in India

Indo-Gang plains highly fertile → evolution of Vedic culture and major kingdoms.

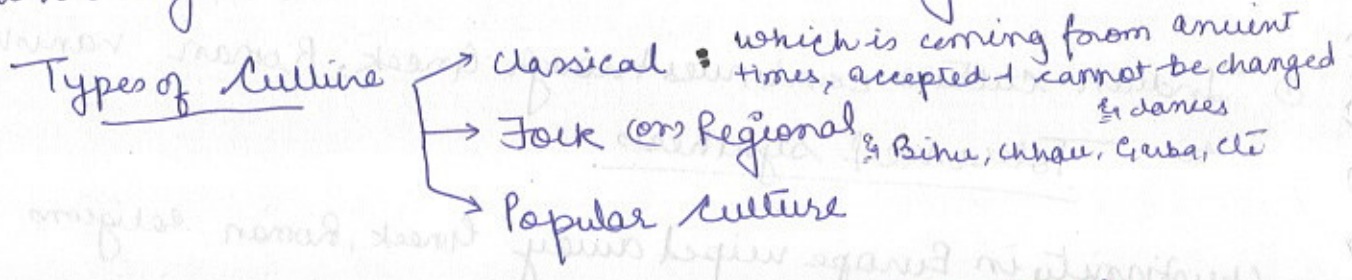


ART + CULTURE



CULTURE:-

Beliefs, practices and traditions of a particular community which give it its Individual identity



Dances:-

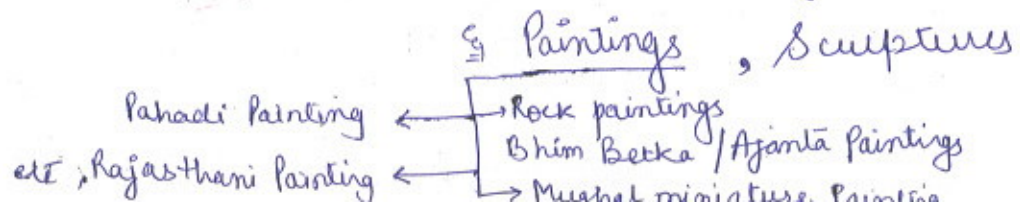
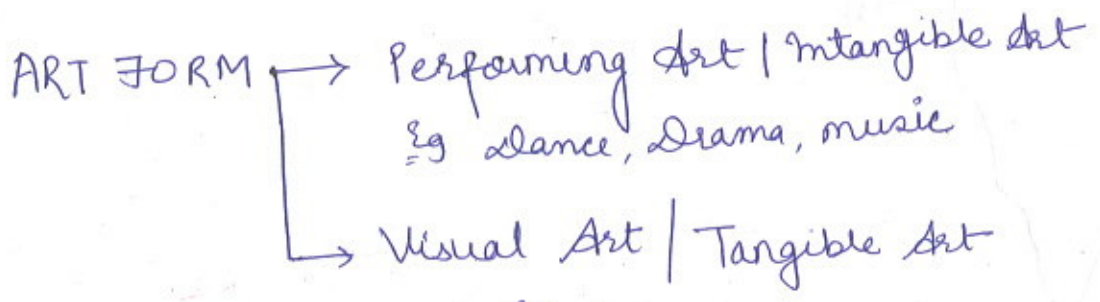
- Classical Dances:- **Natya Shastra** by Bharat Muni
- Folk / Regional :- evolved in particular regions
- Popular Culture:-

Music : { Hindustani } set up through rules & standards of Surt Raga.

Classical Carnatic

- Regional →
- Popular →

Imp: Development of Culture & Events Influences



① Sculpture

Importance: Idol worshippers

Most imp sculpture in modern time in India - Lion Pillar



S. India → Amravati

Some Imp sculpture → Dancing girl, Mohenjodaro

Nataraj of Chola period

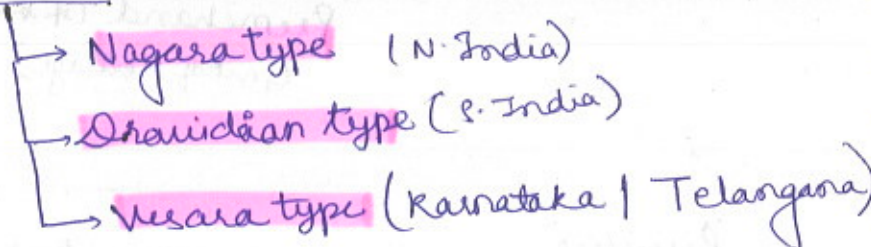
With onset of Islam, sculpture declined

② Architecture

any building; Ancient period → religious buildings
Eg Stupa. (Chaitya)

Rock cut cave structures (Viharas)

Temple architecture



Kalyana Mandapa
↓
imp Vijaynagara
period character

With onset of Islam, introduction of Mosques
(Indo-Islamic)

↳ different from western Asia
as Muslims adapted Indian
features

Tombs

Fort

Eg Fatehpur Sikri

Red Fort

(Shahjahanabad Fort)

World Heritage Site

with Christianity, Gothic architecture

③ Literature :- Most ancient language → Sanskrit
Most ancient language → Vedic literature

Upanishads (Indian philosophy)

Smriti (social legal texts)

Gayatri Mantra → Rig Veda → dedicated to Sun

also called Dharmashastra (law of inheritance, code of punishments)

Puranas (18)

secular literature : do not have a religious theme
eg Arthashastra, Sanskrit Grammar by Panini

Pali literature ; Prakit literature ; Tamil literature
(Jainism) (Langam, etc)

language of
Buddhists

Medieval Period : Persian literature
Bhakti & Sufi movement, impact on society,
literature

- Mirabai
- Guru Nanak
- Amin Khusro

Modern Period :- Rabindranath Tagore
Premchand (****) → socio economic life of
(part of Heritage) backward people

Reference
Readings :- XI NCERT Fine Arts

Reference
Readings
XI NCERT Fine Arts

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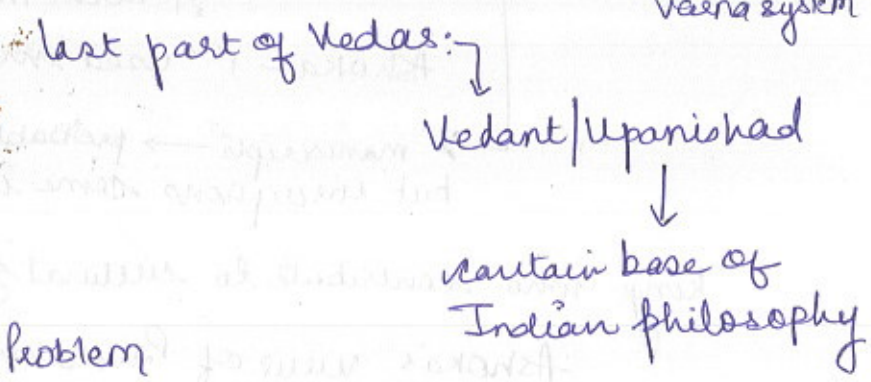
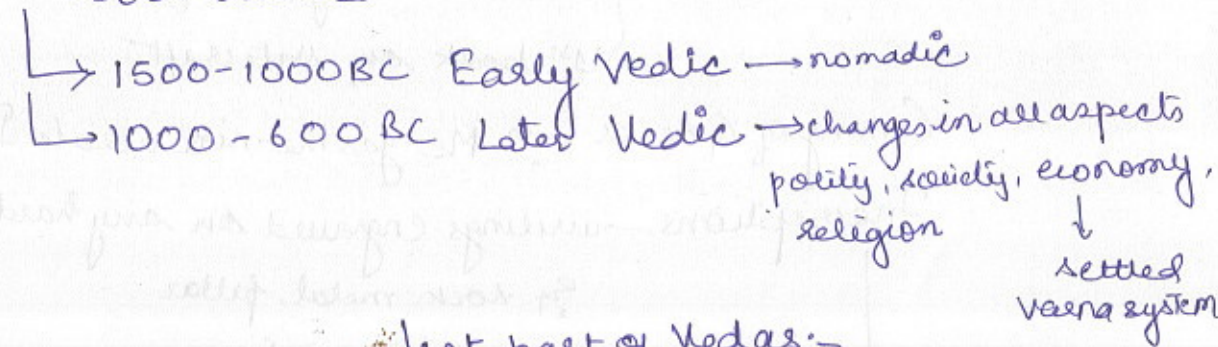
Reference
Readings
XI NCERT Fine Arts

Syllabus :- Society, Economy (Ag/Trade/Arts + Crafts) (5)

(I) Pre-history / Stone age : Rock-Art (Bhim-Betka)
UNESCO-^{world} heritage site

(II) Chalcolithic / Bronze age : Origin, decline
(IVC) Townplanning + Architecture
Religious traditions and their continuity in present times

(III) Vedic Age : Primary source of info: Vedas
1500-600 BC

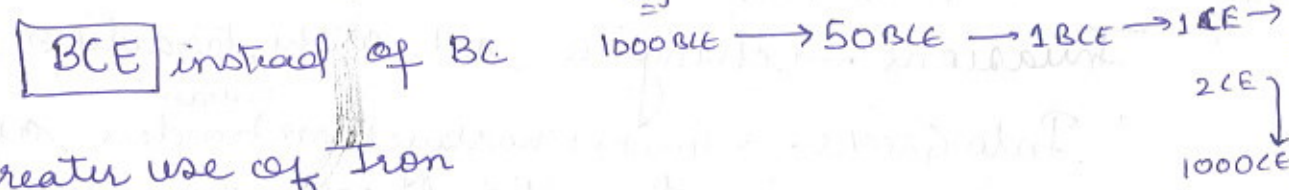
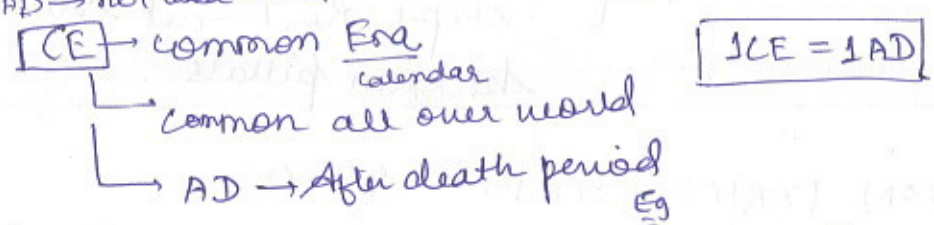


Issue → Aryan Problem

(IV) 600-400 BC : Post Vedic Period (imp) **

BC, AD → not used now

PVP



PVP →

Greater use of Iron

Rise of 16 Mahajanapadas → use of iron led to suspension, king collected taxes, maintained army and conquered places.

period of 2nd urbanisation

development of Trading Community

Trade → led to towns
centre of exchange
↳ led to use of coins
(punchmark coins)

(6) Rise of different schools of philosophy → Jainism
Buddhism
Religion as a social force
Impact on art, architecture & literature

Charvaka philosophy, Ajivika philosophy

(V) 400-200 BC → Mauryan Period
literature (Asthashastra by Kautilya)
↳ 1st book on statecraft

Coming of Greeks → Me-gasthenes wrote Indica
Inscriptions → writings engraved on any hard surface

↳ rock, metal, pillar
Ashoka - 1st used inscriptions
↳ manuscripts → probable manipulations over ages
but inscriptions come in original form.

kings who contribute to cultural growth are imp.
Ashoka's view of Buddhism; policy of Dhamma

Stone Art - Mauryan art & archi
↳ Ashoka's
↳ stupa, Rock-cut caves,
Ashokan pillars

(VI) POST MAURYAN PERIOD: 200 BC - AD 300

Invasions → change in art, archi, traditions, religion

Indo-Greeks → Greeks who stayed near ^{Indian} borders after Alexander left

from Central Asia { Sakas
Partians
Kushanas } → Central Asia → North of Hindukush
(USSR regions, western China, etc)
↳ adopted Buddhism, became a part of Indian culture

Kushana → King Kanishk → Buddhism divided into two → Hinayana → Pali
 → Mahayana → became popular in Sanskrit

Reason for survival of Mahayana, disappearance of Hinayana & impact on Art & Archi

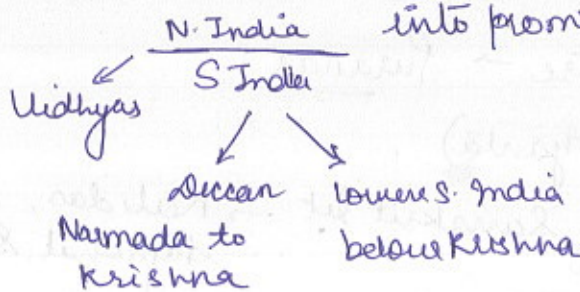
Mahayana → Two school of Art → Gandhara school
 → Mathura school (style)

India had flourishing trade with Rome (Indo-Roman trade)
 Roman gold flew to India

↳ became an imp. power under Julius Caesar
 ↳ had a plenty of gold & traded it for Indian goods

Kushanas → beginning of gold coins

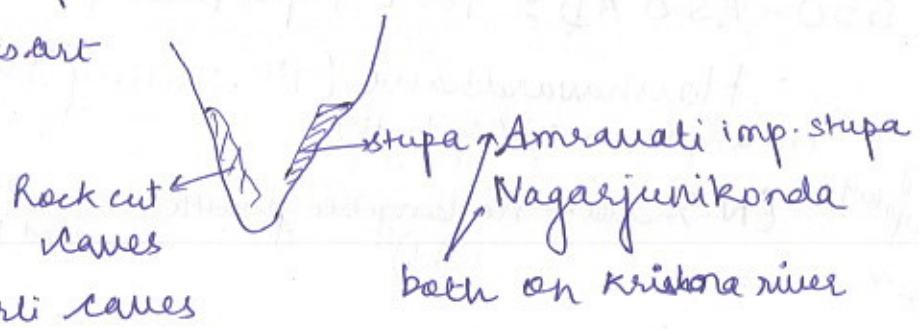
1st K~~ing~~ lime → S. India came into prominence



Satrahana → Deccan rulers

Andhras (or) → promoted art (Hindu, Buddhist)

Two types art



~~Rock cut~~ → S. Indian history literature → Sangam lit in Tamil
 ↳ but it archaeological history

Sangam lit :- →

According to Brit → Indian culture → Aryan
 → Dravidian

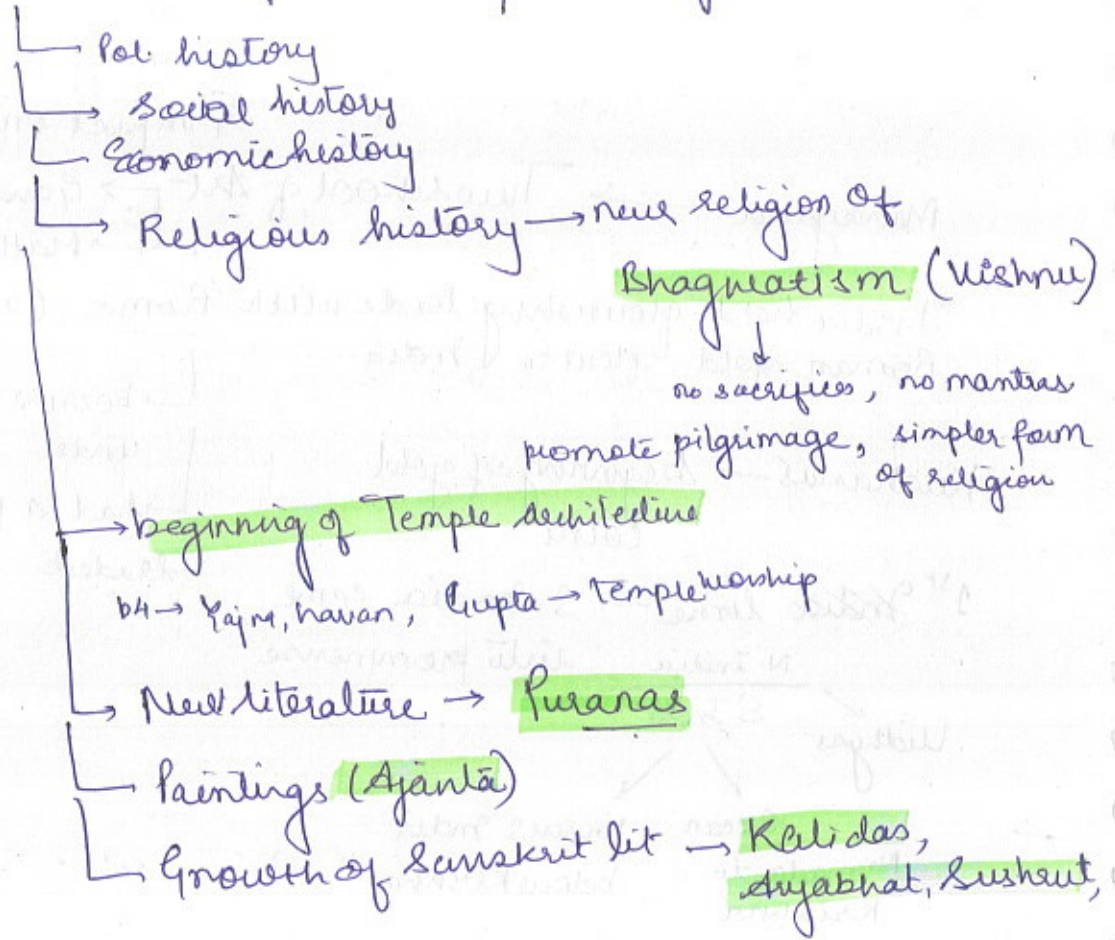
Now, Indian culture → Sanskrit culture →
 → Tamil culture

mentions
 Cholas
 Cheras
 Pandyas

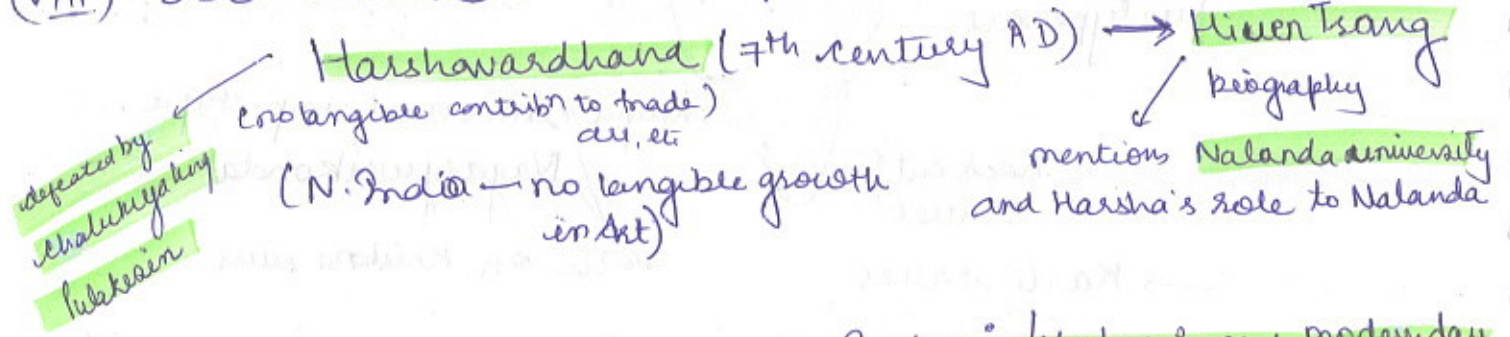
meet together harmoniously & not conflicting.

Sangam lit → Refu T.N XI class book

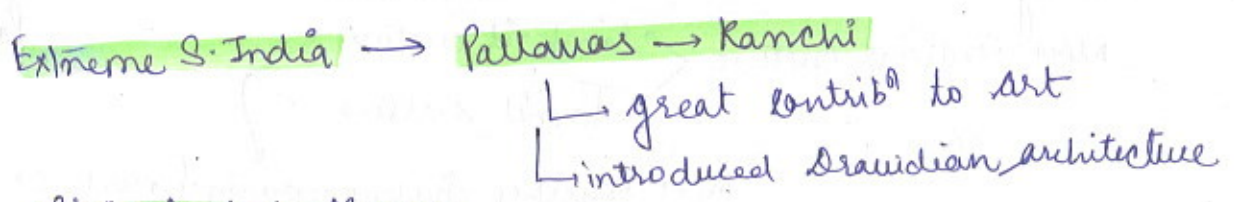
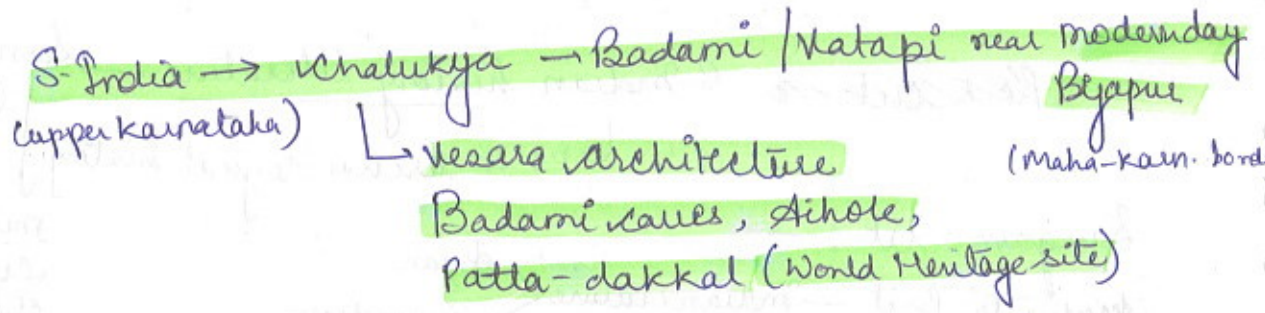
(VII) 300 - 500 AD: Gupta Period / Golden Age



(VIII) 550 - 750 AD: Post Gupta Period

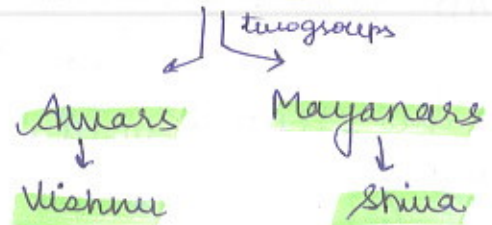


defeated by **Chalukya** **Pulakesin**



↳ **Silas: Mahabharatam**

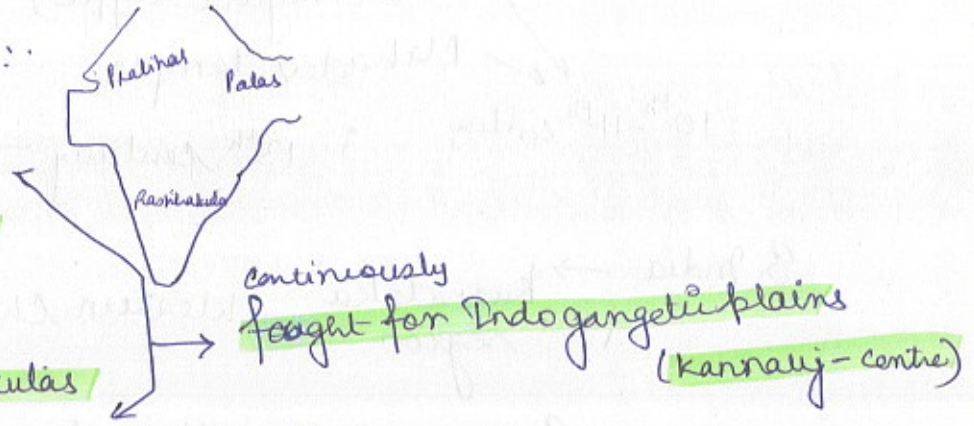
Pallavas → Tamil Bhakti literature



even today their songs are sung in S. India
same and music also came up
beginning of Devadasi system

(IX) 750-1000 AD:

- N. India: Rajputs (Pratiharas)
- E. India: Palas
- Karnataka: Rashtrakulas



Tripartite struggle for Kannauj

Palas → imp → followers of new form of Buddhism → Vajrayana

(or) Tantrika Buddhism

Tantricism → main deity is a female goddess
ie Shakti

Tribals → mainly worshiped female deity so it got assimilated into Tantricism

even today Eastern India: Kali

Vajrayana → Buddhist female deity Tara (to assimilate the concept of female deity into Buddhism)

DD Kaushambi → Aryans only had male gods;
But Indian tribals had female gods
Both — assimilated.

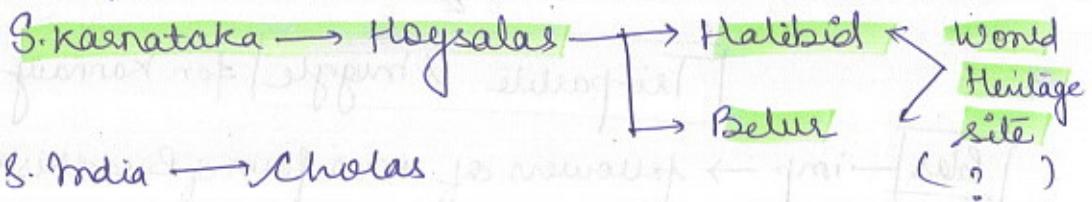
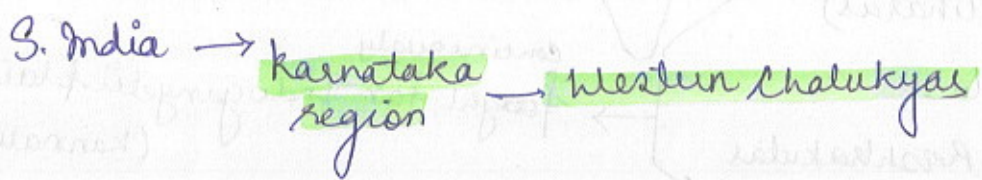
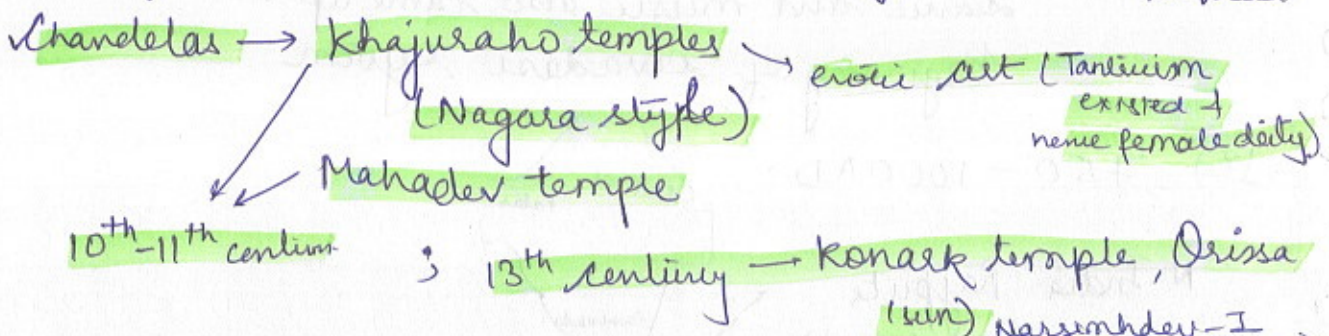
Vikramshila university founded by Shampala

Thangka paintings

(X) 1000 to 1200 AD

Pratiharas broken into several smaller Rajput kingdoms fighting amongst.

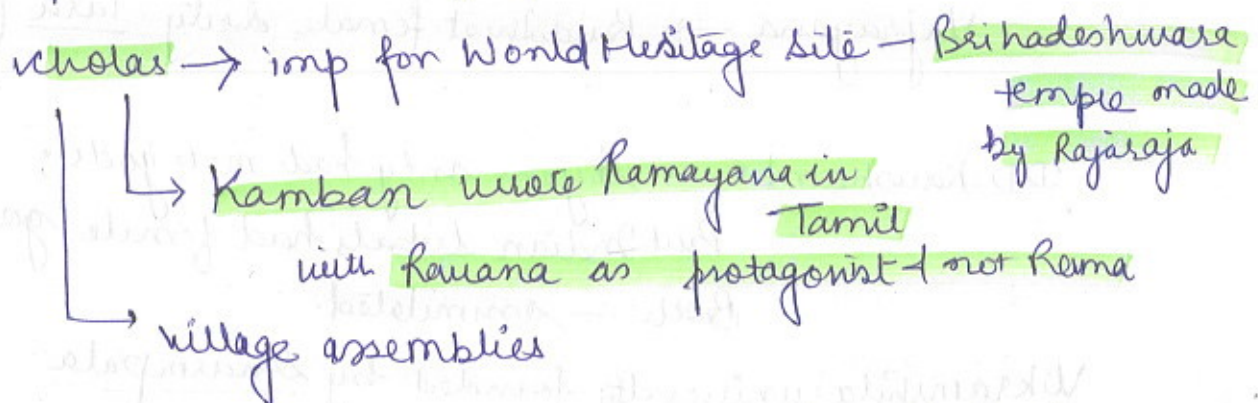
Coming of Mahmood Ghaznavi, coming of Islam from N-West



extreme S. India → Cholas

Cholas → 2 types → (i) Sangam period → Sangam Cholas
 (ii) reappear in 10th century → Imperial Cholas

king Sangam Cholas → Karikala
 Imperial Cholas → Rajaraja



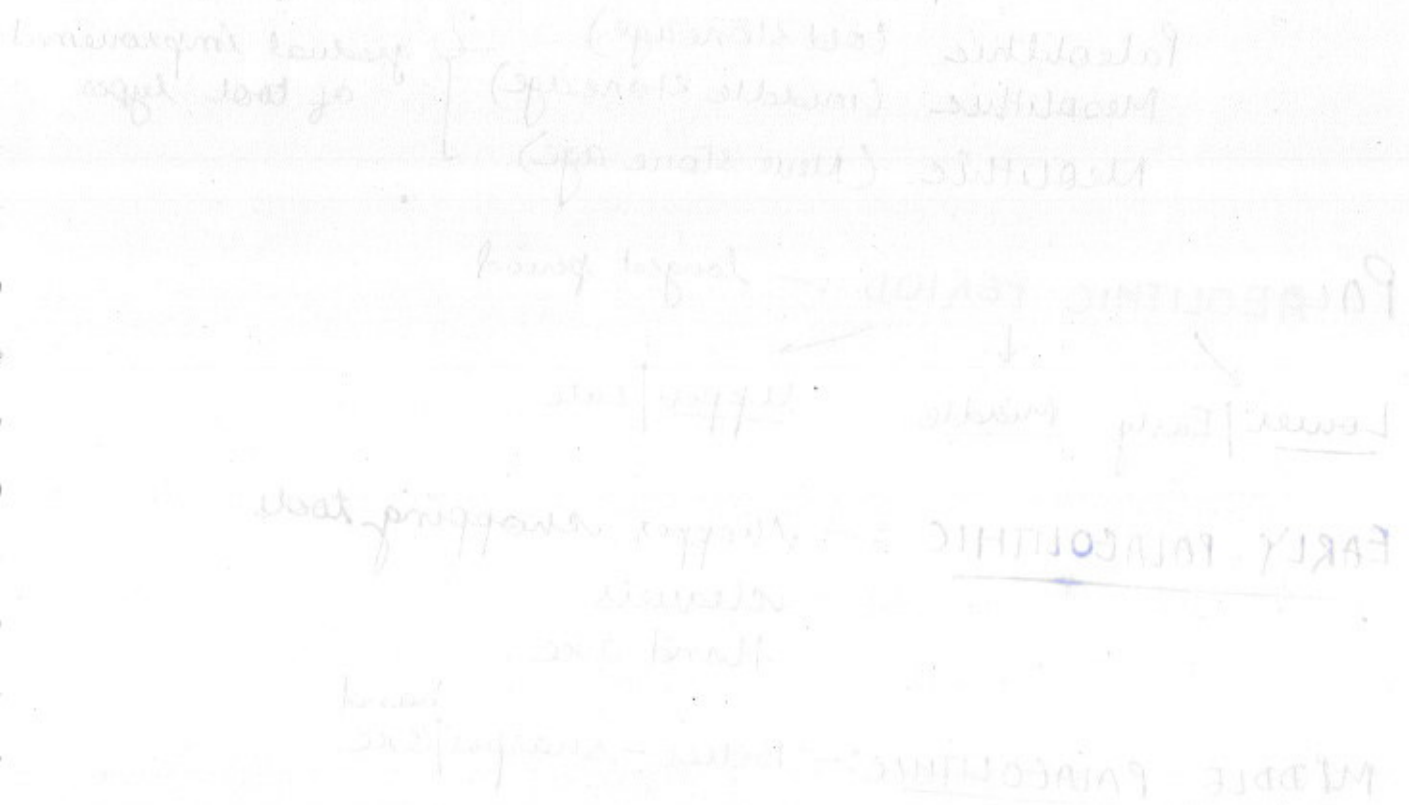
(XI) 1200-1526 AD: Delhi sultanate → Indo Islamic archi
Sufi and Bhakti monuments

(Amir Khuro) ; Vijaynagara Empire (Krishnadevrai contrib)

Mughal period → paintings (miniature) contrib of Akbar + Jahangir

British architecture → oil painting and British archi. some literature

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PRE - HISTORY

STONE AGE

Pre-history is the story of Man's journey from hunting to farming and nomadic life to settled life. In this period humans have been physically evolving through various features and getting adjusted to changing climate with the help of better and sharper stone tools.

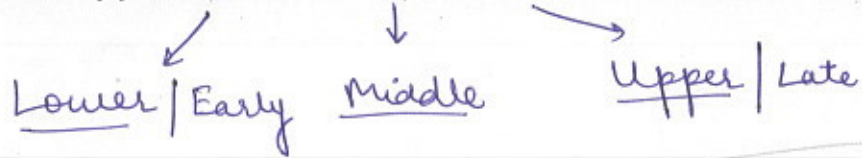
No paper, no books

Divided into 3 parts :-

- Paleolithic (old stone age)
 - Mesolithic (middle stone age)
 - Neolithic (New stone age)
- } gradual improvement of tool types

Prehistoric

PALAEOLITHIC PERIOD :- longest period



EARLY PALAEOLITHIC :- chopper, chopping tools, cleavers, Hand axe

MIDDLE PALAEOLITHIC :- Better-sharper ^{hand}axe

UPPER PALAEOLITHIC :- Blades, burins
↳ for making hole in the bone

Mesolithic

MESOLITHIC PERIOD :- Micro lithic tools, < 5 cm in diameter, geometric tools (triangular tools, crescent tools)



making composite tools



Neolithic

NEOLITHIC PERIOD :- highly polished and ground tools

* Belan valley → all types of stone age tool found

↳ a small river near Muzapur, Allahabad

hefty animals with fur

PALAEOLITHIC PERIOD: climate → ice-age / Pleistocene

man lived in groups, vegetation X

↳ found from Rawalpindi (Sohan valley)

Pitambar area (Kashmir)

Bhimbetka, Annapur., Karnataka

Garo hills, Bori (Maha)

* * * T. Nadu (Attirampakkam)

↑ near Chennai

1st site where palaeolithic handaxe was discovered in 19th century.

ie humans in India stayed from much before Indus valley period.

MESOLITHIC PERIOD: climate → warmer / Holocene

forests, vegetation came up

small animals survived, hefty animals disappeared; men faced problem

catching food now as now small animals ran fast, difficult to hunt.

∴ man made microliths, bows and arrow to hunt food

* 1st time domestication of animals

evidence from → Bagore (Rajasthan)

Adamgarh (M.P.)

Earliest rock paintings: →

* NEOLITHIC PERIOD: Farming began / settled life mud-brick houses

Use of pottery (ie surplus to store)

Earliest crops: wheat, Barley

evidence → Mehgarh (Pakistan)

development of family & evolution of societies.

(14)
* Koldihwa in Belan valley, earliest evidence of rice

(ie animal food supplemented with vegetable food)
produced more food → ↑ reproduction
→ population ↑

* Kashmir neolith → Buzho, Gufkhar near Srinagar
└─ under the ground pits for living
└─ man ~~living~~ buried with dog

Rock art → Bhimbetka

Paintings are the earliest means adopted by man to express his mind, thought and daily activities.

In the context of India, the earliest paintings belong to Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods *

These paintings have been found all over the country. Most important is Bhimbetka in M.P. *

(Bhimbetka paintings belong to different periods and were super-imposed by the people who came to occupy this area later on. However, we are referring to pre-historic times)

Main themes of painting → ^{most prominent} hunting, fishing, collection of honey and fruits

→ Domestic scenes indicated by ladies with children playing around them

→ dancing scenes indicating rituals/celebrations

→ hunted animals → boars, bison, tiger, elephant, rhino

common → Deers, Nilgai

Shows difficulty of hunting (rhino throwing away the man)

Both individual hunting + group hunting
tools → bows & arrow; pointed stick like j —

Barbed spear (≡)

evidence of large birds like kites; no evidence of small birds in paintings (as they survive on grains + farming wheat there)

Paintings → lime drawings
stick drawing



sometimes green → chalcidony

** Colours used → Red/white → imp lime

* mineral stone from haemetite (iron oxide)

Mostly believed that paintings were made before rituals.

difference b/w pre-historic + modern art :-

- rock wall
- mineral clay
- representing actual life

- well prepared canvas
- oil colours / chemical
- all themes mythological, non mytho. (never break world limit)

1st rock painting discovery →

* Archibald Carlyle

1840

16

CHALCOLITHIC PERIOD — coming of copper

(C)

No iron, no horse

many cultures existed but not as advanced as Indus valley

- * other Chalcolithic cultures →
 - Ahar-culture (near Udaipur)
 - Kayatha culture (near Ujjain)
 - Mahua culture (Mahua)
 - Jorwe culture (Maharashtra)

did not have effective copper tools

∴ no surplus
no property

Harappan Civilisation | Indus Valley Civilisation

Important features :-

- * (i) Archaeology is the only source since script could not be deciphered.
- * (ii) covered largest area in comparison to other contemporary civilisations viz Mesopotamia, Egypt
- (iii) Urban culture, people lived in well planned towns, well organised Trade & Commerce, highly specialised arts & crafts
- (iv) These were peaceful people; no war weapons found no armour found; bows arrows, axes found for hunting (shield)
- * (v) Followed different religion, no temple archi
- (vi) Well developed trade but no coins
- (vii) Knew all the metals (Au, Ag, Cu, Zn) but no Iron
- (viii) Many animals known but not horse (x)

Iron in Aryans

★ IVC discovered in 1921 at Harappa
 by Ram Sahni 1922 Mohenjodaro (400 km away)
 → similar material evidences
 ∴ part of same culture

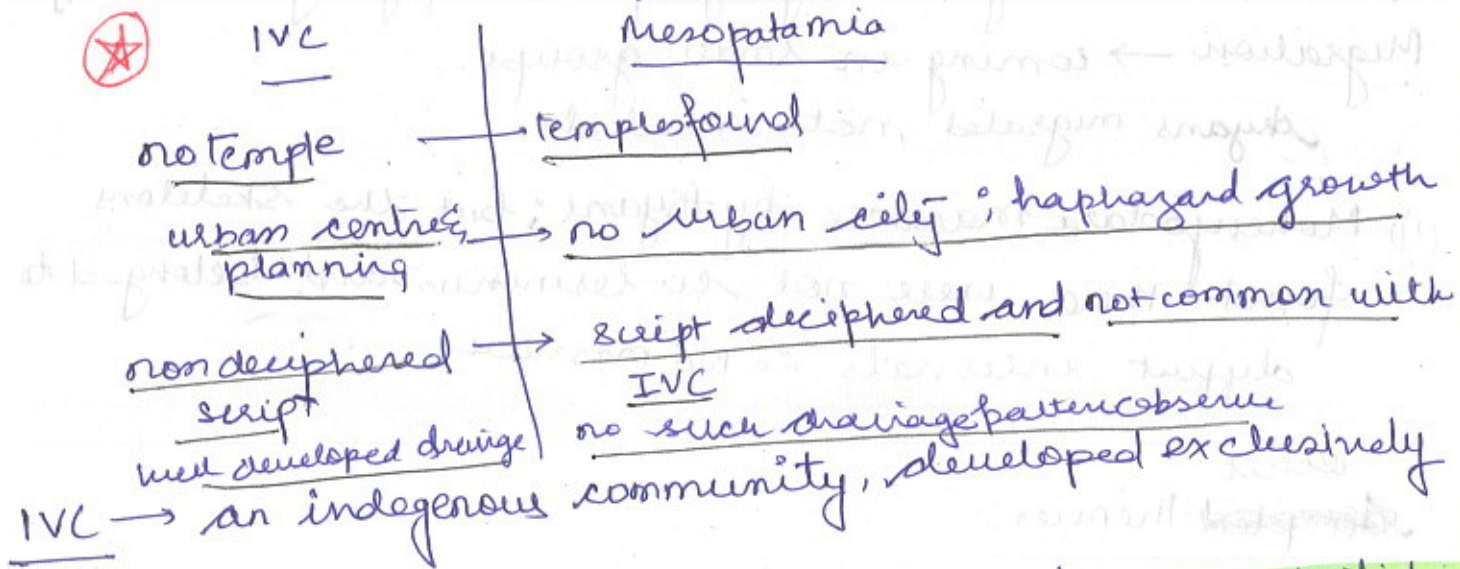
Indus Valley Civilisation → coined by John Marshall in 1924

sites: UP (Allahgarh), Jammu (away from Indus Valley)
Daimabad (Maha)

Rejoined into Harappan civilisation (as these were similar)
 Many sites around the extinct Saraswati river

ORIGIN :- early belief → people came from Mesopotamia (Iraq) and settled here.

but a glaring difference → script of IVC has not been deciphered though
Mesopotamian script has been deciphered.



★ developed 2 imp technologies not known to other civilisations

- ★ (i) Plough } Surplus
- ★ (ii) Irrigation } Trade

∴ different from other contemporary civilisations
more developed

18 Gradual Development :-

- Early Harappan
- Mature Harappan (urban period).
- Late Harappan

Decline of Harappan Civilisation :-

early view → destroyed by Aryans (proposed by Wheeler)

But rejected

↓
IVC in NW India and Aryans came from there, fought & defeated them.

Wheeler's theory → ⁽ⁱ⁾ Purandara → Indra, the war god

↳ Pur destroyer i.e. destroyer of town

Harappan lived in towns

Indra → most important Aryan god (Rigveda)

Invasion → coming in large groups and fighting the other group

Migration → coming in small groups.

Aryans migrated, not invaded.

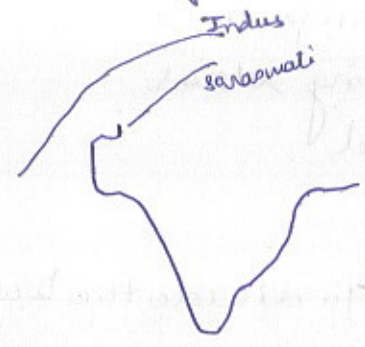
(i) Mohenjodaro massacre by Aryans; but the skeletons found there were not co-terminous and belonged to different internals ∴ No massacre

Other

Accepted theories :-

- (i) Destruction by floods → Mohenjodaro, evidence of floods
But one flood cannot destroy entire civilisation
- (ii) Epidemic, lack of evidence
- (iii) Desertation, use of burnt bricks in construction, cutting out of trees. No evidence found

Populace went: (i) Tectonic factor leading to change in course of rivers and drying up of Saraswati. Thus they migrated to other regions & gradually declined.



part of Saraswati today → Ghaggar Saraswati

At the time of Harappan civilisation, Saraswati ^{must} had enough water to sustain the civilisation.

Belief → also earlier days Satlyj and Yamuna fed Saraswati

origin of Saraswati → Shivalik (∴ not enough water itself)

∴ when course of rivers Yamuna & Satlyj changed and the feed of Saraswati was cut off & Saraswati cut off

(ii) South Asia faced a long dry spell (2000BC) → drought and hence the people shifted to other regions.

↳ evidence: coming of Aryans searching for grasslands (dependence of Aryans on pastures)

Decline of Harappan civilisation ∴ → decline of Harappan architecture
↓ decline of town planning

→ People do not die, they mix with other communities & their cultures assimilate

→ the evidences of their cultural practices continue to exist

→ ∴ Harappan culture showed its presence even after decline

HARAPPAN ARCHITECTURE :-

1) TOWN PLANNING :-

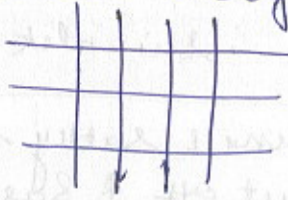
→ Harappan town → divided into two parts

○ Citadel → a fortified raised platform *

Believed to be meant for ruling class.

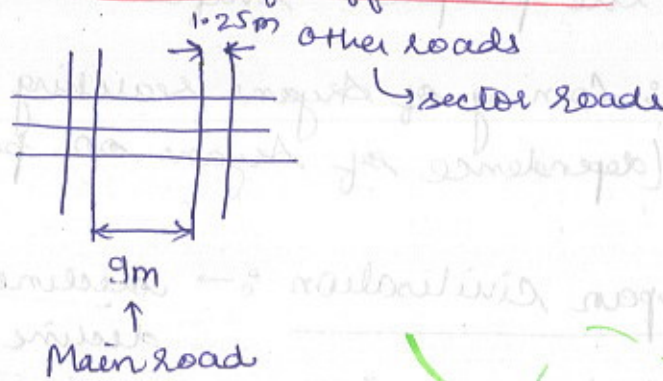
All important buildings in citadel

→ Grid pattern of road network. To divide the town into well-recognized sectors.



Chandigarh → based on the grid pattern of Harappan town planning

→ Mohenjodaro → roads of different width



→ Houses :- not facing Main road (evident in Chandigarh)

houses faced sector roads.

Almost all houses had courtyard and ~~rooms~~ ^{rooms} were built around the courtyard. (present concept of living room)

○ Mohenjodaro → a bathing place with a burnt-brick floor, on a raised platform.

↳ private, toiletaries

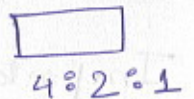
○ House unit → a compact unit with all in-house arrangements

DRAINAGE SYSTEM

→ Presence of Drainage system. Every house has a drain which merged with service lanes, which further merged with main-roads & they had manholes for upkeep & maintenance.
Drains were made up of Burnt-bricks. These drains were covered with loose bricks (hygiene was imp. for them).
The drains had a gradual slope towards the main drain.

→ Presently → walls made using English Bond method.

• Harappans used the same method of making walls



• Harappans used standardised bricks of particular shape & size

TOWNS OF HARAPPAN CIVILIS:-

→ Biggest Harappan town → Mohenjodaro *

→ Biggest Indian town of that time → Rakhigarhi, Haryana *

(i) Mohenjodaro :- → numerous seals founds (Pashupati seal)
stone sculpture of a bearded man
stone sculpture of a dancing girl
Bronze rhino
dancing girl
seal containing ox-cast *
evidence of cotton *, wool *
Citadel area
→ Grainary → Great Grainary (biggest Harappan architecture)
→ Great Bath
→ rooms to change
→ stairs to go down
→ arrangement for fusing & cleaning
→ water-tight nature of wall & floor

(ii) HARAPPA: → * Grainary with barrack like quarters,

6 granaries

Quarters may be for workers

* wheat & barley found

→ Graveyard / Burial ground (Cemetery)

* L → called as R-37 *

a wooden coffin burial found around

grey *
red male
Torus

* directly buried graves

∴ might be an important personality

Burial practices of Harappan period :-

Important architectural evidences as the personal belongings found with graves, an important source of information

(i) Extended Burial :- Body put straight on its back with face up.
(most common)

All Body put in N → S direction, head pointing in N
Till date, Hindus cremate the bodies putting them in N-S direction.

(ii) Symbolic Burial: found in Kalibangan, Rajasthan *
No bone or remains in the pit. Body could not be retrieved as might be taken away by animals. but in the honour of the person symbolic burial

(iii) Twin Burial: 3 case found in Lothal *
2 bodies in the same pit, ~~one male + one female~~
some believe → could be sati. (but could not determine the sex of skeleton due to damage)
↑
but no evidence of establishment

(iii) KALIBANGAN, Rajasthan :- many houses town wells

→ field with plough marks; marks in cris-cross pattern
vertical marks broader than horizontal marks.

Some experts believe → Double cropping on same field

∴ advanced agriculture knowledge of Harappans. They knew of compatibility of crops.

this system developed in Europe later in 16th century during Agrarian revolution

(iv) DHOLAVIRA, Kutch, Gujarat :- *

→ Reservoir found ∴ practice of water harvesting

→ amphitheatre (stadium) found

Town
→ Divided into three parts

* Town → Upper
→ Middle
→ Lower

ground steps

Traces of canal at shortughai, Afghan but not in India - Pak.

(v) LOTHAL, GUJARAT :- bead mfg. centre / bead factory

→ Seekyard, rice found

* → Trade with Persian Gulf; seal of Persian Gulf found

→ bead manufacturing centre * (along with strabane)

(vi) SANAULI, Western U.P. :- controversy about time; maybe early-Vedic period

→ Warrior's grave / Royal family grave

→ Warrior wearing helmet

→ Chariot and sword found alongside grave

warrior not present in Harappan / people

* Banawali, Haryana *

* Barley discovered

Politics of Harappan civilisation :-

- Early belief → an empire where the king was priest rejected :- empire building involves warriors; Harappans peaceful
 - no evidence of palace, no royal grave
 - no priests as no temple architecture
 - followed different religion & tradition.
 - One priest → one religion X
- In mesopotamia → priest king X
- latest view :- division into several states which were under the control of Mesocratic class

Social & Religious life of Harappan Civilisation :-

SOCIETY

- Society into two parts → rich ; some big houses, some small houses.
 - poor ∴ social differentiation present
- Graues found with diffent articles indicating level of prosperity of individual
- Division of labour ; presence of social groups → traders, But no specific evidence of caste system or varna system
- Society divided into groups based on work traders, peasants etc
- Males & females fond of ornaments - Dominant use of Bangles, anklet by ladies.
 - (The use of bangles, anklet continues till date)
- Female ornaments :- choker, bangles, anklet, girdle
 - typically Indian originated ornaments

- Teracotta figures containing red paint in the hair-parting found from Harappan ~~site~~ site (may be the tradition of ussidi originated then)
- Ivory combs, Copper mirrors, Combs with teeth on both sides, Antimony rods (collyrium)
- Games played like Snakes → Chess like game board from Lothal ★
 - ↳ Dice-game (terracotta) dice with logical arrangement of no on sides.
- Till date — such games observed ∴ continuity of tradition
- Teracotta animals, birds, ox-cart for children to play. Rattle found (∴ Rattle → Indian origin from Harappan times)

RELIGION :- no temples

- Secular people as they worshipped different icons and no clashes observed (more concerned with commerce than with kingdom/religion)
- They worshipped :-
 - (i) Mother goddess, various idols formed
 - (ii) Seal showing a plant emerging from the womb of a woman ∴ Goddess Earth or Goddess of Vegetation
 - (iii) Woman idols feeding a child were worshipped ∴ Concept of worshipping Mother.
 - (iv) Proto-Shiva :- by John Marshall :-

→ fire cult at Lothal ★

Animals → Elephant, tiger & rhinoceros

→ a seal showing Pashupati → a person sitting in Yogic position, three heads, horns on head, animals around his feet. Similarities with present day Shiva. May be Pashupati was a Proto-Shiva.

some people believe → worship of phallus, generative organs, (may be) (Bhavdanti mentions it for men)

(26) (vi) Worship of animals; seals showing animals with basket near the mouth for may be ritual-feeding
Imp. to hump bull

(vii) Peepal tree worship; seal shows a person standing on Peepal tree and a person beneath the tree bowing it.

(viii) Animal-sacrifice; seals showing a person pulling an animal with a sword in his hand probably ritual-sacrifice.

(ix) Ritual Bath at Great bath

(Today → Chatri pooja → ritual bath)

(x) Symbol of swastika on Harappan seals but its significance is not known if it was religious or not

(xi) Amulet → seals with two holes → ^{believed in evil spirits} might harm them after

(xii) Pots with grains around graves; may be life, rebirth.

(xiii) Pashupati in Yogic position; figurines in typical physical postures. May be Yoga.

People do die,
they carry their
tradition

knowledge of private property marking & accounting

Numerous articles for weight found. In weighing mostly, 16 or multiples were used (still continues in India)

knew the art of management.

Economic life of Harappans:-

(i) wheat, barley, millet, jowar, bajra, rice
Rice evidence → Lothal & Rangpur, Gujarat
cotton found *

Harappan
* culture →
* Bronze Age

* Not found → Maize, Ragi *

(ii) Used animal diet along with vegetable diet. Ample to eat. No evidence of malnutrition. *

(iii) Gold came from Central Asia as they traded.
* Silver from Twar hills, Rajasthan; also silver from Mesopotamia, Afghanistan
* Copper → Khetrimines of Rajasthan / Chalcolithic people for Cu trade
* Tin → Afghanistan / very little at Hajaribagh

use of many previous metals

(iv) Use of semi-precious stones as beads in necklace

important semi precious stone → Lapis lazuli from Afghanistan for ruling class
Badrkshan
Shortishgauri
→ Agate / Carnelian from Gurajat

(v) Foreign trade :- via land and sea | No metal money *
Barter exchange

most flourishing → * Mesopotamia, Afghanistan (Shortishgauri evidence found)
Turkmenistan (Altin Depe)
Iran (Tepe Yaya)

Most imp Harappan good found in Mesopotamia → dice, seals, beads of agate / carnelian.

Inscriptions in Mesopotamia mention of import from Harappan region *

Mesopotamian script → Harappan called Meluhha *
mentioned in inscription → inlay boxes, copper, wood of diff

ent varieties, beads of agate/carnelian, peacock
imported from Meluhha to Mesopotamia.

Harappans brought silver in return.
Trading station at Dilmun and Makan (Bahrain) ^{Mesopotamia & Meluha}
No evidence of trade with Egypt, China ✗ ✗

HARAPPAN'S ART & CRAFTS :-

Answer-writing → precise, direct to the point

Introduction writing :-

For Harappan art :-

One of the most imp feature of Harappan civilisation was well organised & highly specialised art & craft.

Harappan artists made b'ful articles using different kinds of materials including metal, stone, terracotta, ivory and sea-shells

Body :-

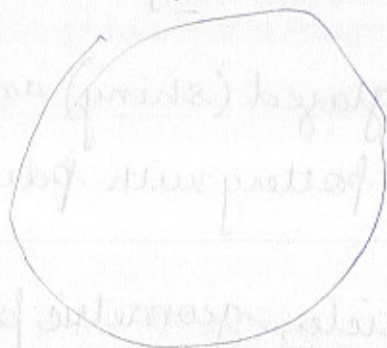
- (i) Gold and silver used for ornaments
- (ii) copper for making axes, arrow, mirror
- (iii) Most imp Broneze craft and its evidences are Dancing girl recovered from Mohen-jodaro
Made using lost-wax method used till date
(Natraj of chola period also made using lost-wax)

Max Bronze articles of Harappan period found from

* Daimabad, Pune. Found a bronze ox-cart, rhino, elephant, buffalo,

(iv) Stone Architecture :- 1) stone sculptures

- 2) stone beads
- 3) stone seals



Harappa, Mohenjodaro sculpture of bearded man wearing an embroidered shawl steatite.

Torso of a person in red stone from Harappa.

Torso of a person in grey stone in grey Harappa

legs & shoulders having holes it appears to be a torso of a dancer.

2) Stone beads :- Turquoise, jasper, lapis lazuli, Agate, Carnelian beads. It is a hard stone and drilling was found. ∴ Harappans knew the art of drilling * in hard stones. Beed fayouat Chahnuadaran and lothal

3) Stone Seals :- Soft stones (soft stones) used to make seals mostly square containing Harappan script and some animal like carving

Carving was done in Intaglio (see image)

Most common animals drawn on seals → unicorn, rhinoceros, humpless bull, oxen, elephant, rhino

Not depicted on seals → cow, camel, lion, horse X


Animals surrounding Yashupati → Tiger, elephant, buffalo, rhino

→ Purpose of Seals :- not used as coin as they would break (soft stone)

→ used for consignment stamping on goods for trade

(v) Teracotta art :- toys of children, carts with various figures animals forming moving part
monkey, sheep, goat, humped humpless bull, dog
whistling bird Mother goddess
mask of horned deity

Harappan Pottery → wheel made, highly glazed (shiny) and Black on Red :- Red pottery with paintings made in black
Subject of painting → concentric circles, geometric patterns, peepal leaf, Peacock

Products of Pottery →
① dish with stand  dish on stand
② big jars with conical base
③ perforated jar → incense burning for ritual purpose
Non-metallic work of art in stone or rock found

(vi) Inlay art :-
Bangles, comb, boxes

Greyware, PGW ⇒ found

(vii) Sea-shell :- (hard material)

∴ Harappans had different artists specialising in different types of art and hence a mixed art emerged

Grey ware, PGW generally associated to Vedic period, also found in Harappan culture

Harappan script → not deciphered, not similar to any
yet script in the ~~other~~ world
↳ unique

→ 1940's Mahadevan → studied the script; proposed that Harappan script contains 400 letters, this script is not alphabetical as too many letter-combinations not possible.

→ Script is not pictographic (too few to be pictographic, too many to be alphabetical)

→ Script is logo-syllabic / logo-graphic
every logo means a different word

→ Script written in R to left manner [letters jumbled up on the left side / probably space exhausted]



Boustrophedon script of writing

Next → Vedic Culture

late Harappan culture → chaotic
↳ towns disappeared
↳ lived in villages subsiding on Agri.

* descendants of IVC → Somnath (Prakhas Patan)

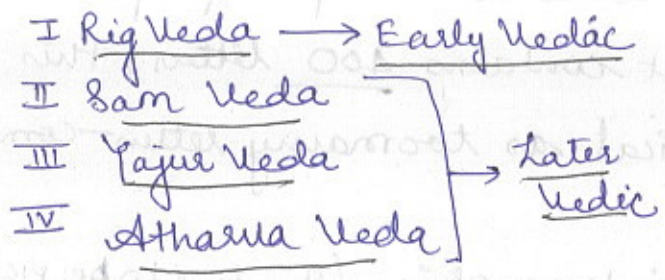
Terme → Tapi, Godavari, Bherna (mah)

Post-urban Harappan settlements = Sweet valley *

Agri + cattle breeding + pastoralism
black, grey burnished ware

VEDIC PERIOD

Earliest literature of world → Vedas



Period → 1500-600 B.C.

(i) Early Vedic Period (EVP)
(1500-1000 BC)

(ii) Later Vedic Period (LVP)
(1000-600 BC)

Marked changes b/w EVP & LVP on all aspects.

Early Vedic Period → Rig Vedic

- Aryans indicated a cultural community
- Rig Veda → earliest text of Indo European languages
- Gods in Rig Vedic age → Indra, Mitra, Usha, Agni
- Rig Veda → Books I, II (Panchas)
- Books III to VII → earliest portions (latest additions)
- Aryans used socketed axes, bronze disks and swords
- Horse and horse sacrifice also found in Tajikistan, Central Asia.

Aryan society → Male dominated

EVP → Mishka gold coin*

LVP → inclusion of country into

Aryavarta

Madhyadesa

Dakshinapatha

LVP → trade with Babylon via sea

gold coin → Satmana*

silver coin → Krishnala

	<u>EVP</u>	<u>LVP</u>
<u>Polity</u>	<u>Tribe</u> (elected head) <u>Jan</u>	<u>State</u> Powerful king <u>Janpad</u>
<u>Econo.</u>	<u>Pastoral</u> (based on pastures cattle) <u>Nomadic</u> (folded for cattle)	<u>Agriculturists</u> <u>settled people</u>
<u>Society</u>	<u>Simple Society</u>	<u>Complex</u> (Varna system) <u>society</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Natural forces</u> (Matr. worship)	

34) → Mueller studied plants & animals from ancient languages and suggested all of them could only exist in Central Asia
→ Aryans spoke Indo-European language

→ Indo-Aryans: developed Sanskrit language from original Indo-European

• Aryans domesticated horse and tracing horse bones, Aryans are assumed to come from Southern Russia

• British → invasion theory of Aryans, Aryans a race superior

Aryans → linguistic people, not a race
→ Migrated, not invaded

→ Sanskrit culture (Aryans) close interaction with Tamil culture (Dravid).

They did not push Dravidians to the South, they rather interacted

Vedic literature

Vedas are religious texts dealing with hymns, (mantras), rituals and sacrifices performed by the Brahmins for the Vedic gods.

They give knowledge to conduct life on earth

Aryans first appeared in Central Asia & Iran

Dasyus

• Migrated to India in several waves
• Conflicts with indigenous. Dasas, Dasyus (believed to worship Prallus & no cattle)

~~Rig Veda → defeat of Sambara by Divodasa of Bharat clan~~

~~Dasyus overpowered by Taradasyu Aryan chief~~

~~Dasyuharya mentioned in Rig Veda~~

Rig Veda : Hymns (oldest) = sukta

Sam Veda : Musical Hymns / chants
source of Indian music first book on music

Yajur Veda : Rituals performed by the Brahmanical class reflect socio-political condⁿ of the time

Atharva Veda : Charms and spells (last) → i.e not initially by Aryan people (Non-Aryan culture)

(these Vedas are still very much a part till today)

Atharva Veda : first book on medicine but not scientific

Brahma Veda (mostly applied to daily life)

→ sickness due to evil spirit possession on body
→ charms & spell as a cure
→ serve as the very base of our present culture (Bhuti)

magic

Vedas are called as "Shruti" i.e initially composed orally and heard, memorised and transmitted from one generation to another till the time they were put into writing and organised into parts.

~~Each part~~

Each Veda has

4 parts

1. Samhita (collection of hymns)

2. Brahmana → rituals to be performed only by Brahmins along with meaning of rituals

• Rig Veda :-

Gayatri Mantra (by Vishwamitra) a liberal piece

Vashistha → conservative priest of R Veda

Rig Veda →

earliest text of Indo-European languages prayers to Indra, Mitra, Varuna, Agni, etc

→ Rig Veda : 10 Mandales
1, x → latest, 11 to 19 → old

Atharva Veda →

→ 2 Rishis Atharvah + Angira "Atharvanga"

→ 2 sakhas → Paippalada Saunakiya

Yajur Veda →

Samhita → Shukla / Yajur Samhita
→ Krishna / Taittiriya

commentaries on a particular Veda

36) 3. Aranyaka (philosophical discussion) → Aranyaka
 (forests) on life → life + death cycle

4. Upanishad (Vedanta)
 philosophy in final concrete form
 based on discussion in Aranyaka
 Also referred as Vedanta → define Brahman as the ultimate reality
 Philosophy is called Vedantic philosophy

Each Veda has got collection of hymns
Samhita hymns

Modern Vedas	Samhita (hymns)	Ritual = Brahmana	Aranyaka	Upanishad
	Ch 1	Ch 2	Ch 3	Ch 4
RV	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₃
SV	b ₁	b ₂	b ₃	b ₄
YV	c ₁	c ₂	c ₃	c ₄
AV	d ₁	d ₂	d ₃	d ₄

→ ancient Rig Veda

first book on Sanskrit → Panini's *
Ashtadhyayi

Vedanga: literally last of Veda but not
 → Appendices to Veda

subjects which were essential for a Brahmin to know to perform rituals properly.

Through Vedanga, Brahmins tried monopolising Religious learning.

Upanishad ↓

Vedanga :-

(i) Kalp : Rituals (Occasion specific rituals and hymns)

* Sulvasutra (part of Vedanga)
deals with Geometry, measurements.
earliest book of Geometry -> different forms of firepits (Vedic Altars)
Book clearly mentions dimensions of firepits

(ii) Shiksha : Pronunciation *
Absolutely precise pronunciations of hymns else all effects
(an attempt at monopolising language)

(iii) Vyakaran : Grammar

(iv) Jyotish : Astronomy
movement of planets, Panchang
Till today -> suspicious position of planets for doing work

(v) Metre : Stanzas (Chhand)

(vi) Nirukta : Etymology (root of the word)
(to know the right meaning of words + hymns pronounced)

These monopolies led to reaction in the form of Jainism, Buddhism, discarding the Sanskrit as only language

(38)

Smriti literature / Dharmashastra

BC 200 - AD 600

Dharma → duties towards society

- deal with social and legal code of conduct (inheritance, etc).

ie India → king not maker of law but executing the law

- deals with holding, selling, sharing of property
- define punishment for frauds/murder

(i) Manusmriti :-

role of men + women on

- harsh towards women.
- no financial independence, miserable conditions
- Esp. widows in Manusmriti were too miserable

commentary on Manusmriti by

Jaiminaka *

"Dayabhaga" introduced → related to some financial rights to women

(ii) Yagya-Valkya Smriti

- by *

liberal on women

{ Vijyaneshwara commentator,
commentary called Mitakhara *

→ still used in law

Dharmasutra ⇒ book on law

MAHAKAVYA :-

RAMAYANA :-

→ Adikavya (1st poetry)

Adikavi = Valmiki

through the story of Ramayana, instructions to achieve the four fold objectives (Purusharth) of mankind

→ divided into kanda or kanda

* MAHABHARATA :-

→ divided into parvas

→ Itihas Purana

→ Nishkama Karma

Puranas ⇒ that which renews the old

500AD - 1200D (Gupta)

Mythological stories about Hindu gods.

- different religion than Veda
- sacrificial ritual not important

To please god & seek blessings :-

- fasting
- pilgrimage
- Katha listening & reading
- holy dip in rivers

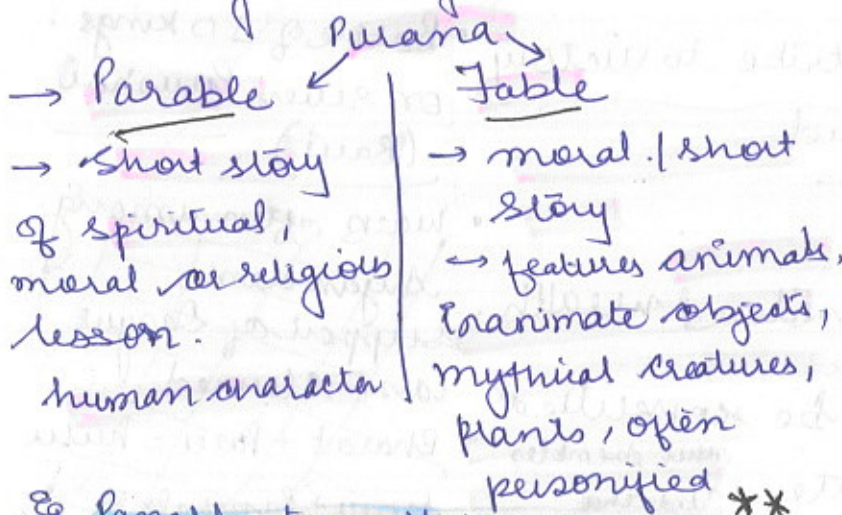
(Ancient Vedic religion evolved into a simpler religion)

Bhagvat Purana :-

- stated Buddha as an incarnation of Vishnu.

* Markandey Purana ↙ **

- contains Durga Saptasati recited during Navdurga



eg. Panchtantra - Vishnu Sharma **

→ Indian mythological texts

→ narrative stories about creation of the universe, destruction of universe, kings, heroes, sages, demigods

→ focus: Trimurti

→ 18 Mahapurana each giving prominence to a particular deity

→ contain anecdotes about social, cultural and religious life of post-Vedic India.

→ critical info to historians

→ form of stories
Myths, legends, Sermons
easy form, understood by masses :- popular

Upa - Puranas

19 minor Puranas

5 major subjects dictated by

* Amaraumha in Gupta period

→ Sarga → creation of universe

→ Manvantara → periods of Manu's life

→ Vamsa → Genealogy of solar (Chandra + lunar dynasty of gods & sages)

* Vamshancharita → dynastic history of king

EVP

13 roomed mud house with horse + cattle bones disowned

Geographical area:-

eg Bhagwanpura, Haryana *

Sapta-Sindhu :-> imp. Sindhu, Saraswati (core area of Aryans) *

• Eastern Afghanistan
NW Frontier Province
Punjab, Westin U.P

-> present day Punjab-Haryana, Pakistan

EVP -> knew only Ayas (Copper metal) metal working was known

∴ could not move to U.P as it had thick forest cover and could not clear them with Copper axe *

-> pre-iron phase of IGW (Painted Grey Ware) *

LVP

discovery of Shyama metal (Iron) or Krishna Ayas

could clear forests in U.P and moved towards the plains and settled there. as agriculturists.

EVP :- Tribe | Jan *

[Rig Veda -> 5 Tribes
Panchjanya]

- head Rajan not hereditary
- job of head -> lead the tribe to victory
- military head

• war -> for cattle

• Sabha, Samiti had to be consulted by king for any matter. elders (advised king) cattle considered wealth commoners (elected king) other assemblies Vidatha

• Ruis of Afghanistan mentioned in Rig Veda :->

Kubha, Afghan
Saraswati (Nadi taran)

Ghaggar-Hakra channel in Raj & Haryana

Harakhwati, Affg. (Helmand)

- Copper from Khetri mines
- Rig Veda mentions wooden ploughshare.

LVP found in upper gangetic basin U.P, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan Ganga-Yamuna doab

~~Refer Pg 72, Red marlin~~

~~Bharat -> sweling
Aryan slave
also Taittiri.~~

• Battle of 10 kings on river Parushni (Ravi)

~~• war often among Aryan clans, support of Dasyus also claimed~~

~~• Bharat + force = Kuru
Kuru + Samanah =~~

LVP :-

polity

- * Janpad
- king | Samrat | Ekraat | Chakravartin
- land as property *
- king became all powerful
- * Assemblies lost significance

king

hereditary

Not so smooth succession (Manabharata)

EVP :-

economy

potential

* (word "kishi" not mentioned much in Rig Veda)

- Not Agriculturist →

only crop → Yava (Jawa)

believed to be a wild crop and not cultivation

- No surplus, no trade

- poor economic life, reflected in poor kind of pottery

pottery → ochre coloured pottery

↳ poor colour

↳ fragile

↳ poor economic background

LVP :-

4 types of pottery → Red, Black-red, Black-slipped, PGW

- Painted Grey Ware (PGW)

strong pottery, better technology

- Development of Economy

POST VEDIC: NBPW pottery

shining, thin, strong

pottery, economic & technological progress

- Sabha Samiti dominated by chiefs & rich nobles
- women could not participate
- bigger kingdom.

Tribal authority became hereditary

- Appearance of term Rashtra

- Early Vedic → mainly pastoral, 2^o occupation

- Arjans → Spoked wheels driven chariot *

- Knowledge of land routes, not much knowledge of sea route

- Pastoral people, wars for cows.

Rveda "Gavisthi" (search of cow)

- cows most imp wealth
- land did form a well established property

- Gift to priests → cows but owner of land

- RV mentions carpenter, chariot maker, weaver, leather worker, potter

- lived in fortified mud settlements
- caves in the mountains.

LVP → Arjans contended with people using Red colour pottery & copper implements

→ occupied area due to iron implements and horse chariots

→ PGW → almost all over Western U.P.

42) Pottery indicates the economic background.

LVP → Agriculturist / settled life

- New crops → wheat
- Rice → very imp

Rice believed auspicious by ancient 'Vishu' people, important part of culture in vedic text

• First book on Agriculture rituals:-

Satpatha Brahmana (part of Yajur Veda)

→ mentions plough being pulled by 6 to 8 oxens

∴ heavy iron plough used.

• Economic progress → social hierarchy developed

- EVP → good position of women
- married at mature age
 - no child marriage
 - earlier age utilised for education
 - women could participate in rituals with her husband
 - Women could participate in Sabha, Samiti, no Purohita,

(Mudgalini → warrior in EVP) no sati

• No social hierarchy, simple society.

Ghosha, Apala → poets

- ploughing
- scarcity of bullocks to pull the plough due to cattle slaughter in sacrifices
- even the kings / princes did not hesitate participating in manual labour
- wheat → staple in the Punjab and Western U.P.
- Rice appears at Atranjikhora in Etah UP
- lentils also produced
- Not much surplus produce / village life
- ∴ No growth of towns
- Hastinapur, Kaushambi → primitive town
- sea & sea voyages in vedic texts

→ institution of marriage established

- primitive worship
- Polyandry indicated

→ widow marriage, sanctioned by Rig Veda.

* → EVP → family headed by male Varna :- called Kulapati

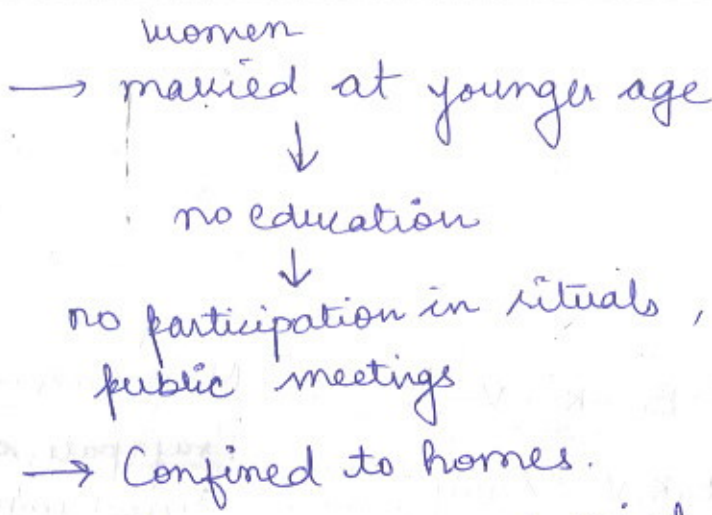
→ colour-consciousness as Aryans → fair natives → dark

∴ identity mark not racial discrimination

Rig Veda → Das Varna, ~~Sas~~ Arya Varna

→ Drayas used as slaves / Shudra

LVP



∴ position of women declined

society → Varna system

last chapter of Rig Veda →

* 8 Mandala (Purush Sukta)

1st reference to 4 groups ~~of~~ all mentioned but as such Varna not mentioned

Purusha → creator being

4 varnas emerged from body parts of Purusha/creator :-

power conflicts but together to control other two

Mouth → Brahmanas

Arms → Kshatriya

Thighs → Vaishya (Agriculture, cattle trade, artisan)

Feet → Shudra (workers)

(as groups not as Varna) & no hierarchy

Society like a body requiring all parts to function in tandem and inter-dependence to sustain

Shudra → could not wear sacred thread not recite Gayatri Mantra

→ Ashramas of life not well estbd in Vedic period *

Post Vedic → 4 Ashrama → Brahmachari ✓, Grihastha ✓, Vanaprastha ✓, Sannyasi ✓

• cult of sacrifices added to the power of the Brahmanas (peculiar development not found in Aryan societies outside India).

• Non Aryans → conducted rituals & prayed for King's victory & king do harm them in return

• Vaishyas → only tribute payers
Brah. Kshatriya → living on tributes from Vaishyas.

Rituals prescribed submission of vis/Vaishyas to the prince & to royal kinsmen Rajanyas

• B, K, V → Uprayana allowed

• Aitereya Brahmana →
B → seeker of livelihood
K → king
V → tribute paying
S → most of

• Rathakal → good status
↳ sacred thread allowed

• Increasing power of father / could disinherit his son

• Primogeniture in princely families

• worship of male ancestors

• Gotra system appeared
↳ lineage

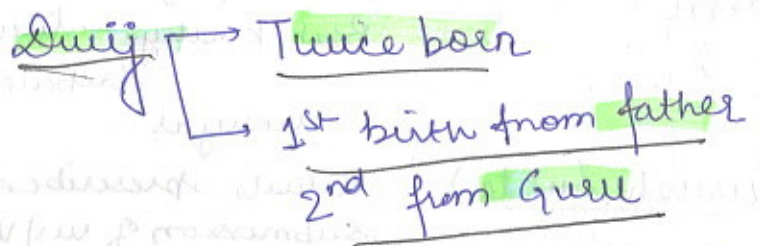
↳ V → LVP levels
Grihastha → all Varna

LVP → emergence of Varna System

Myanmar

3 features of Varna System :-

- (i) Hierarchy :- B → K → V → S
- (ii) Privileges : B, K, V → Dwij (twice born)
- (iii) Purity of Blood



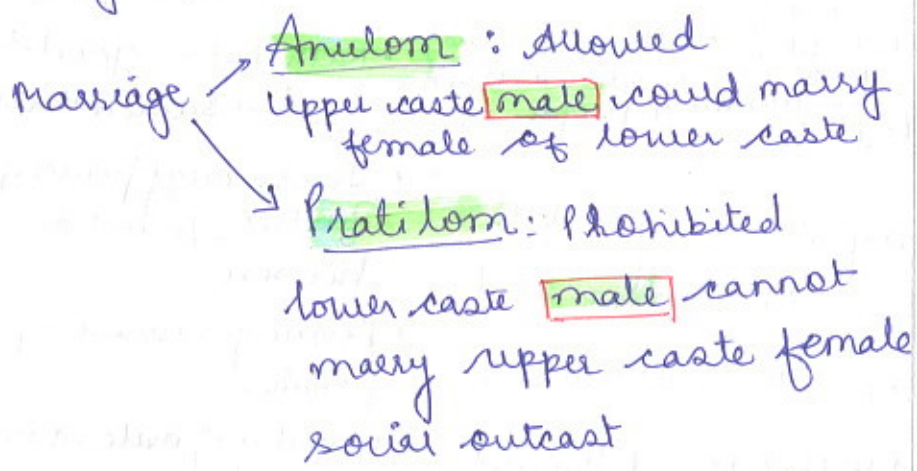
Education like a rebirth

B, K, V (Dwij) → right to education

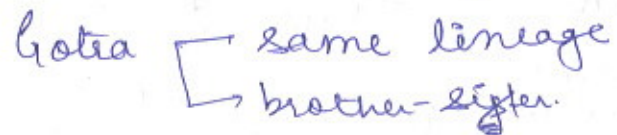
Right to education denied to Sudra

Upanayana ceremony for Dwij (B, K, V)

(iii) Purity of Blood : Restrictions in Marriage



Gotra system emerged → 'lineage'



• Vedic texts compiled in Kuru-Panchala land

• Indea, Agni lost importance

New Gods →

Prayapati, creator
↳ most imp

Rudra, animal god
Vishnu - preserver

• Idol worship start

• Each Varna - own deity

Pushan → god of shudra

• Worship for material reasons not spiritual

• Prayers recited but sacrifices more important

both public sacrifices by king & subject + put individual sacrifice at home

• oblations to Agni

• Magical power of word estbd. Sacrificial formulae imp.

Yajmana → performer of Yajna

• Sacrificial formulae invented, adopted & elaborated by Brahmanas

∴ monopoly of priestly knowledge

in • Lakshina / Gift to priest
Rajanya & sacrifice

System of marriage b/w same Gotra → Denied / Prohibited

• 4 Ashramas developed
(refer book) (Vedic)

• 4 Purusharthas (Vedas)

↓
aims of a man in the world

- Dharma (duty)
- Artha (money)
- Kama (procreation)
- Moksha (salvation)

Religion :-

EVP :- Personification of elements of nature: EVP :- →
Most Imp. Indra

most gods
sky connected

- War-god
- Thunder-Rain god
- mentioned max times in Rig Veda

(ii) Agni (fire)

carried the offerings to god through smoke.

No idol worship *

Vedas → imp. source of inspiration for socio-religious reforms of 19th century

Arya Samaj → Go back to "Vedas"

↓
period of Rig Veda → simple

society, good posⁿ of women, no ritual

• gold, cloth, houses given as dakshina (45)

End of Vedic period :- →

strong reaction against priestly domination

Upanishads compiled

↓
criticised Vedic rituals

was for territory.

consolidated taxation system had not emerged.

Personification of elements of nature: EVP :- →

Indra → Puandara
"breaker of forts"

Abhimani,

- * Vaana → natural order
- * Soma → god of plants
- * Mareuts → storm

* Addi, Usha → female goddesses
not prominent due to patriarchal set up

→ forms of worship :- →

recitation + sacrifices
every tribe → special god

offerings → vegetables, barley

→ No ritual / sacrificial formulae
magical power of word not established

→ No worship for spiritual uplift or ending miseries of life

Worship for Praja (children) → pashu food, wealth, health. (cattle)

(46) Sati → no mention in Veda
→ Not Indian culture

Ved. Utilised by RRM Roy to crusade against Sati.

Emergence of Indian Philosophy

↳ reaction against sacrifices & Brahminical dominance *

features of Indian philosophy :-

- (1) Karma (good deeds)
- (2) Atma (soul)

Transmigration of soul : birth cycles
everybody bound in trap of birth & death and ^{aims to} merge with Paramatma

Ultimate aim → to break away from this trap, merge with the Paramatma.

∴ No concept of heaven & hell (Greek culture) *

Islam → Jannat and Jahannam
↳ dependent on Good Karma

"every religion talks of good Karma"

Indian philosophy → dominantly "Karma based"

In India
• No revolution by any caste / Manu everyone's condition as outcome of his Karma and not any external agency

When the State and Varna ~~established~~ divided social order had been firmly established the ancient thinkers laid down that a person should strive for attainment of 4 goals :-

- (1) economic resources / Artha
- (2) regulation of social / Dharma order
- (3) Physical pleasures / Kama
- (4) Salvation / Moksha

Artha → Arthashastra (Kautilya wrote a book)

Dharma → law governing the state and society became the subject of Dharmashastra

Kama → Kamasutra

↓ ↓ ↓
Material world & its problems

Moksha → Sarshana / Philosophy

Though these 4 above goals were propounded, ultimately deliverance from the constant cycle of birth and death was the main aim of life.

* This was first recommended by Buddha but later emphasized by some Brahminical philosophers

• BRIHAD - ARANYAKA - UPANISHAD

→ discussion b/w Yajurkya and his wife Maitrey

→ contains "सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः"

* तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय

• CHANDOGYA - UPANISHAD

1st reference to 'krishna'

• KATHO - UPANISHAD

futility of sacrifices

Yam - Nachiketa conversation

• MUNDAK - UPANISHAD

'सत्यमेव जयते' contained here

• PAITRIYA - UPANISHAD

Atithi Dewo Bhan

• MAHA - UPANISHAD

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

[Navgrah Shanti Mantra → Yajur Veda]

Upanishadic thinkers (women): -

Gargi, Maitrei *

Upanishads → Sanskrit stressed on knowledge of self or Atman.

Brahma → supreme entity ∴ atmosphere for reform of the priest dominated region

→ emphasis on changelessness, indestructibility and immortality of Atman or soul

→ generally last part of the Vedas

→ aka Vedanta *

→ truth about human life way to salvation

→ abstract philosophical problems human life e.g. origin of universe, mankind, life & death cycle

→ total 200

108 → Muktika canon

→ founding rituals of Hinduism

→ Upanishad | Aranyak

Jnana kand knowledge / spirituality

karma kand rituals / sacrifice sections

48 To explain ~~Concepts~~ Atma -
Paramatma to common people

6 schools of Indian philosophy
based on Upanishad.

"Sad-Darshan" (6 schools)

- | | School | founder |
|-------|---|-------------|
| (i) | Samkhya | Kapila Muni |
| (ii) | Yoga | Patanjali |
| (iii) | Nyaya | Gautam |
| | ↳ school of Indian logic based on reasoning | |
| (iv) | Vaisheshika | by Kanada |
| | ↳ atom and theory of Atma | |
| | present day → "God particle" theory, not seen but omnipresent in each one | |

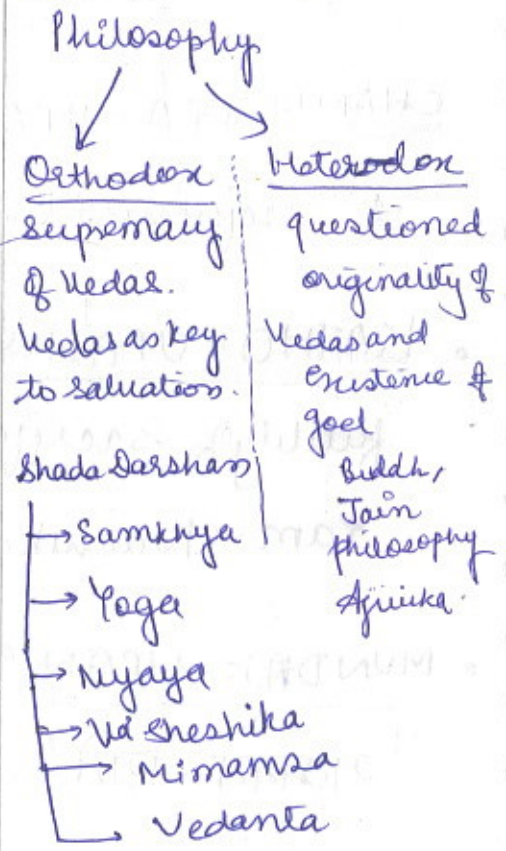
- (v) Purva Mimamsa → Jamini
↳ Vedic rituals for salvation
- (vi) Uttar Mimamsa → Badrayana ★
↳ Upanishad theory for salvation

Badrayana's school redefined by some Acharya:- Vedanta philosophy

(a) Adi Shankaracharya :- philosophy of Vedanta
A-dvaita → "Sham Brahm Asmi"
Non-Dualism, Monism, one Atma-Paramatma

4 goals → Salvation
There were differences b/w various schools of philosophy about the means to achieve the common end.

By the beginning of common era:-



only some ~~all~~ believe in god, though do not explicitly

↓

Astik school

In order to promote Vedanta philosophy

Shankaracharya found 4 Mathas (monastery)

↓
young people recruited & trained to spread the message of philosophy

4 Mathas :-> Badinatha
by Jagannathpuri
Adi-Shankaracharya Dwaraka
Sringeri (Karnataka)

Concept of Atma-Parmatma diluted over time & redefined by other Acharya :->

(i) Ramanujacharya :-> (11th Cent. AD)
philosophy of Vishista-Advaita
(Qualified Monism)
only a few people may attain

(ii) 13th Century AD - Advaita (Duality)
Madhavacharya

(iii) 16th Century AD: Vallabhacharya
↓
Shudha-Advaita PushtiMarga
(Atma can never join Parmatma)

Pushtimarga -> surrender to god "Krishna"
Krishna would lead to join with Parmatma

emergence of "Bhakti"

Earliest Sanskrit of South inscription found in Guntur, AP

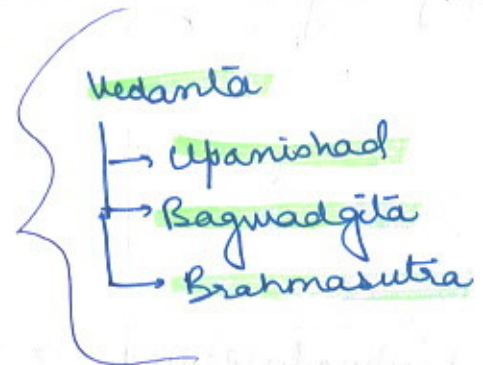
-> Brahmi script, 4th cent AD
-> evidence of Saptamatruka sect

Saptamatruka =>
7 goddess (female deities) worshipped in Hinduism as energy of their respective consorts

-> Satvahane king Vijaya (mentioned in Matsya Purana)

-> Sojari Nagarjunakonda inscription by Ikshvaku king Ehavalaka Chandamula considered earliest Sanskrit inscripⁿ of

South (not all of India as Vedas were there)



Medieval ages: → Krishna in physical form a manifestation of supreme soul and attainment only through complete devotion.

i.e. through Bhakti → achieve God
simple form of attaining salvation

Late Vedic gods → Mahesh, Brahma,
Rudra, Ushnu / Rajapali

Kanganhalli → stone portrait of Ashoka in Karnataka
Ranyo Ashoka

Confession of Buddhist monks → Pavarana

Observing the Ashangika manq of Buddhist philosophy → uposatha

Robe ceremony to appreciate a monk → Kathina

Salvation → Nirvana

Vijayanagara → ruled by Sangam
Sulna

* Tuluka → Krishnadevaya

Arauidha

Amuktamalyada (Telugu)

marriage of only woman

Almar saint Andal & Vishnu

king Krishnadevaya → Vijayanagara empire

→ wrote Amuktamalyada

love of only woman
saint Andal & Vishnu

* → contemporary of Babur (1526-30)

→ mentioned in Baburama (only rulers from south)

POST VEDIC PERIOD

(Jainism, Buddhism **)

600-400 BCE

→ Brahminical culture moved towards Bihar region, rich in iron resources

∴ better agricultural tools & iron weapons.



Agricultural surplus *

Bihar → soil fertile, rains, river, etc *



Trade begins
upcoming of Towns

Towns →
centre of
exchange
economic activity

Period of 2nd Urbanisation *

Coming up of Guilds, Coins *

Period of Great economic activity

→ strengthening of 'Vaishyas' as a class (Mercantile class) *

However dissatisfied with their social status vis-a-vis Brahmins +

Kshatriyas despite paying taxes, etc

→ Buddhism + Jainism emerged

Trading community esp. supported these religions as the

preachings of these religions

were aligned with interest of these mercantile classes.

Post Vedic period: -

→ clear demarcation of society

→ cleared forests and large agricultural economy came into being

* taxes could be collected by the rulers

Acute Lymphocytic
Leukemia

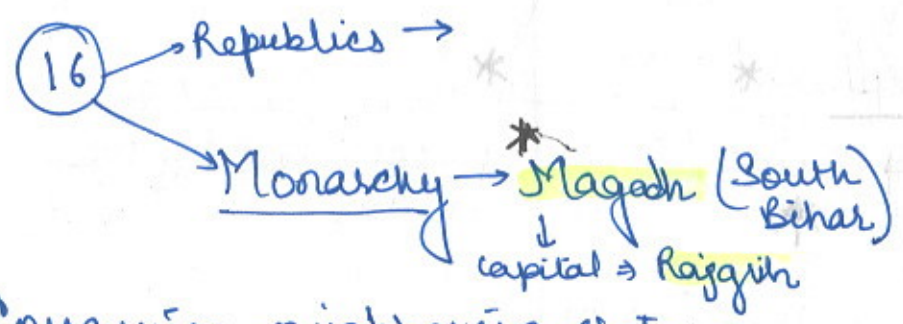
16ms
Guilds
Vaishyas imp.

→ Political Impacts of use of iron, Agri surplus & Trade :-

Anga → Champa
Kashi → Varanasi

16 Mahajanpadas → territorial state → from Gandhara to NE

as taxes could be collected resources be accumulated, army be maintained.



Magadha Royal physician
Jivaka
started policy of conquest & aggression

conquering neighbouring states, Magadha became a paramount power

imprings → Bimbisara / Haryanka dynasty / contemporary of Buddha *
Ajatashatru

→ Kosala → Ayodhya (Eastern U.P.) / capital → Sravasti → associated with Ramayana * King Prasenjit

→ Auanti → Ujjain (King chanda Pradyot Mahasena)

→ * Vatsa → Kausambi * / ndayan

Republics :- Vajji → group of 8 confederies

→ Lichchavi → capital (Vaishali) → also capital of Vajji

→ Mahavira belonged here

→ Shakya → Kapilvastu

→ Buddha belonged here

→ Mallas Rep. Clan cap @ Kushinagar

Republics → elected king → freedom of speech

Economic Progress

Tradus:-

- Sreshthi → local rich merchant or sethis *
- Sarthavaha → leader of caravan *
traders
- Inter-state trade present *
- Growth of Towns, a mark of economic progress *
- Guild = Sreni → association of merchants and artisans following one particular commodity for trade *

common heads, Market place

- Elected their heads.
- Heads resolved internal disputes
- Guilds decided working hours for themselves. These were accepted by the kings as well
- Guilds became powerful

→ Coins

- Earliest coins → Eastern U.P + Bihar
Punchmarked coins (Pvedipend)

↓
Pana/Kashapana

- made of copper and silver
- crude shapeless coins; no names of kings; symbols of sun, moon, trees punched; no date mentioned

- Indicate the beginning of Money Economy. *

urban centres
made appearance
proto-towns →
Kausambi (Allahabad),
Kusinagar (U.P.)
Bararas
Vaishali (Bihar)
Uchirand
Rajgir PVP →
Period of 2nd Urbanisation

→ the way advent of I. Revolⁿ in modern times made many people think of return to the pre-machine age life. Similarly people in the past longed for a return to pre-iron age life

→ facilitated trade and commerce

Beginning of money economy.

54) ∴ Trading community became imp.

→ 4 imp. Ideologies developed:-
attacking Brahminic system
called as Heterodox sect

↓
against Brahminical system

(i) Charvaka/Lokayata

→ only school that believes in
Materialism/Hedonism

philosophy of pleasure & enjoyability

→ do not believe in Atma/soul
no transmigration,

→ No rebirth, enjoying the present
life.

"Take loan to eat Ghee".

→ did not last long as it was against
the basic notion of Indian philosophy

→ person who followed this philosophy
at the time of Budha:-

* Ajta Keshkambli *

(ii) Ajivika by Goshala → absolute
determinism
necessity

→ Niyati/destiny/fate/fatalism

(what is destined would definitely
happen, fixed fate).

→ did not last long *

→ Mauryan king Bindusara followed it. (fear of Ashoka)

→ Ashoka donated some causes to some Ajivika monks in Bihar.

→ Ajivika only popular during Mauryans.

(iii) Jainism + Buddhism

Reasons for support by Mercantile class:-

① → kept up their teachings with the business interest of the mercantile class

Brahminism → sacrifices in large no.

Animal supply required for Xpantⁿ, agriculture, etc. and support trade.

② → preached peace

Brahminism → preached conquest and king to become Chakravartin

Peace favoured merchants, war hurt them.

③ → Brahminism dn allow for travelling overseas (loss of caste) or to far off lands. This was a hindrance to trade.

∴ Peace, Non-violence, free movement supported by Merchants.

④ → Both Budha + Mahavira criticised Brahminical-

Varna system + argued that Varna shouldn't be based on heredity, it should be based on Karma / conduct.

(This helped in improving social status of mercantile class).

→ both attacked
• Brahminical system
• Sanskrit
• rituals
→ Both based in Bihar
→ Republican clans thus inherited certain egalitarian elements

Buddhism →

dn believe in God + soul

Person born in a lower Varna in consequence of sins past + meritorious life, members of lower caste can attain liberation

Main difference b/w Jainism and Buddhism :-

- Buddha → Middle path b/w extreme conduct of Jain's and lucrative conduct of Brahmins. ⇒ more popular
- Buddha allowed his followers to consume meat provided the follower do himself kill the animal.
- [∴ Became popular in other countries also outside India]

Jainism → did not compromise

Disappearance of Buddhism :-

- lenient code of conduct, inclined towards Brahminism & ultimately merged with it.
- eg Buddha → incarnation of Vishnu, etc

Jainism ⇒ strict code of conduct ∴ maintained uniqueness though in minority.

Buddhism

- born @ Lumbini, Indo-Nepal border / near Kapilvastu (Piprahwa, Basti district) aka Rummindai
- in a Shakya clan (Shakya Muni) as Siddhartha (Republican clan - elected head)
- mother → Mahanaya died during child birth / Mahadevi other name Kosalan princess
- brought up by his foster mother Mahaprajapati Gautami

1st woman to be allowed to join Buddha's Sangha | at the persuasion of Ananda.

60) → Buddha got Enlightenment knowledge of cause and cure known to him

⇓
Bodhi
⇓
Buddha

→ ~~He~~ went to Sarnath (300km) away to preach his knowledge

Buddha ⇒ 'Tathagata' (तथागत)

1st ~~sermon~~ sermon @ Sarnath

⇓
Dhamma Chakra Pravartan

↓
Buddhist principles

↓
moving

wheel of Buddhist principles are moving ⇒ Buddhism discovered

those 5 Brahmanas converted & became his disciples.

At Sarnath → founded Sangha *

→ preached & converted people as he travelled

→ Kushinagar, (near Gorakhpur), at the age of 80

Mahaparinirvana *

Buddha →
Practical reformers
No fruitless discussion on Soul (Atman) & Brahman
addressed worldly problems

Ashtanga Marg :-

Right - Meditation *
observation *
determination *
Speech *
action *
livelihood *
Exercise *
Memory *

No need to depend on machinations of priests
Avoid excess of both luxury and austerities
Go for middle path

Buddha laid down a code of conduct for his followers

- Do not covet the property of others *
- Do not commit violence *
- Do not use intoxicants *
- Do not speak a lie *
- Do not indulge in corrupt practices *

→ went to an ironsmith disciple in Kushinagar who offered Buddha a piece of meat out of devotion.

Eating this meat, Buddha

Every religion: → 2 groups of people

- conservative (status quoist)
- liberals (accept changes)

I

Buddhism

Hinayan

- symbolic representation of Buddha
- elephant (birth)
- as a lotus
- Pipal tree (enlightenment)
- wheel with 8 spokes (Astang Marg) to show
- Dhammachakra pravartan *
- Stupa * (Mahaparinirvana) *
- Contain relics of Buddha

Mahayan

- sculpture (idol)
- representation in physical form
- (i) Mahamaya's Dream
Maya in physical form.
elephant shown entering her womb
- (ii) ~~Mahasi~~ Nishikramana
Shown by Buddha
weld in plain monk like clothes
shown by horse
Morse → kanthaka → took him out of palace
- (iii) Bhumisparshamudra (enlightenment)
sitting in Yogik position
Touched Earth to claim that he had gained knowledge & Earth should witness it
- (iv) Dhamma Chakra Pravartan
Yogik position (preaching)
Index finger & thumb joined together



Mahaparinirvana Mudra

Buddha lying on one side, head raised, smiling face

Madhya Marga

Buddha had announced that post Buddha → Dharma shall be the guide.

His teachings were later compiled by his disciples

- ↳ 4 noble truths *
- ↳ 8 fold path *

4 truths :-

- (i) Everybody is unhappy
- (ii) Cause for unhappiness
- (iii) Cause for unhappiness is 'Trishna' ⇒ never content
- (iv) One can control desire and be happy by following Ashangika Marg

* world full of sorrows.
 * Sorrows on account of desires.
 By conquering desires, one can attain Nirvana, i.e liberation from cycle of life & death.

→ did not indulge in philosophical discussions
 * ∴ appealed to common masses.

• Criminals and debt ridden not allowed to join Sangha (Vinay Pitaka)

→ Buddha did not believe in god *

→ Believed in soul

→ Buddhism, a religion based on conduct *

Tri-pitakas ≡ teachings of Buddha

(3 baskets) ↳ Pali language

- (i) Vinay P. → rules & regulations for monks & nuns to maintain discipline
- (ii) Sutta P. → written by Upali (belonged to a barber caste) *
- (iii) Abhidhamma P.

① Uday Pitaka → Patti Mokkha

↓
rules & regulaⁿ for discipline
of monks & nuns



→ Upasatha: sitting together
meet once in 2 weeks to
confess any violation of rule
and accept his/her mistake
would be punished accordingly.
(to free from sense of guilt)

② Sutta Pitaka → Stories which
Buddha told to convey the sense
of morality. (by Ananda in 1st council) ⇒ is teachings of Buddha

Many parts → Dighanikaya (Pali)

- ↓
- Buddha & Mahavira were
contemporary *
 - stories of Mahaparinirvanadays
of Buddha

fight for Buddha's relics among Mahajampadas
one part ~~taken~~ by Ajatshatru

③ Abhidhamma Pitaka → Preachings
and principles / philosophical expositions.

→ Pali language
Jatakas → stories of Buddha's previous births

↳ a. major concept of Buddhist art
↳ compiled by followers of Buddha

64 4 Buddhist conferences convened to compile the various texts

Date	Place	King	President
I 486/488 486/483 BC	Rajgrih	Ajatasatru	Maha-Kassapa (1st & 2nd Pitaka written)
II 386 BC	Vaishali	KalAshok.	Mahasanghika → Sabbakami (liberal) (president) Theravada / Sthaviravada (conservative) (2nd Pitaka written)
III 250 BC	Pataliputra	Ashoka	Magaliputta (3rd Pitaka written)

conflict over rules of conduct

- Ashoka favoured Theravada (senior) to be accepted; the those violating → thrown out of Sangha
- victory for Theravada
- Ashoka tried for peace b/w two groups
- decided to send Buddhist missions to other countries to spread Buddhism

Ashoka sent his son's daughter to Sri Lanka (1st overseas mission)

IV 1st cent. AD	Srinagar	Kanishka	Vasudhara Vasumitra
--------------------	----------	----------	-----------------------------------

foreigners coming into India adopted Buddhism to merge into Indian culture.

Buddhism → simpler religion vov Brahminism & Jainism

Buddhism divided into Hinayan
Savastivadin sect → popular in Mathura, Kashmir

* Mahabhasha, doctrine of Savastivadin sect codified in IV council

Hirayama (conservative)

→ Buddha came to world as a guide*

→ Symbol

→ Use of Pali

Mahayana (liberative)

→ Buddha as god.

→ sculpture

Idol worship

2 schools of art developed (as idols were in demand)

Gandhara

Mathura

(promoted by shakas + Kushana)

→ Sanskrit*

1st Sanskrit text of Buddhism:-

Buddhacharita by

Asvaghosha / Kashmiri

→ Concept of Bodhisattva*

Bodhisattva are the concept of Mahayana Buddhism. These are minor gods who are as enlightened as Buddha but have refused to get Nirvana and are present in this world to listen and solve miseries of the common man.

4 imp Bodhisattva → Padmapani Buddha (or)
(sattva → essence)

(i) Avalokitesvara (Om)

Amitabh (in SEA)

(ii) → Vajrapani B. (weapon in hands)

(iii) → Manjusri B. (carrying book in one hand
sword in other)

Arthmagadhi
↓
Prakrit

book for knowledge
smoke to kill ego/ignorance

∴ Mahayana
Buddhism coming
close to Hinduism

(IV)

future Buddha ⇒ Maitreya Buddha

→ As Buddhism spread to tribal & remote hilly
areas ⇒ accommodated into

Vajra-yana Buddhism
(Tantric Buddhism)

India : →
accommodation of
religions .

- Tantricism → religion of Tribes, hilly regions
Buddha → female goddess prominent
came to be worshipped with female
- goddess → Tara
- worship by offering meat and wine
(as vegetation is not there).

★
• THANGKA Buddhist religious paintings of
PAINTINGS
Tantric Buddhism. (Tara + Buddhism + others).
Scroll paintings (Paintings worshipped)

Buddhism sects → Sautāntrika
Sanmūliya

Sauastivadin → all things exist
and exist
continuously in
past, present &
future

An believing
food.

Jainism

believed in
soul *

Jainism patronised
by :-

- Magadha, Kalinga,
- Gangas, Kadambas,
- Chalukyas,
- Rashtrakutas

24 Tirthankaras :-> one who takes from one side of river to other i.e a pathfinder from evil to the good.

Imp. Tirthankaras :->

- (i) Rishabhadeva / Adinatha (1st) -> Bull
- (ii) 22nd -> Neminatha -> Conch
- (iii) 23rd -> Parsvaratha -> Snake
(born Varanasi)
- (iv) 24th -> Mahavira -> Lion (contemporary of Buddha)

Most early tirthankara born in Eastern India (middle Ganga basin) & attained Nirvana in Bihar

each Tirthankara allotted a symbol to represent in art forms.

Mahavira :- born @ Kundagrama near Vaishali (North Bihar)

-> Lichchavi clan

-> final knowledge => 'Kaivalya' / Jina

'cause and cure of human miseries'.
conquered misery & happiness

-> Jina -> conquerer of senses

(who attains kaivalya)

his followers => Jainas

-> Main principles of Jainism :-

- (i) Ahimsa and Non-killing *
- (ii) No stealing *
- (iii) No lies *
- (iv) Aparigraha -> do not accumulate more than required
* Being content / don't acquire property

Before Mahavira

* (v) Brahmacharya -> celibacy -> controlling wild instincts

added by Mahavira

• father -> Siddhartha, head of Kshatriya clan Jnatika

• Mother -> Trishala, Lichchavi princess

connections with Royal family of Magadha

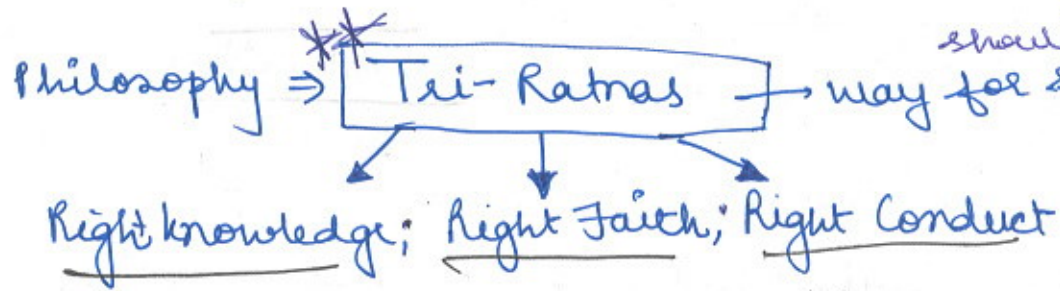
• M left home @ 30 yrs
Kaivalya @ 42 years

• cities associated

Koshala, Magadha, Mithila, Champa

• death -> Pavapuri near Rajgir

68 Mahavira discarded his clothes i.e. complete detachment from any materialistic object belonging to the world / extreme austerity i.e. complete detachment from this world. / Karma is the bane of the soul should be ended through penance

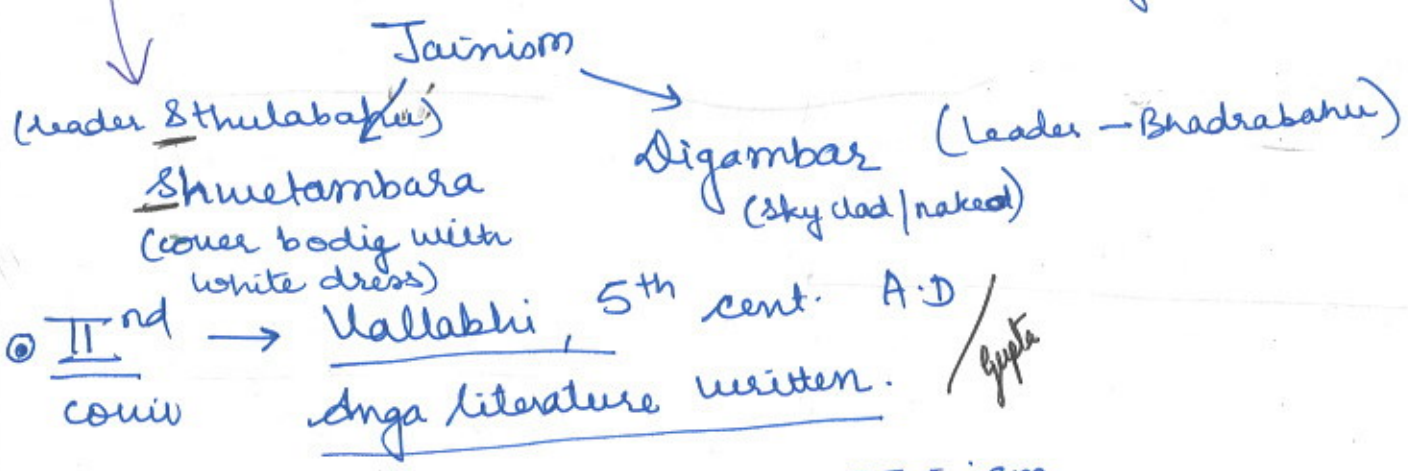


→ did not believe in god *
 world going as per laws of Nature.
 based on Karma. *

→ Jain Religious literature ⇒ **Anga** *

① Ist Council → Patliputra, 4th cent. BC
Chandragupt Maureya

Severe famine
 Magadha



→ Logic → an important part of Jainism
Syada Vada (om) → (maybe) ⇒ concept of relativity.
Anekanta-Vada (or) → (many views)
 * Sapt-bhanga-naya → (7 parts of logic)

Jain logic → deals with concept of relativity

- [PRINCIPLES]
- (i) Everything has stones, water and land have life
 - (ii) Do not believe in deity (ie God and world created by him)
 - (iii) Ultimate deity
 - (iv) X^{op}pose caste system
 ↳ karma + trans of soul
 - (v) Every soul is wearing mask
 - (vi) Anekantwad - multiple viewpoints

- [Digam]
- ① Bhadr
 - * guru
 - ② whom can't
 - [SHVE]
 - even Mok
 - * Kalp

Relativity → vast knowledge, everyone perceives ^{same} reality as per his/her own

'syada' ⇒

limited knowledge.
(maybe → a concept of acceptability)

~~No ritual~~ No ritual needed for acquiring liberation (Niryana)

liberation through ~~Right~~ Tri-Karnas

Jainism confined to trade and mercantile class prohibited war, agriculture to its followers

But peasants had to till land kings had to fight war.

Panch Kalyanaka :
Five auspicious events in the life of Tirthankar *
Shravan Kalyanak, Janm K., Diksha, Kainalya, Nirvana K.

Spread of Jainism

- VM organised an order of his followers which admitted both men and women.
- Spread to South and West India where Brahmanical order was weak.

Spread to Karnataka (Shravan Belgola) → C.G. Maurya
He became a Jaina

→ famine in Magadha, 200 years after death of Mahavira few Jaina went to South under leadership of Sthalabahu spread Jainism in South India.

- Numerous Jaina monastic establishments called Basadis * * sprang up in Karnataka

• Jainism spread to Kalinga under king Haravela

• Also spread to T-Nadu, Malwa, Gujarat, Rajasthan

→ * Sthorak → Jain monk dwellings

Contributions of Jainism

- mitigate evils of Varna order & ritualistic religions
- growth of Prakrit literature
- religious literature written in Ardhamagadhi
- Texts finally compiled at Valabhi in Gujarat
- Growth of other languages.

Jainism ↗

- Shauraseni ⇒ Marathi
- Apabrahmsha and its grammar
- growth of Kannada

★ Spread of Buddhism

- Women allowed in Sangha → doors open to everybody
each caste allowed
- Non-vedic areas → Buddhism flourished in these areas.
- Relatively liberal and democratic than Brahminism
- Buddha fought evil by goodness and hatred by love
- Use of Pali.
- 3 main elements of Buddhism - Buddha, Sangha, Dhamma
- patronised & adopted by Magadha, Kosala, Kaushambi
- Ashoka spread Buddhism to Central Asia, West Asia, Sri Lanka & transformed it into this worldly religions

Decline of Buddhism - Causes :-

- succumbed to rituals and ceremonies
- Brahmanas reformed their religions
- Women & shudras also assured salvation
- Buddhist monks started using Sanskrit.
- started practising idol worship
- generous offerings & royal grants made to monasteries led to monks

- taking up luxurious life style, corruption took in
- Brahman ruler Pushyamitra Shunga persecuted the Buddhist
- Maurya king Mihirakula, Shauvite Shashanka of Gauda ~~etc~~ persecuted Buddhism
- South India → both Shauvites & Vaishnavites bitterly opposed Buddhism & Jainism
- Invaders (Turks) killed a large no. of Buddhist to invade riches of the monasteries.

Importance & Influence of Buddhism

- Reaction against material conditions of NE India
- * → A kind of primitive communism was ~~not~~ adopted
- debtors not allowed, favoured moneylenders
- doors open to women and shudras
- ~~the~~ * Suttanipata text → glorifies cattle, pleads for protection
(oldest Buddhist texts)
- Taught people to argue and judge people on merit
Promoted rationalism
- Enriched Paliliterature
- composed Apabhramsa writings in East India
- Nalanda and Utkamshila of Bihar } emerged as centres of learning
Valabhi, Gujarat
- cult of idol worship started with Mahayana Buddhism
- Enriched art & architecture
- Panels found at Gaya, Sanchi & Bharhut
- Gandhara art influenced by Buddhism
- Barabar hills cave, Gaya.

Important Buddhist Monks :-

Sariputta, Moggallana, Ananda, Kassapa, Upali

Kings who patronised Buddhism :- Prasenjit of Kosala, *
Bimbisara, Ajatasattu

Places related to Buddha : * Banaras, Rajgraha, Sravasti, Varanasi, *
Nalanda, Patliputra, Kushinagar

~~Post-vedic polity~~

Post-vedic polity

→ Magadha earliest capital at Rajgir aka Girivraja
Rajgir surrounded by 5 hills, opening closed by stone walls on all sides making Rajgir impregnable.

- Ajatashatru particularly aggressive

Udayin

→ Magadha → Haryanka dy.

↓
Sisunaga dy.

↓
Mandas dy (Mahapadma Nanda → Ekrot)

→ Causes of Magadha's success:-

(i) ambitious rulers (Bimbisara, Ajatashatru, Mahapadma Nanda)

(ii) Geographical Advantage → rich iron deposits at Rajgir which could be used to make effective weapons (similarly M.P rich in iron, Avantika had access to good quality iron and developed effective weapons, strong contemporary power)

(iii) Strategic location of Rajgir and Pataliputra

↓
Impregnable

↓
confluence of Ganga, Gandak, Son Ghaghra nearby

∴ communication & transport easy in all directions

Pataliputra → waterfort (Jaldurga) → invulnerable because surrounded by water

(iv) Rivers Ganga → rich alluvium, extremely fertile plains highly productive, surplus Agri prodⁿ, taxes could be collected

(v) Flourishing trade and commerce, accumulate wealth and maintain their army.

- (vi) Special and advantage in military organisation
used horses, chariots, elephants (storming fortresses)
- (vii) Unorthodox character of Magadha society

POST VEDIC PERIOD

D) MATERIAL LIFE

- NBPW phase (Northern Black Polished Ware) *
glossy, shining fabric *
- Second urbanisation phase - Kaushambi, Shrausthi, Ayodhya, Kapilvastu, Varanasi, Varshali, Rajgir, Patalputra, Champa
- Increase in population.
- Many towns → inhabited by artisans and merchants
(Guild System)

18 guilds

* Messas ⇒ merchant street *
Specialisation in craft

- long distance trade flourished
- Appearance of coins
- Produced Sulva Sutras *
- village headman → Bhojaka *
- Tax collection prevalent
- * Rich peasants (Ganapati) *
- Staple crop ⇒ Rice
- Iron from Singhbhum + Mayurbhanj

- Hereditary rulers belonging to Kshatriya clan
king → warlord who led his kingdom to victory
aided by Palishad, council of Brahmins
- Higher officials = Mahamatras
Ministers = Mantrins
Commander = Senanayak
Ayukta → officials
- Imp. Officers → Varsakara, Magadha
Sigacharya, Koshala
- Officials largely recruited from Brahmanas

- Brahmanas often given revenue grants of villages
- Rural Administration: → headman → Grambhojaka, Gramini, Gramika
headman assessed & collected taxes from the villagers / law & order functions
- Burden of taxation on Grihapatis
- * Bali → payment to king
Balisadhak → collect these voluntary offerings.

74) peasants subjected to forced labour for king
Tolls were collected by officers called Shulkika or
Shulkadhiksha *

The Republican states :-

Indus basin, foothills of Himalayas (eastern U.P., Bihar)
inspired by tribal primitive communism

Lichchavis of Vaishali

Mallava ✓

Kshudraka *

Raja, Uparaja, Senapati, Bandagrika (treasurer) (simple political structure)

Brahmanas not very influential

Leadership of oligarchic assemblies not under an individual

Social Orders and Legislations :-

→ Shramasutras followed as a legal system

→ Higher Varna → higher order of moral conduct

→ Suddas → disabilities imposed

Not invested with Upanayana

Severe punishment for crimes against higher Varnas

Brahmanas avoided food touched by them

No marriage relations with higher Varnas

could not be appointed to higher posts

Servitude as slaves to higher Varnas

Age of Buddha imp because → ancient Indian polity, economy
~~and~~ took shape in this period

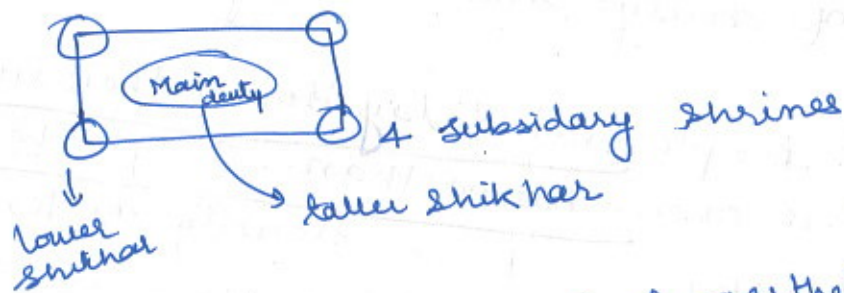
Tax collection, consolidation of Varna system *

POINTERS

→ Sangam literature → emerged out of a meeting @ Madurai / Pandya

→ Tevaram → compilation of hymns of Nayanar
devotional text / poems

→ Panchayatana → Nagai style of temple
eg Sankhata temple, Lalitpur, U.P.



→ Ahinavagupta, philosopher, music & aesthetician from Kashmir. wrote:-

- * Shivanyalokachana → evolution of music
- * Tantraloka → Kashmiri Shaivism
- * Ahinavabharati → commentary on Bharata Muni's Natya shastra

Yakshagana

* oldest theatre tradition of South India
Prevalent in Andhra and Karnataka *

Influenced by Vaishnav Bhakti movement
1st introduced in Udupi by Madhavaacharya's disciple Narhari Tirtha *

Narhari Tirtha → minister in Kalinga Kingdom
* founder of Kuchipudi

* Vijayanagar empire → Yakshagana origin *
mostly a descriptive dance + drama enacted by single artist

Legacy in Science and civilisation

Christianity 1st came to India in 1st Cent. AD.
Process of diffusion. Buddhism projected a good deal of
Indian art, language.

Varna system

enjoyed sanction of both state and religion.
supposed to be laid down by divine agencies.
Ritual / penance \Rightarrow according to Varna
DoL and specialisation of occupations, the
peculiar instn of caste system certainly helped
the growth of society and economy at the initial
stage.

Bhagvadgita \Rightarrow People should lay down their lives in the
defence of their own dharma than adopt the dharma of
others. This belief lessened the intensity of tensions and
conflicts b/w the producing caste + consuming caste.
 \therefore necessity of coercion against lower caste was not
felt much.

Indian philosophy

relation b/w soul and god. \Rightarrow Spiritualism
also develop a materialistic view of the world.
 \Rightarrow Samkhya of Kapila (only man + nature
true knowledge for
salvation
God do exist)
 \Rightarrow Charvaka
what is not experienced by man through
his sensual organs do really exist.

Decline in trade, handicrafts, urbanisation \rightarrow idealist
system of philosophy
emerged

Upanishads: asked people to abandon the world &
seek true knowledge.

Crafts and Technology

Indian steel \Rightarrow "Wootz" exported to Asia, Eastern Europe
discovered Blue Colour

Polity

Asthashastra \rightarrow Kautilya / religious toleration

Science and Mathematics

Astronomy: planets as gods / connecⁿ with seasons / imp for Agri activities.

Ashtadhyayi: Sanskrit grammar / scientific explanation

Notation system, decimal system, use of zero

Indian Numerals \equiv "Hindia" (as called by Arabs)

Indians \rightarrow 1st to use decimal system

Zero: discovered 2nd B.C. / Shukra
considered a separate numeral

Sulvasutra: Measurements / geometry Baudhayana

Apastamba: practical geometry for building king's
sacrifice altars.

⊙ Aryabhata: Area of Δ / origin of trigonometry
"Aryabhatiya" 5th century / calculated posⁿ of planets, circumference of Earth
causes of eclipse.

Suryasiddhanta \rightarrow astronomy / Panchasiddhanta / Varahamihira

⊙ Varahamihira's \rightarrow Brihatsamhita / 6th century AD
Moon rotates around Earth,
Earth around the sun

Medicine

devised methods to diagnose diseases and prescribed medicines

1st book on diseases: Atharvaveda: magical charms and spells and not scientific

Sushruta: "Sushrutasaamhita" \rightarrow operating cataract, stone, etc
used a corpse | 2nd cent AD | emphasized diet + cleanliness

78) Charaka : Charaksamhita / encyclopaedia on Indian medicine
describes fevers, leprosy, hysteria (Mūgi) and TB.

Geography → acquainted of China & Western countries
but not very clear knowledge of land & sea

Political power had their seat far away from coast, sea do seem to be a danger
∴ navigation do develop much.

Art and literature

monolithic pillars of Ashoka (matched NBPW in polish & shine)

Lion capital, Sarnath
Ajanta → birthplace of Asian art.

stories about incarnations of Buddha

Focal point of spread of Indian art into Afghan was Gandhara

~~Gandhara~~ style ⇒ 1st Buddha statue was of this style.
Mathura

Angkorwat temple, Cambodia

Borobudur temple, Java *

Monastery @ Nalanda → earliest example of Residential and Teaching instns.

→ strict competition

→ pass test prescribed by "Dvarapandita"
i.e. "scholars at the gate"

→ subj: Philosophy, meditation

Rig Veda ∴ earliest specimens of Indo-Aryan literature

Mauryan Period

400 - 200 BCE

(i) 1st largest empire in ancient India

Ashoka's evidences / inscriptions found from Bangladesh to Afghanistan, foothills of Himalayas to Karnataka (but not in deep South)

✓ outside India Ashokan inscriptions found at Pak, Afghan, Nepal, Bangladesh

X not found at Seilanka *

(ii) Highly centralised empire under one king

Bureaucracy was paid with cash

∴ Highly developed economic system

(iii) Great King → Ashoka
policy of peace / Dhamma

(iv) Earliest activity in art
* observed, Art in stone
*

(v) Sources → Literary + Non Literary

Arthashastra

Inscriptions

(1st time * inscriptions observed)

→ Machinations of Chanakya against Chandragupta's enemies are written in MUDRARAKSHASA by

Vishakhadatta (9th century AD)

→ CG Maurya liberated NW India from Seleucus Mauryan Empire → British

→ Mauryan empire did not include → Kerala
Tamil Nadu

→ Mauryan capital @ Patliputra

→ Sangam lit confirms Mauryan invasion of South India.

→ Pana = silver coin

Sources

1) Kautilya's Arthashastra

→ Arthashastra compiled a few centuries after Maurya rule.

a) → statecraft (how to rule a state during war & peace)

→ a vast bureaucracy maintained

Kautilya recommends one central powerful authority of king. No one can supersede the king.

→ King an autocrat with power conc. in his hands.

But king should use this powerful authority for welfare of people.

→ Empire divided into provinces that were placed under a prince from royal family.

No misuse.

b) → No state can ~~prev~~ survive without a sound economic base. He recommends 2 imp

- ministers → ^{* imp} Samaharta → Chief collector of taxes / Assessment functions
- Sannidhata → Custodian of income records / storage fn

Arthashastra

→ 3 economic industries →

→ Towns of Mauryan time:

state controlled almost all economic activities

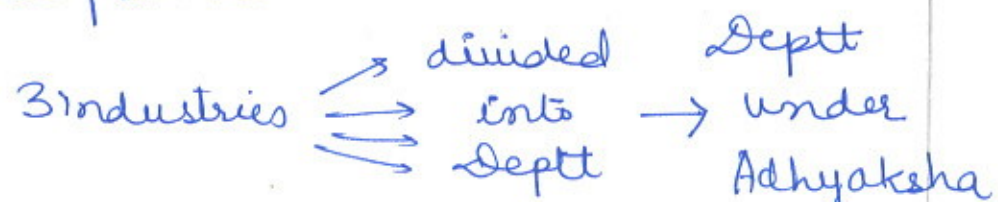
- Agriculture
- Trade
- Industry

- Pataliputra
- Taxila
- Ujjain
- Kaushambi

Should be under the control of State.

To look after these activities the king should appoint various Adhyakshas or superintendents.

→ Mauryas also had a Navy.



27 Adhyakshas mentioned

- * → Sutadhyaksha (Textile)
- * → Shulkadhyaksha
- * → Sita Adhyaksha (Agriculture)

job → find new areas for agriculture & promote cultivation so that more

state also provided irrigation facilities & charged for it.

c) → Foreign policy of Mandala Theory *

No neighbors can be friends. ∴ be friends with neighbor's neighbour so that in time of emergency, enemy can be attacked from 2 sides.

d) → king should take care of his life ∴ appoint spies everywhere - pilgrimage, market, court, etc. An elaborate system of espionage.

→ 6 wings of Mauryan Army

- Army
- Cavalry
- Elephants
- Chariots
- Navy
- Transport] *

Tolls were levied on commodities for sale.

Monopoly of state in mining, sale of liquor, manufacture of arms

→ Kautilya calls king as Dharmaprawartaka * or promulgator of social order

→ royal orders were superior to any other orders.

Important functionaries = Tirthas paid in cash

Mantrin = Minister

Purohit = chief priest

Senapati = commander in chief

crownpriest = Yuvaraja

2) Megasthenes's Indica ^{com}

- Greek traveller
- Ambassador at the court of Chandragupta Maurya (6 years)
- stayed in India for 6 years
- leaves a detailed account of Mauryan empire
- He is only one to leave a detailed account of Pataliputra

He says

Pataliputra → surrounded by a wooden wall and

arches for protection
+ towers

→ governed by 6 committees of 5 members each. Each committee had a specific job

Eg 1 → Keeping account of people/outsiders who enter Pataliputra capital.

2 → Census of people in Pataliputra

3 → Trade *

4 → Industry *

5 → Adulterators / false ways & means

6 → Tax

Megasthenes → only one to give this account.

* Did not notice any slaves in India but domestic slaves were present in India since Vedic times

• Ancient India was never a slave society

• Pandys of South were known to him

Indian society divided into caste
 • Megasthenes observed caste system. He observed that people of different ~~castes~~ castes did not intermarry and interdine.

This means that by that time (Mauryan) caste system had become rigid

→ Megasthenes also made some observations that are not found to be correct.

↳ He observed & wrote that India did not face any famine, no food shortage, etc.

But an inscription found at Sotgaura (near Gorakhpur) * which says that the state had taken arrangements for people during time of famine.
 ∴ famines averted.

⇒ Royal control ^{was} over a very large area because of strategic position of Pataliputra

- royal agents could sail in all directions (confluence of rivers)
- Elaborate road n/w from Western India to Pataliputra

84
3) INSCRIPTIONS

1st time we had inscriptions in India by Ashoka

Inscriptions → anything inscribed on a hard surface - stone, pillar, metal, etc

They are most imp source of history because literature can be manipulated. But inscriptions are an unchanging and genuine source.

Ashoka → 1st king to issue
Inscriptions

↳ He issued inscriptions to convey his policy of Dhamma to people of his state.

3 types of Inscriptions

- * I Major Rock Edicts : 14 orders
 - * II Minor Rock Edicts : 2/4 orders
 - * III Pillar Edicts
- } not by size
ii

Edict ⇒ royal order to the officers to implement his policy of Dhamma

whose principles are mentioned in the inscriptions.

Language of Inscriptions :-

- Mainland of India ⇒ Prakrit *
- Kandhar, Gujarat ⇒ bilingual *
 (to reach the masses) *
 → Greek ✓
 → Armaic ✓ (old Persian)
- Lampaka (Jalalabad, Afghanistan) → Armaic ✓

Ashoka did not use Pali but Prakrit to communicate with masses properly.

X Languages not used in Ashokan Inscriptions :

X Pali
Sanskrit]

Scripts ⇒ earliest evidence of script * (अबू कि रासपपन समझ नहीं आई थी)

Mainland India ⇒ Brahmi script (Left to Right)
outside India ⇒ Kharoshthi (Right to left)

The script was deciphered in 1837 by British officer James Princep * ∴ content deciphered

problem → Ashoka was not mentioned by his name in any inscription. Ashok only mentioned by titles - Priyadarshi, Devanampiya (dear to god)

It was difficult to identify who the titles referred to.

Name of Ashoka mentioned as 3 places in Karnataka 1 in M.P.

This issue was resolved when in 1915 ~~1950~~ an inscription was found at Maski (Karnataka). The inscription explicitly mentions Devanampiya king Ashoka.

1990s → Kanganhalli, Gulbarga, Karnataka
* 'Ashoka Raje' with a sculpture of a king

→ Ashoka - 1st king to speak directly to people through inscriptions



Largest inscription : → Major Rock Edict XIII

@ Bhubhanushwar * * * MRE XIII → Ashoka conquered Kalinga and decided never to fight a war and follow Dhamma. Bherighosh replaced by Dharmaghosha

* Bhabru inscription, Jaipur *
Ashoka has faith in Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha *
ie he was follower of Buddhism.

Ashoka tried to conquer land by ideology & propaganda & not war

Allahabad Inscription:

* Queen's Edict → only inscripⁿ to mention Ashoka's
* wife

Ashoka's wife Karuvaki and her son Tivada, whatever gifts they give should be debited from their Account and not state treasure.

Kandhar Inscription

success of Ashoka's policy with hunters & fishermen who gave up killing of animals & took up a settled life.

Kalinga Edict:

I love my people like my children and want them to be happy in this life and next life.

Lumbini/Rumirndei Inscription Edict *

Ashoka travelled to Nepal, visited Buddha's birthplace and there he reduced taxes ~~for~~ on people from 1/6th to 1/8th

Prakrit language / Brahmi script

Rock cut caves, Barabar hills

(not edict)

Inscriptions present but not edict. **

Inscripⁿ → Ashoka donated these caves to the followers of Ajivika sect

∴ Ashoka's policy of tolerance.

→ no edict

Kings of Mauryan Empire

→ Chandragupta Maurya → established Mauryan dynasty after defeating Nanda dynasty with Kautilya's help.

→ But most imp king → Ashoka
reason → policy of love and peace
"Dhamma"

Dhamma

→ Term for Buddhist principles (but not religion)

This way Ashoka was not trying to promote Buddhism, he only preached Buddhist code as "Universal code of Conduct" or "Ethical Conduct"

Ethical conduct ⇒ Dhamma

Dhamma ≠ Buddhism
no Buddhist term used in Dhamma policy
essence of all religions
Ashoka's

Good Behaviour

Main Principles of Dhamma:

- ① → Be good to everybody whom you come into contact everyday
ie family, servants, general public

Bindusara
↓
successor of CG Maurya

Bud. Council = Sangiti

3rd Buddhist council by Ashoka.

no reference to four noble truths, eight fold path, etc

→ Be respectful and good to
② Brahmanas and Sramanas

↓
those who live
on donations
and

↓
Buddhist & Jina
wandering Monks

③ → Give up bad habits - anger,
* pride, hatred, selfishness

Adopt good habits - love, peace,
compassion, charity, liberality

④ → Policy of Tolerance → one
should respect to all religions
and listen to them in
all religious assemblies and
if you find anything good,
imbibe them.

If you do not find anything
good in that religion -
do not criticise it

Ashoka → "Sarva Dharma
Samashau"

Ashoka appointed special officers
to look over his religious
policies & their implementation.
Officer called as → *

Dharma Mahamatra *

Ashoka in H

- 1) Some allege his peo
Mauryan empire. He
he made several
- 2) Brought about pol
through one religio
practically one sin
But accommodated to
(Sanskrit, Greek, etc) an
Kharosthi, etc).
- 3) Policy of religious t
beliefs and religions
not a narrow sec
social order.
- 4) Promoted cultural
Kaliga, far flung
officials even Lanka
- 5) Policy of peace, no
conquest (Dharma
sufficient military
war.

Limitation :- Not
and vassal who
king's death. NW

90) Dhamma Mahamatras were allowed to meet Ashoka any time. They were given importance because religious policies were imp for Ashoka

→ Ashoka believed in Ahimsa
∴ Ashoka prohibited large scale religious gatherings involving mass killing of animals and drinking.

As a person → Ashoka = Buddhist
as a king → tolerant to all religions

→ To spread Dhamma, Ashoka undertook Dhammatras & personally conveyed his policy of Dhamma.

Officers while on administrative duty in countryside areas were also asked to communicate Dhamma to people

→ officers mentioned in Ashokan inscriptions and * not mentioned in Kautilya's Arthashastra :-

* Pradesika → DM

* Rajjuka → Judicial officer with power to punish

→ some criticize it as a manifestation of Buddhist principles but in reality he was just prohibiting useless killing. He did not put a blanket ban on slaughter of animals and allowed non-vegetarian diets to his people as such

Ashoka in history

- 1) Some allege his peace policy to ruin ^{or} the Mauryan empire. However, it is not true for he made several lasting achievements.
- 2) Brought about pol. unification of the country through one religion, one language and practically one script "Brahmi".
But accommodated & respected other languages (Sanskrit, Greek, etc) and scripts (Aramaic, Kharosthi, etc).
- 3) Policy of religious tolerance towards other beliefs and religions. His policy of Dhamma was not a narrow sectarian belief, rather a social order.
- 4) Promoted cultural contacts b/w Gangetic basin, Kalinga, far flung areas through sending officials even Lanka & Burma * *
- 5) Policy of peace, non aggression and cultural conquest (Dharmaghosha) despite possessing sufficient military resources. He never waged a war.

Limitation :- Not lasting impression on viceroys and vassals who soon separated after the king's death. NW frontier neighbours remained aggressive

Bindusara :-

Ajivika supporter

Ajivika sect → Makkali Gosala
one of shramana religion

→ fate / Niyati

→ absence of free will.

→ strict penance & Nudity

∴ 3rd Buddhist Council → by Ashoka @
Pataliputra

presided by Meghaliputta Tissa

* Rajtarangini by Kathala that Kashmir
* Nepal was part of Mauryan empire

CG Maurya embraced Jainism & went to
Shavan Belgola with Bhadrabhaque

Bindusara = Amitragatha

• Yukta → accountant

Moreover inscriptions were erected all over country to popularise Dhamma

Decline of Mauryan Empire

^{fell} 2 years after Ashoka's death, empire fell.

Some blame Ashoka's peace policy to be cause of decline as Mauryan army couldn't face enemy army when foreigners invaded. However even Ashoka in his lifetime followed peace, no attack happened.

Reasons:-

(i) Weak Successors:-

Mauryan empire → unified central empire

essentially required a capable central authority as a king.

After Ashoka → no capable king
∴ local governors claimed their independence and Mauryan empire disintegrated.

• Brahmanical reactⁿ Ashoka's ban on public sacrifices & rituals affected their income

∴ Sungas - Brahmanas
Satvahanas - Brahmanas all restored Vedic sacrifices and rituals.

• Oppressive rule of corrupt officials (Ukhmatyas) in provinces.

• New knowledge of statecraft in outlying areas

* Cheti (Kalinga)

* Sunga, Kanva (Central India)

• Neglect of NW frontier and attack by Sythians

92) Mauryan Art & Architecture

→ earliest phase of Art in Stone which have been identified **

∴ Mauryan period : Beginning of Stone Architecture

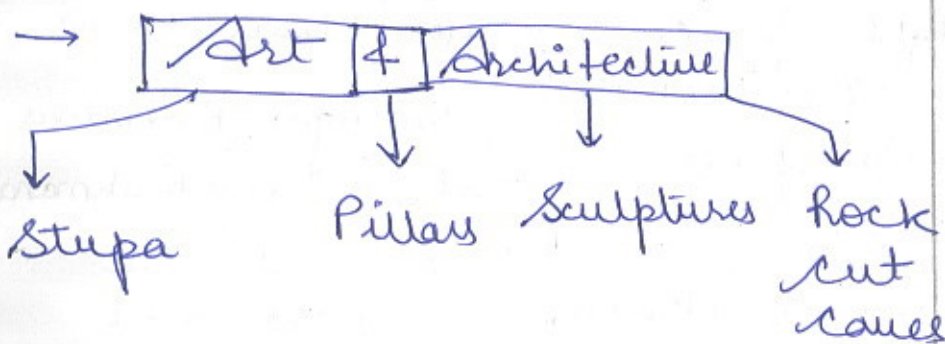
→ Mauryan art = 'Royal Art' or 'Crown Art' since largely promoted by king *

Silver
Punch marked
royal coins



a Mauryan coin
(usually natural motifs)
on coins

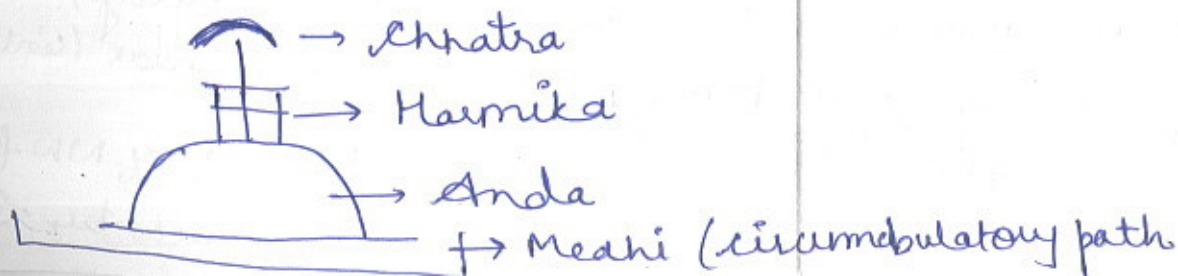
80 pillared hall @
Kiribihar near Patna *

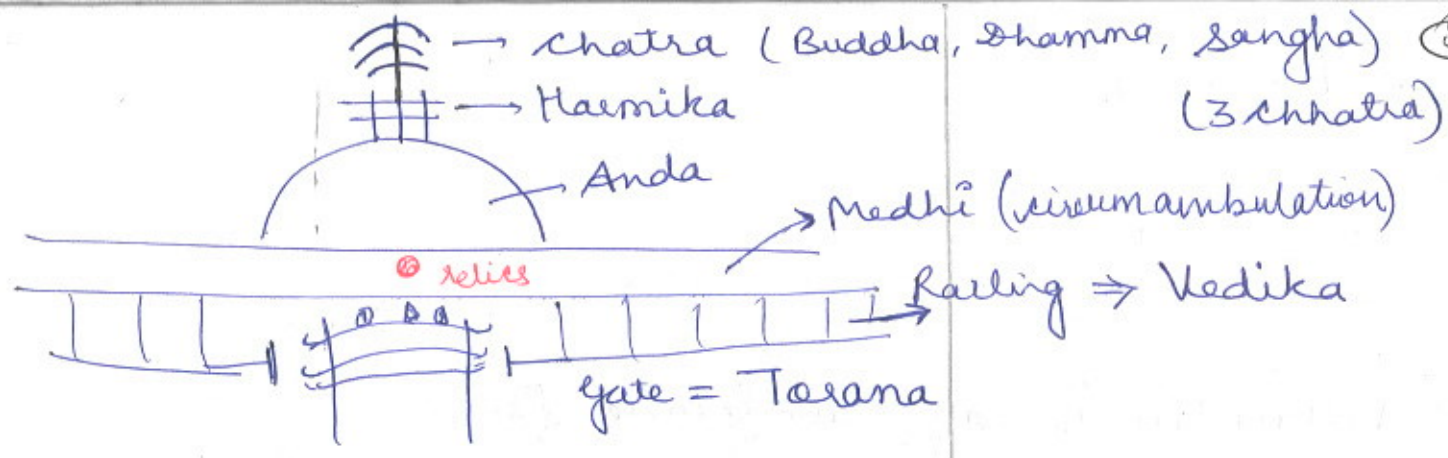


Stupa

Stupa Architecture started by Ashoka (1st kng to do so) *

Stupa is a dome shaped structure carrying relics of Buddha or some important Buddhist monk.





Japanese Stupa → 5 chhatras to signify 5 important events of Buddha's life.

Shanti Stupa → Leh

V. Shanti Stupa → Ratrajel, Maharashtra

→ Ashoka constructed several (1st one to construct Stupa)

- * Bharhut, Satna, M.P.
- * Sanchi, Vidisha, M.P.

Shambh @ Samath

Stupa at Bairat, Rajasthan

Stupas also called Chaitya because they had relics and used as a worshipping place

donors & patrons :-> lay devotees, gahapatis, kings

Vihar → place for monks to stay.

Some stupas did not have relics, they are also objects of worship

~~Chhatras~~ → ~~Kacha @ Pithakora~~
~~Kambara~~

Terracotta figurines also found, perhaps art of common man

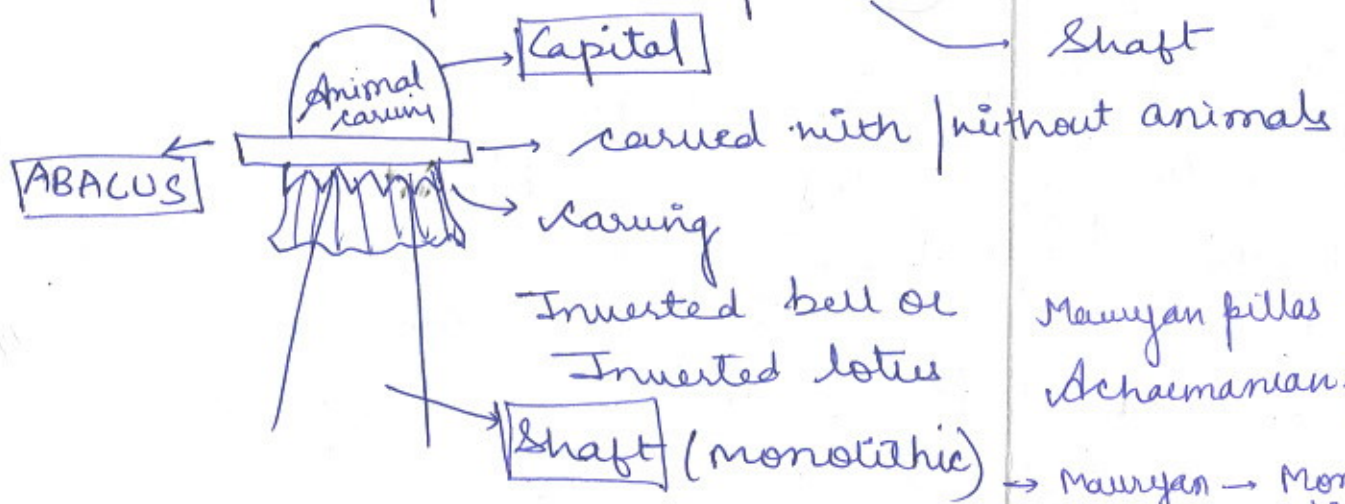
99 Pillars

Imp example of Mauryan art
used for conveying info also

- Pillars made of sandstone from Chunar (Mirzapur, U.P.)
- very heavy → 50 tonnes in weight
50 feet high
- Monolithic → Highly polished/shining
- Tapered * / \
at top

Marvel of carrying and erecting such pillars

- Ashokan pillar → 3 parts
 - Capital
 - Abacus
 - Shaft



- pillars @
- Lauriya, Nandangarh
- Sankisa
- Basarh-Bakhira
- (as much as NBPW)

Lion Capital, Sarnath

Ashokan pillar

Carvings of animals on Abacus

commemorates
Symbolises Dhammachakrapavartan
(1st sermon by Buddha)

- Mauryan pillar vs Achaemenian pillars
- Mauryan → Monolithic pillar
- Achaemenian → many pieces
- Achaemenian pillars (not independently erected) found in buildings
- Both are highly polished

Kamrupa Capital, Bihar
↳ Bull capital

→ A well-preserved lion capital also found at Sanchi

Sculptures → highly polished

Yakshi of Didarganj (Patna) → * beautifully carved & polished

Yaksha of Lonanipur (Patna) *
↳ Torso of a naked male found (may be of a Jain Tirthankar) *

Yaksha ⇒ guardian of natural resources - rain water, etc
↳ found in every religion - Bud, Jina, Hindu

Pillars carried Ashokan principles of Dharma

Parkham Yaksha

Shauli elephant

[Yaksha worship was very popular before and after the advent of Buddhism. Hinduism already had it]

Rock cut Architecture

Rock cut Architecture → 1st time under Ashoka

Ashoka → 1st one to make caves

Ashoka constructed 4 caves at

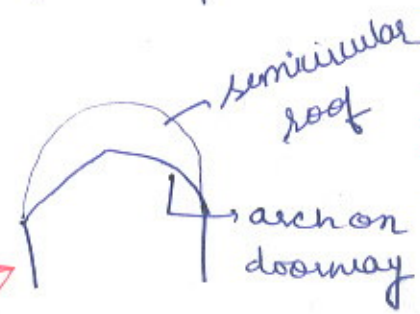
• Barabar hills, Bodh Gaya → earliest cave
(4 caves @ Barabar)

inscriptions on cave → caves for Ajivika monks for staying during rains

Asaratha (grandson) made 3 caves at Nagarjuni hills (near Gaya)

→ These caves are made in local

* * * * * HUT STYLE * * * * *



Q Acknowledgement of Ashokan rule/art/policy in post-independent India.

- National Emblem, Sarnath pillar
- Ashok → Chakra → Chakra in National flag
- Sanchi Stupa on ₹ note
- Ashok Chakra → award given to a person (of any sex) for showing bravery during peace time.

∴ acknowledging Ashoka's policy of peace

Chera, Chola, Pandiyas → lived on periphery of Mauryan empire

Srilanka
↓
Tamparani

SPREAD OF MATERIAL CULTURE:

through agents, traders, monks

- Intensive use of iron, burnt bricks, ring wells
- Access to rich iron ores in Bihar
- Spoked wheels came into use
- 1st time burnt bricks used in NE

Houses made of timber and burnt bricks
 ↳ thick vegetation which was cleared using iron ore

- ring wells → 1st time used
could supply water ∴ no need for
habitation by river side

After Mauryans:

Sythians made a push towards
India and forced Parthians,
Shakas, Greeks to move towards
India.

Greek kingdom in North
Afghanistan → Bactria

finally destroyed by
Pushyamitra Shunga, a Brahmana
ruler.

SUNGA :-

- succeeded the Mauryas
- founded by Pushyamitra Shunga
- staunch followers of Brahmanism
- Bharhut & Sanchi were renovated
and improved.
- Agnimitra became 2nd ruler
- lost Devabhuti / succeeded by Kanva
- Sungas defended Gangetic valley
from foreign invasions
- Revived Brahmanism & horse sacrifice
- Growth of Vaishnavism and
Sanskrit language.



Sixteen Jatakas:-

- Chhandata
- Vidurpundita
- Ruru
- Sibi
- Vessantara
- Shama

Spread of Material culture

→ Bangladesh → Mahabharata
* Mauryan

→ NBPW in WB Bengal

→ quiet Ashokan inscriptions
Lisupalgarh near
Promoted settlement
Ashokan inscriptions

→ Penetration of Deccan

→ Art of making steel —
cultivation pattern

→ Rise of Cheti kingd
Satvahanas in Deccan
Chera, Chola Pandya

→ Impetus to Ag and m
cultivation

Post Mauryan Period

(200-300 CE)
BCE

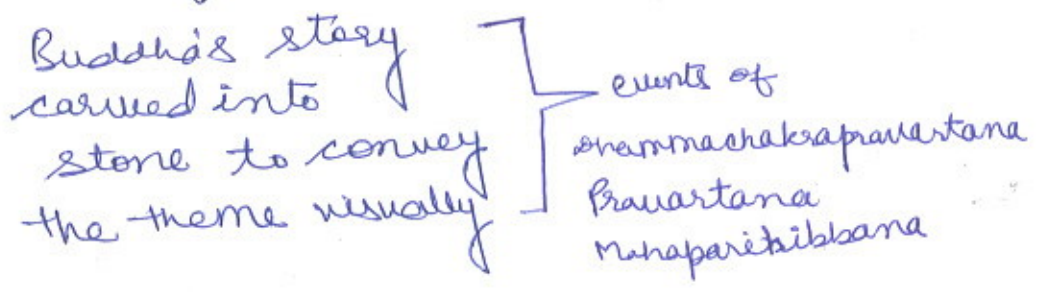
Imp points :-

- 1) period of political disintegration and cultural integration
- 2) Brilliant phase of maritime / sea trade with the roman world which brought in large amount of gold

Beginning of Gold coins *

- 3) Beginning of Theism, god worshipped in idol form *
- 4) Art became free from royal influence, promoted by rich mercantile class. Names of merchants mentioned as donors on Art work.

Art became Narrative & communicative * *



POLITICAL DISINTEGRATION :-

- Mauryan empire broke down → number of states sprang up.
- ↓
- the Northern culture diffused into different parts of the country
- eg caste, Varna, sacrifices, etc

Chhandata

- Vidurpundita
- Ruru
- Sibi
- Vessantara
- Shama

Spread of Material culture

- Bangladesh → Mahasthan inscripⁿ, Bogra in
* Maurya Brahmi script
- NBPW in WBengal, Sisupalgarh (Orissa)
- quiet Ashokan inscriptions on roads at
Sisupalgarh near Shauli
Promoted settlements in Orissa
Ashokan inscriptions found at Amaravati.
- Penetration ^{into} Deccan → the monks + traders too
spread material culture
to areas they went.
- Art of making steel → jungle clearance & better
cultivation pattern in Kalinga
- Rise of Cheti kingdom in Kalinga } least
Satrhanas in Deccan } state form
Chera, Chola, Pandya } & administration
from Mauryan
- Impetus to Ag and more land brought into
cultivation. ^{vigra} → more tax

Successor

- Chandata
- Vidurpur
- Ruru
- Sibi
- Jessa
- Sharma

→ Census regularly carried during
Mauryan period. *

→ Shamathikarin → CJ of S-C @ Pataliputra
Subordinate courts under Amalyas

→ Yukta → district officer, Rajika → DM
village head → Gramani,

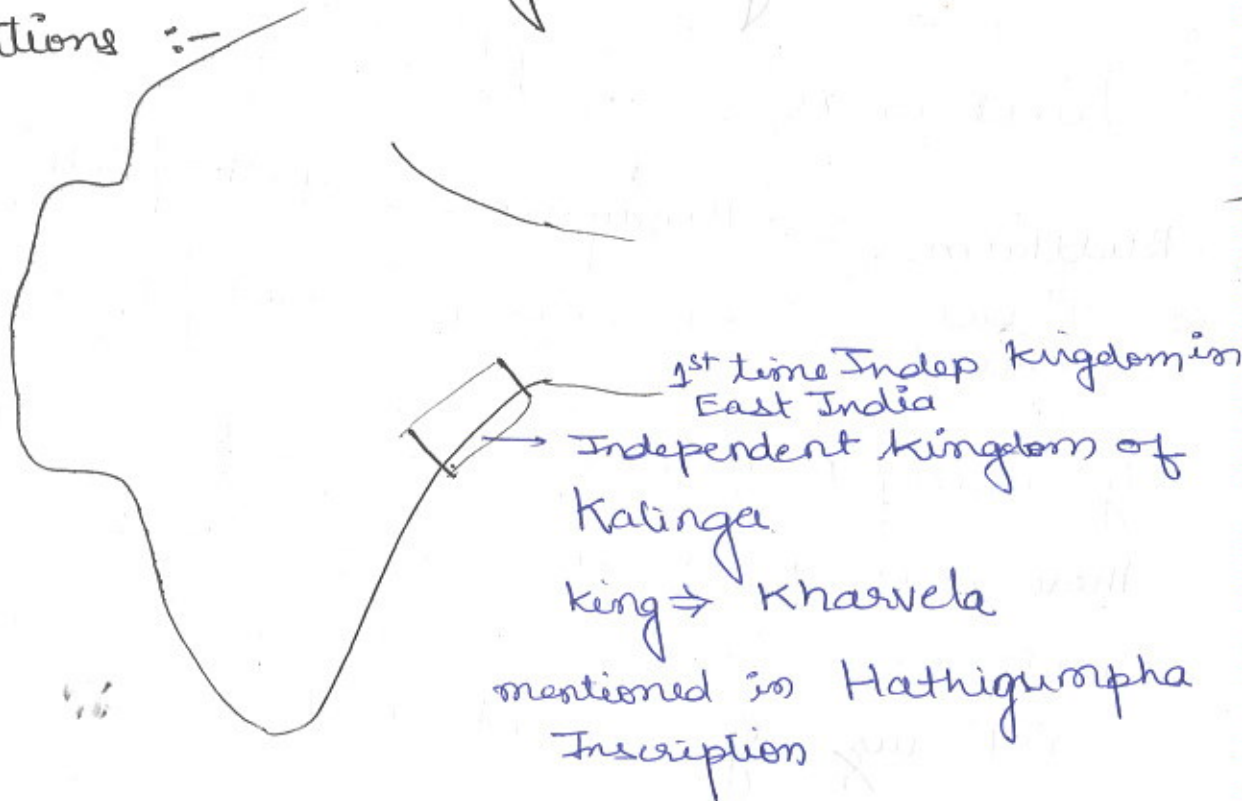
Gopa → head of 15 villages

Nagarika → city superintendent

Northern ideas of religion and social tradition (99) were penetrating into different parts of country.

- A large no. of foreigners were coming in and settling in the country and merged with the local Indian tradition. ∴ Foreign culture merging with Indian culture, this was unique to Post-Maurya times.

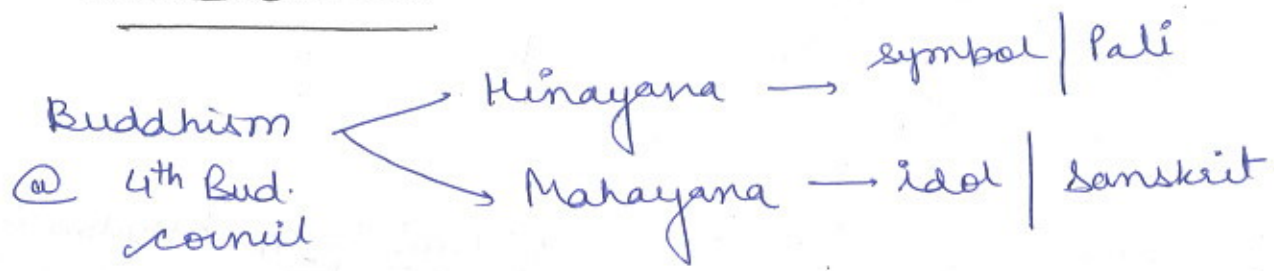
Important states Post-Maurya and their cultural contributions :-



Shunga Art → Sanchi Stupa

- built by Ashoka, enlarged by Shungas
- Sanchi stupa railings are plain but the pillars of 4 Toranas are sculptured.
- contains names of many merchants as donors
- (Bharut railings → ruined.)

Kushanas



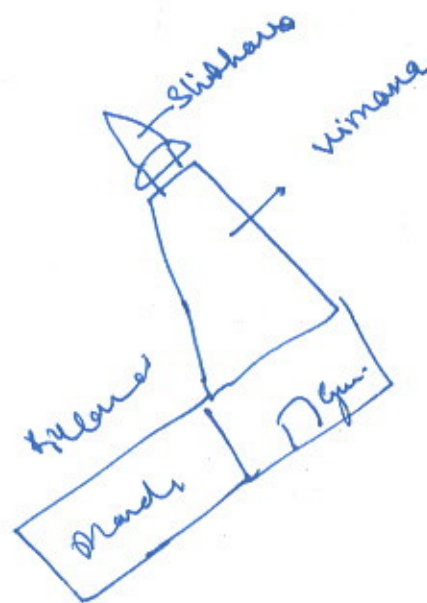
Gradually Mahayana became prominent and there was a great demand for idols of Buddha. ∴ There developed 2 schools of art viz. Gandhara and ~~Mathura~~ Mathura

Gandhara

RISE OF MAHAYANA BUDDHISM

(10)

- Leap in trade and monks + nuns couldn't afford to lose the cash donations from a growing body of traders.
- large influx of central Asia, allowed foreigners who were non-vegetarians into Buddhism
- Resumptⁿ of Household life, attraction to material developments
- Began image worship
- Patronised by Kanishka



R.

Gupta Period

generally referred as Golden period of Indian history but today historians contest it. Golden age not just about economic and material progress. It should also include social and ~~economic~~ economic justice. But in Gupta period, there are clear evidences of Sati, untouchability, heavier tax levied on peasants ∴ Gupta period may not be golden age in that sense.

Gupta period ∴ age of unprecedented growth of art, architecture, literature

Assimilation of various cultural traditions led to newer elements in Art which spread across India and even abroad esp. South East Asia.

{ Gupta period very imp for spread of Indian culture to South East Asia

★

POST-GUPTA PERIOD

550 CE - 1200 CE

Gupta period → initiated new art styles which became a trend later on

550-750 A.D.

3 imp areas in India :-

North India : Harsha

Deccan : Eastern & Chalukyas

T. Nadu : Pallavas

HARSHA

→ Not much contribⁿ to culture
Weak Administration
Unsafe roads.

→ His greatness overemphasised by

① Bana Bhatta, Harsha's court poet

book - Harsha Charita

② Hsien Tsang, Chinese traveller stayed in his kingdom

→ Harsha, every 5 years, went to Prayag i.e. pilgrimage centre.

There he worshipped 3 godson
3 divi days → Shiva, Sun, Buddha

Harsha ka Tila,

Thanesar

Harsha capital @

Kanauj

Decline of trade



importance of trading town of Patliputra ↓
(pre feudal order)

Importance of Agri towns like Kanauj and Doab increased

empire ⇒ J+K
Raj, Punjab,
U.P., Bihar,
Odisha

→ feudal nature of admn

106) ∴ Harsha was tolerant of different religions.

→ Harsha generously donated for upkeep of Nalanda University.

→ Harsha wrote 3 dramas

Nagaranda +
Ratnavali *
Priyadarshika *

→ Hsuan Tsang, Chinese traveller visited

→ Harsha : became generous toward Buddhism & ultimately became a Buddhist

→ Untouchables, spherical tiling continued

→ Nalanda : Mahayana Bud university

Hsuan Tsang +

I-ting visited

→ Harsha convened a grand Bud University assembly at Kanauj

land grants to priests continued.

Also land grant to officers

→ feudal practice of paying officers with grants of land began

→ there was a military character to the rule (Skandharas)

→ by Maitrak ruler Bhattachar
* @ Ulabhi University → Herayan Bud

NALANDA :-

mahayana professors called as Panditas

Charampala, a native of Kanchipuram and he became the head of the Nalanda

Eastern Chalukya

* Pulakesin II, most imp king of this dynasty

* Aihole Inscription : Pulakesin defeated Harsha

capital of Chalukyas : Badami

Vatapi

Imp for contribⁿ to art/archi
→ they tried all type of archi in South India and ultimately settled for Vesara architecture *
for temples. They developed Vesara style architecture

→ 3 imp sites :

AIHOLE → near Badami
① both Nagara & Dravida type temples found

* Nagara type : Durga temple
✓ it is at haplinth level
✓ has got a pillared corridor
✓ semi-circular back
(might be copied from ^{Bud.} leaves)
✓ Main deity : Vishnu

LADKHAN TEMPLE, Karnataka → Nagara temple
Aihole → Shiva temple

→ Hindu temple, but Muslim Fakir stayed here

Hiun Tsang *
visited his kingdom *

ADMINISTRATION :

highly centralised
no village autonomy

Aihole Inscription composed by court poet → Kavikirti, a Jain

→ They developed Vesara style but it reached its climax under the Rashtrakutas and Hoysalas.

108 • Meguti Hill temple, Aihole
Dravidian type, Jaina temple

Ravanphadi caves @ Aihole

BADAMI → Mukteswara Temple*
→ Malagutti Sivalaya

their same temples are also present at Ajanta, Ellora, Nasik

1st time rock cut temple in Deccan. / Shiva temple

Deep cave temples

Pillared Verandah (Mukh Mandapa) *

Mukhamandapa, Lokamahadevi

Pillared halls with sculptures

Shiva temple *

painting evidences also found.

Karihara / caves @ Badami

PATTADAKKAL near Badami

World Heritage site
many temples found
Some Nagara, some Dravidian style

Ahasthi
Ghasthi

1 Vesara type of temple:

* Papanatha temple (Shiva) *

* Virupaksha temple: Shiva / Palaestral / Dravida *

Queen Lokamahadevi & her husband were mentioned in a painting. * Queen was its patron
huge gopuram

Jain temple @ Meguti

Pallavas Tamil area

Most imp king : Mahendravarman
7th cent AD. (MV)

MV → scholar, contributed to many art activities.

→ wrote a book
Matta-Vilasa-Prahasana
a satire on Kapalikas

→ called as
Chitrakarapuli
(tiger among painters)

→ Vichitrapatta / Vichitrachitta
(person of distinct likings)
[mentioned in Mandagapattu inscripⁿ]

Beginning of Devadasi System

capital @ Kanchipuram

Patronised Brahmanism

languages → Sanskrit + Prakrit

→ expert in music
(Kudumiamalai inscripⁿ)

→ defeated by Pulakesin II

→ titles: Gunabhara

Satyasandha

Chettakari (temple builder)

Mattavilasa

constructed a temple for B, V, S without using bricks, timber, metal and mortar

Imp king : Narsingh Varman I

attacked, defeated and killed Chalukyan king Pulakesin.

He captured Vatapi & hence got to be called as (Kuram copper plate)

Vatapikonda

Also called Mahabali or Mahamalla

He founded a new town near Chennai called as Mahabalipuram or Mammalapuram

→ naval expedition to Sri Lanka

→ Ghatika (Kanchi), a Buddhist learning centre.

MAHABALIPURAM:

near Chennai

by Narsingh Varman I

World Heritage Site

has all features ~~of~~ Pallava Art

- Rock Cave Temple
cut

1st rockcut temple in South India

Mahisa Sur + Mardini (Durga)

cave ; Trimurti, Varaha mandapa

~~Soft sand stone~~
temple

- Ratha architecture

Small temples carved out of
a single rock

Dharmaraj Ratha → 3 storeyed
Ratha

Panchratha → 5 Ratha named after
Pandavas

- Image of a hill, fully carved
beautifully on all sides
some people say it represents
either Arjuna's penance to Shiva
or descent of Ganges
(Bhagirath requesting Shiva)

- 1st time Dravidian temple ~~architecture~~
architecture (1st Dravidian temple)

Shore temple, Shiva temple

Narsingh Varman II or Rajasimha

- Bigger temple also appear
- * Kailashnath temple of Kanchi ~~✗~~
advanced Drauida architecture.

Growth of Bhakti

Pallava contributed to growth of Bhakti and religious literature

2 groups of Bhakti saints

Alvars → Vishnu | Andal

Nayanars → Shiva | Akka Mahadevi

Alvar, Nayanar → did not believe in caste or gender bias open to all.

ALVARS : 12 saints

1 female Andal | Mira of South India

Her father organised her mock wedding with Vishnu. She wrote beautiful verses for Vishnu.

Andal's text ⇒ Tiru-Pavai

The poems composed by these 12 & saints were compiled together

This Alvara text ⇒ Prabandham / Nalayadiya

Prabandham

NAYANARS : Shaivites

63 Saints

verses put together

Nayanar text : Devarama *

or Tenavam

* Tirumurai *

Alvar + Nayanar text

One of members of 63 saints was the king of Kerala Kulasekhara.



He introduced a dance drama in Kerala called

written in Tamil

Kuti-yattam -> singing names of god

Imp. saints of Nayanars

- * Appar =
- * Sundarmurti =
- * Manika Vasagar =
- * Sambanthar

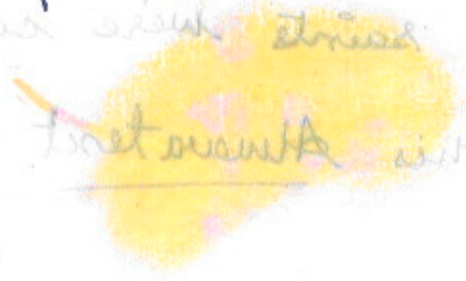


∴ 1st time Bhakti lit in Tamil Nadu

Gupta period -> Huanic religion was open to all

further in south Bhakti religion was open to all.

Bhakti : open to all devotional songs / Bhajan



So now there are temples & Bhakti ∴ Dances also started.

Subedi
Subkum
Vingdomo
Rahany

evidence ∴ → Jaina Caves at Pallavas

Irrigation tanks at Mahendravadi and Manicindoor

* Sittanavasal caves * *
paintings show female dancers - both solo & group.

Sittanavasal paintings belong to this period.

Temple @ Kudimiyamalai hills
Shiva temple

on a wall, musical Sargams are engraved on a wall

Perundevanas translated Mahabharat as Bharathamba in Tamil

Pallava Administration

Kottam ≡ Province

landgrants to temples ⇒ Devadhana
to Brahmins ⇒ Brahmadeya } tax-free

Society

Rigid caste system
Rise of Saivism, ~~Jainism~~ Vaishnavism
decline of Buddhism, Jainism

LITERATURE IN THIS PERIOD

→ Dakshinamurti compiled

→ Hiuen Tsang visited Pallava Kingdom

750-1000 AD

3 imp dynasties

North : Pratiharas (Rajput)

East : Palas

South : Rashtrakutas

continuously fighting with each other for control over indo-Gangetic basin. Fight for over 200 years and nobody won

"Tripartite struggle" or "Kannauj Triangle"

PKP

kannauj aka Mahodaya

Palas Buddhist founder Gopala

• Bengal, Bihar

• Patronising & promoting ⇒ Vajrayana Buddhism

i.e. Tantric Buddhism
female deities are important

∴ female deity Tara got included in Buddhism

• Imp king : ⇒ Sharmapala ★

He founded Vikramshila ★

University in Bihar

↳ Sompurī Monastery

issued by Sharmapala
Khalimpur Copper Plate Inscrip

Tantricism → female god imp.

Mahayana Nalanda → University

Vikramshila Univ → Vajrayana Buddhism

↳ Use of Terracotta bricks, that roof

Imp scholar at Vikramshila Univ → Atish Dipankara he went to Tibet and translated many text to Tibetan language.



New painting developed

Thangka painting → Buddhist religious paintings

figures of Buddha, Tara, Buddhist paintings.

Thangka were scroll paintings (on cloth) that were worshipped.

Rastrakutas \equiv Ellora

• Imp king Krishna I (8th CE)

built monolithic Kailashnath temple at Ellora. Carved out of a big hill.

3-storied, corridors covered with Buddhist & Shiva sculptures.

converting a big hill into a temple a marvel of engineering

scenes of Ramayana depicted on walls

• Ellora \rightarrow rock temples of all 3 faiths
Ravana shaking Mount Kailash
Mahisasur Mardini sculpture
Ravana's Kai

• Imp king \rightarrow Amoghvarsha

book: Kavirajmarg

1st Kannad book on poetics

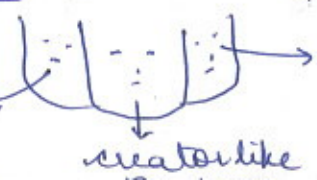
• Elephanta caves temple \rightarrow WHS site
most imp cave no. 1 (Rastrakutas or Chalukyas)

a monolithic 20 ft high figure of Shiva with 3 faces

"Trimurti" or "Maheshmurti"

3 faces \rightarrow

calm, quite like Vishnu



destroyer, angry like Rudra
creator like (Shiva as creator)

kannada origin
kannada was their mother tongue

\Rightarrow UNESCO World Heritage site

Literature:

• Jinashena



Parsvabhudaya

(biography of Parsva)

• Sakatayana \rightarrow

Amogavaritti

• Viracharya \rightarrow Ganita Saram
(mathematician)

capital @

Mathkhed / Manyakheda

Kalayudu \rightarrow Kavirajmarg



Buddhist ornaments also found

Shiva in various forms are sculptured

• Nataraja

• Gangadhara

• Ashokanareshwar

• Somasakanda

- 3 imp Kannada scholars
- 3 jewels of Kannad literature

Gunabhadra →

Adipurna

Pampa → translated Mahabharat into Kannad

"Pampabharat"; also wrote Vikramasenivijaya

Ponna → Santipurana

Ranna

- Trivikrama → Nalachampu (book) | Kavirahasya (book) by Halayudh *

Administration

kingdom ⇒ Rashtras / Rashtrapati

↓
Mishya / Mishyapati

↓
Bukti / Bhogapati

J, B, H

flourished

village assemblies played an important role

trade b/w Deccan + Arab

Trivikrama
Herald

118
1000-1200 AD

earlier → considered dark / constant fighting / invasion by foreigners

Today → growth of cultural activities observed

Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas & Palas broke down & many smaller states emerged which contributed to culture

1) Breakdown of Pratiharas :-

→ Chandela Rajputs

capital @ Kanjuraho (WHS)

built best temples of Nagara style

Mahadeva. Kandariya temple ⇒ advanced stage of Nagara architecture

→ Kachnahas, Gwalior

feudatories

• Sas-Bahu temple, Nagara style
(Shahastribahu temple) Gwalior
(Vishnu)

another sas bahu temple of Vishnu at Udaipur

• Teli ka Mandir, Gwalior

Dravidian style (for N-India)

→ Parmaras, Western M.P.

(Malwa)

capital @ Dhar (near Indore)

• Imp king Bhoj Paramar
→ imp for literary activities
he wrote many books

book - "Yukti Kalpataru" *
on boat building

→ Solankis, Gujarat

Capital @ Patan

Sun temple modhera

very rich due to trade with
western world

Port = Lomnath

• Rani-ki-Vav → on ₹ ¹⁰⁰ currency
note

WHS

→ Vav → Vapi → stepwell (7 storeys)
deep

→ sculptured walls & stairs with
stories of Buddha, Ramayana

→ has a temple under the ground

→ made by Queen Udaymati for
her husband

* Abu temple / Dilwara temple
fully made of marble * (which was not
locally available)

dedicated to Jain Tirthankar

Neminatha. *

this temple was made by
merchants * *

→ Chauhans, Rajasthan @ Chahmana
capital @ Ajmer

• Imp king Vigraharaja (son: Prithviraj)

wrote a drama ~~hatt~~

'Harakeli Nataka' * *
(fight b/w Arjuna & Shiva)

a part of drama has been found
inscribed on a nearby
mosque known as

'Adhai-din-ka Jhonpra' } initially a temple

converted by Qutubuddin Aibak
into a ~~temple~~ mosque in a hidden
manner

2) Breakdown of Palas

→ Sena dynasty → Jayadev

king → Laxman Sena

court poet → Jayadeva *

book "Gitagovinda" *

(songs of Krishna).

later on many paintings, sculptures draw their themes from this book.

→ Eastern Ganges = Kalinga

Kalinga region

new architecture developed (a subtype of Nagara)

Kalinga Architecture → variant of Nagara type temple

• Temples called as Deul *

• Mandapa called as Jagamohana *

• Some temples have 2 other mandapas: -

Natamandap (for dancing)

Bhogamandapa (for distributing Prasad to devotees)

3 types of temples developed ⇨

Rekhadeul
 Eg Jagannath temple
 Pidha-deul
 Khakha-deul

} Kaliga arch temples

Rekhadeul → Eg Jagannath temple built by (Ganga king) AnantVarman (12th CE)

Eg Lingraja temple, Bhubaneswar

Pidha-deul → square platform
 squareish shikhara
 erotic sculptures

erotic sculptures { Eg Konark temple, Bhubaneswar
 * Raja-rani temple, Bhubaneswar
 ↳ shiva

Konark temple ⇒ Black Pagoda (black stone)
 WHS
 dedicated to Sun god
 made in chariot style
 heavily carved in erotic sculptures

built by Narsinghdeva in 13th century
 (Ganga king)

3) Breakdown of Rashtrakutas

→ Western Chalukyas

continued Vesara type architecture
Gadag style archi (near Hubli)
* *


→ Hoyshalas, South Karnataka


Capital @ Belur

later @ Halebiddu Dwarasamudra *

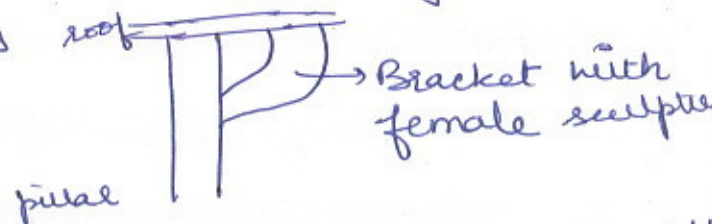
Temple → @ Halebiddu → Hoyaleswara temple
(Shiva)

features of Hoyshala archi: -

- made of sandstone (soft ∴ easily carved)
- Made at plinth level (height)
- Not squareish, they are  shaped

 5 cornered

- Beautiful sculptured pillars in Mandapa
Pillars have Bracket containing b'ful female figures



- Temples decorated on outside as well below the windows, wall is sculptured and has got horizontal slabs called "friezes"
different rows contain different animals

8)

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CHOLA DYNASTY -> brightest phase of T-N history

Sangam Cholas disappeared ; became feudatories

Reappearance in 9th century as Imperial Cholas they defeated Pallavas

-> Most Imp king -> Raja Raja I

- famous for Brihadeshwara temple (WHS)
- greatly expanded his empire.
- conquered Lakshadweep + Maldives islands
- captured northern Ceylon
- Capital @ Tanjore (Kaveri)



United large parts of South India under one rule

- Got his land surveyed for purpose of taxation
- started practice of auditing the accounts of assemblies * Buddhist monastery @ Nag Pallinam *
- started practice of sending embassies
- Sent 2 embassies to China to promote trade

Brihadeshwara temple = Raja Rajeshwara temple @ Tanjore
a very high \geq 200ft high Vimana

Top of Vimana covered with an 80 tonne stone (mass of egg)

sculptures of shiva all around
shiva worshipped in the form of Linga

evidences of painting also found

→ the temple has Vimana, Adharnandapa, Maharnandapa, a large pavilion Nandimandapa

→ Rajendra Chola ≡ Pandit Chola

- great conqueror | conquered whole Sinhala
- defeated the people of Java, Sumatra
- carried his arms upto Ganga-Sagar in East
- i.e. Tanjore to Bengal
- defeated Pala king Mahipala
- called as 'Gangai-konda' * *
- In his memory, new capital was built near Tanjore called as Cholapuram.
Gangai-konda- *
- Very imp. Shiva temple built

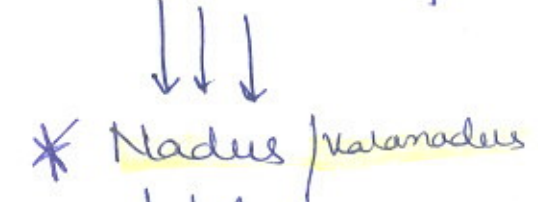
Administration of Chola :-

- king
- no cabinet of ministers *

officers ≡ Perundanam
* Sirudanamit *

- ruled with the help of royal family members.
- for administrative convenience, his empire was divided into sub-divisions ⇒ Mandalam *
- military cantonments : Kadagam *

Province → Mandalam *



~~land revenue department was called as Puravari-thinakkalam~~

practice of tax free land grant to temples

Kottam / Kuram (villages)

Gram (residential portion of village ⇒)
Ur Nattam

Nadu / Valanadus
↓
under Nattar under Periyattar

= local self government of locally elected village *

town = Nagaram / Nagarattar

known as Sabha → villages
Ur

Nagaram

locally elected assembly

- known local assemblies; diff names are :-
- Sabha → in Agrahara → villages with dominant population of Brahmins
 - Ur: Mixed poplⁿ
 - Nagaram → merchants & artisans

Sabha : * Uthiramerur village Inscription

tells working & constitution of Sabha assemblies

village divided into 30 wards and each ward represented in village assemblies.

Sabha assembly had 30 members.

Minimum qualifications were fixed :-

Eg min age - 35 years

Must have some property + some knowledge of Vedas

any person facing any criminal case will not be the member of assembly.

Idea was to select cultured, knowledgeable & a person of pure character.

From each ward names were invited, put in a pot and picked by a child. This system was called as Koduvalai ^(drawing names) or Kuduvolai.
 30 members were divided into various committees. Committees were called Variyam.

6 committees existed, with specific job viz road, irrigation, temples, etc

These rules were made by assemblies & not king. King had to accept the decisions of local assemblies.

There was a close cooperation b/w central authority and local people

∴ local self govt imp feature of Chola

Chola Economy

rich economy due to geographical location
 good trade contacts

midway b/w Western and Eastern world.

Chola ports acted as stoppage for ships & gave them oppp to collect taxes.

Trade was managed by guilds of merchants

2 imp guild of merchants = Nanadesi (people from diff areas) travelling for trade

Manigramam (external traders)
Sugam T. Chola → foregone taxes + tolls ∴ "Sugam"

Art, Archi & Culture of Chola

Arya Samam
(external traders)

(i) Varasuram temple (WHS)

* Aivalateshwar temple → 80 ft high
Shiva temple Umananda
Bfcl sculpture

(ii) Natraja

Sanyig Shiva / Tandava dance

hands → 4

made of Bronze

(iii) Literature

• author: Kamban *

book: Ramayana in Tamil language = Kamban Ramayan

Tamil version / not translation

hero is Ravana / not Rama

praised for integrity, knowledge

• author: Sekkilar *

* book: Periya puranam (or Tiruttondar puranam)

deals with biography of 63 Nayanar saints

Society → Caste system prevalent
Nalanga & Idanga caste
Sati, Soudasi prevalent

'Mathas' for religious activities

Trade contacts with Arab, China, Sumatra, Java

Literature

* Sivakasiyamani by Thirukkadevar, Kundalakesi

~~kalambalam & Periyapuranam (Ramayan translation)~~

(or)
~~Thiruvalluvar~~

Kundalakesi written by Nathakuthanaar
(Tamil)

Buddhist theme

↓ or
Nathagypta

or
Natkeptanaar