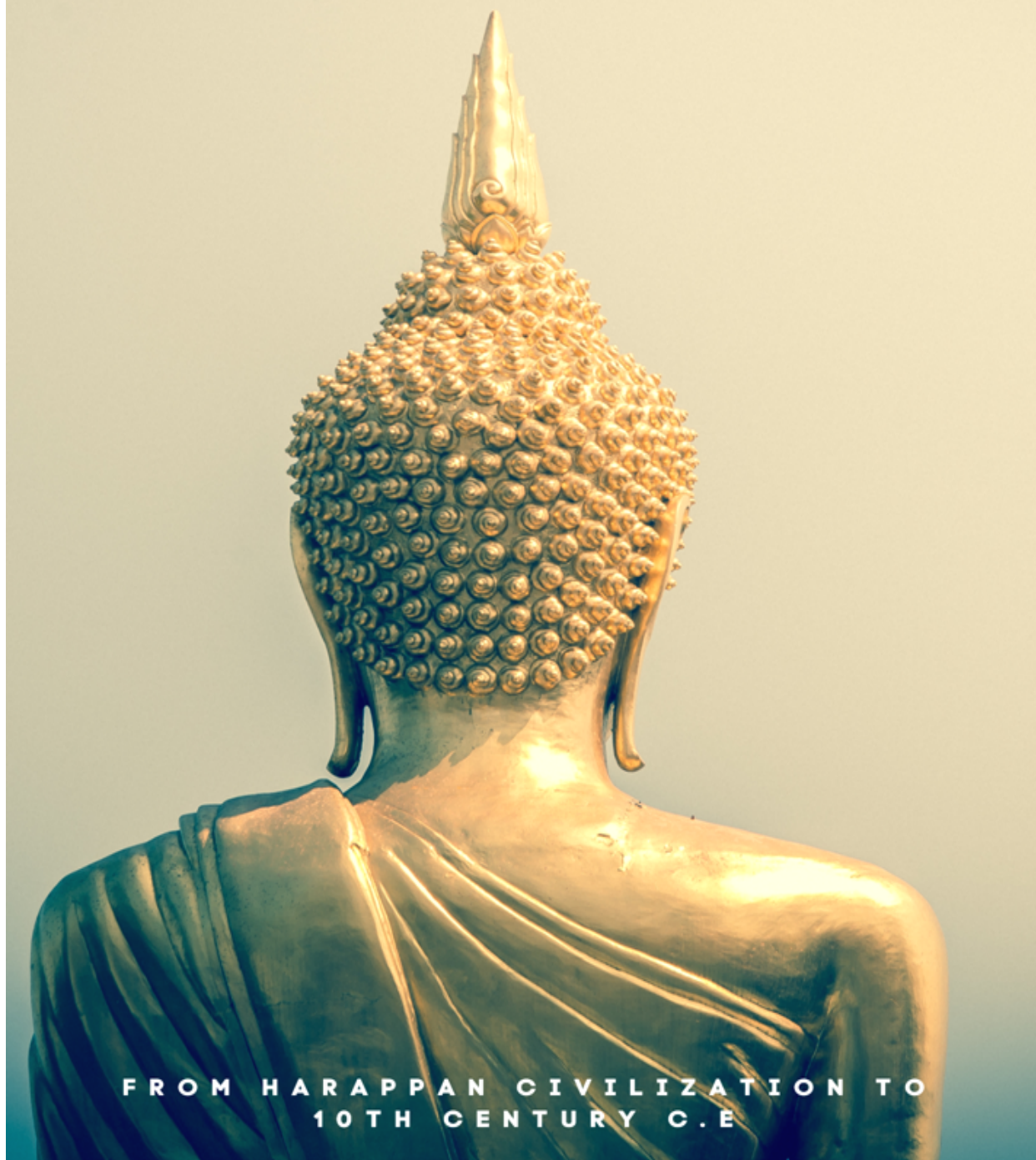




ANCIENT HISTORY



FROM HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION TO
10TH CENTURY C.E

MPPSC-Mains-History-Paper-I-Part-A

Unit-I-Indian History-Political, Economic, Social & Cultural History of India from Harappan Civilization to 10th Century AD

❖ Color Codes

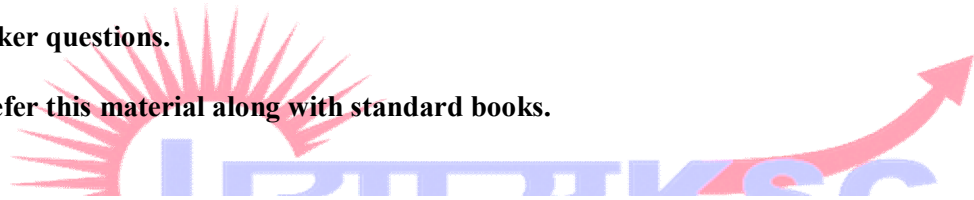
Red- Extremely Important

Blue-Very Important

Green-Important

❖ NOTE

- This booklet contains 3 marker & 5 marker Model Questions & their answer.
- We have tried to cover the syllabus holistically, still they are just supplementary in nature
- In some answers we have exceeded the word limits so that nothing is to be missed and you can connect it with 11 marker questions.
- You have to refer this material along with standard books.



INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION

3 markers

- Mother Goddess
- Pashupati Seal
- Dancing Girl
- The great bath
- The Great Granary
- Bearded Priest
- Script of IVC
- Charles Masson
- Sir Alexander Cunningham
- Sir John Marshall
- Who discovered Indus Valley Civilizationcivilization?
- Who named Indus Valley Civilization Civilisation?
- Mehrgarh
- Kalibangan
- Harappa
- Mohenjodaro
- Lothal
- Rakhigarhi
- Dhoulavira
- Meluha
- Sindon
- Boustrophedon



1. Very Short Answers (3 markers)

1. Mother Goddess

- Crude terracotta figure of standing female discovered from many Indus Valley Civilization sites.
- She is wearing a loincloth and a girdle with fan shaped headgear and hanging necklace.
- Many times hailed as goddess of fertility and prosperity.



2. Pashupati Seal

- It is a Harappan seal **made up of steatite**, discovered from Mohenjo-Daro.
- It depicts a deity sitting in **yogic posture** who is referred to as Pashupati.
- The figure is surrounded by animals like elephant, antelopes, tiger, rhinoceros and buffalo.



3. Dancing Girl

- It is **world's oldest bronze sculpture** found at Mohenjo-Daro.
- It depicts a figure of naked girl standing in tribhanga posture with right hand on hip.
- The statue was made using lost wax technique or Cire Perdue.



4. The Great Bath (2015)

- It was the most important public place of Mohenjo-Daro, situated in citadel mound.
- It comprised of tank (whose floors are made up of burnt bricks) with adjacent changing rooms and water wells.
- It may have served for ritual bathing.
-



5. The Great Granary at Mohenjo-Daro

- The largest building discovered at Mohenjo-Daro.
- It consists of 27 blocks of brickwork criss-crossed by ventilation channels.
- It served as store house for grains and formed part of administrative buildings.

6. The Granary at Harappa

- It served as **store house for grains** and consisted of a series of brick platforms forming the base of two rows of six granaries.
- It also has attached circular brick platforms for threshing grains.

7. Charles Masson

- **He was first Englishman to discover the ruins of Harappa in 1826.**
- He believed that this city belonged to the times of Alexander the Great.

8. Bearded Priest

- Statue of steatite interpreted as king priest excavated at **site of Mohenjo-Daro**.
- The figure is draped in a shawl decorated with trefoil patterns.
- The eyes are little elongated and half closed as in meditative concentration.

**9. Script of IVC**

- **Pictographically written in boustrophedon style** i.e. writing in reverse direction in alternative lines.
- Mostly found on seals of Indus Valley civilization.
- It has **not been deciphered yet**.

10. Sir Alexander Cunningham

- **Founder of Archeological Survey of India and known as Father of Indian Archeology.**
- He presented a report on Harappan seal in 1875.

11. Sir John Marshall (2010)

- He was former Director General of Archeological Survey of India (1902-1928).
- He was first to assert that Indus valley civilization was as old as Mesopotamia Civilization.
- Also he was **first scholar to use the term "Indus Civilization"**.

12. Who first excavated the Harappan Civilization

- **Dayaram Sahni excavated the first site of Indus Valley Civilization at Harappa in 1921.**
- This excavation was carried out in supervision of Sir John Marshall.

13. Mehrgarh

- **Early Harappan city** in Baluchistan.
- The site **provides the earliest evidence of agriculture and farming.**

14. Kalibangan (2012)

- The meaning of this word is bangles of black color.
- It is situated in **Rajasthan** on bank of river Ghaggar and was excavated under the guidance of BK Thapar.
- Ploughed field surface, Mesopotamian cylindrical seal and mud bricks have been discovered.

15. Harappa

- It is urban center and the first excavated site of Indus Valley Civilization.
- It is situated on the bank of river Ravi in Pakistan.
- The site was **excavated by Dayaram Sahni.**

16. Mohenjodaro

- Literally means the mound of dead.
- It is hailed as **capital city of IVC** situated on bank of river Indus in Sindh Province of Pakistan.
- Known for discovery of administrative buildings like Great Granary and the Great Bath.

17. Lothal

- **Also called Manchester of Indus Valley Civilization.**
- It is located in coastal flats of Gulf of Cambay, **on bank of River Bhogava in Gujarat.**
- Its excavator SR Rao has discovered a dockyard and evidences of fire altars here.

18. Rakhigarhi

- It is the **largest Harappan site in India** situated in Hissar district of **Haryana**.
- It was excavated by Amarendra Nath.
- It revealed mature harappan phase.

19. Dholavira (2010 & 2008)

- It is the city of Harappan Civilization situated in **Gujarat on bank of river Luni**.
- It has yielded **unique water harnessing system and giant water reservoir**.
- It is the **only site which is divided into 3 parts**.
- **UNESCO WHS Tag -2021.**
- **Discovered by JP Joshi**

20. Meluha

- It is the **name given to Indus region in Sumerian texts**.
- Indus Region is called Meluha

21. Sindon

- **Cotton was called as sindon by the Greeks.**
- **The people of Indus Valley Civilization were the earliest to produce cotton.**

22. Boustrophedon

- It is the manner of **writing script from right to left and left to right in alternate lines**.
- The script of Indus valley civilization has been written in Boustrophedon style.

5 markers

1. Write short note on Harappa city.
2. Write short note on Mohenjodaro city.
3. Write short note on script of IVC.
4. What geographical areas were occupied by Indus people?
5. Why Harappa civilization is called an Urban Civilization?
6. **Why Harappa civilization is called Bronze civilization?**
 - **Throw light on town planning of Indus valley Civilization?**
7. Describe the political organization of IVC.
8. Describe society of IVC.
9. Describe the characteristics of economy during Harappa period.
10. What do you know about religion of Harappa civilization people?
11. **Explain housing pattern of Indus valley Civilization.**
12. **Write short note on seals of IVC.**
13. **Write short note on Pashupati Seal.**
14. **What technique did Indus Valley Civilizations employed in Bronze casting? Explain.**
15. What were the modes of transport in Indus Valley Civilization?
16. Mention the achievements of Harappan people in field of technology and craft.
17. **Causes of decline of IVC.**
18. **People of Indus Valley Civilization were well acquainted with water conservation techniques. Explain.**
19. **Water Management System of Dholavira.**

1. Write short note on Harappa city.

- Premier city and first excavated site of IVC located on the **bank of Ravi in Pakistan.**
- Excavation carried by: Dayaram Sahni, M.S. Vats and Mortimer Wheeler
- Located in midst of trade route connecting Harappa to Central Asia, Afghanistan and Jammu.
- The city followed the town planning where the western citadel was built on high podium containing large structures and lower portions containing residential areas.
- Substantial population was engaged in activities other than food production.
- The site has yielded many important evidences like figure of Mother Goddess, Wheat and Barley in wooden mortar, six rows of granary, nude dancing girl of stone etc.



2. Write short note on Mohenjo-Daro city.

- It is planned urban centre of IVC located in present Pakistan **on bank of Indus.**
- The settlement is divided into two sections, one smaller but higher i.e. Citadel and the other larger but lower i.e. Lower Town.
- The citadel contains building like the Great bath, Assembly Hall, granary etc.
- Lower town has residential buildings.
- Road and streets are laid out along grid pattern, intersecting at right angles.
- Evidences of post cremation burial, sculpture of bearded priest, and highest number of Harappan seals have been discovered from this site.

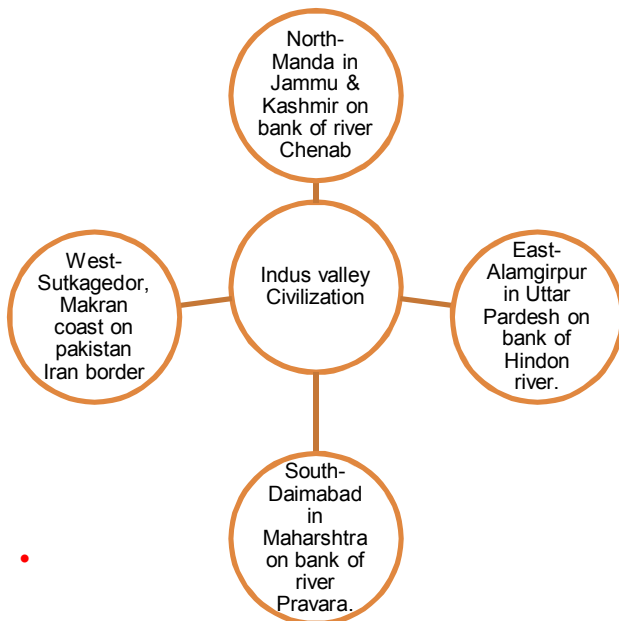


3. Write short note on script of IVC.

- The script of IVC is **pictographically written in boustrophedon** manner i.e. writing from right to left and then left to right in alternate lines.
- It has **not been deciphered yet** due to absence of bilingual texts.
- Recent researches show the use of Logography in it i.e. script contains the both use of words and signs.
- The script is indigenous product of Indus region and does not show any connection with scripts of Western Asia.
- It is **mostly found on seals in short inscriptions**, longest containing about 26 signs.



4. To what geographical extent did Indus Valley Civilization flourished?



- The Indus Valley Civilization flourished in north-western part of Indian subcontinent.
- Harappa, Ghaggar, Mohenjo-Daro axis represents the heartland of it accounting for about 12,99,600 square kilometers.
- The central zone of mature Harappan Culture lay mainly in Indus Valley and it covered the parts of Punjab, Haryana, Sind, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Rajasthan and the fringes of western Uttar Pradesh.
- Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa are considered as two capital cities of IVC.

5. What were the elements of urban civilization in the Indus Valley Civilization?

- Indus Valley Civilization flourished in north western part of Indian subcontinent and due to presence of following elements it was an urban civilization:
- **Planned Towns-** Settlements have citadel and lower town occupied by ruling class and common people respectively.
- **Burnt Bricks** were used as building material.
- **Uniformity in Town planning**, followed a **grid pattern** where roads cut each other at right angle.
- Streets with drainage system were laid first and then houses were built along them.
- Presence of seals, uniform script and **regulated weights and measure** indicate at importance of trade and commerce.
- **Emphasis to Ratio & Proportions.**
- **Covered Drainage System.**
- Discovery of dancing girl, bronze tools suggest that Harappan people were well acquainted with manufacture and use of bronze.
- **Use of Metallurgy.**
- **Internal & External Trade.**

6. Why Harappa civilization is called Bronze civilization?

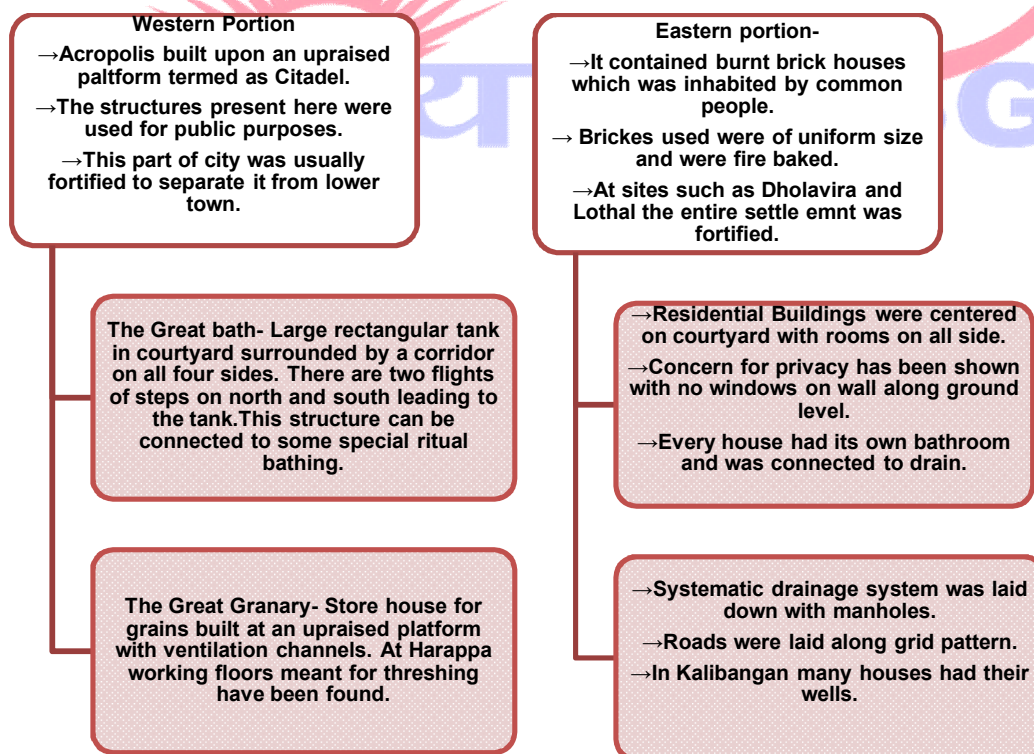
- Bronze Age civilization is a term that refers to communities using bronze as a material to make their major tools, but more importantly implies urban societies.
- **Bronze is an alloy of Copper & Tin.**
- The Harappan Civilization that flourished in north western part of Indian subcontinent was a bronze age civilization in a sense that the people knew the process of manufacture and uses of bronze.
- This is evident from tools and artifacts discovered from various sites.
- Eg-Dancing Girl Sculpture.

7. Describe the political organization of IVC.

- The cultural homogeneity of Indus valley Civilization suggests the presence of central authority but due to lack of enough evidences type of polity is not known to us.
- As no temples or any other kind of religious structures (except the Great Bath) have been found it is concluded by that **Harappan rulers were most probably from merchant class.**
- The monuments symbolize the ability of ruling class to mobilize labour and collect taxes.
- The granaries indicate the presence of an authority which would collect food grains from the surrounding hinterland and redistribute it among the citizens.

8. Throw light on town planning of Indus valley Civilization?

The cities in Indus Valley Civilization are generally divided into two parts:



9. Describe society of IVC.

- On the basis of level of material development in IVC the Indus society seems to be **highly differentiated and stratified, at least on material basis.**
- Social differences are evident from burial pits where some contain precious items to be used in afterlife.
- The objects of luxury were rare and made from costly, non-local material or with complicated technologies.
- Such objects were concentrated in large settlements like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro and are rarely found in smaller settlements.
- The society seems to be characterized by presence of social classes like peasants, craftsman, agricultural laborers, traders, merchants and ruling classes.

10. Describe the economic conditions of Harappa Civilization. (2019)

- The economic condition of Harappan Civilization was prosperous and there was great progress in all spheres like agriculture, industry, crafts and trade.
- The **economy was both agrarian and industrial based on barter system.**
- The importance of trade and commerce in life of Harappans is attested by presence of granaries, numerous seals, uniform script, and regulated weights and measures.
- Internal trade was extensive with other parts of India and foreign trade was mainly conducted with Mesopotamia, Afghanistan and Iraq.
- Granaries at Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa and beads factory at Chanhudaro indicate at presence of centers of production.

11. What do you know about religion of Harappa civilization people?

- As constructed from archeological evidences the people of Harappa Civilization **practiced zoolatry** means they worshipped god in the form of trees, animals, and human beings.
- **Gods were not placed in temples** and no such structure has been discovered.
- Mother Goddess figure suggest that earth was seen as fertility goddess.
- Animals were worshipped; among them the unicorn and the humped bull were important.
- **Amulets have been found** in large numbers showing that people believed in ghosts and evil forces.
- **Believed in Life after Death.**

12. Write short note on seals of IVC.

- Seals of Indus Valley Civilization are the greatest artistic creations of Harappans.
- **Nature:** Most have inscriptions in **pictographic script.**
- **Themes:** Generally contained 5 impressions of animals like unicorn, humped bull, buffalo, tiger, elephant etc.
- **No evidence of cow has been found in any seal.**
- **Material used:** Steatite (most common), agate, chert, copper, faience and terracotta.
- **Shapes:** Square, triangular, rectangular and circular.
- **Uses:** Commercial purpose, as amulets and for educational purpose.
- **Eg. Pashupati seal, Unicorn seal.**



13. Write short note on Pashupati Seal.

- It is a pictographic seal, made up of soft stone called steatite, discovered at Mohenjo-Daro.

- It depicts a human figure or deity sitting in crossed legged yogic posture.
- The figure referred as Pashupati (God of Animals) is seen wearing a three horned head-gear and is surrounded by animals.
- An elephant and a tiger are on right side, rhinoceros and buffalo are on left side and two antelopes can be seen below the seat of the figure.

14. What technique did Indus Valley Civilizations employed in Bronze casting? Explain.

- The art of bronze casting was practiced on wide scale by Harappans.
- They made bronze statues **using the Lost Wax technique**. (Possible Question for mains -Separately).
- In this technique the wax figures were first covered with a coating of clay and allowed to dry.
- Then the wax was heated and the molten wax was drained out through a tiny hole made in the clay cover.
- The hollow mould thus created was filled with molten metal which took the original shape of the object.
- Once the metal cooled, the clay cover was completely removed.
- **Eg. The Dancing Girl.**

15. What were the modes of transport in Indus Valley Civilization?

- Different modes of transport were used by Indus Valley people for inland and foreign routes.
- Representations of ships and boats on seals and **dock-yard at Lothal** indicate that sea routes and water ways were used for travelling.
- **River systems** would have been the channels of transportation because they were cheaper and safer.
- The inland transport was done with **bullock carts** as suggested by terracotta models.
- For longer journey caravans of pack-oxen would be the chief means of transport.



16. Mention the achievements of Harappan people in field of technology and craft.

- Harappan Culture was the **first urbanization in India** and it belonged to the Bronze Age.
- Technological acumen of people of Harappa is evident from manufacture and use of bronze.
- Ordinarily **bronze was made by mixing tin with copper**, but they occasionally also mixed arsenic with copper for this purpose.
- Copper was used to make various tools and weapons such as axes, saws, knives, and spears.
- In craft **spindle whorls were used** for spinning, and weavers wove cloth of wool and cotton.
- Huge brick structures suggest that **bricklaying was an important craft** other being boat-making, seal making and terracotta manufacturing.
- **Making of jewellery** of silver, gold and precious stones and bead making was also prevalent.
- The potter's wheel was extensively used, and the Harappans produced their characteristic glossy, gleaming pottery.

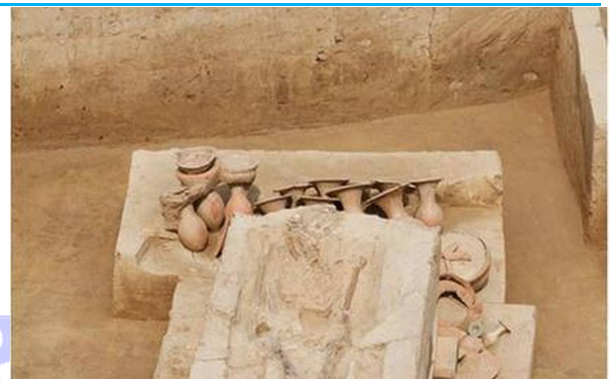
17. Water Management System of Dholavira. (Extremely Important)

- Dholavira, the Harappan City in the Rann of Kutch, Gujarat has been inscribed on **UNESCO's World Heritage List as India's 40th heritage site.**
- The expansive water management system was designed to store every drop of water available and shows the ingenuity of the people to survive against the rapid geo-climatic transformations.
- Water diverted from seasonal streams, scanty precipitation and available ground was sourced, stored, in large stone-cut reservoirs which are extant along the eastern and southern fortification.
- It had lakes built in to collect monsoon run-off, bunds and inlet channels to divert water, and intricate drainage system for storm water and drinking water
- Such elaborate water conservation methods of Dholavira is unique and measures as one of the most efficient systems of the ancient world.



18. Why SadikpurSinauli was in news and how it is connected to Indus Valley Civilization?

- The Archeological Survey of India has declared the **SadikpurSinauli archeological site to be of national importance.**
- It is located in Baghpat district of Uttar Pradesh.
- As per researches the site was **'The largest Necropolis of the Late Harappan period.'**
- Sinauli provides evidence of existence of warrior class around 2000 BCE.
- The remains of chariots, shields, swords and other items were unearthed in 2018.



19. Write short note on decline of Indus Valley Civilization? (2017, 2008)

Various theories for the decline of the Harappan civilization are as under:

- It was destroyed by massive **floods.**
- The decline took place because of the **shift in the course of rivers** and the gradual drying up of the Ghaggar - Hakra river system.
- The barbarian invaders destroyed the cities.
- The growing demands of the centres disturbed the ecology of the region and the area could not support them anymore.
- However, recent researches suggest about continuity of elements of Harappan culture and are conclusive that only urban nature of this civilization came to an end.

VEDIC AGE

Very Short Answers-3 Marker

- Aryans
- M 17
- Boghazkai Inscription
- Avesta
- SaptaSindu
- Aryavarta
- Veda
- Brahmana
- Arayanka
- Upnishad
- Rigveda
- Yajurveda
- Samaveda
- Atharvaveda
- Vedtrayi
- Purana
- Upapurana
- Gayatri Mantra
- Aghanya
- Naditarna
- Bali
- Khil
- Rajan
- Dasas and Dasyus
- Gramani
- Soma
- Nishka
- Panchajana
- Upanayana
- Ayas
- Why Vedas are called Shruti ?
- Write the names of any two women deities of Rigvedic age.
- Panis
- Sangrihitri
- Write Rig Vedic names of any five rivers.
- Name two Epics.
- ShatapathaBrahamana
- Mundak Upanishad
- Katha Upanishad
- Brihadaryanka Upanishad
- Aitareya Upanishad



1. Aryans

- They were the migrants who came from Central Asia and represented a linguistic group

speaking Indo-European languages.

- These are regarded as the authors of the 'Vedas' and are also called the Vedic people.
- The term 'Arya' occurs 36 times in Rig Veda.

2. M 17

- It is genetic indicator of steppe people from Central Asia.
- The presence of this gene is sometimes taken as an indicator to establish **Aryan migration theory**.

3. Boghazkai Inscription

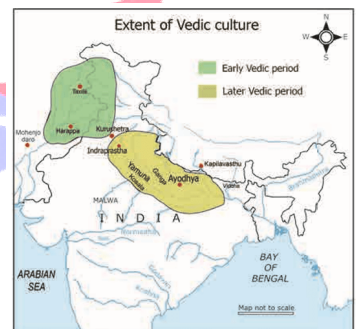
- **Located in Asia Minor** (dated back to 1400 BCE).
- It records a treaty between kings Hittite & Mitanni in witness of four Vedic gods namely Indra, Varun, Mitra and Nasatyas.

4. Avesta

- **It is oldest text in Iranian language.**
- This book speaks about land and gods of the people speaking Indo- Iranian language.
- The names of gods and social classes mentioned in this book are similar to those mentioned in Rig Veda.
- It is at times taken as indirect evidence that the early home of Aryans was outside Indian sub-continent.

5. Sapta Sindhu

- It literally means Land of Seven Rivers and is also referred as Brahamavarta.
- The term refers to the north western part of Indian sub-continent where the Aryans first settled.
- Seven rivers in this context are Indus with its 5 tributaries and Ghaggar.



6. Aryavarta

- **Indo-gangetic plains** which covered virtually the whole of north India came to be known as Aryavarta.
- The term emerged when centre of Vedic culture shifted from Saraswati to Ganges in **later Vedic period**.
- This eastward expansion of Aryans is indicated in **ShatapathaBrahmana**.

7. Veda

- Derived from the Sanskrit word 'Vid' which means 'to know.
- They are essentially the compilations of prayers and hymns offered by different families of sages to various Gods.
- **Vedas are called Apaurasheya** i.e. not created by man but God gifted and Nitya i.e. existing in all eternity.
- **There are 4 vedas: Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda and Atharva Veda.**

8. Brahmana

- **These are part of Vedas which contains commentaries on them.**

- It also **includes instructions for carrying out the rituals properly.**
- Every Veda has several Brahmanas attached to it-

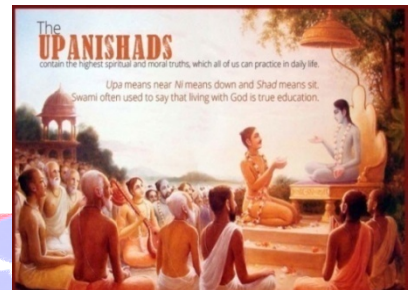
• Rig Veda- Aitareya&Kaushitiki
• Yajur Veda- Taittiriya&Shatapatha
• Sama Veda- Tandhyamahabrahmana
• Atharva Veda- Gopatha

9. Arayanka

- **Meaning** **treatises of forests.**
- These texts present the explanations of rituals mentioned in Vedas.
- They have their origins in the philosophical discussion of the Brahmanas.
- They represent the transitional phase between ritualistic symbolism of Brahmanas and the philosophical doctrines of Upanishads.

10. Upanishad

- The term Upanishad means **the knowledge which is imparted to the student who is sitting near to the teacher.**
- **Written both in prose and poetry;** are expressions of **philosophical concepts.**
- **These are ends of Vedas & hence also called Vedanta.**



11. Rig veda

- Meaning of Rig Veda is to Praise Knowledge.
- **It is the oldest text in the world also known as first testament of mankind.**
- **The hymns of Rig Veda were recited by family of sages called Hotri.**
- It contains **1028 hymns** in praises of different gods, divided into **10 chapters.**

12. Yajur veda

- This Veda is related to Yajna or sacrifice.
- **Its hymns were recited by family of sages called Adhavaryus.**
- **It is written in both verse and prose.**
- **It is divided into two parts- Krishna Yajur Veda and Shukla Yajur Veda.**

13. Sama veda

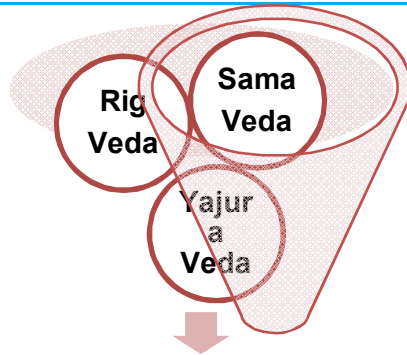
- The hymns of Rig Veda were adapted to certain melodies and collected in Sama Veda.
- **Because of the lyrical nature of the text it is also called 'Book of Chants'.**
- **It depicts development of music in Vedic period.**
- **Its hymns were recited by Udgatrisages.**

14. Atharva veda

- **Also called Brahma Veda.**

- It deals with the peace and prosperity of human society and is concerned with daily life of man.
- Most of its part deals with healing and black magic.
- This Veda is at times seen as symbol of assimilation of native cultures with Vedic culture.

15. Vedatrayi



The first three Vedas are jointly called the Vedatrayi i.e. the trio of Vedas

16. Purana

- The word means 'that which renews the old'.
- The Puranas were written to illustrate and expound the truth of Vedas.
- The main 18 Puranas are called Mahapuranas.
- These are written in form of stories
- Eg. Matsya Purana, Bhagvat Purana etc.

17. Upapurana

- These are minor Puranas based on 5 major subjects namely-

Sarga	The original creation of the universe
Pratisarga	The periodical process of destruction and recreation
Manvantara	The different eras or cosmic cycles.
Vamshanucharita	The genealogies of kings
Surya Vamsha & Chandra Vamsha	The history of the solar and lunar dynasties of the Gods and sages.

18. Gayatri mantra

- The Vedic sage Vishvamitra composed the Gayatri mantra to widen the Aryan world.
- It is mentioned in third mandal of Rig Veda.
- In later period this mantra was made the monopoly of the three higher varnas, and priests did not permit women and shudras to recite it.

19. Aghanya

- It was the term denoted to cow in Vedic culture.
- It means 'not to be killed'.

20. Naditarna

- Meaning the best of the rivers.

- It is term used in Rig Veda for Saraswati river.
- This Saraswati is identified with the Ghaggar- Hakra channel in Haryana and Rajasthan.

21. Bali

- **Tributes and presentations paid to the victorious chiefs during Vedic period were called Bali.**
- In Rig Vedic period the bali was voluntary contribution and was distributed among tribe members but in later Vedic period it took form of compulsory tax and got confined to Rajan or the chief of the tribe.

22. Khil

- Also called Parisista.
- These are attachments found in Rig Veda in its hand written copies.
- Eg- BalkhilyaSukta attached at the end of 8th mandal of Rig Veda.

23. Rajan

- The tribal chief who did leadership in war, protected cattle and his tribe was called Rajan in Vedic period.
- He did not exercise unlimited power and had to reckon with the tribal organizations.
- In later Vedic period the office of Rajan became hereditary and took the forms of Kshatriyas as against the Rig Vedic period when they were one among the tribesmen.

24. Dasas and Dasyus

- The Aryans distinguished themselves from other groups with whom they had conflicts.
- Dasyus are described as dark, full-lipped, snub-nosed, worshippers of the phallus and of hostile speech.
- They were original inhabitants of the country.
- Dasas were branch of early Aryans, Aryans were soft towards them.

25. Gramani

- The Gramani was the head of a small tribal kin-based fighting unit in Rig Vedic period called Grama, but when the unit settled he became the head of the village.
- In course of time his position became the same as that of the vrajapati i.e. the person who used to enjoy authority over large land or pasture grounds

26. Soma

- Soma was considered to be the **god of plants.**
- It was considered that this plant produced a potent drink during courses of Agnishtoma and an intoxicating drink is named after him.
- In the Rig Veda many hymns in 9th mandal are attributed to Soma and the process of preparing the drink named after him.

27. Ayas

- The term Ayas was **used to refer to metal, copper or bronze during Vedic age.**
- In later Vedic age the term Shyama Ayas or Krishna Ayas in used in context of Iron.
- It shows that metalworking was known to Vedic period.

28. Nishka

- Medium of exchange in Vedic age.

- **BUT WAS NOT THE COIN**

29. Panchajana

- The Aryans were divided into five tribes known as Panchajana.
- The tribes included were- the Druhyu, the Anu and the Puru, and the Yadu and Turvasu.

30. Upanayana

- It was process of investiture with the sacred thread according to Vedic mantras.
- All the three higher Varna i.e. Brahmanas, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas were entitled for this ceremony and were called 'Dvijas' or twice born.
- Depriving of Shudras from upanayana can be seen as beginning of imposition of disabilities on them.

31. Why vedas are called shruti ?

- The Vedas represent the oral tradition of the time.
- The hymns were not written when they were first composed rather they were meant to be recited, learnt and transmitted orally.
- They were handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth, hence called Shruti which means to hear.

32. Write names of any two women deities of rigvedic age.

- Aditi and Usha are female divinities of Rig Vedic age.
- These are morning / dawn goddesses.

33. Panis

- **The group of people who managed and regulated trade and commerce during Vedic period were termed as Panis.**
- They are often stated as enemies of Vedic people and used to have hidden their wealth in mountains and forests.

34. Sangrihitri

- These were the officers with whom collection of taxes and tributes were deposited.

35. Write Rigvedic names of any five Rivers

Rigvedic name	Modern name	Region
Sindhu	Indus	Punjab
Vitasta	Jhelum	Punjab
Asikani	Chenab	Punjab
Vipas	Beas	Punjab
Parushini	Ravi	Punjab
Satudri	Satluj	Punjab
Saraswati	Sarsuti	Rajasthan
Drishadvati	Ghaggar	Rajasthan
Kubha	Kabul	Afghanistan
Suvastu	Swati	Afghanistan
Krumu	Kurram	Afghanistan
Gomati	Gomal	Afghanistan

36. Name two epics.

RAMAYAN- The Adikavya

- Written by sage Valmiki who is also called Adikavi.
- Hailed as oldest epic of the world.
- Narrates the story of King Rama as an ideal man in 7 Khandas or chapters.
- It is aimed at showing right path to achieve Purushartha.

MAHABHARATA- The Jai Samhita (originally)

- The longest epic of the world.
- Written by Veda Vyas.
- It is divided into 10 Parvans i.e. chapters.
- Bhagvad Gita belongs to Bhishma Parvan of Mahabharata.
- It instructs mankind to follow Nishkama Karma.

Short Answers-5 markers

- **Elucidate the concept of Gotra.**
- **Throw light on types of marriages prevalent in Vedic age.**
- **Explain six Vedangs.**
- **Horse was an important animal for Aryans. Comment.**
- **What do you know about Vedic religion?**
- **Describe various Gods from Vedic age and the attributes attached to them?**
- **Explain Varna System.**
- **Write a note on The Battle of Ten Kings.**
- **Compare political organization during Early Vedic and later Vedic Phase.**
- **Mention twelve Ratninas.**
- **The condition of women in early Vedic period was better than it was in later Vedic period. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.**
- **Differentiate between the economic conditions of early Vedic period and later Vedic period.**
- **Cow was of great importance to Vedic people. Comment**
- **What were the major sacrifices performed during Vedic age? Why such sacrifices were performed?**
- **Short note on Painted Grey Ware**
- **Explain four Ashrams.**
- **What do you understand by Samskaras?**
- **Differentiate between Rig Vedic and Later Vedic Society.**
- **Differentiate between Shruti and Smriti.**
- **Explain the concept and significance of Purushartha.**

37. **Elucidate the concept of gotra.**

- Literal meaning-cow pen.
- The institution of gotra appeared during the Later Vedic Period.
- As against tribal endogamy (marriage within tribe) people started practicing gotra exogamy (marrying outside the gotra).
- Gotra signified descent from a common ancestor and each gotra was named after a Vedic seer.
- Two rules about gotra were particularly important –
 - (i) Women was expected to give up their father's gotra and adopt that of their husband on marriage.
 - (ii) Members of the same gotra could not marry.

38. Throw light on types of marriages prevalent during vedic age.

BrahamaVivaha	Giving the girl to a man with dowry.
DaivaVivaha	Marrying girl to priest in lieu of fee
ArshaVivaha	Marrying the girl to a man after accepting the bride price
ParajapatyaVivaha	Marrying girl to the man without demanding bride price
Gandharva Vivaha	Love marriage
Asura Vivaha	Marrying with a purchased girl
RakshasaVivaha	Marriage with daughter of defeated king or marriage by kidnapping a girl.
PaishachaVivaha	Marriage to girl after raping

39. Explain six vedangs.

- The Vedangas are the last treatises of Vedic literature.
- **They are part of Smriti literature** and are considered as six limbs or branches of Vedas.
- The oldest record of their names appear in Mundak upanishad which is as under-

Shiksha	Deals with Phonetics and is connected with correct pronunciation of the words of the Vedas. Pratisakya sutra is the earliest book available on Shiksha.
Kalpa	Deals with rituals.
Vyakarana	Deals with Grammar Panini is the 1st known grammarian of India
Nirukta	Deals with etymology or the origin of words
Chhanda	Deals with metrics in Sanskrit grammar
Jyotisha	Deals with astronomy

40. Horse was an important animal for arya. comment

- Horse was as an indispensable trait of the Aryan culture.
- The term Asva (horse) appears around 215 times in the Rig Veda and many personal names are horse-centered.
- The Rig Veda devotes two complete hymns in praise of the horse.
- Almost all the Vedic gods are associated with it, and this in particular applies to Indra and his companions, the Maruts.
- Though the Vedic people frequently prayed for praja (children) and pasu (cattle), they also specifically asked for horses, sometimes as many as a thousand.
- **Even one of the sacrifices was named after horse; Asvamedha.**
- Due to the importance attached to horse the chariot making was also considered as an important craft during Vedic period.

41. What do you know about religion practiced by vedic people?

The Aryans practiced Animism i.e. they personified the natural forces into Gods and looked upon them as living beings to which they attached human or animal attributes. Given the **patriarchal society** of the period, the male gods were far more important than the female. The dominant mode of worshipping the gods was through the **recitation of prayers and performance of sacrifices**. Vedic people did not worshipped god for their spiritual uplift or for ending the miseries of existence. They principally asked for praja (children), pashu (cattle), food, wealth, health, and the like. There were nearly 33 gods. Later day tradition classified them into 3 categories"

Prithvisthana -terrestrial gods	Prithvi (denotes earth-goddess of grain and procreation), Agni, Soma and rivers.
Antarikshasthana -aerial or intermediate gods	Indra, Rudra, Parjanya
Dyusthana -celestial gods	Surya (in 5 forms- surya, savitri, mitra, pushan , Vishnu) , Varun, Aditi, Usha and Asvin.

42. Describe various gods from vedic age and the attributes attached to them.

Each god can be asked for 3 marks.

1. INDRA-

- The most important divinity in the *Rig Veda*.
- Also called **Purandara** or **destroyer of forts/ dwelling units**.
- Indra played the role of a warlord, leading the Aryan soldiers to victory against the demons, and has **250 hymns devoted to him**.
- He is considered to be the **rain god and thought to be responsible for causing rainfall**.

2. AGNI-

- The second important god during Rig Veda was Agni (**fire god**) to whom **200 hymns are devoted**. In Vedic times, Agni acted as a kind of intermediary between the gods, on the one hand, and the people, on the other.
- The oblations offered to Agni were supposed to be carried in the form of smoke to the sky, and thus transmitted to the gods.

3. VARUNA-

- The god Varuna **personified water**.
- Varuna was supposed to uphold the natural order called **Rita**, hence he also called **Ritasyagopa**; and whatever happened in the world was thought to be the reflection of his desires.

4. PUSHANA-

- **It refers to God to guard the cattle's.**

5. SURYA-

- **The sun was worshipped in following forms:**
 1. **Surya**-The sun god who used to drive daily across the sky in his chariot driven by seven horses.
 2. **Savitri**- The goddess of light. The famous Gayatri Mantra is addressed to her.
 3. **Mitra**- A solar god.

6. SOMA-

- **covered in 3 markers.**

7. MARUTS-

- **Personify the storm.**

8. SARASWATI-

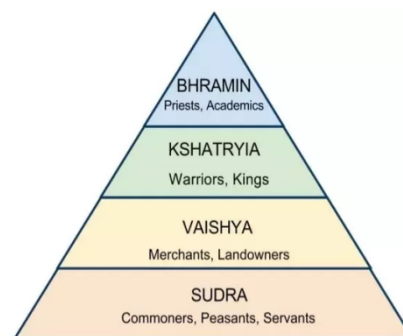
- River Saraswati was considered as an important goddess.

9. ADITI & USHA-

- Women divinities who represented the appearance of the dawn, but they were not prominent at the time of the Rig Veda.

10. Explain varna system.

- The '**Purushsukta**' i.e. The Hymn of the Primeval Man mentioned in 10th mandal of Rig Veda explains the origin of four Varna of the society.
- The symbolism which is projected in these hymns is that Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra are organs of the society.
- However, these did not have equal status.
- **Initially the Varna classification was based on occupation but in later Vedic society it acquired following features:**
 - a) Status by birth
 - b) A hierarchical ordering of the Varna
 - c) Rules of endogamy and ritual purity.



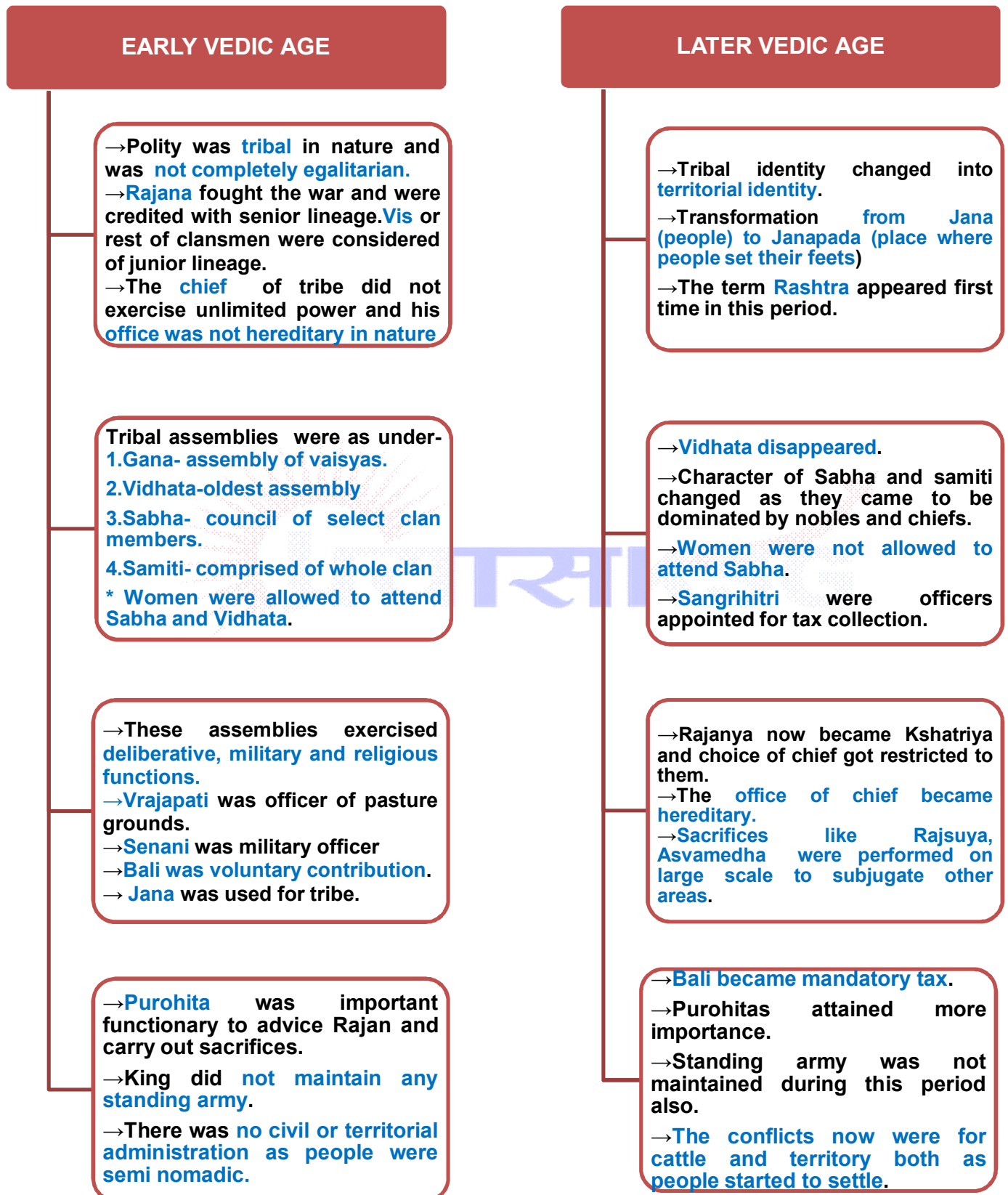
<u>Brahmans</u>	<u>Kshatriyas</u>	<u>Vaishyas</u>	<u>Shudras</u>
→ Compared to head of Purusha. → Considered as the highest Varna. → It was believed that society could communicate with gods with the help of Brahmins only.	→ Also referred as Rajanyas → Compared to hands of Purusha. → Represented the warrior nobles of society.	→ Born from the thighs of Purusha. → They were common people assigned to do producing functions. → They appear to be only tribute payers in Later Vedic times.	→ Compared to the feet of Purusha. → They performed menial tasks and included slaves captured in wars.

43. Write a note on the battle of ten kings

- **The Battle of Ten Kings also called Dasrajan War** was fought on the bank of river Ravi then known as Purushni.
- This was a conflict between ruling clan of Bharata lead by Sudas (supported by Vasistha) and host of ten chiefs, five of whom were heads of Aryan tribes and the remaining five of the non-Aryan people.
- **It gave victory to Sudas and established the supremacy of the Bharatas.**
- Of the defeated tribes, the most important was that of the Purus.
- Subsequently, the Bharatas joined hands with the Purus and formed a new ruling tribe called the Kurus.
- This war is known for throwing light on nature of conflicts in Rig Vedic age which seems to be both inter-tribal and intra-tribal.

44. Compare political organization during early vedic and later vedic period.

(Separate question on each of the following could be asked)



45. **Mention Twelve Rataninas.**

- Important officials in Later Vedic Period were called Rataninas, they find their mention in ShatapathaBrahmana.
- ✓ Purohita - Chief Priest, also sometimes referred to as Rashtragopa
- ✓ Senani - Supreme Commander of army
- ✓ Vrajapati - Officer-in-Charge of pasture land
- ✓ Jivagribha - Police Officer
- ✓ Spasas/Dutas - Spies who also sometimes worked as messengers
- ✓ Gramani - Head of the village
- ✓ Kulapati - Head of the family
- ✓ Madhyamasi - Mediator on disputes
- ✓ Bhagadugha - Revenue collector
- ✓ Sangrahitri - Treasurer
- ✓ Mahishi - Chief Queen
- ✓ Suta- Charioteer.

46. **The condition of women in early Vedic period was better than it was in later vedic period. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.**

Yes, the condition of women in early Vedic period was better than it was in later Vedic period, the reason being –

- During Rig Vedic age women were allowed to attend assemblies, to receive education, to offer sacrifices along with their husbands, to remarry if widowed, no instances of child marriage were there and marriageable age seems to be 16-17.
- But to the contrast the position of women lowered in later Vedic period and women was thought inferior and subordinate to men.
- They were not allowed to attend assemblies or to recite Vedas. Child marriages came in vogue and remarriage of women was forbidden

47. Differentiate between economic conditions of early vedic period and later vedic period.

EARLY VEDIC SOCIETY (1500 BCE TO 1000 BCE)

→Early Vedic society was **pastoral in nature**, cattle rearing being the dominant occupational activity.
→Agriculture was known but not practised on wide scale.
→Apart from '**Yava**' or **barley**, no other grains are mentioned.

→The **Early Vedic people** did not use **iron technology**.
→They were familiar with copper but it did not have as much value in agricultural operations as iron implements.
→There was **no concept of private property based on land-ownership** as **cattles** were given importance.

→**Gift exchange and redistribution** had an important economic role in the society.
→Evidence of trade and commerce in Early Vedic society is meagre.
→**Bali** from tribal conflicts was tributed to chief and then distributed among clans.
→**Nishka** (pieces of gold) were used as medium of exchange.

→Economic activities – Hunting, carpentry, tanning, weaving, chariot making, metal smelting etc.
→Pottery type: Ochre Colored Pottery and Painted Grey Ware (PGW).
→**Barter system** was prevalent & cows were the most favoured medium of exchange.
→**Neither tax was imposed nor treasury was maintained.**

LATER VEDIC SOCIETY (1000 BCE TO 600 BCE)

→Pastoralism was no longer the main subsistence activity, **mixed farming** which included cultivation and herding was the occupational norm of this period.
→**Agriculture was not labour intensive.**
→**Vrihi** i.e. rice was introduced as staple food of people.

→The **vis/vaisya** characterizing the **householding economy** became the main stay of economy as against tribe in early vedic period.
→**Land was cultivated through family labour** and with the help of domestic servants and slaves.

→The **spirit of collectivity** got reduced and **sacrifices** were performed to ensure control over tribe hence, the gifts (**bali**) were no longer distributed in entire tribe.
→There are **no reference to the sale of land** however the importance of land emerged during this period.

→**Shataman** **Krishnala** are believed to be the coins used.
→Various arts and crafts like smelting, smithery or carpentry, weaving, leather-working, jewellery-making, dyeing and pottery-making, glass hoards and bangles also find mention.
→Treasurer was called '**Sangrahitri**' and '**Bhagdukha**' collected the taxes and Vaishya were only taxpayers

48. Cow was of great importance to vedic people. comment

Rig Vedic society was pastoral in nature and hence cattle were the chief measure of wealth. Many linguistic expressions in the Rig Veda are associated with the cow (gau) which exhibits its importance in the society of that time. The term gau (cow) occurs 176 times, and the term vrisabha (bull) 170 times in Rig Veda. **Some terms associated with cow were-**

- ✓ **Gomat-** a wealthy man who owned many cattle.
- ✓ **Gavishti** (to search for cows), Gavesana and Gavyat were the terms used for conflicts and battles, as possession of cattle was the bone of contention between groups and led to occasional inter-tribal fights and conflicts.
- ✓ Raja or the chief were called the '**Gopati**' or one who protects cows.
- ✓ **Godhuli** was used as a term for a measure of time.
- ✓ Distance was called **Gavyuti**.
- ✓ A daughter was called **Duhitr** or one who milks the cows.
- ✓ The guests were known as the **Goghna** or one who was fed on cattle
- ✓ Kinship units were labeled as **Gotra** meaning cow-pen.

All these terms were derived from gau and suggest that social religious and all important areas of Rig Vedic life centered round the rearing of cows.

49. What were the major sacrifices performed during Vedic age? Why such sacrifices were performed?

Various Yajnas or sacrifices were performed during Vedic period by tribes as whole and by chief of tribes in person **to attain some material wishes. Generally these sacrifices were carried out to get boon of Praja (children especially son) and Pashu (cattle's).** In early Vedic period the rituals involved in yajnas were simple and whole tribe used to participate.

In later Vedic period the sacrifices became complicated and to be performed by nobles and aristocratic class. **Some of the sacrifices are as under-**

1. **Rajsuya Yajna-** sacrifices for royal consecration.
2. **Asvamedha Yajna-** To expand territorial limits and subjugate other chiefs by establishing unquestioned control over an area in which the royal horse ran uninterrupted.
3. **Vajapeya Yajna-** the chariot race, in which the royal chariot drawn by a horse was made to win the race against his kinsmen

50. Painted grey ware

- This pottery culture flourished around 1000 BCE.
- The first discovery of Painted Grey Ware (PGW) was at Ahichchhatra.
- The concentration of PGW sites is in the Indo-Gangetic divide (Haryana), Sutlej basin and the upper Ganga plains.
- Settlements are located along river banks.
- Iron objects are found at all the sites except Hastinapura.
- **Distinctive feature- Pottery is wheel made, out of well levigated clay and has a thin core:**

1. It has a smooth surface, grey to ash-grey in color.
2. It is painted in black and sometimes in a deep chocolate color on the outer as well as inner surface.
3. It has nearly 42 designs and the most common types are bowls and dishes

➤ **Cultures are described by the pottery types only because that particular pottery happens to be a distinctive feature of that culture though there may be many other aspects of that culture.**



51. Explain four ashrams.

Ashrama system depicts four stages of life.

- **It is also called the system of Chatura-ashrama** i.e. the division of life span into four distinctive stages.
- **The system of ashrama was not applicable to women and people of lower Varna.**
- **It was not well established in early Vedic times.**
- In the post-Vedic texts, we hear of four ashramas which are as under-
 - i. **Brahmacharya** – Period of celibacy, education and disciplined life.
 - ii. **Grihastha** – Period of married life or householder
 - iii. **Vanaprastha** – Period of gradual detachment or partial retirement
 - iv. **Sanyasa** – A life dedicated to spiritual pursuit away from worldly life i.e. complete retirement.
- **4th Ashrama only mentioned in Jabala Upanishad.**

52. What do you understand by samskaras ?

- Samskara is set of sacred religious ceremonies by which soul of mankind is purified according to hindu religion philosophy.
- It also represents the psychological imprints on an individual.
- **Essentials of samskara- Fire, Prayer, Water and Symbolism.**
- 16 types of Samskaras find mention in ancient texts which are as under

LEARN
EARN
TURN
RETURN

Sannyasa

Complete renunciation and dedication to self-realisation

Vanaprastha

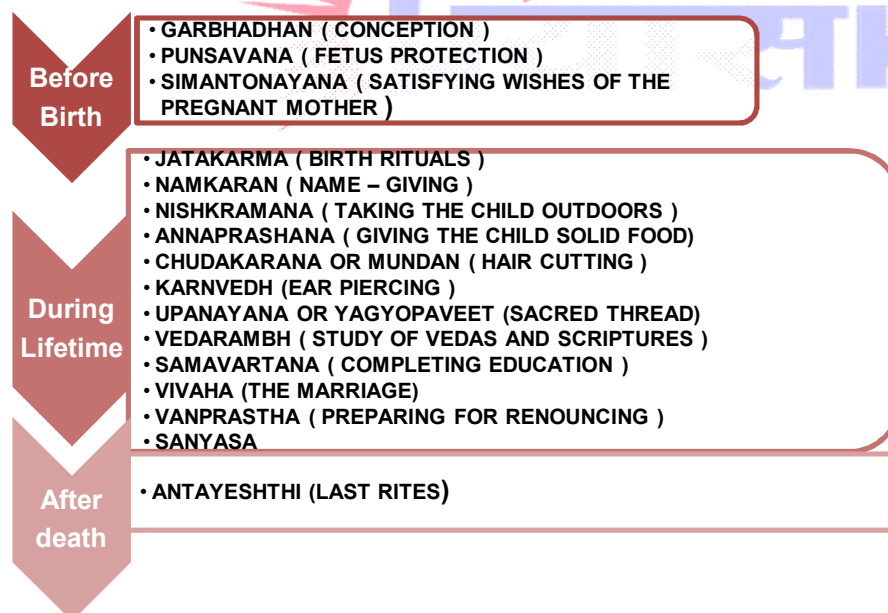
Retirement from family life and greater emphasis on spiritual development

Grhastha

Engagement in family duties and service to the other three orders

Brahmacarya

Training in scriptural knowledge, character and practical skills.



53. Differentiate between rig vedic and early vedic society.

EARLY VEDIC AGE (1500BCE TO 1000BCE)



- Tribe (Jana) ← Tribal Unit (Vis) ← Village (Grama) ← Family (Kula) ← Head of the family (Kulapa).
- Tribe was called Jana which was headed by a 'Rajana' who was assisted by various officers such as Purohit, Gramani and Senani and political assemblies like 'Sabha', 'Samiti', 'Vidhata', 'Gana' and 'Sardha'.
- Janas' were further divided into 'Vis' and 'Vis' in turn was divided into many 'Kul' or 'kutumb'; kul has 'Griha' as its unit and 'Kulapa' as its head while the 'Griha' was headed by 'Grihapati' or 'Dampati'.
- The society was basically egalitarian.
- The society was patriarchal and birth of sons was common desire.
- Women were educated, they had access to assemblies, child marriage and sati was not prevalent, widow remarriage (Niyoga) was allowed and no purdah system was there.
- Varna system was not rigid.
- Cow (gau) was measure of wealth.
- Education was imparted orally, but the system of education was not fully developed.
- There were inter-tribal and intra-tribal conflicts for cattle.
- Slaves were meant for domestic works only.

LATER VEDIC AGE (1000BCE TO 600BCE)



- Concept of Jana was transformed into Janapada (place where people set their feet).
- Society came to be divided into four varnas- brahman, kshatriya, vaisya and shudra paving way for rigid caste system.
- Imposition of disabilities on lower varnas started marking the appearance of untouchability.
- Only upper three varnas were eligible for upanayan and women and shudra were denied to perform this ceremony.
- Artisans such as Rathakara (chariot-maker) enjoyed high status.
- Position of women became deplorable - they were not allowed to get educated or to attend assemblies. Widow remarriage was also seen as negative concept.
- Institution of Gotra emerged.
- Four fold division of life span came into vogue for attainment of four Purushartha- Brahmacharya (Dharma), Grihastha (Kama), Vanprastha (Artha) and Sanyasa (Moksha).
- Now the conflicts were for cattle and land both.
- Due to emergence of householding economy the slaves were used in agriculture also.
- The predominantly pastoral society of Rig Vedic age became agricultural in nature.

54. Differentiate between shruti and smriti.

SHRUTI- These are the texts meaning 'that is heard' or product of 'Godly revelation' to the great sages (rishis) while in meditation ('dhyaan').

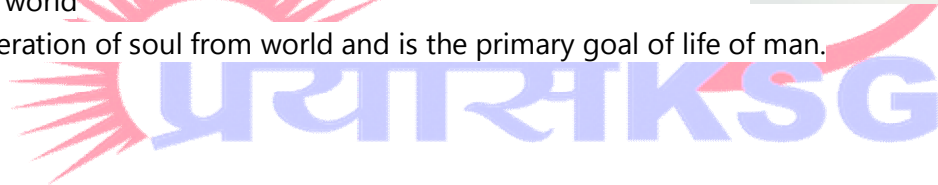
The four Vedas and Samahitas are included in the 'Shrutis'.

SMRITI- It consists of remembrance literature to be recollected by normal humans. The detailed commentaries/ explanations on the Vedas (Brahmanas, Aranyakas and Upanishads), 6 Vedangas and Upavedas constitute Smriti literature.



55. Explain the concept and significance of purushartha.

- **The four ends of man as per hindu philosophy are called Purusharthas.**
- These are characterised by considerations of righteousness, duty and virtue which is called Dharma.
- The four Purusharthas which are to be attained by a man in this world are-
 1. **Dharma** relates to the application of laws that are the basis of life and society.
 2. **Kama** relates to attainment of pleasure and it is a natural tendency.
 3. **Artha** relates to wealth which is the means of fulfilling all the desires of man in this world
 4. **Moksha** is liberation of soul from world and is the primary goal of life of man.



JANAPADA & MAHAJANAPADA AGE

3 markers

- Janapada
- Mahajanapada
- Name three texts which give account of 16 Mahajanpadas
- **Kashya**
- Rajagriha
- **Ganasamgha**
- Videha
- Lichchhavis
- Jnatrika
- Prakrit
- Divyadana
- Types of traders during second urbanization
- **Punch marked coins**
- Gahapati
- **Setthi**
- Dasasudda
- Candalas
- **Paribrajakas**
- Bimbisara
- Ajatashatru
- Chand Pradyot Mahasena
- Jivaka
- Udayin
- Shishunaga Dynasty
- Kalashoka
- Ekarat
- Mahapadma Nanda



VERY SHORT ANSWERS (3 MARKERS)

1. Janapada

- The concept **emerged in Later Vedic Period** when people took up agriculture and began to settle down.
- These agricultural settlements were known as Janapadas meaning the **place where people i.e. "Jana" placed their feet i.e. "Pada"**.
- The birth of Janapada signifies the emergence of territorial history in India.
- Janapadas were characterized by **cohesion inside and separation from outside world**.
- In initial phases these were named after dominant Kshatriya lineage settled in that area. Eg. Kuru, Panchala etc.

2. Mahajanapada

- Janapadas got developed into Mahajanapada by 6th century BC.
- The word **Mahajanapada means large Janapada**.
- The Buddhist text **AnguttaraNikaya** which is a part of the **Sutta-Pitaka** gives the list of sixteen Mahajanapadas in the time of Buddha.
- They represent the **second urbanization** in Indian history.

3. Name three texts which give account of 16 mahajanapadas.

- AnguttaraNikaya (SuttaPitaka).**
- Mahavastu (Buddhist text)**
- Bhagavati Sutra (Jaina text)**

4. Kashaya

- The orange brown robes of Buddhists monks were called Kashaya in Sanskrit.
- They were made in Kashi Mahajanada.

5. Rajagriha

- Also called Girivraja during 6th century BC.
- It was capital of Magadha mahajanapada and was protected by two rivers (Son and Ganga) and five hills.
- It represents the earliest evidence of fortification in historical India.
- First Buddhist council organized by Ajatashatru was held here.

6. Ganasamgha

- Translated as republican or oligarchy.
- The Ganasamghas of mahajanapada period represented a rule not by an all-powerful King but a joint rule by a group of Kshatriya Chiefs.
- These members of this ruling class were called rajas which were differentiated from different non-Kshatriya groups.
- Eg.- Vajjimahajanapada was a Ganasamgha.

7. Videha

- It was one of the eight clans who comprised confederacy forming VajjiMahajanapada.
- It had its capital at Mithila.
- It is identified with Janakpur in Nepal.

8. Lichchhavis

- It was the most well known Ganasamgha of ancient India.
- Its headquarter was at **Vaishali**.
- Trishala, the mother of Vardhaman Mahavira was sister of Lichchhavi chief Chetaka.

9. Jnatrika

- It was clan from Vajjimahanapada settled in suburbs of Vaishali.
- Father of last Jain tirthankara Mahavira, was head of this clan.

10. Kushinagara

- It was one of the capitals of Malla Mahajanapada.
- It has been identified with Kasia in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh
- **Gautam Buddha died in the vicinity of Kushinagara.**

11. Prakrit

- The name Prakrit is derived from **prakrta**, meaning 'ordinary', 'natural',
- It was **language spoken at the time of Ashoka in Magadha.**
- The first written material in historical India is found in this language.
- It was **usually written in Brahmi** script.
- It was **deciphered by James Prinsep.**

12. Divyadana

- Divyavadana means **divine tales.**
- It is Buddhist text containing anthology in 38 stories written in Sanskrit which deals with Mauryan and Sunga History.
- The Asokavadana is a story in it which deals with the legends of Asoka.

13. Karshapana

- It was punch marked copper coin of eighty ratis during ancient India.
- The Karshapana is said to equal of 16 mashas and was divided into a half (ardha) and a quarter (pada).
- Dharana were silver coin and Kakani were smaller copper coins.

14. Types of traders during second urbanization

- The shopkeepers - **Apanika**
- The retailers - **Kraya- Vikrayika**
- The money investors - **Setthi-Gahapati**

15. Punch marked coins

- Also called **Aahat Coin.**
- The coins issued between the 7th-6th century BC are called 'punch-marked' coins because of their manufacturing technique as the **symbols on these were hammered using punches and dies.**
- They were **initially issued by merchants.**
- Mostly made of silver and sometimes copper, these bear symbols, each of which was punched on the coin with a separate punch.

16. Gahapati

- The Buddhist literature uses the term **Gahapati for the master of household.**
- This community of landholders cultivated its land with the family labour or the labour of slaves and servants.
- They seem to have emerged out of the Rajanya of the Vedic period and represents the emergence of family and individual ownership of wealth.

17. Setthi

- Setthi literally means '**a person having the best**', it is the **term used for traders** in Buddhist literature.
- The **Setthi-Gahapati** referred to very rich merchants and bankers having close contacts with the king.
- The term also referred to **the elder man of guild**.

18. Dasasudda

- Dasasudda were slaves during 6th century BC India who did not have any legal status.
- War-prisoners and people who could not pay back their debts seemed to be the chief sources of supply of this class.
- They were forced to work on the land of the rich and they formed part of Shudras under Varna hierarchy.

19. Candalas

- The term denotes to the class of Shudras who used to live in separate villages in times of Buddha.
- The candalas were supposed to wear the garments of the dead and eat their food out of broken pots.

20. Paribrajakas

- Also called **Sramanas**.
- These were **people who had renounced their homes**.
- They travelled from place to place and held discussions on the meaning of life, society and spirituality.
- Among them were people like **Buddha and Mahavira**.

21. Bimbisara

- **Also known as Shrenik.**
- He was the **first important ruler of Magadha and founder of Haryanka dynasty**.
- He established his capital at Rajgriha and is described as **Seniya, i.e., the one 'with an army'**.
- He was contemporary of Buddha.
- Bimbisara was succeeded by his son Ajatashatru.

22. Ajatashatru

- **Also known as Kunika.**
- He was **king of Magadha from Haryanka dynasty** who killed his father Bimbisara to ascend the throne.
- He pursued an **aggressive policy of expansion and annexed Vajji, Kashi and Vaishali**.
- He was **contemporary of Buddha and shared the relics of Buddha upon his death and enshrined them in a stupa**.
- **Ajatashatru sponsored the First Buddhist Council**, which was organized in a hall erected by him outside the **Sattaparnaguha Cave or Sattapani caves in Rajgir**.

23. Chand pradyotamahasen

- He was the king of Avanti mahajanapada with his capital at Ujjaini.
- He was contemporary of Bimbisara, who sent his royal physician Jivaka to cure him from Jaundice.

24. Jivaka

- He was **royal physician of Bimbisara, the king of Magadha** from the time of Buddha.
- He learned medicine at Taxila.
- He was sent to Avanti mahajanapada to cure Chand PradyotaMahasena from ailment of jaundice.

25. Udayin

- Also called Udaybhadra, he was son and successor of Ajatashatru.
- **He established the city of Patliputra**
- He moved his capital to **Pataliputra** and built a fort near the confluence of the Ganga and Son at Patna.
- During Udayin's reign the Magadhan kingdom extended in the north to the Himalayan ranges and in the south to the Chhota Nagpur hills.

26. Shishunaga dynasty

- Its foundation was laid by **Shishunaga in 413 BC** who was **viceroy of Benaras** in Magadha Kingdom.
- The greatest achievement of Shishunagas was destruction of power of Avanti and ending its rivalry with Magadha by annexing it.
- 2nd Buddhist Council in 383 BC at Vaishali was convened by Kalashoka who belonged to this dynasty.

27. Kalashoka

- Also called Kakavarna, was the **King of Magadha from Shishunaga Dynasty**.
- **Shifted his capital back to Patliputra from Vaishali.**
- His reign was important because **he convened the Second Buddhist council at Vaishali in 383 BC.**

28. Ekarat

- It was the **title ascribed to Nanda King Mahapadma** by Puranas, **meaning the sole sovereign who destroyed all other ruling princes.**

29. Mahapadmananda

- He belonged to Shudra lineage and was the **founder of Nanda Dynasty of Magadha**
- He is hailed as **the first empire builder of Indian history.**
- **He is also known as Sarvakshatrantak** (uprooter of all Kshatriyas) and Ugrasena (owner of huge army).
- He was a **contemporary of Alexander of Macedon.**

5 markers

- What led to emergence of janapadas /Mahajandas?
- **Throw light on society of sixth to fourth century BC.**
- Condition of women during Mahajanpadas?
- **Write a brief note on economic conditions of sixth century BC.**
- **What were the reasons responsible for rise and growth of Magadha as an Empire?**
- **Throw light on contribution of Ajatashatru in Buddhism**

1. What led to emergence of janapadas/Mahajanpadas

- From 6th century BC the **widespread use of Iron in eastern Uttar Pradesh and western Bihar created conditions for formation of large territorial states.**
- Iron weapons gave importance to warrior class and new agricultural implements enabled the peasants to produce surplus food grains.
- This extra product was collected by Princes to meet administrative and military needs resulting in emergence of towns.
- These material advantages enabled the people to stick to their land and also expand at the cost of neighboring areas.
- This rise in states with towns as their base for operations strengthened the territorial idea and gave emergence to the concept of Janapada or the territory to which people belonged.

2. Throw light on society of sixth to fourth century BC

This question Could be asked in 15 marker/5 marker hence prepare accordingly

This was the time when cities came into existence for the first time in historical India and the literate tradition began, these two events resulted in changes in society which are as under-

- **Section of society-** 4fold division of society
 1. **BRAHMANAS**
 2. **KSHATRIYAS**
 3. **VAISHYAS AND THE GAHAPATI**
 4. **SHUDRAS**
 - **GandharvVivah/Love marriage was Permitted**
 - **RakshashVivah was permitted for kshatriyas**
 - **AnulomaVivah was permitted**
 - **Polygamy was permitted**
 - **Sati was not in custom**
 - **Widow right for husband's Property was recognised**
 - **Widow remarriage in certain cases was allowed**
 - **Dowry started during mahajanpada age**
 - **Slavery was well developed**
- (You can mention all features of Later vedic age)**

3. Condition of women During Mahajanpadas?

- The changes in the economy and society of the sixth century B.C. also affected the condition of women.
- The **property was inherited from father to son.**
- The meek slave like wife was considered the ideal wife whose **main function was producing legitimate heirs.**
- However, there were a large number of women who spent their lives **laboring for their masters and mistresses.**
- **Sati was not in custom**
- **Widow right for husband's Property was recognised**
- **Widow remarriage in certain cases was allowed**
- **Dowry started during mahajanpada age**
- Women were **looked down in comparison to men.**
- They were described as **incapable of sitting in public assembly.**
- They were permanently in the charge of men-father, brother or son.
- Even if they join the Samgha they were **treated as inferior to men.**

4. Write a brief note on economic conditions of sixth century BC

- With the **introduction of iron implements in agriculture and coinage system in trade** the transition was being made from a **subsistence economy to a market economy.**
- It led to greater mobility, accelerated trade and commerce and facilitated intercourse over a vast area which resulted in the growth of a complex rural and urban economic system.

1. RURAL ECONOMY-

- It developed through the **establishment of new settlements by shifting surplus population from the overpopulated area.**
- It had **an independent internal economy.**
- The **chief occupation in the rural area remained to be agriculture.**
- The **village supplied surplus produce to the towns** and the **towns supplied other necessities to the villagers.**
- **Agriculture was the main occupation** cattle rearing and certain small crafts connected with land, forest and animals catering to local requirements, were the other features of the rural economy.
- **Remission of taxes and other concessions were allowed.**
- **Retired officials and priests were granted lands in such area.**
- **Lands in these areas could not be sold, mortgaged or inherited.**
- **Grassland was owned in common.**
- The Pali texts speak of **three types of villages-**
 - 1) The typical village inhabited by various castes and communities, headed by **Bhojaka.**
 - 2) Suburban villages in the nature of craft villages. These served as markets for other villages and linked the town with countryside.
 - 3) Border villages consisting of hunters, fowlers etc., who were leading a simple life.

2. URBAN ECONOMY-

- The **urban economy was dominated by traders and craftsmen** who produced goods for a wider market on a larger scale.
- The necessary concomitants for the growth of urban economy were **surplus food produc-**

tion, crafts specialization, trade, centers of exchange, use of metallic money, political organization ensuring order and a literate society.

- The urbaneconomy revolved found **two important features**-Firstly, **industry with a larger number of professionals and craftsmen**. Secondly, **trade-both internal and external**.
- The **urban occupations** can be broadly categorized into two groups i.e. **those connected with productive activities** and those which had nothing to do with production as such which was mainly composed of **administrative officials**.
- The material remains discovered attest to the existence of various **important crafts industries**.
- **Trade, both inland and foreign, was fairly brisk.**
- **Inland traders followed certain well established routes.** Long distance trade was, however, centered in the towns rather than at rural.
- The **age of barter was almost close and the ordinary medium of exchange was a coin called Karshapana.**
- It was of copper and silver and marks were punched on it by merchants or ruler's guilds, guaranteeing its standard. Trade was also facilitated through use of money called '**nishka**' and '**satamana**'
- **Banks were unknown**, and surplus money was either converted into ornaments, or hoarded in jars and buried in the ground, or put in the custody of a friend.
- Most urban settlements were inhabited by merchants and artisans (organized into a '**sartha**' guild). Practice of trade and crafts was hereditary.
- Most **important cities of the time were settled on the banks of the rivers and trade routes.**
- **Paddy transplantation was practiced.** Besides, barley, cotton, pulses, millets and sugar-cane were also produced.
- **1/6th of the farm produce was to be paid to the royal agent as tax** and there were no intermediate landlords.
- **Rich peasants were called 'grihapatis'.**
- **Vessa meant Merchants Street.**
- '**Balisadhakas**' collected the compulsory tax called '**bali**' from peasants and '**vaishyas**' only.

5. **What were the reasons responsible for rise and growth of magadha as an empire?**

Among Mahajanapadas of 6th century BC Magadha emerged most powerful state and victorious state of ancient India due to following reasons-

1. **Political factors**

- **Powerful Rulers** from various dynasties like Haryanka (Bimbisara, Ajatashatru, Udayin), Shishunaga and Nanda, **employed all means** at their disposal **to enlarge their kingdoms** and to strengthen their states.
- They had **strong standing armies**. E.g. **Mahapadmananda was called Ugrasena i.e. owner of huge army.**
- Availability of iron enabled them to develop advanced weaponry. Eg- **Ajatashatru** used **Rathamusala** (a kind of chariot to which a mace was attached) and **Mahasilakantaka** (a war engine which catapulted big stones) to defeat vajjis.
- Magadha kings were **first to use elephants in the army.**
- It had developed a **good administrative system**

2. **Geographic location**

- Geography gave an advantage to Magadha in Iron Age, **as richest iron deposits were not far from their capital Rajgriha**, this ready availability of rich **iron ores enabled Magadhan rulers to equip themselves with effective weapons** which were not otherwise available to their rivals.
- Magadha was **located on the upper and lower parts of the Gangetic valley** this area had fertile soil and also received enough rainfall for flourishing agriculture.
- It was **located on the mainland route between west and east India** which gave commanding communication from all sides.
- Magadha was **encircled by rivers on three sides, the Ganga, Son and Champa making the region impregnable to enemies**.
- Both **Rajgriha (surrounded by five hills)** and **Pataliputra (on confluence of Ganga, Gandak and Son, served as Jaladurga; a true water fort)** were located in strategic positions.

3. Economic factors-

- Magadha had **huge copper and iron deposits**.
- Surplus production due to geographical factors enabled the rulers to impose taxes.
- It could easily **control trade** due to its location.
- It had **a large population which could be used for agriculture, mining, building cities and in the army**.
- The control over Ganga meant economic hegemony as this river was important for trade in North India.
- With the annexation of Anga by Bimbisara, river Champa was added to the Magadha Empire which was important in the trade with South-East Asia, Sri Lanka and South India.

4. Cultural factors

- Magadha society had an **unorthodox character**, it was **inhabited by Kiratas and Magadhas** who were held in low esteem by orthodox Brahmins.
- It had a **good mix of Aryan and non-Aryan peoples**.
- The **emergence of Jainism and Buddhism led to a revolution in terms of philosophy and thought** which enhanced liberal traditions.
- Society was not so much dominated by the Brahmanas and thus showed more enthusiasm for the expansion of kingdom.

6. Throw light on contribution of Ajatashatru in Buddhism.

- Buddhist and jaina texts both claim that Ajatashatru was follower of their religion.
- However, it is believed that in beginning he was follower of Jainism and subsequently he embraced Buddhism.
- He is said to have met Gautam Buddha and this scene is also depicted in sculpture of Barhut
- According to Mahavamsa, he **constructed chaityas and viharas** and renovated 18 Buddhist monasteries.
- On death of Buddha, Ajatashatru shared the relics of Buddha and enshrined them in a stupa.
- **He also sponsored the first Buddhist Council at Saptarni caves at Rajgriha in which compilation of Sutta Pitaka and Vinaya Pitaka was done by Ananda and Upali respectively.**

JAINISM

3 Markers

- Vardhaman Mahavira
- **Triratnas of Mahavir**
- **Sallekhana**
- **Anekantavada**
- Pratikraman
- **Syadvada**
- **First Jain council**
- **Second Jain Council**
- Asrav
- Samvara
- Nirjara
- **Kaivalya**
- Adinath
- Parsvanath
- Bahubali
- Where did Mahaveerji delivered his 1st sermon?
- Where did Mahaveerji attained Nirvana?
- **Nigrantha**

Very Short Answers (3 markers)

1. Vardhaman Mahavira

- He was the last Tirthankara (24th).
- He was born at Kundagrama near Vaisali in Kshatriyas Family
- He was married to Yasoda and had a daughter Anojja or Priyadarsana.
- At the age of 30, Vardhaman renounced his home and became a wandering ascetic.

2. Triratnas of Mahavir

- It mainly aims at the attainment of liberation, for which no ritual is required.
- ✓ Right faith (Samyakdarshana)
- ✓ Right conduct (Samyakjnana)
- ✓ Right knowledge (Samyakcharita).

3. Sallekhana

- It is a **religious practice of voluntarily fasting to death by gradually reducing the intake of food and liquids.**

4. Anekantavada

- It emphasises that the ultimate truth and reality is complex, and has multiple-aspects i.e., "theory of plurality".
- Refers to the simultaneous acceptance of multiple, diverse, even contradictory viewpoints.

5. **Pratikraman**

- The term is associated with Jainism.
- It is process during which Jains repent for their sins during their daily life.

6. **Syadvada**

- All judgments are conditional, holding good only in certain conditions, circumstances, or senses.
- Seven modes of prediction (SaptabhangiNayavada)
- Syadvada literally means the method of examining different probabilities.

7. **First Jain council**

- The first council **was held at Pataliputra in the 3rd century BC.**
- **It was presided by Sthulabahu.**

8. **Second Council**

- **Held at Vallabhi in Gujarat in 512 CE.**
- **Presided by Devardhigani.**
- **12 Angas was compiled here.**

9. **Asrav**

- The term is associated with Jainism.
- It refers to Inflow of karmas to the soul that occurs at every second in life.

10. **Samvara**

- The term is associated with Jainism.
- Stoppage of the influx of the material karmas into the soul consciousness.

11. **Nirjara**

- Shedding or removal of accumulated karmas from the atma (soul), essential for breaking free from samsara, the cycle of birth-death and rebirth, by achieving moksha, liberation.
- **It is one of the seven fundamental principles, or Tattva in Jain philosophy.**

12. **Kaivalya**

- It is also known as KevalaJnana, means omniscience in Jainism and is roughly translated as complete understanding or supreme wisdom.

13. **Adinath/Rishabhdev/rishabhath**

- First Tirthankar
- Born-Ayodhya
- Symbol-Bull

14. **Parasvanath**

- Born-Benaras
- 23rd Tirthankar of Jainism
- Symbol-Serpant

15. **Bahubali**

- Bahubali was the son of Rishabhanatha
- He is said to have meditated motionless for a year in a standing posture (kayotsarga) and that during this time, climbing plants grew around his legs. After his a year of meditation, Bahubali is said to have attained omniscience/Kevala Gyana

- Bahubali's other names are Kammateswara, Gommateshwara because of the Gommateshwara statue dedicated to him.

16. Where did Mahaveerji delivered his 1st sermon?

- He delivered his 1st sermon at Rajgriha (Vatulachal Hills)

17. Where did Mahaveerji attained Nirvana?

- He attained Nirvana at Pavapuri (Rajgriha) in 468 BCE

18. Nigrantha

- The term is associated with Jainism.
- It means Free from all bond

5 Markers

- What is the doctrine of Jainism?
- What are the reasons for the rise of Jainism?
- What are the two major Schools under Jainism ?
- Which School of Jainism believes that women cannot be tirthankaras ?
- What are the different Constraints Jains need to follow in their life ?
- How far the Jainism gain succeeded to spread its Ideology?
- What is meant by Shraman tradition?
- What were the contribution of Jainism towards society?
- What are the Agam and Non-Agam literature?
- What are the Nine Tattvas in Jainism?
- Who were the Royal patrons of Jainism?
- What were the Jain Sangha's?
- Throw some light on Religious text of Jain's.
- What are the causes for decline of Jainism in India?
- What are the similarities between Jainism and Buddhism?
- What are the differences between Jainism and Buddhism?

Short Answers (5 markers)

1. What was the doctrine of Jainism?

- No violence, no stealing, no lie, no accumulation of wealth, practice continence (brahmacharya, added by Mahavira)
- Parshvanath asked to wear white clothes, Mahavira asked to shun clothes altogether.
- Later divided into Shvetambaras and Digambaras respectively.
- Most Emphasis on Non Violence
- Killing of any being was prohibited, even agriculture so mostly they became traders.
- Caste system was recognized as result of virtues or sins acquired in previous birth
- By pure and meritorious life one could attain liberation irrespective of caste
- Gods were not discarded but considered lower to jina
- Right Knowledge, Right Faith and Right Action were Ratnatraya of Jainism

2. What are the reasons for the rise of Jainism?

- Dominance of Brahmins resisted by Kshatriyas who were more powerful.

- With growth of trade Vaishyas became richer but had no means to satiate spiritual cravings due to casteism
- **Prevalence of rituals and sacrifices and donations to Brahmins meant practising religion became costly**
- **Sanskrit language was not known to man and scriptures were not for the common people to read**
- **Rise of materialism** with advent of iron-age was detested by many who wanted revival of asceticism of early Vedic period

3. What are the two major Schools under Jainism ?

Two of the Major Schools are :-

1. Digambaras

- Monks of this sect believe in complete nudity.
- Male monks do not wear clothes while female monks wear unstitched plain white sarees.
- **Follow all five vows (Satya, Ahimsa, Asteya, Aparigraha and Brahmacharya).**
- **Believe women cannot achieve liberation.**
- **Bhadrabahu was an exponent of this sect.**
- Major Sub-Sects: Mula Sangh, Bisapantha, Terapantha, Taranpantha or Samaiyapantha.
- Minor Sub-Sets: Gumanapantha, Totapantha.

2. Svetambaras

- **Monks wear white clothes.**
- **Follow only 4 vows (except brahmacharya).**
- **Believe women can achieve liberation.**
- **Sthulabhadra was an exponent of this sect.**
- Major Sub-Sects: Murtipujaka, Sthanakvasi, Terapanthi

4. Which School of Jainism believes that women cannot be tirthankaras ?

- According to Digambara, a woman lacks the kind of body and will power required to attain liberation (moksha), she has to be reborn as a man before such an attainment is possible.
- **This school of Jainism does not accept the 19th Tirthankara as a female, but rather as a male named Mallinatha.**
- According to Digambara tradition, on attaining enlightenment, an omniscient does not experience hunger, thirst, sleep, disease or fear.
- **Digambara tradition holds that Mahavira did not marry and renounced the world while his parents were still alive.**
- The Digambara ascetic must give up all his possessions including clothes and is allowed to have Rajoharana (peacock feather broom to brush away insects) and a Kamandalu (a wooden water pot for toilet hygiene).

5. What are the different Constraints Jains need to follow in their life ?

- **There are five constraints (Panchamahvrat) Jains need to follow:-**

1. **Ahimsa**- Non-injury to a living being
2. **Satya**- Do not speak a lie
3. **Asteya**- Do not steal
4. **Aparigraha**- Do not acquire property
5. **Brahmacharya**- Observe continence

6. **How far the Jainism succeeded to spread its Ideology?**

- Jainism received not as much royal patronage as Buddhism but Chandragupta Maurya in later life accepted Jainism and moved to south India
- Use of Prakrit language made it popular among masses and people irrespective of caste barrier
- Later spread to Gujarat and Rajasthan as the brahmanical dominance was less there
- King Kharavela patronized it in Orissa in 1st Century AD who defeated Magadha and Andhra
- Monasteries called basadis developed in Karnataka.
- Also it spread down south to Tamil Nadu

7. **What is meant by Shraman tradition?**

- Srama means "one who strives" or "Laborer" in Sanskrit and Pali.
- The term was applied to those who whole heartedly practiced towards enlightenment and was used for monks.
- Shraman tradition is best kept in term parivrajaka, meaning a homeless wanderer.
- Shraman tradition gave rise to Jainism and Buddhism and some nāstika schools of Hinduism such as Carvaka and Ajivika.

8. **What were the contribution of Jainism towards society?**

- Emphasized on Non Violence.
- **Promoted spread of Prakrit language.**
- Jain literatures had dramas, plays, poems, epics and Puranas.
- **Ardhamagadhi language used by Jaina texts gave rise to Marathi language**
- **Apabhramsh grammar was constituted.**
- **Jaina literature in Kannada promoted the language.**
- By accepting all castes, Jainism promoted **egalitarianism in society** and brought back the idea of simple living.
- At Valabhi in Gujarat, final Jain texts were compiled in 6th century AD.
- **Some Sanskrit Jain literature also there.**
- Later when Jainas adopted idol worship, Mahavira idols were constructed contributing to stone sculpture art.
- Syadvada & Anekantvad philosophy had stressed for Tolerant & Submissive attitude towards minorities.

9. **What are the Agam and Non-Agam literature?**

1. **Agam Or Canonical Literature (Agam Sutras):**

- Agam literature consists of many texts, which are the sacred books of the Jain religion and they are **written in the Ardhamagadhi, a form of Prakrit language.**

2. **Non-Agam Literature:**

- Non-agam literature consists of commentary and explanation of Agam literature, and independent works, compiled by ascetics and scholars + They are written in many languages such as Prakrit, Sanskrit, Apabhramsa, Old Marathi, Rajasthani, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannad, Tamil, German, and English.

10. What are the Nine Tattvas in Jainism?

- According to Jainism, there are nine truths or realities (Nav-tattva) viz.
 1. Jiva- Soul
 2. Ajiva- Matter
 3. Punya - Merit
 4. Papa - Demerit or sin
 5. Asrava - Influx of karma
 6. Samvara - Stoppage of Karmic matter
 7. Bandha - Bondage
 8. Nirjara - Shredding of karmic matter
 9. Moksha - Liberation.

11. Who were the Royal patrons of Jainism?

- Asoka's Grandson Samprati
- **King Kharvela of Orissa set up Jain rock cut cave.**
- Gangs, Kadambs, Chalukyas, Rastrakutas had patronized Jainism.
- King Amoghavarsha of Rastrakuta dynasty became a Jain Monk.
- The Chalukyan period rock cut caves at Badami and Aihole have the figures of Jain Tirthankaras.
- The Dilwara Jain temples at Mount Abu were built by Chalukya Dynasty kings between 11 to 13th century.
- Samatubhadra in Kanchi preached Jain religion.

12. What were the Jain Sanghas?

- Mahavir divided his followers in eleven Ganas (groups), appointed individuals as heads to look after each Gana and assigned them the responsibility of propagating his message among the people.
- Those heads of the Ganas established separate Sanghas for the propagation of Jain religion.
- The members of the Jain community were divided into four groups called the Bhiksus (monks), Bhiksunis (nuns), Sravakas (male-disciples) and Sravikas (female disciples) respectively.
- Among them the Bhiksus and Bhiksunis led lives of sanyasis and sanaysins respectively while the Sravakas and Sravikas led lives of Grahasthas (family-lives).
- Bhiksus and Bhiksunis had to lead a life of complete Sanyas.
- They had to forgo all physical pleasures of life and adhere to every principle of Jainism strictly.
- They could not use any article even of comfort, e.g., even use of umbrella and shoes, chappals etc. were prohibited for them.
- Their sole aim in life was to lead a pious life and building of character. By avoiding evil deeds and performing good deeds, they were expected to move towards the goal of Nirvana.

13. Throw some light on Religious text of Jainas.

- **Jain literature is known by the collective term, Agamas.**
- **The original texts of the Jainas were called Purvas and were 14 in number.**
- At the beginning of the third century B.C. a Jaina council held at Patliputra arranged them in twelve parts called Angas.
- In course of time the twelfth Anga was lost.
- The remaining eleven Angas were rearranged by a Jaina council held at Valabhi in the fifth century A.D.
- **They are written in Ardhamagadhi, a form of Prakrit similar to the Buddhist literature written in Pali.**
- The Jain Agamas contain the sermons of the Tirthankaras which were codified by their disciples in later times.
- Since most of the early disciples were Missionaries, with an aim of spreading the Jaina philosophy and teachings to the masses, they chose to codify the sermons of the Tirthankaras in the language popularly used by the common man.
- Notwithstanding the differences between the two main Jaina sects, Digambaras and Svetambaras, it is agreed upon by the Jainas that the Agamas contain the inspired wisdom of Lord Mahavira when he had attained KevalaJnana (omniscience and perfection).
- **Ganadharas who were his chief disciples later codified his sermons into the Agamas.**

1. Agamas

- The Agama literature is voluminous comprising of 12 Angas, 12 Upangas, 4 Mulas, 2 Chulika Sutras, 6 Cheda Sutras, and 10 Prakirnakas.
- Agamas have commentaries like the Nirvyuktis and Bhasyas which are in poetry style, while the commentaries written in prose style are known as Curnis.
 - ✓ Nirvyuktis – said to be composed by Bhadrabahu, the second. They contain philosophical discussions on matters such as the existence of the soul, analysis of knowledge, and meaning etc.
 - ✓ Bhasyas contain a detailed account of all the subjects of Jaina philosophy.
 - ✓ Jinabhadra and SanghadasGani were the two famous Bhasyakaras. Jinabhadra's Bhasyas contain information on multiple subjects while SanghadasGani had limited himself to the problems of epistemology and the ethics of Jain Sadhus.
 - ✓ Curnis are short commentaries in prose similar to the Jatakas of Buddhist literature. JinadasaMahattara is a prominent Curnikara

14. What are the causes for decline of Jainism in India?

- Various factors contributed to its declining popularity in India.
- It had to compete hard with both Hinduism and Buddhism.
- At one time Buddhism, and afterwards Hinduism, became the most popular religion in India.
- Absence of popular religious preachers after the death of Mahavira, its division into two important sects, absence of protection by later rulers.
- Revival of Hinduism under the Gupta, Chola, Chalukya and Rajput kings contributed to its decline though it still survives in India.

15. What are the similarities between Jainism and Buddhism?

- Both possessed the background of the Aryan culture and were inspired by the ascetic ideals and the philosophy of the Upanishads, particularly that of Sankhya-Yoga.
- Neglect of God or an atheistic attitude, pessimism or conviction that human life is full of misery, the doctrines of transmigration of soul and Karma (action or deed) and a kind of dualism between spirit and matter are common to Hindu-Sankhya philosophy, Jainism and Buddhism.
- Both emerged in eastern India which by that time had successfully retained some features of the pre-Aryan culture.
- This partly explains the reason of their common place of origin and publicity'.
- Both were started by the members of the Kshatriya caste and both appealed to the socially down-trodden, the Vaishvas who were not granted social status corresponding to their growing economic power, and the Sudras who were oppressed.
- Both preached Non Violence.
- **Both Preached in Local Language Understood to masses**
- **Both were of Shraman Tradition.**
- Both were against Brahmanical Order.

16. What are the differences between Jainism and Buddhism?

- **Jainism is a much more ancient religion as compared to Buddhism.**
- According to Jaina traditions it had twenty-four Tirthankaras and Mahavira was the last of them.
- The Jaina concept of soul is different from that of Buddhism.
- **Jainism believes that everything in nature, even stone and water, has a soul of its own.**
- Buddhism does not believe so.
- The concept of Ahimsa (non-violence) is different in Buddhism as compared to Jainism.
- While Jainism emphasized it very much, Buddhism remained liberal in its interpretation in foreign countries, and even permitted eating of animal flesh.
- **Jainism advised practice of strict asceticism to attain salvation while Buddhism advised its Upasakas to follow the middle path or Tathagata marg.**
- In practice, Jainism remained closer to Hinduism than Buddhism.
- Therefore, conflicts between Jainism and Hinduism were negligible while Buddhism and Hinduism challenged each other and proved rivals to each other.

Buddhism

Very Short Answers (3 markers)

- **Ajivika**
- **Thervada**
- **Upasikas**
- **Hinayana**
- **Bodhisattva**
- **Noble truth of Buddhism**
- **Chaitya**
- **Viharas**
- **Triratna of Buddhism**
- **Mahabhinishkramana**
- **Pavarana**
- **Bagh caves**
- **Nashik caves**
- **Elephanta caves**

1. **Ajivika**

- A heterodox sect closer to Jainism.
- It prospered at the time of the Buddha.

2. **Theravada**

- A Buddhist sect
- It remains closest to the original teachings of the Buddha.
- Theravada Buddhism developed in Sri Lanka and subsequently spread to the rest of Southeast Asia.
- It is the dominant form of religion in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

3. **Upasikas**

- The term is associated with Buddhism.
- **They were the Lay worshippers (disciples of Buddha).**

4. **Hinayana**

- Literally Lesser vehicle, also known as Abandoned Vehicle or Defective vehicle.
- It believes in the original teaching of Buddha or Doctrine of elders.
- It does not believe in Idol worship and tries to attain individual salvation through self discipline and meditation.
- Theravada is a Hinayana sect.

5. **Bodhisattva**

- An individual who attains nirvana by working for the welfare of the world.
- A bodhisattva is someone who has compassion within himself or herself and who is able to make another person smile or help someone suffer less

6. **4 Noble Truths of Buddhism**

- This world is full of sufferings
- Desire is the root cause of sufferings
- The cessation of sufferings is attainable
- The cessation of sufferings can be attained by following the "Eight Fold Path"

7. **Chaitya-**

- A chaitya is a Buddhist shrine or prayer hall with a stupa at one end for congregational worship by the monks.
- The chaitya is entered from one end, and at the other end, a small stupa is situated.
- Chaityas were commonly part of a monastic complex, the vihara.

8. Viharas

- Viharas or monasteries were dwelling place for Buddhist monks.
- The term is also found in Ajivika, Hindu and Jain monastic literature, usually referring to a temporary refuge for wandering monks during the rainy season.
- These monastic buildings carved out of rocks or built of bricks were self-contained units and had a Chaitya hall attached to it with a stupa – the chief object of worship.

9. Triratna of Buddhism

- Three Jewels of Buddhism are
 - Buddha
 - Dharma
 - Sangha

10. Harmika

- Structure at the top of Stupas
- Small Square fencing about the anda or semicircular dome of Stupa.

11. Vedika

- Vedika is a stone- walled fence that surrounds a Buddhist stupa and symbolically separates the inner sacral from the surrounding secular sphere.

12. Torana

- Carved, serpentine-shaped ceremonial Gateways with Yakshas/Yakshinis – Demi-gods and demi-goddesses
- It is decorated gateways of stupa architecture.

13. Mahabihiniskraman

- When Mahatma Buddha left his son, wife, father and his kingdom and went out in search of knowledge, this incident of his life has been called 'Mahabihiniskraman' in Buddhist literature.

14. Pavarana

- It is a Buddhist holy day celebrated on Aashvin full moon of the lunar month.
- On this day, each monk (Pali: bhikkhu) must come before the community of monks (Sangha) and atone for an offense he may have committed during the Vassa.

15. Bagh Caves

- It is located in Dhar District near Indore in Madhya Pradesh.
- There are 9 sandstone Buddhist Caves with beautiful Frescos and sculptured work.
- It is dated around sixth century CE.

16. Nashik Caves

- It is located to SW of Nashik, in Trimbak range of hills.
- There are 23 Buddhist caves belonging to Hinayana Period of Buddhist architecture and dating back to the 1st Century CE.
- These are called as Panduleni meaning group of caves.

17. Elephanta Caves

- The Elephanta caves located near Mumbai, were originally a Buddhist site which was later dominated by the Shaivite faith.
- It is contemporary with Ellora and its sculptures show slenderness in the body, with stark light and dark effects.

5 Markers

1. Write a short note on Buddhist Councils

1. First Council

- The first Buddhist council was **held at Rajgriha in 483 B.C. under the patronage of Ajatshatru.**
- It took place just after the death of Lord Buddha.
- **The compilation of Sutta Pitak and Vinay Pitak took place during this council.**

2. Second Council

- It took place after 100 years of the death of Lord Buddha i.e. 383 in B.C.
- It took place in Vaishali **under the patronage of king Kalashoka, it was presided by Sabakami.**
- The schism took place in this council on the issue of rules and discipline.
- **As a result two groups, Mahasanghika and Therivadi (Sthavirvadin) were formed.**

3. Third Council

- It took place in Patliputra under the patronage of Ashoka.
- It was **presided by Mogliputta Tisa.**
- It is also known as the council of Therivadins.
- **"Katthavattu" was added to the Abhidhamma Patika during this council.**
- However, none of the Ashokan inscription gives us the information about the council.

4. Fourth Council

- **It was held in Kundalgrama in Kashmir.**
- The president of the council was Vasumitra and the vice president was Ashvagosh. Mahavibhasha, the doctrine of Sravastivadin was written in Sanskrit in copper plate and enclosed in the stone boxes.
- **During this council the two sects of Buddhism i.e. Hinayana and Mahayana were formed officially**

2. Short Note on Tripitaka

- **The most important among the early Buddhist literature is the Tripitaka.**
- **Written in Pali**
- Also known as the Threefold Basket, they include – Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka, and Abhidhamma Pitaka.
- These, in turn, contain several books in them. Apart from them, there are many works which also form a part of the canonical literature, like the Tripitaka
- **Sutta Pitaka** – It contain the sayings of Buddha.
- **Vinay Pitaka** – It contain the monastic code, the most important is Patimoksha
- **Abhidhamma Pitaka** – It consists of the religious and metaphysical discourses of Buddha

3. What are the Religious teachings of Buddhism.?

- Buddhism is based upon triratnas
- **Buddha propagated Ashtangikmarga also called Madhya margra.**
- He was always silent on the discussion of the existence of God but believed in rebirth.
- Buddha was against caste system and opened the gates of Buddhism for all castes.
- Buddha gave women permission to be admitted in sangha.
- Buddha suggested that when desires are conquered the nirvana will be attained which means that a man will become free from the cycle of birth and rebirth.
- Buddha neither accepts god nor rejects the existence of god
- **He laid great emphasis on the law of karma.**
- He argued that the condition of man in this life depends upon his own deeds
- **He taught that the soul does not exist. However, he emphasized ahimsa**

- He did not make a direct attack on the caste system but he was against any social distinctions and threw open his order to all
- Therefore, Buddhism was a more social than religious revolution.
- It taught the code of practical ethics and **laid down the principle of social equality**

4. Causes for the decline of Buddhism in India:

- In course of time, the Buddhist 'Sangha' became corrupt. The monks and followers came to be drawn towards luxury and enjoyment. Receiving and saving valuable gifts like gold and silver made them greedy and materialistic. They came to lead a life of indiscipline.
- The revival of Brahmanism and the rise of Bhagavatism led to the fall of popularity of Buddhism
- The use of Pali, the language of the masses as the language of Buddhism was given up from the 1st century CE. The Buddhists began to adopt Sanskrit, the language of the elite
- Buddhism faced divisions from time to time. Division into various splinter groups like 'Hinayana', 'Mahayana', 'Vajrayana', 'Tantrayana' and 'Sahajayana' led Buddhism to lose its originality.
- Also the influence of tantricism made people hate it. The simplicity of Buddhism was lost and it was becoming complex. This was enough for the people to keep away from it. The decline of Buddhism became a matter of time.
- Deterioration of moral standards- After the birth of Mahayana Buddhism, the practice of idol worship and making offerings
- In course of time there was the rise of the Brahminical faith once again. PushyamitraSunga, the Brahmin commander of the last Maurya ruler Vrihadratha, assassinated the king and founded the Sunga dynasty replacing the Maurya dynasty.
- Attack of the Huns in the 5th and 6th centuries .
- In course of time Buddhism came to lose royal patronage.
- Emergence of the Rajputs became an important reason for the decline of Buddhism. Kings of such dynasties as Bundela, Chahamana, Chauhan, Rathore etc. were militant rulers and loved warfare. They could not tolerate the Buddhists for their message of non-violence
- The Muslim invasion of India almost wiped out Buddhism.

5. Contribution of Buddhism to Indian Culture:

- The concept of ahimsa was its chief contribution.
- Later, it became one of the cherished values of our nation
- **The stupas at Sanchi, Bharhut and Gaya are wonderful pieces of architecture**
- Buddhism takes the credit for the chaityas and viharas in different parts of India
- **It promoted education through residential universities like those at Taxila, Nalanda and Vikramshila**
- **The language of Pali and other local languages developed through the teachings of Buddhism**
- It had also **promoted the spread of Indian culture to other parts of Asia**

6. Write a short note on The Great Stupa (Sanchi)

- The Great Stupa at Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh is one of the oldest structures in India.
- It is built of large burnt bricks and mud mortar.
- The stupa was **built by Ashoka** and was damaged during the break-up of the Maurya Empire.
- **In the 2nd century B.C., during the rule of the Shungas, it was completely reconstructed.**
- The Great stupa has a large hemispherical dome which is flat at the top and crowned by a triple umbrella or Chattra on a pedestal surrounded by a square railing.
- Its nucleus was a simple hemispherical brick structure built over the relics of the Buddha.
- Stupa at Sanchi has upper as well as lower Pradakshinapath or circumambulatory path.

- It has four beautifully decorated toranas depicting various events from the life of the Buddha and the Jatakas.
- It has UNESCO WHS tag-1989

7. What are the Sects of Buddhism

The three sects of Buddhism are Hinayana, Mahayana and Vajrayana

1. Hinayana:

- They believed in the original teaching of Buddha.
- They sought individual salvation through self-discipline and meditation.
- Followers of this do not believe in idol-worship and historicity of Buddha.
- **This sect treats Lord Buddha as a teacher and not as the God.**
- **The literature of this sect is mainly in Pali.**
- It is known as 'Southern Buddhist Religion', because it prevailed in the South of India, e.g. Sri Lanka, Burma (Myanmar), Syam (Thailand), Java etc.
- There were two sub sects of Hinayana i.e. Vaibhasika and Sautantrika.

2. Mahayana:

- **Its followers believed in the historicity of Buddha.**
- They sought the salvation of all through the grace and help of Buddha & Bodhisatva .
- **This sect believes in idol-worship.**
- **This sect treated Buddha as God**
- **The literature of this sect is compiled in Sanskrit language.**
- It is known as 'Northern Buddhist Religion', because it prevailed in the North of India, e.g. China, Korea, Japan, etc.
- There were two sub sects of Mahayana
 - ✓ Madhyamika or Shunyavada: Founded by Nagarjuna
 - ✓ Yogachar or Vijnanavada: Founded by Maitreyanath and his disciple Asanga.

3. Vajrayana:

- Believed that salvation could be best attained by acquiring the magical power i.e. Vajra.
- The sect developed in Tibet .
- The sect believe in worship of female deities.
- **The chief divinities of this new sect were the Taras**
- **It became popular in Eastern India, particularly Bengal and Bihar.**

8. Write down the Significance of Ajanta Caves?

- It is located in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state.
- **Ajanta has twenty nine caves.**
- It has four chaitya caves datable to earlier phase, i.e. second and first century BCE and the later phase i.e. the fifth century.
- It has large chaitya-viharas and is decorated with sculptures and paintings.
- **Ajanta is the only surviving example of the paintings of the first century BCE and the fifth century CE.**
- **These caves are carved on a perpendicular cliff. As they are on perpendicular side, there are no courtyards.**
- **All the three forms of Art are combined in these caves : Architecture, Sculpture, Paintings .**
- **Fresco is a technique of mural painting executed upon freshly laid lime plaster.**
- **Water is used as the vehicle for the pigment and with the setting of the plaster, the painting becomes an integral part of the wall.**

9. Write a short not on the Significance of Ellora Caves

- Located in Aurangabad district is Ellora.
- It is located a hundred kilometers from Ajanta and **has thirty-two Buddhist, Bramhanical and Jain caves.**
- **It is a unique art historical site in the country as it has monasteries associated with the three religions dating from fifth century CE onwards to the eleventh century CE.**
- It is also unique in terms of stylistic eclecticism, i.e. confluence of many styles at one place.
- There are twelve Buddhist caves having many images belonging to Vajrayana Buddhism like Tara, Mahamayuri, Akshobhya etc.
- Buddhist caves are big in size and are of single, double and triple storey.
- Their pillars are massive.
- **Ajanta also has the excavated double storey caves but at Ellora, the triple storey is a unique achievement.**
- All the caves were plastered and painted but nothing visible is left.
- Unlike the Ajanta caves, the Ellora cave temples were carved out on the sloping side of the hill. **Hence most of the temples have courtyards.**
- The sculptures at Ellora are monumental, and have protruding volume that create deep recession in the picture space.
- The images are heavy and show considerable sophistication.
- **Cave no 16 is a rock cut temple, known as Kailash leni and it has been carved out of a single rock, a unique achievement of the artisas.**

Mauryan Dynasty

3 Markers

- **Gudhapurushas**
- **Sitadhyaksha**
- Seleucid Empire
- MantriparishadAdhyaksha
- **Samaharta**
- **Sannidhata**
- Mahamattas
- Vyabharika
- Ayudhadhyaksha
- **Pana**
- **Dharmasthiya and Kantaksodhana**
- Bhaga
- MoggaliputraTissa
- **Junagarh Inscription**
- Kalinga Edict
- Shaft, Capital and Abacus
- Medhi and Toran
- Yaksha
- Battle of Kalinga
- Megasthenes
- Bindusara
- Chanakya

- **Lumbini Pillar Inscription**
- **Arthashastra**
- **Indica**
- **Sannidhata**
- **Rajjuka**
- **Yukta**
- **Pradeshika**
- **Amatya**

Very Short Answers (3 markers)

1. **Gudhapurushas**

- There was a well knitted espionage system in the Mauryan administration.
- The detectives were known as Gudhapurushas.
- As per the Arthashastra, there were two kinds of spies viz. Sansthana (stationary) and Sanchari (wandering)

2. **Sitadhyaksha**

- Sitadhyaksha – the director of agriculture and incharge of crown lands or of govt agricultural farms.
- **He was the Superintendent of Agriculture.**

3. **Seleucid Empire**

- After Alexander invaded the northwest part of the subcontinent, one of his generals, Seleucus Nicator, founded the Seleucid Empire.
- In Seleucus's conflict with the mighty Chandragupta Maurya, he ceded large parts to the west of the Indus, including the Hindu Kush, present-day Afghanistan and Balochistan to the Mauryan king.
- After this, Megasthenes was sent to reside at Chandragupta Maurya's court.
- Other Greek residents at Mauryan courts were Deimachus and Dionysius.

4. **Samaharta**

- The chief of Revenue Department was known as 'Samaharta', he was in-charge all revenue collection.
- To collect Revenue both in cash and kind & he was helped by Bhagadhuk (collector of royal share)
- The revenues was collected from land, irrigation, customs, shop tax, ferry tax, forests, mines and pastures, license fee from craftsmen, and fines collected in the law courts.

5. **Sannidhata**

- Treasurer and keeper of the stores.
- He was in charge of collection of revenue from various parts of the kingdom and looked after the income and expenditure by supervising the works of the akshapataladhyaksha (Accountant General).

6. **Mahamattas**

- Higher ranking officials irrespective of the duties assigned of them.
- These are references to them as a ministerial of advisory council as well.
- The Arthashastra uses this term in the sense of a minister.

7. **Vyabharika**

- There was well established Judicial system in Mauryan empire.
- The Chief Justice is known as Vyabharika.
- There were civil and criminal courts of the state.
- The civil court were called Dharmasthiya and the criminal courts Kantaksodhna.
- Chief Justice provides justice with the help of four or five other judges.

8. **Ayudhadhyaksha**

- Ayudhadhyaksha is incharge of Weapon manufacturing & defence department.
- Mauryan army has departments such as Admiralty (Navy), Transport, Infantry, Cavalry, War-Chariots, and War-Elephant. Maintenance of such huge army makes Ayudhadhyaksha crucial.

9. Pana

- Silver punch marked coins issued during Mauryan period.
- These coins were issued from the mints of the Mauryan Empire as per 'Arthashastra'.
- The coins of Mauryan period manifest that they were cut and clipped for proper weight and adjustments.
- The coins were struck in conceivable geometric form including round, oval and elliptical.



10. Dharmasthiya and Kantaksodhana

- They were the Judicial Courts of Arthashastra has mentioned about two types of courts.
- **The civil court – Dharmasthiya** which decides about the personal disputes.
- **The criminal court – Kantaksodhana** which decides matters related to individuals and state like conduct of works, murder, theft, etc.

11. Bhaga

- Land revenue was the main source of income of the state.
- Peasants paid $\frac{1}{4}$ of the produce as Bhaga and extra tax Bali tribute.
- According to Arthashastra, the land belonged to the king; irrigation tax was also levied by the government.
- Two kinds of taxes, bali and bhaga, are referred to in the edicts of asoka.
- The rummaindei edicts records that the village of lumbini, was exempted from bali and was to pay only one-eighth of the bhaga. Bhaga was levied on agriculture produce and the cattle at the rate of one-sixth (shadbaga) and was called the king's share (rajabhaga).

12. MoggaliputtaTissa

- **MoggaliputtaTissa headed the Third Buddhist Council**
- The Agenda of the Third Buddhist council was to analyze the different schools of Buddhism and to purify them.
- **The third Buddhist council was held at Pataliputra in the Magadha Empire under the patronage of Emperor Ashoka**
- Ashoka sent several groups to different countries to spread Buddhism after this council.

13. Junagarh Inscription

- Located at the foot of Girnar hills. Junagarh district, Gujarat.
- **First pure Sanskrit inscription, by king Rudraman of Saka dynasty in around 150 CE.**
- It says that Pushyagupta, the governor of Chandragupta Maurya, built a dam on Sudarshan lake.
- Another inscription of Skandagupta mentioned that dam was repaired during his reign, almost 800 years after it was built.

14. Kalinga Edict

- The set of Rock Edicts contain eleven out of the well-known fourteen Rock Edicts of Ashoka.
- **The language of the edicts is Magadhi Prakrita and the script being the early Brahmi.**
- In place of the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth rock edicts, two special edicts known as Separate Rock Edicts or Kalinga Edicts have been incorporated, which are peace-making in nature and meant for the pacification of the newly conquered people of Kalinga.

15. Yaksha

- Sculptures used primarily for the decoration of stupas, in the torana and medhi and as the form of religious expression.
- They were objects of worship related to all three religions - Jainism, Hinduism and Buddhism.
- The earliest mention of yaksh can be found in Silppadikaram, a Tamil text.
- Similarly, all of the Jain tirthankars were associated with a Yakshi.

16. Battle of Kalinga

- The Kalinga war was a conflict between the Mauryan Empire under Ashoka and the state of Kalinga.
- Kalinga comprises present day states of Odisha and south-eastern Andhra Pradesh.
- There are limited sources about the exact nature and events about the Kalinga War. What can be ascertained is that the level of violence and casualties were proportionally high.
- As per the Rock Edicts of Ashoka, one lakh people were killed in this war, several lakhs perished and a lakh and a half were taken prisoners.

17. Megasthenes

- Megasthenes was a **Greek Diplomat**, Historian and ethnographer whose extensive writings about the cultures of India gave an insight into the lives of ancient Indians **during the rule of Chandragupta Maurya**.
- Following the Seleucid-Mauryan War around 305 BC, Megasthenes became an ambassador for Seleucus I to the court of Chandragupta Maurya in Pataliputra.
- **The compilation of Megasthenes' work is known as Indica.**

18. Bindusara

- Chandragupta was succeeded by his son Bindusara, known to the Greeks as Amitrochates (Sanskrit, Amitrakata = the destroyer of foes).
- Bindusara followed the extreme fatalistic order (religion) 'Ajivika' founded by Makhali Gosala.
- This order had complete disregard for 'karma'.
- Tibetan Buddhist monk Taranatha describes Bindusara as "conqueror of the land between two seas" i.e., peninsular India.

19. Chanakya

- Chanakya, also called Kautilya or Vishnugupta, (300 BCE), Hindu statesman and philosopher who wrote a classic treatise on polity = Arthashastra.
- Kautilya or Vishnugupta or Chanakya, who was a professor at Taxila University and later the prime minister of the Maurya Empire.
- He along with the Chandragupta led to establishment of Mauryan empire.

20. Lumbini Pillar Inscription

- **It is located in Nepal.**
- Also known as Rummindei Pillar inscription.
- It is a royal commemorative inscription recording Ashoka's visit to Buddha's birth place.
- Informed that Ashoka had exempted the taxes of people in that area.

21. Rajukas

- The rajukas were officers responsible for land measurement and fixing their boundaries.
- They were also given power to punish the guilty and set free the innocents.

22. Pradesika

- They were the principal police officers, whose duty was to investigate the crimes committed in the region within their jurisdiction

23. Lakshanadhyaksha

- Official during Mauryan Period.
- He was the Superintendent of the mint.

24. Amatya

- Administrative personnel or civil servants who filled the highest administrative and judicial appointments.
- Amatyas kept in touch with all sections of the society and made a highly skilled secretariat divided into several departments.

25. Yukta

- Part of Mauryan Bureacracy
- He was the Subordinate revenue officer under Mauryan administration

5 Markers

- Write a short note on Ashoka's Dhamma
- Give a brief description of Mauryan Military System.
- **Write a short note on City Administration of Mauryan Empire.**
- Throw some light on Espionage System of Mauryan Empire.
- **Give a brief description of Judicial administration in Mauryan Empire.**
- Discuss the development of Stupas during the period of Devanampiyadasi.
- Briefly explain similarities and differences between Mauryan and Persian (Achaemenian) pillar edicts.
- Throw the light on Punch Marked coins during Mauryan period.
- **Give a brief description of Provincial administration in Mauryan Empire.**
- Write a short Note on Bureaucracy of Mauryan Empire.
- **Discuss the causes of downfall of the Mauryan Empire.**
- Give a brief description of Kautilya's Arthashastra.
- Give a brief description of Megasthenes' Indica.
- What are the impacts of Kalinga war?
- **Give insights on Third Buddhist Council.**
- **Throw the light on Edicts of Ashoka.**
- Give a brief description of extension of Mauryan Empire during Ashoka's rule.
- Briefly explain about the Pillars in Mauryan Empire.
- Briefly explain about the Stupas in Mauryan Empire.
- Briefly explain about the Caves in Mauryan Empire.
- Give a brief description of Visakhadatta's Mudraraksasa.

Short Answers (5 markers)

1. Write a short note on Ashoka's Dhamma

- **Ashoka established the idea of paternal kingship.**
- He regarded all his subjects as his children and believed it the king's duty to look after the welfare of the subjects.
- Through his edicts, he said everybody should serve parents, revere teachers, and practice ahimsa and truthfulness.
- He asked everyone to avoid animal slaughter and sacrifice.
- He expounded humane treatment of animals, servants and prisoners.
- He advocated tolerance towards all religions.
- He sought conquest through Dhamma and not war.
- He sent missions abroad to spread the word of the Buddha.
- Notably, he sent his son Mahinda and daughter Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka.
- **Most of his edicts are written in Pali and Prakrit in Brahmi script.**
- Some are written in the Kharoshthi and Aramaic scripts also.
- **There are some edicts written in Greek as well.**
- **The language depends on the location of the pillar.**

2. Give a brief description of Mauryan Military System.

- The commander-in-chief of the entire military was called Senapati and his position was next to the Emperor.
- He was appointed by the Emperor.
- **The military was divided into 6 sectors namely, infantry, cavalry, chariots, elephant forces, navy and transport & provisions.**
- **The army's salary was paid in cash.**
- According to Greek author Pliny, the Mauryan army consisted of six lakh infantry, thirty thousand cavalry, nine thousand elephants and eight thousand chariots

- There were the Navy and Transport and Supply wings
- **Each wing was under the control of Adhyaksha or Superintendent**
- **Megasthenes mentions six boards of five members each to control the six wings of the military**
- The Mauryan army was broken into many units, the smallest unit being a "Patti".
- It had 1 chariot, 1 elephant, 3 cavalries and 5 infantry.
- Three Patti made up a Sena Mukha, and three Sena Mukha made up a Gulma.
- Other divisions were the Gana, Vahini, Pratana, Camu and Ani Kini, each of which was three times as big as the one preceding it.
- The Aksauhini was composed of ten Ani Kini and was the largest unit in an army.

3. Write a short Note on City Administration of Mauryan empire.

- City administration was looked after in its minutest detail.
- Every city was divided into wards and further into groups of households under Sthaniks and Gopas respectively, while the entire city was under a city-superintendent assisted by a municipal corporation
- Megasthenes described Pataliputra as 15 kilometres in length and 2.80 kilometres in breadth.
- It had 64 gates and 570 towers.
- It was protected by a wooden wall and surrounded by a 18-metre wide ditch.
- **A Commission of 30 members administered it.**
- **The Commission was divided into six boards, each of which had five members.**
- Each board looked after separate work.
- One board looked after industrial art, another after trade and commerce, the third after manufactured articles, the fourth after foreigners, the fifth maintained the record of births and deaths and the sixth collected 1/10th of the price of the articles sold in the market.

4. Throw light on Espionage System of Mauryan Empire.

- The Maurya's had developed an efficient system of the espionage.
- Spies were kept not only by the emperor but also by all important officials of the State.
- **Female spies were also quite popular.**
- Spies were deputed to foreign countries also, Kautilya and Chandra Gupta had given great importance to this system in administration.
- The emperor was kept informed about all relevant affairs of the State and also about the affairs of foreign states.
- **The detectives were known as Gudhapurushas.**
- **As per the Arthashastra, there were two kinds of spies viz. Sansthana (stationary) and Sanchari (wandering)**
- The agents included householders, merchants, disciples, ascetics, poisoners, Poisonous girls which were called "Vishkanyas".

5. Give a brief description of Judicial administration in Mauryan empire.

- Both Megasthenese and Kautilya describe that the penal code was severe.
- Even for ordinary offences, fines were imposed and for severe crimes there was provision of either penalty of death or cutting off the limbs of the body. However, crimes were a few.
- **The courts were of two types-Central and local.**
- At the centre, the king held his own court and provided justice.
- Besides, there was the court of the Chief Justice who provided justice with the help of four or five other judges.
- **The Chief Justice of DharmasthiyaNyayalay is known as Vyabharika.**
- **Pradeshta was the Chief Justice of KantakshodhanNyayalay**
- The local courts were of three types.
- The first type of courts were formed by the citizens themselves to sort out their disputes;
- the second type of courts were formed by the business-guilds;
- and the third were the village assemblies.
- Besides, there were civil and criminal courts of the State.

- **The Civil Courts were called Dharmasthiya and the criminal courts Kantaksodhana.**

6. Discuss the development of Stupas during the period of Devanampiyapada.

- Stupas and viharas were constructed as part of the Buddhist and Jaina monastic tradition but most of the constructions belong to Buddhism.
- Stupas were constructed over the relics of the Buddha at Rajagriha, Kapilavastu, Vaishali, Ramagrama, Alakappa, Pava, Vethadipa, Pippalvina and Kushinagar.
- **Asoka built a number of stupas (84000 stupas) throughout his empire but majority of them were destroyed during foreign invasions. Only a few have survived.**
- **Stupas consist of a cylindrical drum with a circular anda and a harmika and a chhatra on the top.**
- Sometimes there were circumambulatory pathways and gateways.
- In many cases, additions were added in later centuries.
- **Anda:** hemispherical mound symbolic of the mound of dirt used to cover Buddha's remains (in many stupas actual relics were used).
- **Harmika:** square railing on top of the mound.
- **Chhatra:** central pillar supporting a triple umbrella form.
- Stupa at Sanchi – most famous and one of the earliest examples.
- **Chaityas were basically prayer halls** and most of them were with stupas. Generally, the hall was rectangular and it had a semi-circular rear end. They had horse-shoe shaped windows. They also had pillars separating the hall from the two aisles.
- **Viharas were the residences of the monks.**
- Both chaityas and viharas were made out of wood, and later were also stone-cut.

7. Briefly explain Similarities and differences between Mauryan and Persian (Achaemenian) pillar edicts.

1. Similarities

- Ashoka got the idea of inscribing proclamations on pillars from the Achaemenids.
- The foreign influence has been identified in the polished surface of the Ashokan pillars and the animal motifs.
- The stiff heraldic pose of the lions is seen as further evidence of western influence.
- Maurya columns and Achaemenian pillars, both used polished stones.
- Both have certain common sculpture motifs such as the lotus.

2. Differences

- The Persian pillars stand on bases either shaped like a bell or a plain rectangular or circular block.
- On the other hand, in the Mauryan pillars, the inverted lotus appears at the top of the shaft.
- The shape and ornamentation of the Maurya lotus is different from the Persian ones, the bulge typical of the former being absent in the later.
- Most of the Persian pillars have a fluted surface while the Mauryan pillars are smooth.
- Pillars of Mauryas are entirely Monolith while that of Achaemenian were structural.
- Pillars of Mauryas are free standing, while this is not the case with Achaemenian.

- The Maurya type abacus and independent animals carved in the round crowing the pillars are absent in the Persian context.



Mauryan Pillar



Achaemenian Pillar

8. Throw light on Punch Marked coins during Mauryan period.

- The earliest coins were casted coins and were die-struck only on one side.
- One to five marks or symbols incused on single side and termed as **'Punch Marked' coins**.
- Panini's Ashtadhyayi cites that in punch marked coins, the metallic pieces were stamped with symbols.
- Each unit was called 'Ratti' weighing 0.11 gram. The first trace of this coin was available in the period between sixth and second century BC.
- Chanakya, the prime minister to the first Mauryan emperor Chandragupta Maurya, mentioned the minting of punch marked coins such as rupyarupa (silver), suvarnarupa (gold), tamrarupa (copper) and sisarupa (lead) in his Arthashastra treatise.
- Out of the various symbols used, sun and six armed wheel were most consistent.
- The coin contained an average of 50-54 grains of silver and 32 rattis in weight and termed as Karshapanas.



9. Give a brief description of Provincial administration in Mauryan empire.

- The provinces were of two categories, viz., one, which were ruled over by subordinate rulers and, the other, which were created after dividing the territories under the direct rule of the Mauryas.
- During the reign of Asoka such provinces were four in number, viz., Uttarapath, Avanti-Rashtra, Kalinga and Dakhsinapath having Taxila, Ujjayani, Tosli and Swarangiri respectively as their capitals.
- In each of these provinces there was a Governor or Viceroy who was sometimes a prince of royal blood.
- **The princes, when appointed as Viceroys, were called Kumar-Mahamatras while the rest of the Viceroys were simply designated as Mahamatras.**
- There was an advisory committee like the council of ministers at the centre to help every Mahamatra
- There were many other officers who helped a Mahamatra in carrying on the administration.
- Amongst them Yuta (Tax-Collectors), Rajuka (Revenue-Collectors), Sthaniks (District. Officers), etc. were important.
- The provinces were divided into districts under Sthaniks who were helped by another class of officers called Gopas.
- The village was the smallest unit of administration where an officer known as Gramika, either elected by the local people or nominated by the government, looked after the administration of the village with the help of a village assembly.
- Megasthenese gives an account of the committee system of administering the municipalities in the cities.
- There were 6 committees of five members each.
- The functions of these six committees were:
 - ✓ Industrial Arts
 - ✓ Entertainment of Foreigners
 - ✓ Registration of Births & Deaths
 - ✓ Trade & Commerce
 - ✓ Public sale of manufactured goods
 - ✓ Collection of taxes on the articles sold

10. Write a short Note on Bureaucracy of Mauryan empire.

- The Mauryan administration was carried on by an organised, efficient and highly centralised bureaucracy.
- The Arthashastra has referred to eighteen high officials of the state.
- They included ministers and other high officials of the state.
- Besides the ministers who were the heads of various departments, the Sannidhata (Head of Treasury), the Samaharta (Collector General of Revenue), the Purohita (Chief priest), the Senapati (Commander of the army), the Pratihara (Gate-keeper or the protector of the king's palace and person), the Antavamisika (Leader of the harem guards), Durgapala (Governor of the fort), the Antapala (Governor of the frontier), Paur (Governor of the capital), the Nyayadish (Chief Justice) and Prasasta (Head of the Police) were other important officials.
- There were other numerous officers who worked in other various departments such as Audit and Accounts, Treasury, Records, Mines, Mint, Commerce, Excise, Agriculture, Toll etc.
- **These officers were called Tirthas, Amatya etc**
- **Officers below the rank of these officers were called Yukta and Upyukta.**
- The efficiency of the Maurya administration depended on the loyalty and capability of its bureaucracy.

11. Discuss the causes of the downfall of the Mauryan Empire.

- **The Partition of the Mauryan Empire:** An immediate cause for the decline was the partition of the Mauryan Empire into two halves.
- **Weak later-Mauryan Rulers:** The succession of weak Mauryan rulers after Asoka completely disrupted the Mauryan administration.
- **Asoka's Responsibility for the Decline:** Many scholars have accused Ashoka as being directly responsible for the decline of the Mauryan Empire.
- **Pressure on Mauryan Economy:** there was considerable pressure on Mauryan economy under the later Mauryas.
- **Highly Centralized Administration:** The weakening of the central control under the later Mauryas led automatically to a weakening of the administration.

12. Give a brief description of Kautilya's Arthashastra.

- Arthashastra, is a Sanskrit word that literally means **"the science of material well-being"** though it is also accepted as **"the science of statecraft"**
- Arthashastra has been divided in 15 Adhikarans and 180 Prakarans.
- **Reflects the Socio-economic & Political conditions of that time.**
- Topics like diplomacy and war are dealt with in detail and the work also contains recommendations on prisons, law, taxation, agriculture, mining, fortification, administration, trade and spies.
- Kautilya also deals with topics like assassinations, how to manage secret agents, when to kill family members, when it is useful to violate treaties and when to spy on ministers.
- **He also writes about the moral duty of the king** and lays stress on paternal despotism as he summarizes the duty of a ruler saying, 'the happiness of the subjects is the happiness of the king: their welfare is his; his own pleasure is not his good but the pleasure of his subjects is his good'.

13. Give a brief description of Megasthenes' Indica

- These fragments have been collected and published in the form of a book that **throws valuable light on the administration, society and economy of the Mauryan empire.**
- Indica describes the subcontinent in terms of its size and shape (India is a quadrilateral-shaped country, bound by the ocean on the southern and the eastern side), soil, climate, rivers, plants, animals, administration, society, legends and folklore.
- The big flaw of Megasthenes' work was the **division of the society into seven classes** based on the profession instead of the four-fold division of the Varna system prevalent at that time.
- However, Megasthenes identified the two most important aspects of the Indian caste system – endogamy and hereditary occupations.
- **Indica describes about the City Administration of Patliputra.**

14. What are the impacts of Kalinga war on Ashoka?

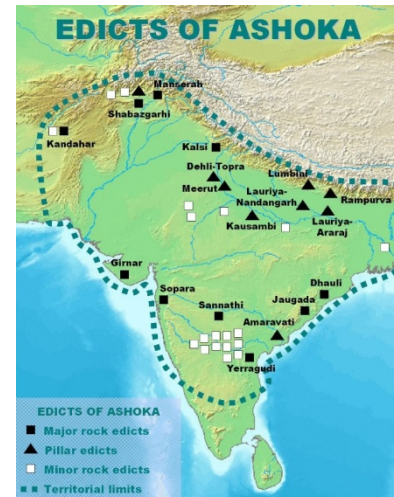
- After his accession to the throne, Ashoka fought only one major war called the Kalinga war.
- In this war, 100,000 people were killed and 1,50,000 were taken as prisoners.
- The war brought to the Brahmana priests and the Buddhist monks great suffering, which caused Ashoka much grief and remorse.
- **Ashoka retained Kalinga after its conquest and incorporated it into his empire.**
- The Kalinga war did not make Ashoka an extreme pacifist, he rather adopted a practical policy of consolidating his empire.
- Ashoka converted to Buddhism.
- **Shifted from Chand Asoka to Dhamma Ashoka.**
- He became Compassionate and made huge gifts to the Buddhists and undertook dharma yatra (pilgrimages) to the Buddhist shrines.
- **The Buddhist council was held under the chairmanship of his Mogaliputta Tissa** and missionaries were sent to south India, Sri Lanka, Burma and other countries to convert the people to Buddhism.

15. Give insights on 3rd Buddhist council.

- The third Buddhist council was **held at Pataliputra in the Magadha Empire**
- It was **under the patronage of Emperor Ashoka**
- The Third Buddhist Council was **presided over by Moggaliputta Tissa**
- The Agenda of the Third Buddhist council was to analyze the different schools of Buddhism and to purify them.
- Ashoka sent several groups to different countries to spread Buddhism after this council.
- **Compilation of Abhidhammapitaka took place.**

16. Throw a light on Edicts of Ashoka.

- The inscriptions of Asoka were **first deciphered by James Prinsep in 1837.**
- They are **written in Pali language and in some places, Prakrit was used.**
- The **Brahmi script was employed for writing.**
- In **north western India Ashokan inscriptions were found in Kharosthi script.**
- **There are fourteen Major Rock Edicts.**
- The two Kalinga Edicts are found in the newly conquered territory.
- The major pillar Edicts were erected in important cities.
- There are minor Rock Edicts and minor pillar Edicts.
- **These Edicts of Asoka deal with Asoka's Dhamma and also instructions given to his officials.**
- The XIII Rock Edict gives details about his war with Kalinga.
- The Pillar Edict VII gives a summary of his efforts to promote the Dhamma within his kingdom.
- Thus, the Ashokan inscriptions remain valuable sources for the study of Asoka and the Mauryan Empire.



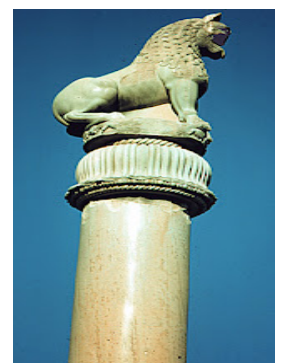
17. Give a brief description of extension of Mauryan empire during Ashoka's rule.

- Asoka's inscriptions mention the southernmost kingdoms –Cholas, Pandyas, Satyaputras and Keralaputras – as border-states.
- Therefore, these states remained outside the Mauryan Empire.
- According to Rajatarangini, Kashmir was a part of the Mauryan Empire.
- Nepal was also within the Mauryan empire.
- The northwestern frontier was already demarcated by Chandragupta Maurya.
- Ashoka retained Kalinga after its conquest and incorporated it into his empire.



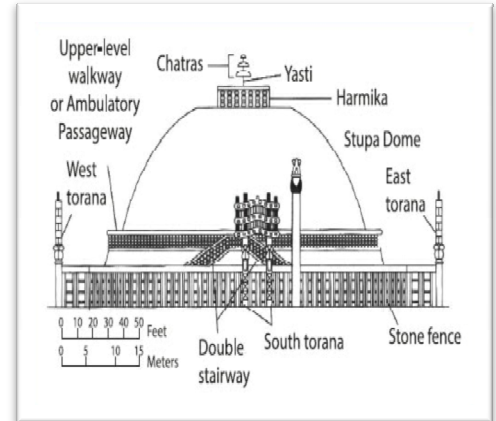
18. Briefly explain about Pillars of Mauryan Empire.

- The pillars erected by Asoka furnish the finest specimen of the Mauryan art.
- Asokan **pillars with inscriptions** were found in places like Delhi, Allahabad, Rummindei, Sanchi and Saranath.
- A long Shaft formed the base and was **made up of a single piece of stone or monolith.**
- **Shiny Surface + Metallic Appearance is Unique feature**
- On top of it lay the capital, which was either lotus shaped or bell shaped.
- The bell shaped capitals were influenced by the Iranian pillars, as was the highly polished and lustrous finish of the pillars.
- Above the capital, there was a circular or rectangular base known as the abacus on which an animal figure was placed



19. Briefly explain about Stupas in Mauryan Empire.

- Asoka built a number of stupas (84000 stupas) throughout his empire but majority of them were destroyed during foreign invasions. Only a few have survived.
- Ashoka divided up the existing body relics of the Buddha and erected monuments to enshrine them, the stupas became the objects of cult worship
- The best example is the famous **Sanchi stupa with massive dimensions.**
- It was originally built with bricks but later enlarged after the time of Asoka (During sungas)
- After the death of Buddha, 9 stupas were erected.
- 8 of them had the relics of Buddha at their medhi while the ninth had the pot in which the relics were originally kept.
- The core of the stupa was made of unburnt brick** while the **outer surface was made by using burnt bricks**, which were then covered with plaster and medhi and the toran were decorated with wooden sculptures e.g, Sanchi Stupa (Madhya Pradesh), Piprahwa Stupa (Uttar Pradesh, oldest one)



20. Briefly explain about Caves Architecture during Mauryan Empire?

- During the Mauryan period, the caves were generally used as viharas, i.e. living quarters, by the Jain and Buddhist monks.
- The caves presented to the Ajivikas by Asoka and his son Dasaratha remain an important heritage of the Mauryas.
- Their interior walls are polished like mirrors.**
- Decorated Entry Point + shiny surface are typical features**
- These were meant to be residences of monks.**
- The caves at Barabar hills near Bodh Gaya are wonderful pieces of Mauryan architecture.**
- Example: Barabar and Nagarjuni caves in Bihar were formed during the time of Dasharath, grandson of Ashoka.



21. Give a brief description of Visakadatta's Mudrarakshasa

- The **Mudrarakshasa written by Visakadatta is a drama in Sanskrit.**
- Written during the Gupta period.
- It describes how Chandragupta with the assistance of Kautilya overthrew the Nandas.
- It also gives a picture on the socio-economic condition under the Mauryas.

Post Mauryan - The Sungas

3 Markers

- **PushyamitraSunga**
- **Agnimitra**
- **Bhagabhadra**
- **Devabhuti**
- **Garuda Dhvaj**

Very Short Answers (3 markers)

1. PushyamitraSunga

- PushyamitraSunga was **Brahmin army chief of Brihadratha, the last king of the Mauryas.**
- During a military parade, **he killed Brihadratha and established himself on the throne in 185 or 186 BC.** This was an internal revolt against the last Mauryan king. Some historians say it was a Brahminical reaction to the Mauryan overwhelming patronage of Buddhism.
- PushyamitraSunga's capital was at Pataliputra.

2. Agnimitra

- **Agnimitra was Pushyamitra's son who succeeded him to the throne.**
- Agnimitra is the hero of Kalidasa's poem, Malavikagnimitram.
- His son Vasumitra succeeded him as king.

3. Bhagabhadra

- He ruled between 114BC to 83BC.
- We know about the king Bhagabhadra by a **Heliodorus pillar**, which has been found in Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh near modern Besnagar.
- **Heliodorus was a Greek ambassador** and he dedicated this pillar to God Vasudeva (Vishnu).
- The Heliodorus pillar has a surmounted figure of a Garuda.

4. Devabhuti

- His reign lasted till 73BC.
- Devabhuti was the **last Shunga Ruler who was killed by his own minister Vasudeva Kanva in around 73 BC.**
- Vasudeva Kanva thus assassinated the last ruler of Shunga Dynasty and founded the Kanva Dynasty.

5. Garuda Dhvaj

- **Free standing stone pillar in Besnagar**
- Stone pillar **erected by Greek ambassador whose name was Heliodorus.**
- **This is known as "Garuda Dhvaj" and its size is about 20 feet.**
- It was unpolished.

5 Markers

- **Contribution of Sunga dynasty?**
- **Throw a light on the extension of Sunga Empire during Pushyamitra's rule.**
- **Describe military challenges of PushyamitraSunga.**
- **Throw a light on Besnagar pillar inscription of Heliodorus.**
- **Short note on Kalidasa's 'Malvikagnimitram'**

Short Answers (5 markers)

1. What was the Contribution of Sunga dynasty towards Indian History?

- The rule of the Sunga dynasty in Magadha, for more than a century, was important in many aspects.
- **It checked the further disintegration of the Magadha empire and at least kept its central part intact.**
- It also **checked the further intrusion of the Greeks in the mainland of India.**
- The process of **revival of Brahmanical religion and the Sanskrit language** started with the rule of the Sungas.
- The great grammarian Patanjali was a contemporary of Pushyamitra.
- The **Manu-Smriti the Vishnu-Smriti and the Yagvyalka-Smriti were compiled during this age.**
- Some scholars believe that **the Mahabharat was also written at this time.**
- The period also witnessed the **growing influence of the Bhagvata religion.**
- The arts, particularly architecture, also progressed during this period.
- The stupa of Bharhut, some additions to Buddha-Gaya-Stupa and the gates and boundary wall of the stupa at Sanchi were built during this age, which have been regarded as fine specimens of architecture.
- It is also believed that a new school of architecture grew up at Vidisha which remained the capital of later Sunga rulers.
- **Progress of Mathura school of art is also visible during sunga rule.**
- Standing sculpture of Yakshas and Yashis discovered from Gwalior and Mathura.
- **The Sungas contributed to the expansion of Bharut and Sanchi Stupas.**
- Several edifices was raised at Sanchi and its surrounding hills.
- Thus, the rule of the Sungas positively contributed to the betterment of the then Indian polity and culture.

2. Throw a light on the extension of Sunga Empire during Pushyamitra's rule.

- Pushyamitra's empire extended over only part of the erstwhile Maurya empire.
- It included Pataliputra (which was still the capital), Ayodhya, and Vidisha.
- According to the Divyavadana and Taranatha's account, it also included Jalandhara and Shakala in the Punjab.
- Pushyamitra placed viceroys in at least some parts of his empire.
- In the Kalidasa's drama Malavikagnimitra, Agnimitra is the viceroy at Vidisha.

3. Describe military challenges of PushyamitraSunga.

- **The most important challenge to the Sunga rule was to protect north India against the invasions of the Bactrian Greeks from the northwest.**
- The Greeks advanced up to Pataliputra and occupied it for sometime.
- However, **Pushyamitra succeeded in regaining the lost territory.**
- He also fought a campaign against Kharavela of Kalinga who invaded north India.

4. Throw a light on Besnagar pillar inscription of Heliodorus.

- An interesting inscription of the Shunga period is inscribed on a pillar at Besnagar, the site of ancient Vidisha.
- The **inscription is in Prakrit and is written in the Brahmi script.**
- **It is written that this is garuda-pillar of Vasudeva.**
- The garuda is a bird, the vehicle of Vishnu.
- The Besnagar pillar inscription indicates that the **Shungas continued the Maurya tradition of entertaining ambassadors from Greek courts.**
- Heliodorus, the Greek ambassador, describes himself as a Bhagavata-i.e., a worshipper of the god Vasudeva Krishna, and that he set up this pillar in honour of this god.
- The foundations of a structure near the pillar represent remains of the ancient temple in front of which the Greek ambassador left an inscribed record of his devotion.

5. **Short notes on Kalidasa's 'Malvikagnimitram'?**

- **It is a Sanskrit play by Kalidasa.**
- Malavikagnimitram is the Sanskrit play, which depicts Agnimitra as its hero.
- Malvika is a maid servant whom Agnimitra falls in love.
- This was known to his chief queen, who imprisons her.
- Later it was known that Malvika was of a royal birth and she was accepted as queen of Agnimitra.
- Malavikagnimitram gives account of Rajsuya Yajna of Pushyamitra Shunga, father of Agnimitra.

The Kanvas

3 Markers

- **Vasudeva**
- **Bhumimitra**
- **Narayana**
- **Susarman**

Very Short Answers (3 markers)

1. **Vasudeva**

- The Kanva dynasty was founded by Vasudeva, a Brahman who killed the last Sunga king Devabhuti in 75 B.C.
- His rule lasted for a short period of 9 years.

2. **Bhumimitra**

- The second king of the Kanva dynasty was Bhumimitra, who fought many wars against Satavahanas.
- After that Satavahana got busy with their internal problems and stopped attacking Magadha.
- Kanva rulers after Bhumimitra ruled peacefully.

3. **Narayan**

- Bhumimitra succeeded by Narayana, who ruled for 12 years.
- Narayan was succeeded by his son Susarman.

4. **Susarman**

- **Susarman was the last ruler of Kanva dynasty.**
- Around 30 BCE Satavahana again attacked Magadha, and annexed Kanva kingdom.

Kushan Empire

3 Markers

- Yueh-chi Tribes
- KujulaKadphises
- VemaKadphises
- Kshatrapas
- Asvaghosha
- Vasumitra
- Charaka
- Huvishka
- Saka Era

Very Short Answers (3 markers)

1. Yueh-chi Tribes

- YUE-CHI, the Chinese name of a **central Asiatic tribewho ruled in Bactria and India**, are also known as Kushans (from one of their subdivisions) and Indo-Scythians.
- They attacked another tribe known as Sakas, and drove them to Persia and India.

2. KujulaKadphises

- KujulaKadphises was the **founder of the Kushan dynasty in Central Asia and India.**
- **He conquered Gandhara and southern Afghanistan.**
- He was the **first king to strike coins to the south of Hindukush.**
- He was succeeded by his son Kadphises II or VemaKadphises who extended his authority to the Indian interior.

3. VemaKadphises

- VemaKadphises is a son of Kadphises I.
- **He extended his authority to the Indian interior.**
- His Indian empire included Punjab and part of Uttar Pradesh.
- **He was a ruler whose territories touched the boundaries of the empires of Rome and China.**
- **His coins bear the imprint of the images of Lord Siva and Nandi which proves that he had accepted Hinduism.**

4. Kshatrapas

- **Governors in Kushan Empire are known as Kshatrapas.**
- These provincial governors enjoyed vast powers in relation to their territories, yet there is no evidence of any revolt against the Emperor.
- Provincial governors were posted at Mathura, Banaras, Kausambi, Ayodhya and North Western Province of India during the time of Kanishka.

5. Asvaghosha

- Ashvaghosha was a philosopher and poet who is considered India's greatest poet before Kalidasa and the **father of Sanskrit drama; he popularized the style of Sanskrit poetry known as kavya.**
- **Asvaghosha wrote the Saudernanda-Kavya, the Buddha-Charita and the Sariputra-Prakrana**
- He rose to the position of spiritual counsellor in Kanishka's court at Peshawar.

6. Vasumitra

- He was in the court of Kanishka.
- **He led the chairmanship of Fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir around the second century and helped compile The Great Commentary on the Abhidharma.**

7. Charaka

- Charaka was one of the principal **contributors to the ancient art and science of Ayurveda**, a system of medicine and lifestyle developed in Ancient India.
- He is referred to as the **Father of Indian Medicine**.
- The Charaka Samhita contains 120 adhyayas (chapters), divided into 8 parts.

8. Huvishka

- Huvishka ascended the throne of Kanishka I.
- **He was founder of a city Hushka in Kashmir named after him (described by Kalhan in Rajatarangini).**
- After Huvishka's reign, Vasudeva I took over the control of Kushana dynasty which by then had lost control over regions beyond Bactria or perhaps the Bactria itself.

9. Saka Era

- It is the Historical Calendar Era started by Kanishka in 78 AD
- **National Calendar of India is Based on Saka Calendar.**

5 Markers

- **What are the achievements of Kushans?**
- **Who is Kanishka? Give a brief description of extension of boundaries of his Empire.**
- **What are the contributions of Kanishka?**
- **Give a brief description of Kushan's Polity and Administration.**
- **Throw the light on successors of Kanishka.**
- **How Kanishka contributed towards Buddhism?**
- **How Kanishka contributed towards Art & Culture?**
- **Explain similarities and differences between Gandhara and Mathura Schools of Sculptural Art.**
- **Throw some light on coins issued during Kushan Empire.**
- **Give a brief description of Literature during Kushan period.**

Short Answers (5 markers)

1. What are the achievements of Kushans?

- **Development of Sanskrit literature began during this time.**
- The fourth Buddhist council was held in Kashmir.
- **Ashvaghosha is considered to be the first Sanskrit dramatist.**
- **During this period, two distinct schools of art flourished: Gandhara School in northwest India, and the Mathura School in the Ganges valley.**
- Trade prospered between India and China, and India and the Roman Empire.
- **The Kushanas controlled large parts of the Silk Route which led to the propagation of Buddhism into China.**
- It was during this time that **Buddhism began to spread to Korea and Japan also.**
- Chaityas, towns, towers and beautiful sculptures were built under the patronage of the Kushana kings.
- Kushanas were foreign invaders, but they were completely Indianised culturally.

2. Who is Kanishka? Give a brief description of extension of boundaries of his Empire.

- Kanishka was son of Vima Kadphises and considered the **greatest Kushana king and also a great king of ancient India.**
- His kingdom included Afghanistan, parts of Sindhu, parts of Parthia, Punjab, Kashmir, parts of Magadha (including Pataliputra), Malwa, Benaras, perhaps parts of Bengal, Khotan, Kashgar, Yarkhand (last three in modern China).

- His empire covered Gandhara, Peshawar, Oudh, Pataliputra, Kashmir and Mathura.
- His kingdom also included parts of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.
- His main capital was Peshawar, then known as Purushpura.
- After the capture of Pataliputra, he is said to have taken away the Buddhist monk Ashvaghosha with him to Peshawar.

3. What are the contributions of Kanishka In Indian History?

- Kanishka **convened the fourth Buddhist Council at Kundalvana in Kashmir.**
- **He patronised Buddhism** although **he was very tolerant in his religious views.**
- His coins contain a mix of Indian, Greek and Zoroastrian deities.
- The scholars in his court included Parsva, Ashvaghosha, Vasumitra, Nagarjuna, Charaka and Mathara. He also patronised the Greek engineer Agesilaus.
- He was also a patron of art and architecture.
- **The Gandhara & Mathura School of art flourished under him.**
- He also **propagated the Mahayana form of Buddhism** and he was largely responsible for propagating it in China.
- **Started Saka era in 78 AD.**

4. Give a brief description of Kushan's Polity and Administration.

- Not much is known about the administrative machinery of the Kushanas.
- Perhaps the whole empire was divided into provinces, each ruled by a mahakshatrapa (a military governor), who was assisted by a kshatrapa (governor).
- Sources indicate that Kushana horsemen wore trousers while riding.
- A headless statue of Kanishka found at Mathura reflects the same.
- A prominent feature of Kushana polity was the title of devaputra, i.e., son of God, used by the Kushana kings (Shows-Divine Right Theory was Prevalent).
- **It indicates the claim to divinity by the Kushana kings.**

5. Throw the light on successors of Kanishka.

- The successors of Kanishka had ruled for another hundred years.
- His son Huvishka kept the empire intact.
- While Mathura became an important city under his rule, like his father Kanishka he was also a patron of Buddhism religion.
- The last significant Kushana ruler was Vasudeva.
- Various inscription with his (Vasudeva) name are found in and around Mathura.
- He was a worshipper of Siva.
- And after Vasudeva Kushan princes ruled for some-time in north western India after which the empire faded away.

6. Contribution of Kanishka towards Buddhism?

- Kanishka remains famous in history as the **great patron of Buddhism.**
- **He is credited with convening the fourth Buddhist Council at Kundalavan, located at present day Harwan near Srinagar in J&K.**
- In this 4th Buddhist Council, a large number of Buddhist scholars took part.
- This council is important in the history of Buddhism for the developments.
- **In this council that Buddhism got split into two different schools – Hinayana and Mahayana.**
- About 500 monks had attended the Council.
- **This Council had prepared an authoritative commentary on the Tripitakas and the Mahayana doctrine was given final shape here.**

- Kanishka had also **sent missionaries to the Central Asia and China** to propagate the new faith of Buddhism.
- The Buddhist chaityas and viharas were also built in different places.
- **He also patronised the Buddhist scholars – -Vasumitra, Asvagosha and Nagarjuna.**

7. How Kanishka contributed towards Art & Culture?

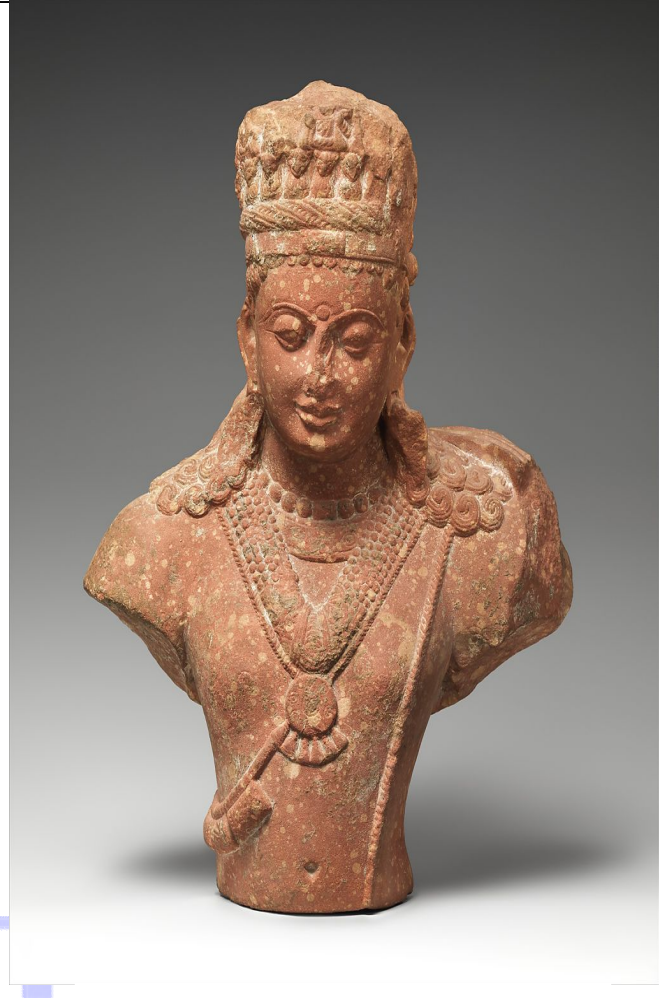
- Kanishka is also **known to patronize the Gandhara and Mathura schools of sculptural art.**
- He also built a **giant stupa** to house the Buddha's relics in his capital city of Purushpura located at present day **Peshawar**.
- That building was intact in its magnificence when the Chinese pilgrim Fahien had visited that area when he arrived in the early 5th century AD.
- The Kushana power had gradually declined from the early 3rd century AD.
- Started Saka Era in 78 AD.
- Contributed toward Literature Development.
- **Conducted 4th Buddhist Council.**
- **During his reign new sect of Buddhism called Mahayana emerged.**

8. Explain similarities and differences between Gandhara and Mathura Schools of Sculptural Art.

Areas of differences	Mathura School of Art	Gandhara School of art
Reign	Kushana Dynasty	Kushana Dynasty
Area	Mathura	Gandhara (Now located in the Peshawar Valley of Modern-day Pakistan)
Material Used	Spotted red sandstone	Bluish- Grey sandstone Grey sandstone
Religious influence	Hinduism Buddhism Jainism	Buddhism
Outside influences	Entirely indigenous	Greek and possibly Macedonian influence
Features of Buddha sculptures	Smiling Buddha Less emphasis on spiritual aspects Shaven head and face Muscular Physique Graceful posture of Buddha Seated in Padmasana Buddha surrounded by two monks: Padmapani (holding Lotus) and Vajrapani (Holding Vajra) Halo around the head of Buddha decorated with geometrical motifs The Standing Buddhas of the Sravasti, Sarnath, and Kausambhi	Spiritual Buddha Sad Buddha Bearded Buddha Less ornamentation Great detailing Buddha in Yogi postures Greek factors like wavy hair, large forehead, long ears
Various Mudras of Buddha in Gandhara Art	-	Abhayamudra- Don't fear Bhumisparshamudra -Touching the earth Dhyana mudra- Meditation Dharmachakramudra- A preaching mudra



Mathura Art



Gandhara Art

9. Throw some light on coins issued during Kushan Empire.

- **Kushan issued gold coins.**
- WimaKadphises or Kadphises II issued gold coins with high-sounding titles like the 'Lord of the Whole World'.
- The script inscribed on them was not Kharoshthi as had been the case with the coins of earlier foreign rulers.
- The script on them was sometimes a corrupt form of Greek and sometimes Persian.
- Kanishka gold coins were similar to the coins issued by Roman emperors on which his own image was inscribed on the right side while on the reverse side image of some god or goddess was inscribed.
- Although Kanishka is regarded as a Buddhist, the reverse of his coin types represents Greek, Sumerian, Persian, Elamite and different Indian deities, which appears to point out the various forms of religion that prevailed in the different parts of his vast empire.
- Some copper coins depict him offering sacrifice to a goddess.



10. Give a brief description of Literature during Kushan period.

- The Kushana period witnessed a **remarkable development of literature and Sanskrit language.**
- Under the patronage enjoyed by the scholars and Buddhist philosophers of the time a **massive development in secular and religious literature took place.**
- A large number of standard works in Sanskrit language were written during the period.
- Asvaghosha's Buddhacharita, Saudarananda Kavya, Vajrasuchi, SariputtaPrakarana, Vasumitra's Mahabibhasa regarded as the Buddhist encyclopaedia, Nagarjuna's Madhyamika-Sutra in which the theory of relativity was propounded, Charaka's work on medicine, etc. contributed to the fund of human knowledge.
- Under the Kushanas the royal court became a seat of luminaries mentioned above as also of the Political Scientist Mathara, Greek engineer Agesilaus, etc.

The Satavahanas

3 Markers

- **Who was the founder of Satvahanas?**
- **Satakarni I**
- **Naganika's inscription**
- **GautamiputraSatakarni**
- **VashishtiputraPulumavi**
- **VashishtiputraSatakarni**
- **YajnashriSatakarni**
- **Amatya**
- **Gramika**
- **Uparakshita**

Very Short Answers (3 markers)

1. Who was the founder of Satvahanas?

- **It was Simuka who established Satavahana power.**
- He was succeeded by his brother Kanha or Krishna, who is known to us from an inscription at Nasik.
- He extended the kingdom up to Nasik in the west.

2. Satakarni I

- Captured Narmada valley region & Vidarbha region.
- **Made Amravati his capital.**
- **Nanaghat Inscription throws light about his reign**
- **Started land grant system for the first time.**

3. Hala

- 17th Ruler of Satavahana dynasty
- **Author of Gathasaptasai in Prakrit**
- **Gunadhy, the author of Vrihatkatha (in prakrit) was contemporary of Hala.**

4. GautamiputraSatakarni

- The greatest ruler of the Satavahana dynasty was GautamiputraSatakarni.
- He ruled for a period of 24 years from 106 to 130 A.D.
- GautamiputraSatakarni captured the whole of Deccan and expanded his empire.
- **His victory over the Saka ruler Nahapana of Malwa was remarkable.**
- **Nashik Inscription throws light about his achievements**

5. VashishtiputraPulumavi

- Gautamiputra was succeeded by his son Pulumavi.

- He was mentioned by Ptolemy under the name Sirioptolemaios (Shri-Pulumayi).
- It was at this time that the Satavahanas consolidated their power in the eastern Deccan.
- He extended the Satavahana power up to the mouth of the Krishna river.

6. **VashishtiputraSatakarni**

- VashishtiputraSatakarni was in great conflict with the Scythian Western Kshatrapas in the West, but he eventually married the daughter of Rudradaman I (AD 130-50) of the Western Kshatrapa dynasty, in order to forge an alliance.
- Later however, he was defeated by Rudradaman I, with serious effect on Satavahana power and prestige as mentioned in Junagadh rock inscription.

7. **YajnashriSatakarni**

- YajnashriSatakarni was another important Satavahana king.
- His coins depict ships, some single masted, others double masted.
- He seems to have revived the struggle against the Shakas, and was probably the last king of his dynasty to control the eastern and western Deccan

8. **Amatya**

- The highest official in a province was Amatya or minister.
- His office was not hereditary. Men of proven ability were appointed to this official.

9. **Gramika**

- The towns were administered by a body called the Nagarsabha' while in villages there were 'Gram Sabhas'.
- **A village was administered by a Gramika.**

10. **Uparakshita**

- There was also a special official called Uparakshita who was charged with the duty of building caves etc. for the monks.
- The bhikshus' (monks) and Brahmanas were held in high esteem and they too observed and preached high standards of conduct.
- They were beyond the ordinary laws of the Government.

5 Markers

- **Give description of the Architecture of the Satavahana Kingdom?**
- **Throw a light on Religious condition of Satvahanas?**
- **Throw a light on Literary Contribution of Satvahanas!**
- **Short note on Amravati school of art**

Short Answers (5 markers)

1. **Give description of the Architecture of the Satavahana Kingdom?**

- Chaitya & vihara were the common structures.
- Monastries were cut out of the Solid rock in the north western deccan with great skill and patience at about a century earlier than 200 BC.
- The Chaitya was a large hall with a number of columns and the most famous chaitya is that of karle in the western deccan which is about 40m long, 15m wide and 15m high.
- It is the most impressive specimen of massive rock architecture.
- The Viharas consisted of a central hall entered by a doorway from the verandah in front.
- The Viharas were excavated near the chaityas for the residence of monks in the rainy season.
- At Nasik, there are 3 Viharas which belong to the first –second centuries AD as they carry the inscriptions of Nahapana and Gautamiputra.

2. **Throw a light on Religious condition of satvahana period**

- During the Satavahana period, both **Hinduism and Buddhism spread rapidly.**
- The **Satavahana rulers were the followers of Brahmanism.**
- They performed Aswamedha Yajnas and gave donations to Brahmanas.

- Indra, Surya (The Sun God), Chandra, (the Moon God), Vasudeva, Krishna, Pasupati and Gauri etc. were various Gods and Goddesses worshipped by the people.
- **Shaivism and Vaishnavism were most popular form of Hinduism.**
- The Brahmins occupied the highest position in the society.
- The Satavahana kings were Brahmanas but they showed tolerance towards other faiths such as to Buddhism as well.
- They gave similar donations to Buddhism as they did for the Hinduism.
- Consequently, **Buddhism too spread in this period.**
- At many places, the Buddhist caves, chaityas and stupas were built.

3. **Throw a light on Literary Contribution of Satvahanas**

- The Satavahana rulers were lovers of literature.
- Under their patronage, great progress was made in the field of literature.
- Most of the Satavahana rulers were themselves learned and had special interest in literature.
- In this period, the **Prakrit language and literature developed significantly.**
- They extended patronage to the Prakrit language and wrote most of their inscriptions in that language.
- The Satvahanas King **Hala was a poet of high order.**
- **He composed 'GathaSaptasai in Prakriti.**
- He also patronized several scholars who lived in his court.
- **Gunadhy, the great scholar who wrote 'BrihatKatha' lived in his court.**
- **Another scholar SarvaVarman wrote a treatise on the Sanskrit Grammar.**

4. **Write a short note on Amravati school of Art**

- Amravati Style of Art, evolved in Amravati, was patronized first by the Satavahanas and later by the Ikshvakus and also by other groups.
- It flourished for nearly six centuries starting from 200-100 BC.
- **It is purely Indigenous & has no outside influence.**
- **The material used in Amravati stupas is a distinctive white marble.**
- **Amravati sculptures have a sense of movement and energy with profound and quiet naturalism in human, animal and floral forms.**
- **Reflects narratives theme based on life of Buddha and Jataka stories.**
- **Symbolic representation** of Buddha's life, the Buddha almost always being represented by a symbol, though in two or three places he is personified.
- Sculptural form in Amravati Art is characterised by **intense emotions** as the figures are slim, have a lot of movement, bodies are shown with three bents commonly called as tribhanga and the sculptural anatomy is more complex than at Stupa of Sanchi.
- **Both religious and secular images were present in this style.**

Chedi Dynasty

3 Markers

- **Kharvela**
- **Bhikshuraja**
- **Bharadhvasa**

Very Short Answers (3 markers)

1. **Kharvela**

- Kharvela was a Ruler of Chedi (Meghavahana family)
- **Hanthigumpha Inscription throws light on his achievements.**
- **Remembered for his Jain Patronage**

2. **Bhikshuraja**

- Kharvela assumed the title of Kalingadhipati or Kalinga-Chakravartin.

- He was a devout Jain and was even called Bhikshuraja, i.e., the monk-king.
- But he was not a bigot and honoured all religious sects.

3. Bhradhvasa

- 2200 years old inscription at Udaygiri hills contains the earliest recorded mention of word Bharatvarsha (as Prakritized – Bharadhvasa).
- It was commissioned by Maharaja Kharavela Mahameghvahana of Kalinga and refers to his expeditions throughout Bharat.

Short Answers (5 markers)

1. Which source of information is considered as most important for Kharavela King of Chedi dynasty?

- The **Hathigumpha Inscription, from Udayagiri, near Bhubaneswar in Odisha, was inscribed by Kharavela, the then Emperor of Kalinga in India.**
- The Hatigumpha Inscription of Kharavela is one of the few notable inscriptions which throw much light on ancient Indian history.
- It is comparable only to the inscriptions of Asoka and Samudragupta in respect of its historical significance.
- **It was 1st Prashasti Inscription of Indian Subcontinent.**
- **1st Inscription to mention Bharatvarsh.**
- The inscription records the historical events of the reign in a chronological order.
- It throws light not only on political episodes, but also on religious, cultural and social condition of Kalinga during that glorious period.
- **It is presented in Kavya style, and in the language Brahmi, which is very much like Pali.**
- The Hatigumpha Inscription is like the history of Kharavela as a king, a conqueror, a patron of culture and a champion of Jainism.
- The accounts are corroborated by other historical evidences relating to contemporary times.

Sangam Age

3 Marker

- **Silappathigaram/Silappadikaram**
- **Tolkappiyam**
- **Manimegalai**
- **Ur**
- **Iravu**
- **Variyam**
- **Karai**
- **Irai**
- **Ulgue**
- **Kural**
- **SivagaSintamanai**
- **Sangam age**

3 Marker

1. Silappathigaram/Silappadikaram

- It was **written by Elango Adigal**
- Provides valuable information on the Sangam polity and society
- **Deals with story of kovalan&madhavi**
- **It is called Illiyad of Tamil Poetry**

2. Tolkappiyam

- Tolkappiyam **authored by Tolkappiyar** is the earliest of the Tamil literature.

- **It is a work on Tamil grammar** but it provides information on the political and socio-economic conditions of the Sangam period.

3. Manimegalai

- **Written by Sittalai Sattanar**
- Sequence of silappadikaram & is strongly tinged with buddhism

4. Ur

- It refers to town during sangam age & is continued even today.
- Eg-Thanjavur

5. Iravu

- Term associated with Sangam Period
- It was a kind of forced gift/extra demand during sangam age

6. Variyam

- Unit for Revenue Administration
- It was a tax yielding territory during sangam period

7. Karai

- Unit for Revenue Administration
- Referred to land tax of sangam age

8. Irai

- Tribute paid by feudatories & booty collected in war
- Term is associated with sangam age.

9. Ulgu

- It was a Custom duty collected during sangam age
- Associated with Sangam age

10. Kural/Muppal

- **Written by Thiruvalluvar**
- **Called as – The Bible of tamil land**
- It's a treatise on polity, ethics & social norms.

11. SivagaSintamanai

- **Written by Tiruttakrdevas**
- Strongly tinged with jainism

12. Sangam age

- Time- The chronology of the Sangam literature is still disputed-most accepted- **6th century BCE to c. 3rd century CE.**
- Sangam Age constitutes an important chapter in the history of South India
- According to Tamil legends, there existed three Sangams (Academy of Tamil poets) popularly called Muchchangam
- **These Sangams flourished under the royal patronage of the Pandyas.**

5 Marker

- **Write a Short note on Sangam Literature**
- **What were the Contribution of pandyas during sangam age?**
- **Throw light on Society during sangam Age!**
- **What was the position of women during sangam age ?**
- **Explain the economic conditions during sangam age!**

5 marker

1. Write a Short note on Sangam Literature

- **Literature written during sangam age**
- **Actually there were 3 sangam**
- All the Literatures of 1st sangam perished.
- Of 2nd sangam only surviving work is Tolkapiyam.
- Of 3rd sangam most of the works have survived
- **The corpus includes Tolkappiyam, Ettuthogai, Pattuppattu, Pathinenkilkanakku, and the two epics- Silappathikaram and Manimegalai.**
- **Tolkappiyam was authored by Tolkappiyar & it is the earliest of the Tamil literature.**
- It is a work on Tamil grammar but it also provides information on the political and socio-economic conditions of the Sangam age.
- **The Ettuthogai or Eight Anthologies consist of eight works**
- **The Pattuppattu or Ten Idylls consist of ten works**
- **Ettuthogai & Pattuppattu are called Melakanakku (18 major works in narrative form)**
- **Both Ettuthogai and Pattuppattu were divided into two main groups- aham (love) and puram (valor)**
- **Pathinenkilkanakku contains eighteen minor works in didactic form mostly dealing with ethics and morals**
- **The most important one among them is Tirukkural authored by Thiruvalluvar**
- **Silappathigaram written by Elango Adigal and Manimegalai by Sittalai Sattanar also provides valuable information on the Sangam polity and society**

2. What was the Contribution of pandyas during sangam age.

- The Pandyas ruled over the present day southern Tamil Nadu
- **Their Capital was Madurai**
- **The sangams were held under the royal patronage of pandyan kings.**
- 1st & 3rd sangam was held in Madurai
- 2nd sangam was held in Kaptapuram.
- **Sangam Literature was the outcome of these sangam**
- **Madurai became centre of learning & emerged as the one of the main centres of Tamil history.**

3. Throw light on Society during sangam Age!

- Tolkappiyam refers to a five fold division of lands.
- The people living here had their own respective occupations and gods.
- **Kurinji (hilly tracks), Mullai (pastoral), Marudam (agricultural), Neydal (coastal) and Palai (desert).**
- **Tolkappiyam also refers to four castes namely arasar, anthanar, vanigar and vellalar.**
- Arasar (Ruling Class), anthanar, vanigar (carried on trade and commerce) and vellalar (Agriculturists).

4. What was the position of women during sangam age?

- **Women had respect and were allowed intellectual pursuits.**
- Women poets like Avvaiyar, Nachchellaiyar, and Kakkapadiniyar flourished in this period and contributed to Tamil literature
- **Women were allowed to choose their life partners.**
- But life of widows was miserable.
- Karpu or Chaste life was considered the highest virtue of women
- **Niyog was prevalent**
- **Love marriage was a common practice**
- Life of widows was miserable
- **The practice of Sati was also prevalent in the higher strata of the society**
- **The class of dancers was patronized by the kings and nobles**

5. Explain the economic conditions during sangam age!

- Chief occupation was agriculture.

- Rice was the common crop
- Other crops- ragi, sugarcane, cotton, pepper, ginger, turmeric, cinnamon and a variety of fruits
- The handicrafts was popular which included weaving, metal works and carpentry, ship building and making of ornaments using beads, stones and ivory.
- **These were in great demand in the internal and external trade that was at its peak during the Sangam period.**
- Spinning and weaving of cotton and silk clothes attained a high quality.
- There was a great demand in the western world for the cotton clothes woven at Uraiyur
- Both internal and foreign trade was well organized
- **Internal trade was mostly based on the barter system**
- **The port city of Puhar/Kaveripatnam became main centre of foreign trade.**
- **Some Other important ports of commercial activity include Tondi, Musiri, Korkai, Arikamedu and Marakkanam**
- Main exports- cotton fabrics, spices like pepper, ginger, cardamom, cinnamon and turmeric, ivory products, pearls and precious stones
- Chief imports- gold, horses and sweet wine
- Gold and silver coins that were issued by the Roman Emperors like Augustus, Tiberius and Nero have been found in all parts of Tamil Nadu

Gupta Dynasty

3 Markers

- Mahabaladhikrita
- Mahadandnayaka
- Mahapratihar
- Mahasandhivigrahika or Sandhivigrahaka
- Dandpashika
- Bhadagaradhikreta
- Vinaysthitisansthapaka
- Sarvadyaksha
- Mahashwapati/ Maha-asvapati
- Mahamahipalapati
- Vinayapura
- Khadyapakika
- Ranbhandagarika
- Mahanarpati
- Samanta
- Bhukti or Desa
- Pradesha/Adhithana/Pattana
- Kutumbis and Mahattaras
- Nagarashreshthin
- Sarthavaha
- Prathamakulika
- Prathamakayastha
- Pustapala
- Brahmadeya
- Nishka, Pala
- Rupaka, Satmana, Panna
- Kakini, Kasharpan
- Kshetra

- Khil
- Aprabata
- Vastu
- Kulika
- Kanchuki
- Kalpita/ Upkilpta
- Bali
- Prataya
- Bhog
- Bhoga
- BhagBhagkar
- Chat
- Who was the founder of gupta period?
- Vishakhadutta
- Shudraka
- Dandin
- Vatsayana
- Aryabhatta.

Very Short Answers (3 markers)

1. Mahabaladhikrita

1. He was Commander in Chief.

- 2. Mahabaladhikrita was supported by Maha-asvapati, Bhatti-asvapati, Maha-pilupati, Senapati, Baladhikrita, etc.

2. Mahadandnayaka

• Chief Justice of Gupta period.

- His subordinate are known as Dandanaykas.
- Gupta period is considered as a landmark in the field of administration of law and justice.
- The legal literature, developed during this period, reflects a distinct advancement in the legal system.

3. Mahapratihar

• The Duty of Mahapratihar was to Maintain Royal Palaces.

- Pratiharas work under the supervision of Mahapratihar

4. Mahasandhivigrahika or Sandhivigrahaka

• He was the minister of peace and war i.e. modern foreign minister.

- Sāndhivigrahika refers to a "minister of foreign affairs" During Gupta Period.

5. Dandpashika

• He was the Head of Police department.

- This official title used in the political management of townships in ancient India.

6. Bhadagaradhikreta

- Bhadagaradhikreta was the Head of Royal Treasury under Gupta empire.
- He was responsible for management of Royal Treasury

7. Vinaysthitisansthapaka

- He was the Head of Education Department.
- He was Education minister of Gupta Period.

8. Sarvadyaksh

- He was an Inspector of all central departments under Gupta empire.

9. **Mahashwapati/ Maha-asvapati**

- He was the Commander of the Cavalry under Gupta Period
- He was part of Gupta Military system.

10. **Mahamahipalapati**

- He was the Commander of the Elephants under Gupta Period
- He was the Controller& Executor of elephantry

11. **Vinayapura**

- Official under Gupta Empire
- He was the one who represented guests to King's court.

12. **Khadyapakika**

- Inspector of Royal Kitchen under Gupta Period
- He was responsible to look after the affairs of Royal Kitchen.

13. **Ranbhandagarika**

- Officer in charge of Arms and ammunitions stores under Gupta Period
- He was part of Gupta Military system.

14. **Mahanarpati**

- He was Commander of the Infantry under Gupta Empire
- He was part of Gupta Military system.

15. **Samanta**

- A neighbouring subsidiary ruler who was a friendly tributary of the Gupta overlords.
- It applied to intermediaries who had been given grants of land or to conquered feudatory rulers.
- Term used for Feudatories.

16. **Bhukti or Desa**

- It was the administrative unit of Gupta age
- It referred to Provinces
- Provincial Councils headed by Kumaraamatyas

17. **Pradesha/Adhithana/Pattana**

- Districts (Each province (bhukti or desa) was divided into districts).
- During Gupta period, there was a remarkable growth of the local self-governing institutions such as the village committees and district committees.

18. **Kutumbis and Mahattaras**

- Village level officers.
- The villages were the lowest administrative units.

19. **Nagarashreshthin**

- Chairman of the city corporations in the towns.
- Each city administration had a council body

20. **Sarthavaha**

- **He represents trading communities.**
- He carried his merchandise to different places for profitable sale.
- Sarthavahas often sold their goods three or four times their original price.

21. **Prathamakulika**

- He represents the crafting communities (artisans).

- Designation of a member of the artisan class represented on an administrative board

22. Prathamakayastha

- He represents Government official community.
- He was representative of the scribal class on the local council of administrators.

23. Pustapala

- He was the Junior record officer at district level during Gupta Period.
- He maintained Land Record

24. Brahmadeya

- It was tax free land gift either in form of single plot or whole villages donated to Brahmanas.
- The religious grants to brahmanas were made both individually or collectively.
- It was inhabited entirely by Brahmanas.

25. Nishka, Pala, Dinars

- It was a term used for Gold coins
- The Gupta kings are usually represented on their coins.
- They have been described as an excellent and unrivalled chariot warriors and horsemen.



26. Rupaka, Satmana, Panna

- They were the Silver coins issued during Gupta Period
- It was based on Sakas of Ujjaini weighing 32-35 grains



27. Kakini, Kasharpan

- It refers to Copper coins of Ancient India Particularly during Gupta Period.



28. Kshetra

- This term was used for Fertile land during Ancient india particularly during Gupta period
- Agriculture was performed in this land.

29. Khil

- The term was used to refer Unfertile land
- During the Gupta period, the land became private property that could be sold for money.

30. Aprabata

- The term was used for Forested land during Ancient India.

31. Vastu

- It was the term used for Habitable land during Ancient India
- Under this land Houses and Buildings were constructed.

32. Kulika

- The term was used for the Chief Architect during Ancient period
- He was responsible for Architectural designing under royal court.

33. Kanchuki

- The official who was the Head of Queen's Haram
- He was responsible to look after the affairs of Queen's Palace.

34. Kalpita/ Upkilpta

- The term was used for Sales Tax and Purchase Tax during Gupta period.

35. Bali

- **It was a kind of additional tax on people collected during Guota Period.**
- **It was a kind of forced tax**

36. Prataya

- The term was referred to the Toll Tax levied on well developed roads of the Gupta period

37. Bhog

- It was a king's share of produced
- It was Collected during Gupta Period

38. Bhoga

- It was the General Tribute (the tax in kind of gifts, flowers, woods, fruits etc.)collected during Gupta period.

39. BhagBhagkar

- Combination of Bhog and Bhaga.
- The burden of taxation was decreased in Gupta period because of the prosperity of the state.

40. Chat

- **It was teSecurity Tax collected during Gupta period.**
- **It was Unit of Revenue Administration During Gupta age**

41. Who was the founder of Gupta dynasty?

- Srigupta was the founder of Gupta dynasty, ruler of Magadha (modern Bihar) established Patliputra or Patna as its capital.

42. Vishakhadatta

- **Vishakhadatta was one of the famous Sanskrit poet and play writer after Mahakavi Kalidas.**
- **He wrote two plays, the Mudraraksasa and the Devichandraguptam.**
- Mudrarakshasha means "Ring of the Demon" and it recites the ascent of Chandragupta Maurya to throne.

43. Shudraka

- The famous Sanskrit plays contributed by him are
 - ✓ Mrichchhakatika (The Little Clay Cart)
 - ✓ Vinavasavadatta
 - ✓ A bhana (short one-act monologue)
 - ✓ Padmaprabhritaka

44. Dandin

- He was an Indian Sanskrit grammarian and author of prose romances.
- **Kavyadarshana and Dasakumarcharita were the famous work written by Dandin.**

45. Vatsyayana

- **He was the author of Nyaya Sutra Bhashya and Kamasutra**
- The Nyaya Sutra Bhashya is regarded as the first commentary on Gautama's Nyaya Sutras.

46. Aryabhatta

- **Aryabhata is a great mathematician and astronomer, he wrote the book Aryabhatiya in 499 CE.**
- **It deals with mathematics and astronomy.**
- It explains scientifically the occurrence of solar and lunar eclipses.
- **Aryabhatta was the first to declare that the earth was spherical in shape and that it rotates on its own axis.**

5 Markers

- **Why Gupta period is regarded as the Golden period of India?**
- **Analyse the rule of Chandragupta Vikramaditya as the greatest ruler of Gupta empire?**
- **Who is known as 'Napoleon of India'?**
- **What is the main source of information of the conquests of Samudragupta?**
- **State the causes of downfall of the Gupta empire?**
- **Who were the scholars in the court of Samudragupta?**
- **Who were the scholars in the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya?**
- **Throw some light on Religious aspects of Gupta empire.**
- **Throw some light on Social aspects of Gupta empire.**
- **Which Gupta ruler was given the title of Sakari and why?**
- **Who was Harisena?**
- **Who was Kalidasa?**
- **Who was Varahamihira?**
- **Who was Dhanavantri?**
- **Who was Aryabhatta?**
- **Who established Nalanda University?**
- **Throw some light on Guptas' contribution towards Art & Culture.**
- **Discuss Trade & Commerce of Gupta era.**
- **Brief note on account of Fa Hien's visit**

Short Answers (5 markers)

1. Why Gupta period is regarded as the Golden period of India?

- This period became known as the Golden Age of India because it was marked by extensive inventions and discoveries in science, technology, engineering, art, dialectic, literature, logic, mathematics, astronomy, religion, and philosophy. **(We have explained these points in subsequent questions you can use those points to diversify your answer).**
- These discoveries crystallized elements of what is generally considered Hindu culture.
- The cultural creativity of the Golden Age of India produced magnificent architecture, including palaces and temples, as well as sculptures and paintings of the highest quality.

2. Analyse the rule of Chandragupta Vikramaditya as the greatest ruler of Gupta empire?

- Chandragupta II was the greatest ruler of Gupta empire.
- Like Samudragupta, Chandragupta II was a benevolent king, able leader and skilled administrator.
- By defeating the satrap of Saurashtra, he further expanded his kingdom to the coastline of the Arabian Sea.
- His courageous pursuits earned him the title of Vikramaditya.
- To rule the vast empire more efficiently, **Chandragupta II founded his second capital in Ujjain.**
- He also took care to strengthen the navy.
- The seaports of Tamralipta and Sopara consequently became busy hubs of maritime trade.
- **He was a great patron of art and culture too.**
- Some of the greatest scholars of the day including the navaratna (nine gems) graced his court.
- Numerous charitable institutions, orphanages and hospitals benefitted from his generosity.



3. Who is known as 'Napoleon of India and why ?

- Samudragupta is regarded as the greatest ruler of the Gupta Dynasty with several western scholars terming him as the 'Indian Napoleon', largely **due to his numerous military conquests to expand his empire.**

- While embarking on his southern campaign, he traveled along the Bay of Bengal conquering 12 princes in the districts of coastal Odisha, Godavari, Ganjam, Vishakhapatnam, Nellore, Krishna and reaching as far as Kancheepuram.
- He defeated and extinguished the kingdoms of nine kings, namely, Matila, Nagadatta, Ganapati Naga, Nandin, Rudradeva, Balavarman, Naga Sena, and Achyuta, and subjugated 12 more in Aryavata to increase the extent of the Gupta Empire.
- He was successful in creating a vast empire under his direct control, which extended from Jamuna and Chambal in the west to Brahmaputra in the east and Himalaya foothills in the north to Narmada River in the south.
- **Due to his efficient military leadership & military skills, wisdom, courage & his and brilliant administrative skills he is regarded as Napoleon of India.**

4. What is the main source of information of the conquests of Samudragupta?

- **The inscription on the rock edict (Ashoka pillar) at Allahabad, composed by his court poet, Harisena.**
- The Allahabad Pillar Inscription speaks of his magnanimity to his foes, his polished intellect, his poetic skill and his proficiency in music- his image depicting him with Veena is found in the coins issued by him
- Achievements of different rulers of the Gupta lineage are also mentioned in the Allahabad Pillar Inscription.
- **Harishena, who composed the Allahabad Prasasti, was the court poet and minister of Samudragupta.**



5. State the causes of downfall of the Gupta empire?

- The usual causes of administrative **inefficiency, weak successors and stagnant the fall of the Guptas: dynastic dissensions, foreign invasions and some internal rebellions.**
- The Huna People, also known as Huns, invaded Gupta territory and caused significant damage to the empire.
- The loss of western India complete by the end of the fifth century, must have deprived the Gutpas of the rich revenues from trade and commerce and crippled them economically, and the princes of Thaneswar established their power in Haryana and then gradually moved on to Kanauj.
- The Gupta Empire ended in 550 CE, when it disintegrated into regional kingdoms after a series of weak rulers and invasions from the east, west, and north.

6. Development of Literature during Gupta Period?

- **The Sanskrit language became prominent during the Gupta period.**
- **Numerous works in classical Sanskrit came to be written in the forms of epic, lyrics, drama and prose**
- Nagari script had evolved from the Brahmi script
- Samudragupta patronized a number of scholars including Harisena and he himself was a great poet
- The court of Chandragupta II was adorned by the celebrated Navratnas
- **Kalidasa**- His masterpiece was the Sanskrit drama Shakuntala, considered one among the 'hundred best books of the world'
 - ✓ Other plays- Malavikagnimitra and Vikramorvasiya
 - ✓ Epics- Raghuvamsa and Kumarasambhava
 - ✓ Lyrics- Ritusamhara and Meghaduta
- **Visakhadutta** was the author of two Sanskrit dramas, Mudrarakshasa and Devichandraguptam
- **Sudraka**- wrote the book Mrichakatika, rich in humor and pathos
- **Bharavi'sKritarjuniya** is the story of the conflict between Arjuna and Siva
- **Dandin was the author of Kavyadarsa and Dasakumaracharita**

- **Vasavadatta written by Subhandhu**
- The Panchatantra stories were composed by Vishnusarma
- The Buddhist author Amarasimha compiled a lexicon called Amarakosa
- **Aryabhata wrote the book Aryabhatiyain 499 CE.** It deals with mathematics and astronomy.
- **Varahamihira composed PanchaSiddhantika**, the five astronomical systems.
- It explains scientifically the occurrence of solar and lunar eclipses.
- The Puranas in their present form were composed during this period.
- There are eighteen Puranas. The most important among them are the Bhagavatha, Vishnu, Vayu and Matsya Puranas
- **The Mahabharata and the Ramayana were given final touches and written in the present form during this period**

7. **Who were the scholars in the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya?**

- **The court of Chandragupta II was adorned by the celebrated Navratnas.**
- **Kalidasa, Varahmihira, Dhanvantri, Amar Singh and were the great scholars in the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya.**
- Kalidas has written the best works in poetry, drama as well as in prose.
- His kavyas such as Meghaduta, Raghuvamsa, and Kumarasambhava, and dramas such as Abhijnashakuntalam are the best literary works of this time and it is considered as the best even today.
- Varahamihira composed PanchaSiddhantika, the five astronomical systems.
- Brihadsamhita is a great work by him in Sanskrit literature which deals with a variety of subjects like astronomy, astrology, geography, architecture, weather, animals, marriage and omens
- The Buddhist author Amarasimha compiled a lexicon called Amarakosa

8. **Throw some light on Religious aspects of Gupta empire.**

- Gupta kings knew that the well-being of the empire lie in maintaining a cordial relationship between the various communities.
- **The Gupta Dynasty promoted Hinduism, but supported Buddhist and Jain cultures as well.**
- **In the sphere of religion, Brahmanism reigned supreme during the Gupta period.**
- **It had two branches - Vaishnavism and Shaivism.**
- **The Gupta rulers gave patronage to Bhagvatism.**
- **Bhagvatism centered on the worship of Vishnu and his incarnations.**
- It put emphasis on bhakti (loving devotion) and ahimsa (non-killing of animals) rather than Vedic rituals and sacrifices.
- But they were tolerant of other religions too.
- **Buddhist scholars like Vasubandhu were patronized by Gupta kings.**
- **Gupta Buddhist art influenced East and Southeast Asia as trade between regions increased.**
- The Gupta Empire became an important cultural center and influenced nearby kingdoms and regions in Burma, Sri Lanka, and Southeast Asia.
- Classical forms of Indian music and dance, created under the Guptas, are still practiced all over Asia today.
- They were devout Vaishnava (Hindus who worship the Supreme Creator as Vishnu) themselves, yet that did not prevent them from being tolerant towards the believers of Buddhism and Jainism.
- Buddhist monasteries received liberal donations.
- As a pre-eminent site of education and cultural exchange Nalanda prospered under their patronage.
- **Tantrism spread in India in this period.**
- From the fifth century, the Brahmanas had started receiving land in the tribal areas of Nepal, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, central India, and Deccan.
- As a consequence, the **tribal elements came to be assimilated in the Brahmanical society.**
- Jainism flourished in northern Bengal, Gorakhpur, Udayagiri and Gujarat.
- Several Jain establishments existed across the empire and Jain councils were a regular occurrence.

- **The great Jain Council was held at Valabhi during this period and the Jain Canon of the Svetambars was written.**

9. **Throw some light on social conditions during Gupta empire.**

- Standard of living was high.
- A prosperous town dweller lived in luxury with extravagance like jewels and clothes.
- Outskirts of the towns were the dwellings of the outcasts whose poverty attracted the attention of the Fa Hien.
- The number of villages outnumbered the towns.
- According to accounts of foreign travellers the villages were prosperous.
- **The position of shudras were improved and they could listen to epics like Mahabharat.**
- **The shudras were agriculturalists and this was significant change from other periods where they were slaves and servants of the three upper classes.**
- The status of women declined
 - ✓ Certain **features seen in the society were emergence of sati, early marriage of women and lack of access to formal education for them.**
 - ✓ **Sati was believed to remain confined to the upper classes.**
 - ✓ **There was no right to inherit property of father.**
 - ✓ The position of women: became miserable
 - ✓ **Prohibited from studying the religious texts like the Puranas**
 - ✓ The practice of Swayamvara was given up
 - ✓ **The Manusmriti suggested the early marriage for girls**
 - ✓ The gotra could also change after marriage.
 - ✓ Thus the patriarchal system was strong in this period.
- The pre-Gupta period in India witnessed a series of foreign invasions.
- Indian society gave way to those foreigners who had become permanent residents here.
- **The caste system was changing due to the entry and assimilation of foreigners into the Indian society. They mostly were treated as kshatriyas.**
- **Tribals also became a part of the society** as they came into contact with the mainstream due to land grants given to temples and priests. **They were assimilated as shudras.**
- **During Gupta period, the caste system became rigid.**
- The Brahmanas represented the Gupta kings as possessing the attributes of gods, and the Gupta princes became great supporters of the Brahmanical order.
- The Brahmanas accumulated wealth on account of numerous land grants and claimed many privileges, which are listed in the law-book of Narada.
- **Trade guilds prospered in this period. Due to the hereditary nature of this guilds, they also were treated as castes.**
- The handicrafts like goldsmiths had a higher status than artisans of pottery etc. Intercaste marriages were censored.
- Untouchability which had emerged during the early Christian era also got a definite shape.
- Many of the castes that had a low status in the society were pushed into untouchability.
- This included tribals, hunters, craftsmen etc.
- A social hierarchy was observed even in the untouchables.
- The restrictions imposed on them were mentioned in the foreign travellers accounts.
- **The rise of the number of untouchables was believed to be due to the inclusion of tribals with the mainstream.**
- It is believed that they resisted acculturation and so were gradually outcast from the society.
- They were dispossessed of their lands and were forced to settle outside cities.

10. **Which Gupta ruler was given the title of Sakari and why?**

- **King Chandragupta II Vikramaditya was given the title of 'Sakari' or the conqueror of Sakas.**
- Chandragupta-II's victory over the mighty Sakas dynasty was his foremost success.

- The annexation of Sakas's kingdom comprising Gujarat and part of Malwa strengthened the Gupta Empire, but also brought it into direct touch with western sea ports.
- **This gave a great motivation to foreign trade and commerce.**
- After the victory over Sakas, Chandragupta-II adopted the title of 'Vikramaditya.'
- Chandragupta-II issued dated silver coins to commemorate his victory over Saka kshatrapas.

11. Who were the Navratna during Chandragupta Vikramaditya court?

- His court at Ujjain was adorned by nine famous scholars known as the Navratnas (nine gems).
- 1. Kalidasa – He wrote Abhijnashakuntalam.
- 2. Amarasimha – His work Amarakosha is a vocabulary of Sanskrit roots, homonyms and synonyms.
- 3. Varahamihira – He wrote three important books-
 - ✓ PanchaSiddhantika, the five astronomical systems.
 - ✓ Brihadsamhita, deals with a variety of subjects like astronomy, astrology, geography, architecture, weather, animals, marriage and omens.
 - ✓ BrihatJataka, considered to be a standard work on astrology.
- 4. **Dhanvantri – Considered to be the father of Ayurveda.**
- 5. Ghatakarapara – An expert in sculpture and architecture.
- 6. **Shanku – An architect who wrote the Shilpa Shastra.**
- 7. Kahapanaka – An astrologer who wrote JyotishyaShastra.
- 8. **Vararuchi – Author of Prakrit Prakasha, the first grammar of the Prakrit language.**
- 9. Vetala Bhatta – Author of Mantrashastra and was a magician.

12. Who succeeded Gupta dynasty?

- The break-up of the Gupta Empire was followed by the **rise of a number of independent states.**
- Northern India was divided into three main kingdoms, those of the later Guptas of Magadha, the Maukharis, and the Pushyabhutis.
- Independent rulers emerged all over the north like Yasodharman of Malwa, the Maukharis of U.P., the Maitrakas in Saurashtra, and others in Bengal.
- The Gupta Empire was restricted to Magadha only. (Yasodharman had joined forces with Narasimhagupta to successfully retaliate against the Hun chief Mihirakula.)
- The later Gupta's following of Buddhism rather than Hinduism unlike their ancestors also weakened the empire. They did not focus on empire-building and military conquests.
- Weak rulers along with incessant invasions from foreign as well as native rulers caused the decline of the Gupta Empire.
- By the beginning of the sixth century, the empire had disintegrated and was ruled by many regional chieftains.

13. Who was Harisena?

- **Hairsen was a court poet of Samudragupta.**
- **Harisena composed Allahabad Pillar Inscription** which provide information about gupta rulers specially Samudragupta.
- **He was Mahadandanayaka during Samudragupta reign.**
- Harishena described him as a kind and charitable ruler.
- He also restored the prestige of Brahmanic religion.
- Harishena described him as a hero of hundred battles.
- We have no specific or detailed account of his battles but his conquests in North India and his brilliant campaign to the far South are sufficient proofs that he must have fought many battles.

14. Who was Kalidasa?

- **Kalidasa was a great poet of Sanskrit.**
- He was **under the patronage of Gupta king Chandragupta Vikramaditya.**
- Kalidas has written the best works in poetry, drama as well as in prose.

- His kavyas such as Meghaduta, Raghuvamsa, and Kumarasambhava, and dramas such as Abhijnashakuntalam are the best literary works of this time and it is considered as the best even today.
- These works have been translated into many languages.
- His masterpiece was the Sanskrit drama Shakuntala, considered one among the 'hundred best books of the world'

15. Who was Varahamihira?

- He was as a great Indian Mathematician.
- Varahamihira wrote three important books-
 1. **PanchaSiddhantika**, the five astronomical systems.
 2. **Brihadsamhita**, deals with a variety of subjects like astronomy, astrology, geography, architecture, weather, animals, marriage and omens.
 3. **BrihatJataka**, considered to be a standard work on astrology.
- Contribution of Varahamihira in Mathematics
 - ✓ Sine tables were created by Aryabhata but were improved by Varahamihira.
 - ✓ **He discovered a version of Pascal's triangle.**
 - ✓ He created the first 4×4 magic square.
 - ✓ He used it to calculate the binomial coefficients.
 - ✓ He was the first to speak about ayanamsa.

16. Short note on Dhanavantri

- He was a great **Physician in the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya.**
- **Dhanvantari is regarded as one of the world's first surgeons and medical practitioner from Gupta era.**
- **He is considered as the origin exponent of Ayurveda.**
- **He is also worshipped as the God of Medicine.**
- **Sushruta, the author of famous Sushruta Samhita was the student of Dhanvantari.**
- He is also credited for the discovery of the antiseptic properties of turmeric and the preservative properties of salt.
- **Dhanvantri is considered to be the pioneer of modern plastic surgery.**

17. Who was Aryabhatta?

- He was a great Mathematician and Astrologer in the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya.
- **He invented the Decimal system.**
- **He wrote the book Aryabhatiya in 499 CE.**
- It deals with mathematics and astronomy.
- It explains scientifically the occurrence of solar and lunar eclipses.
- **Aryabhatta was the first to declare that the earth was spherical in shape and that it rotates on its own axis.**
- Aryabhatta in his book, the Aryabhatiya, gave the digit "0" (Zero), presented astronomical and mathematical theories in which the Earth was taken to be spinning on its axis and the periods of the planets were given with respect to the sun (heliocentric).

18. Short note on Nalanda University

- **Kumargupta laid the foundation of the Nalanda university** which emerged as an institution of international reputation
- The profound knowledge of Nalanda's teachers attracted scholars from places as distant as China, Korea, Japan, Tibet, Mongolia, Turkey, Sri Lanka, and South East Asia.
- These scholars have left records about the ambience, architecture, and learning at this unique university.
- Historical sources indicate that the University had a long and illustrious life which lasted almost 800 years from the fifth to the twelfth century CE.
- **It was a completely residential university believed to have 2,000 teachers and 10,000 students.**
- **Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang, came during Harsha's reign, gave detail account of Nalanda University.**
 - ✓ Nalanda was a huge monastic-educational establishment.
 - ✓ Teaching done in Sanskrit.
 - ✓ Primary teaching focus: Mahayana Buddhism, yet included other 'secular' subjects as well- Like, Grammar, logic, epistemology and sciences.
 - ✓ Active discussions and debates were taking place.
 - ✓ Harsha is said to have invited a thousand learned monks of Nalanda to take part in the philosophical assembly at Kanauj.
- Another Chinese scholar, Itsing, mentioned that Nalanda housed 2,000 students, was funded by revenues of 200 villages.
- Thus university continued to be the centre of intellectual activity till the 12th century
- **1193 AD: Turkish ruler Qutbuddin Aibak's general Bakhtiyar Khilji destroyed Nalanda University.**

19. **Throw some light on Guptas' contribution towards Art & Culture.**

- The Gupta period witnessed tremendous progress in the field of art, science, and literature and on account of this it has been called "a golden age".

► ARCHITECTURE

- **Development of Temple architecture & cave architecture took place extensively.**
 - It is for the first time in the Gupta period that the temples in the form of structures were constructed in north India.
 - **These temples were made in the architectural style known as Nagara.**
 - Examples- Bhitargaon in Kanpur and the other of stone at Deogarh in Jhansi have been found in Uttar Pradesh. Here the images of Vishnu are placed in the center as a chief deity.
- **This temple has been constructed in Panchayatana style (One central deity along with four small deities).**
- **The rock-cut caves possess striking novelty by bringing about extensive changes in the ornamentation of the facade and in the designs of the pillars in the interior.**
- The Most notable groups of rock-cut caves are found at Ajanta and Ellora (Maharashtra) and Bagh (MP) & The Udayagiri caves (Orissa).



1. ► SCULPTURE

- Sarnath school of sculpture flourished during gupta period
- A good specimen of stone sculpture is of Buddha from Sarnath.
- Of the Brahmanical images, perhaps the most impressive is the **Great Boar (Varaha), at the entrance of a cave at Udayagiri.**
- Metal Statues: The art of casting statues on a large scale was practiced by Gupta period craftsmen with conspicuous success.

- Two remarkable examples of Gupta metal sculpture are:
- A copper image of the Buddha, about eighteen feet high at Nalanda in Bihar, and
- Sultanganj Buddha of seven and a half feet.

2. ► PAINTING

- **Mural paintings flourished during Gupta period.**
- Remains of paintings of this period are found at Ajanta, Bagh, Badami and other places.
- The finest examples of Buddhist art during the Gupta period are the paintings of Ajanta caves.
- Depicting the life of Buddha and the Jataka stories, these paintings with lustrous colors have not faded even after fourteen centuries.
- **The Ajanta caves are now included in the list of the World Heritage Sites by the UNESCO.**
- Mural paintings of Ajanta are not true frescoes, for a fresco is painted while the plaster is still damp and the murals of Ajanta were made after it had set.
- **The art of Ajanta and Bagh shows the 'Madhyadesa School' of painting at its best.**

3. ► SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- A Gupta inscriptions from Allahabad district suggests that the decimal system was known in India at the beginning of the fifth century A. D.
- Aryabhatta, a great mathematician and astronomer, wrote the book Aryabhatiyam in 499 A.D. It deals with mathematics and astronomy. It explains scientifically the occurrence of solar and lunar eclipses.
- Aryabhatta was the first to declare that the earth was spherical in shape and that it rotates on its own axis.
- Aryabhatta was the first to invent "zero" (debatable) and the use of the decimal system.
- Varahamihira composed PanchaSiddhantika, the five astronomical systems.
- His work Brihadsamhita is a great work in Sanskrit literature.
- His Brihadjataka is considered to be a standard work on astrology.
- In the fields of astronomy, a book called RomakaSiddhanta was compiled which was influenced by Greek ideas, as can be inferred from its name.
- In the field of medicine, Vagbhata lived during this period.
- He was the last of the great medical trio of ancient India. (The other two scholars Charaka and Susruta lived before the Gupta age. Charaka is known for authoring the medical treatise, the Charaka Samhita.)
- **Metallurgy saw technological advancement in Gupta times.**
- The Gupta craftsmen distinguished themselves by their work in iron and bronze.
- **In the case of iron objects, the best example is twenty-three feet high iron pillar at Mehrauli in Delhi.**
- **The paintings of Ajanta, still intact, indicate besides other things, the art of making colors during the period.**

4. Literature during Gupta Period

- Gupta period was considered as the **golden phase of Indian literature.**
- The wonderful literature was produced in prose, poetry, drama, and grammar. It is the noticeable product of the system of education and learning.
- The Puranas preserved the traditions, legends, moral codes, religious, and philosophical principles. They are eighteen in number.
- The Smritis are metrical texts containing the rules and regulations and laws for the guidance and governance of the society.
- Smritis are based on dharmasutras and grihyasutras of Vedic literature. They are written in verse.
- Some additions and alterations have been done to make Smritis suitable to the changing conditions of society.
- The commentaries on the Smritis were written after the Gupta period.

- The compilation of Ramayana and Mahabharata was completed by the 4th century A.D.
- Kalidas has written the best works in poetry, drama as well as in prose.

20. What was the agricultural condition of Gupta time?

- According to Paharpur, copper plate inscription of Buddhagupta, the state was the exclusive owner of the land.
- Poona plates of Prabhavati Gupta refer to the land survey conducted during this period.
- Pustapala was the officer in charge of maintaining records of all land transactions.
- During Gupta, land grants (Agarhara and Devagrahara grants) also included the transfer of royal rights over salt and mines, which were earlier states monopoly during Mauryas.
- The agricultural crops constituted the main resources which the society produced and the major part of the revenue of the state came from the agriculture.
- **Various types of land are mentioned in the inscriptions; land under cultivation was usually called Kshetra, Khila was the uncultivable land, Aprahata was the jungle or forest land, Gopata Sarah was the pasture land and Vasti was the habitable land.**
- The importance of irrigation to help agriculture was recognized in India from the earliest times.
- The canals which were meant to prevent inundation were also mentioned by Amarasimha as jalanir-gamah.
- **The tanks were variously called, according to their sizes, as the vapi, tadaga and dirghula.**
- Another method for irrigation was the use of ghati-yantra or araghatta.

21. Discuss Trade & Commerce /Economic situation of Gupta era.

- We have reference to two types of merchants in the Gupta period, namely Sresthi who was usually settled at a particular place and enjoyed an eminent position and the Sarthavaha who was a caravan trader.
- The articles of internal trade included all sorts of commodities for everyday use, chiefly sold in villages and town markets.
- On the other hand, luxury goods formed the principal articles of long distance trade.
- **Silk and spices were the chief Indian export articles of Indo-Roman trade.**
- But by the middle of the sixth century silk worms were secretly brought overland from China and introduced into the Byzantine Empire.
- This produced an adverse effect on India's trade with the west.
- The trade with the Western Asia and the roman empire declined and so also the tax revenues associated with it.
- The Hun invasion of the Romans caused their end and Gupta empire suffered from this. However, **trade activities were diverted to South east Asian countries.**
- Indian merchants meanwhile had begun to rely more heavily on the South-East Asian trade.
- The ports on the East were trading with the South East Asian nations and those on the west traded with Mediterranean and west Asian countries.
- Ports further south were outside the control of the Gupta empire.
- Guptan issued and minted the largest amount of gold coins along with copper coins.
- However, cowries or shells were the common medium of exchange and the gold or other coins were not used in daily transactions.
- Towns that were active centers of production during the post mauryan age experienced decay and desertion.
- The pre kushana and kushana and the satvahana towns also began to decay
- The decline in towns and cities is reflected in the contemporary literature and inscriptions as well.
- There was a general decline in crafts, commodities, manufacturing of gems and beads etc.
- Later, the expansion of the Arabs under the banner of Islam may have further disrupted India's trade.

22. Brief note on account of Fa Hien's visit

- He was a Chinese pilgrim, who visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II
- Out of his nine years stay in India, he spent six years in the Gupta empire
- **He came to India by the land route and returned by the sea route, visiting on the way Ceylon and Java**
- **The main purpose of his visit- primarily religious, and see the land of the Buddha and to collect Buddhist manuscripts from India**
- **He stayed in Pataliputra for three years studying Sanskrit and copying Buddhist texts**
- **He provided valuable information on the religious, social and economic condition of the Gupta empire**
- He mentioned about the flourishing condition of northwestern India but he referred the Gangetic valley as the 'Land of Brahmanism'
- Fahein mentions the unsatisfactory state of some of the Buddhist holy places like Kapilavastu and Kushinagar.
- According to him, the economic condition of the empire was prosperous
- Although his account is valuable in many respects, he did not mention the name of Chandragupta II.
- **He was not interested in political affairs. His interest was primarily religion**

Vardhana Dynasty

3 Markers

- **Harshacharita**
- Prabhakar Vardhan
- Rajya Vardhan
- **Harsha Vardhan**

Very Short Answers (3 markers)

1. Harshacharita

- **Sanskrit poet Banabhatta wrote Harshacharita ("Deeds of Harsha").**
- **It is a biography of Harshvardhan.**
- He explained his association with Thanesar, besides stating the defense wall, a canal, and the palace with a two-storied Dhavalagriha (white mansion).

2. Prabhakar Vardhan

- Prabhakar Vardhan, the ruler of Sthanvisvara belonged to the Pushabhuti family, who extended his control over neighbouring states.
- Prabhakar Vardhan was succeeded by his eldest son, Rajya Vardhan.
- The Vardhan dynasty achieved its glory during the rule of Harshvardhan; the brother of Rajya Vardhan. Evidence of the development of art and culture cannot also be denied.

3. Rajya Vardhan

- When Prabhakar Vardhan died in 606 A.D. His elder son, Rajya Vardhan succeeded to his throne but could not rule for long.
- Rajya Vardhan proceeded to Kannauj to avenge the defeat and death of GrahaVarman (brother-in-law of Rajya Vardhan).

4. Harsha Vardhan

- Harshvardhan, the descendant of the Vardhan dynasty was born around 580 AD, belonged to Pushibhuti family.
- The period of his rule was politically extravagant.
- His kingdom included Punjab, Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat and the entire Indo-Gangetic plain north of the Narmada River. Harsha was a great conqueror and an able administrator.

- **He was responsible for the union of Thanesar and Kannauj.**
- **He gradually transferred his capital from Thanesar to Kannauj.**
- Harsha encouraged all artistic endeavours.
- End in his rule marked the disintegration of the Vardhan Empire.

5 Markers

- **Describe Harsh Vardhan's administration in brief.**
- **Throw some light on the extension of Harsha's empire.**
- **Describe Social and Economic condition of Harsha's time.**
- **Describe Religious condition of Harsha's time.**
- **State progress of Literature during Harsha's period.**
- **Throw a light on Buddhist council at Kannauj**
- **Discuss Prayag Buddhist Council in brief.**

Short Answers (5 markers)

1. Describe Harsh Vardhan's administration in brief.

- Harsha maintained the administrative set-up of his empire on the model of previous great Hindu rulers.
- He himself was the head of the state, and all administrative, legislative and judicial powers were concentrated in his hands.
- He was also the first Commander-in-Chief of his army.
- **Harsha assumed the titles of Maharajadhiraja and Param Bhattaraka.**
- **The king was assisted by a council of ministers which was quite effective.**
- It advised the king both in matters of foreign policy and internal administration.
- Harsha was offered the throne of Thaneswar and, later on, the throne of Kannauj by the then ministers of the respective states.
- The empire was divided into bhuktis (provinces) and then further into vishayas (districts) for the sake of administrative convenience.
- The village was the smallest unit of administration.
- The principal officer of a province was Uparika, that of a district Vishayapati and that of a village Gramika.

2. Throw some light on the extension of Harsha's empire.

- Though the inscription at Nalanda and Banskhera and coins of that age also provide us some information regarding Harsha's reign, the most useful information is provided by Harsha Charita of Banabhatta and the description of useful the Chinese traveller, Hiuen Tsang.
- Hiuen Tsang described that Harsha conquered the entire country within the first six years of his reign.
- However, the statement is not to be taken seriously.
- Harsha did not occupy even North India completely nor his wars and conquests were limited to the first six years of his reign. Harsha first invaded Bengal.
- The campaign was not very successful because evidences prove that Sasanka continued to rule over the greater part of Bengal and Orissa till 637 A.D.
- It was only after the death of Sasanka that Harsha succeeded in his mission.
- The armies of Harsha and Bhaskara Varman, king of Kamrupa, attacked Bengal after the death of Sasanka and succeeded East Bengal was occupied by Bhaskara Varman and West Bengal was occupied by Harsha
- Dr R.C. Majumdar has expressed the view that Harsha conquered Magadha and Orissa as well, after the death of Sasanka.
- **His Advancement to the south of Narmada valley was stopped by Chalukyan king Pulkesin 2.**

3. Describe Social and Economic condition of Harsha's time.

1. Social Condition-

- The four-fold division of the Hindu society in castes continued to be effective though, of course, sub-castes were also emerging.
- The caste-system was getting more rigid though interdining and intercaste marriages were possible.
- The downward trend in the position of women persisted during this age.
- The practice of Sati was getting encouragement, though restricted only to higher castes.
- There was no Purdah system but there were several restrictions on the movements of women in society.
- However, public morality was high.
- People pursued a simple and moral life and avoided consumption of meat, onion and liquor.

2. Economic Condition-

- In general, there was prosperity within the empire.
- Agriculture, industries and trade, both internal and external, were in a flourishing condition.
- Cities like Peshawar and Taxila in the North-West were, of course, destroyed by the invasions of the Hunas and Mathura and Pataliputra had lost their previous significance, but Prayag (Allahabad), Banaras and Kannauj were prosperous cities within the empire.
- The capital city, Kannauj was an extensive, prosperous and well protected city.
- It had large buildings, beautiful gardens and swimming-pools.
- It was inhabited by the rich, cultured and highly learned people.
- The people, in general, were interested in literary activities and fine arts.

4. Describe Religious condition of Harsha's time.

1. Religious Condition-

- Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism were still the popular religions in India.
- Hinduism was continuing its popular hold on the people and temples of various gods and goddesses were built in large numbers.
- Vishnu and his different incarnations and Siva were the most popular gods of the Hindus.
- Prayag and Banaras were the main centres of Hinduism.
- The popular sect of Buddhism was Mahayanism.
- Its main centres were Kashmir, Jalandhar, Kanyakubja, Gaya and Swetpur.
- Nalanda was the primary centre of Buddhist learning and its university had gained fame far and wide.
- Jainism was also quite popular in different parts of India.
- Thus, all the three religions of India coexisted with a spirit of mutual toleration though Hinduism was the predominant religion at that time also.

5. State progress of Literature during Harsha's period.

- Harsha himself was a scholar and wrote three plays, entitled the Nagananda, the Ratnavali and the Priyadarsika.
- As Sanskrit was the popular and predominant language at that time, he wrote these plays in Sanskrit and each of them has received wide acclaim from Indian scholars. Besides, Harsha was a patron of learning and scholars.
- It has been said that he spent one-fourth of his income on education and learning.
- He patronised the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang while Banabhatta, the celebrated author of the Harshacharita and the Kadambari, and scholars like Maurya, Divakara and Jayasena were at his court.
- The universities of Nalanda, Valabhi and the one run by Divakara in Vindhya forest were centres of learning at that time.
- According to Banabhatta the institution looked after by Divakaramitra in the forest of Vindhya provided education primarily in Hindu-shashtras but also looked after the study of Jaina and Buddhist texts.

6. Throw a light on Buddhist council at Kannauj

- Harshavardhana conducted a huge Buddhist council at Kannauj for religious debate and to felicitate Hiuen Tsang.
- **Hiuen Tsang presided over this council.**
- Twenty kings, thousand scholars, more than three thousand Buddhist monks, three thousand Brahmins and Jains participated in this council.
- A golden statue of Buddha, as tall as the king was installed in the auditorium.
- This council went on for 23 days.
- Hiuen Tsang explained the philosophy of Mahayana in this council.

7. Discuss Prayag Buddhist Council in brief.

- Harshavardhana organised a conference known as Maha Moksha Parishad at Prayag which comes once in five years.
- Hiuen Tsang was invited to this council.
- The council went on for 75 days.
- He gave donations to poor people of all religions.
- In this council the procession of Buddha's idol along with that of Shiva and Surya were taken.

Gurjara - Pratiharas

3 Markers

- **Nagbhatta I**
- **Mihirbhoj**
- **Mahendrapala I**
- **Mahipala**
- **Rajashekhar**

Very Short Answers (3 markers)

1. Nagabhatta

- **Established Pratihara Dynasty.**
- He successfully resisted the invasion of the Arabs.
- Defeated the Arab army during the Caliphate campaigns in India.
- Ruled over the areas of Gujarat, Rajputana and Malwa.
- Dhruva, the Rashtrakuta king defeated him.

2. Mihirbhoj

- **He was able to establish control over Kannauj.**
- Earlier, he was defeated by the Rashtrakutas, the Palas and the Kalachuris but later, with the help of his feudatories – the Chedis and the Guhilas, he emerged successful and won over the Rashtrakutas and the Palas.
- **He had his capital at Kannauj, which was also called Mahodaya** and succeeded in consolidating his power and influence in Malwa, Rajputana and Madhya-Desh.
- Bhoja was a devotee of Vishnu and **adopted the title of Ādivarāha which is inscribed on some of his coins**
- **The Barrah Copper Plate inscription mentions a military camp at Mahodaya called Skandhavera.**
- His supremacy was acknowledged by the Chandalas, the Kalachuris and the Arabs of Sindh.
- As per the Arab travellers, the Pratihara rulers had the best cavalry in India.
- He was titled "King Baura" by an Arab traveller named Al-Masudi.

3. Mahendrapala I

- Mahendrapala I succeeded to the throne of his father, Mihirbhoja.
- He made significant contributions in further extending the Pratihara Empire – reached west to the border of Sindh, north to the Himalayas, east to Bengal and south past the Narmada.
- **Adopted the title "Maharajadhiraja of Aryavarta" (Great king of kings of northern India).**
- **An eminent Sanskrit poet, dramatist critic named Rajashekhar adorned his court.**

- **The Rajatarangini of Kalhana** suggests that he lost some territory in the Punjab to Sankara Varman, the king of Kashmir, but this is doubtful.
- **He conquered Magadha and a part of northern Bengal.**
- It is believed that his empire extended from the Himalayas to the Vindhya and from the eastern to the western ocean.

4. Mahipala

- Mahendrapala was succeeded by his son Bhoja II but his cousin, Mahipala, shortly dethroned him and became the ruler of Kannauj.
- The downfall of the Pratiharas started during his reign.
- The Rashtrakuta king, Indra III defeated him and destroyed the city of Kannauj.
- The Rashtrakutas took control over Gujarat as is mentioned by Al-Masudi in his accounts – 'the Pratihara empire had no access to the sea'.

5. Rajashekhar

- He was an eminent Sanskrit poet, dramatist and critic.
- **He was the court poet of the Mahendrapala I/Mahipal of GurjaraPratiharas.**
- **Rajashekhar wrote the Kavyamimamsa** between 880 and 920 CE.
- The work is essentially a practical guide for poets that explains the elements and composition of a good poem.
- **He is most noted for the Karpuramanjari**, a play written in Sauraseni Prakrit.
- Rajashekhar wrote the play to please his wife, Avantisundari, a woman of taste and accomplishment.
- Rajashekhar is perhaps the only ancient Indian poet to acknowledge a woman for her contributions to his literary career.
- His other works include Balabharata, Bhrinjika, Vidhasalabhanjika, Prapanch Pandav, etc.

5 Markers

- **What was Tripartite contest/struggle?**
- **What was the significance of Kannauj during 8th century AD**
- **Who built Bateswar group of Temples?**
- **What is the most significant contribution of Gurjara-pratihara dynasty?**

Short Answers (5 markers)

1. What was Tripartite contest/struggle?

- After the death of Emperor Harsha Vardhana, his empire disintegrated and north India was parcelled out in many states.
- Yet, the glory of Kannauj remained, glory of being the capital of north India was no more Pataliputra but Kannauj.
- All eminent rulers of India contested among themselves either to make Kannauj their capital or keep their control over it.
- During the 8th century AD, a struggle for control over the Kannauj took place among three major empires of India namely the Palas, the Pratiharas and the Rastrakutas.
- The Palas ruled the eastern parts of India while the Pratiharas controlled the western India (Avanti-Jalaor region).
- The Rastrakutas ruled over the Deccan region of India.
- The struggle for control over Kannauj among these three dynasties is known as the tripartite struggle in Indian history.
- Both Dharmapala, the Pala king and Pratihara king, Vatsaraja clashed against each other for Kannauj.
- The latter emerged victorious but was defeated by Rashtrakuta King Dhruva I.
- However, the moment the Rashtrakuta King returned to his kingdom in south, Pala king Dharmapala took the advantage of the situation and captured Kannauj. But his control over Kannauj was temporary.

- The tripartite struggle thus started, lasted for two centuries and made all three dynasties weak in the long run.
- But the final impact of this contest went against the interest of India. It limited the power of the Palas in Bengal alone while the power of the Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas was weakened.
- Thus, by the beginning of the 10th century, all the three powers were practically broken down which resulted in fragmentation of India in many states.
- Besides, no Indian dynasty after the Pratiharas attempted to unite even north India which **paved way for the successful attacks of Mahmud of Ghazni on India in the 11th century.**

2. What was the significance of Kannauj during 8th century AD

1. Strategic Location-

- Kannauj was located on the Ganga trade route and was connected to the Silk route.
- It made Kannauj strategically and commercially very important.
- **It was also the erstwhile capital of Harshvardhana's empire in north India.**
- **Yashovarman setup a kingdom at Kannauj around 730 AD.**
- **The glory of Kannauj remained, glory of being the capital of north India was no more Pataliputra but Kannauj.**
- **All eminent rulers of India contested among themselves either to make Kannauj their capital or keep their control over it.**

3. Who built Bhateshwar group of Temples?

- The Bhateshwar Group of Temples comprises **about 44 temples spread over an area of 25 acres, built across the sloping hills at Bhateshwar, Morena.**
- **Most of the temples are dedicated to Shiva or Vishnu.**
- They were built during 8th and 10th century C.E. by the Gurjara-Pratiharas.
- **Most of them are built in the nagara style** with a simple shikhara, no mandapa and a small precursor of antarala.
- The nagara style shikhara is topped with an amalaka or two in some cases, and a pot finial at the top.
- The shikhara is triratha with a mesh of gavaksha arranged in a line, reaching up to the top.
- A minority of the temples have a simple mandapa with two pillars and no enclosing walls.
- The entire platform makes for a very impressive sight.
- A scientific study of the temple reveals that **the construction of the temples was carried on over centuries constantly, up to the 11th century A.D.**
- **It was then halted abruptly due to the Islamic invasions.**

4. What is the most significant contribution of Gurjara-pratihara dynasty?

- The primary contribution of the Gurjara-Pratiharas was to **hold the Islamic attackers at bay for more than three hundred years.**
- They saved the Hindus from staggering misery, **saved countless number of temples and built thousands of others.**
- The Gurjara-Pratihara rulers were **great patrons of art and commissioned thousands of Hindu temples** over the vast realms that they ruled.
- **They also rebuilt the temples that were destroyed in the barbarian attacks of the Islamic invaders in early medieval era.**
- Without the Gurjara-Pratiharas, the entire history of India might have been wholly different.
- This played a great role in ensuring that Indian heritage remained safe.

Rashtrakuta Dynasty

3 Markers

- **Dantidurga**
- **Krishna I**
- **Sarva or Amoghavarsha I**

- **Krishna II**

Very Short Answers (3 markers)

1. Dantidurga

- **Founder of Rashtrakuta Dynasty.**
- He was able, ambitious and sagacious and managed to become the master of the Deccan in about twenty years.
- When he had ascended the throne, he was a feudatory of the Chalukyas and accepted Chalukya Vikramaditya II as his overlord.
- He fought from his side against the Pallavas and Arabs and won glory for himself.

2. Krishna I

- During the reign of Krishna I (the successor of Dantidurga) the Chalukya king Kirti Varman tried to reconquer his lost empire.
- Krishna I met the challenge, defeated Kirti Varman and, thus, finally finished the power of the Chalukyas.
- Krishna I extended his empire further.
- He attacked the Gangas of Mysore, defeated the Chalukyas of Vengi and snatched away Hyderabad state from them and included Konkan in his empire.
- Krishna was not only a great fighter but also a great builder.
- **The famous rock-cut Siva temple at Ellora was constructed under his patronage.**

3. Sarva or Amoghavarsha I

- He was a boy of 13 or 14 years of age when he ascended the throne of his father.
- **He was a good administrator, built the capital city of Manyakheta, patronised scholars like Jinasena and Mahaviracharya and remained tolerant towards all religious faiths.**
- **He wrote Kavirajamarga in Kannada and PrashnottaraRatnamalika in Sanskrit.**

4. Krishna II

- Krishna II, who succeeded his father, fought many battles.
- He won against the Chalukyas of Vengi but was defeated by the Pratihara ruler, Bhoja who snatched away Malwa and Kathiawar from him.
- He was defeated by the Cholas as well.

5 Markers

- **Briefly describe Kailashnath Temple build by Rashtrakutas.**
- **Throw a light on Elephanta caves of Rashtrakutas.**
- **State Rashtrakutas contribution in literature and culture.**
- **Briefly describe Navalinga temple of Rashtrakuta period.**

Short Answers (5 markers)

1. Briefly describe Kailashnath Temple build by Rashtrakutas.

- **It was built under Krishna I.**

- **It is the Largest Monolithic Architecture in the world.**
- **This temple is considered a piece of Dravidian style of Architecture.**
- **Faith-Shaivism**
- This temple is carved out a massive block of rock that is 200 feet long and hundred feet width and height.
- It has four parts in all- the main shrine, entrance gateway, intermediate shrine for Nandi and a mandapa surrounding the courtyard.
- The height of the Kailash Temple at Ellora is 25 feet, endowed with elephant and lion figures.
- The three-tiered Shikhara resembles Shikara of Mammalapuram-Rathas.
- The most significant part of the temple is its sculptures which make this Kailash Temple an architectural marvel.
- It has sculpture of Durga slaying buffalo demon.
- **Another sculpture has Ravana attempting to lift Mount Kailash.**
- There are scenes from Ramayan carved out on the walls of the temple.



2. **Throw a light on Elephanta caves of Rashtrakutas.**

- Elephanta caves situated at an island near Mumbai, were originally known as Sripuri.
- The Portuguese later named it so due to the large Elephant sculpture it had.
- There is a close similarity between the Ellora temple and Elephanta caves depicting continuity of craftsmen.
- The entrance of the elephanta caves has huge figures of dwara-palakas at the entrance.
- The wall surrounding the prakara around the Sanctum has sculptures of – Nataraja, Gangadhara, Ardhanareeshvara, Somaskanda and Trimurthi (six metre in height, representing the three aspects of Shiva- creator, preserver, destroyer).



3. **State Rashtrakutas contribution in literature and culture.**

- They patronized Sanskrit literature.
- Under the Rashtrakutas, **Trivikrama wrote 'Nalachampu', Halayudha wrote 'Kavirahasya' under the reign of Krishna II.**
- Amoghavarshapatronized Jaina scholars.
- His teacher **Jinasena wrote 'Parsharvabhudaya'** containing verses about Parsharvanath.
- Under his patronage, the **kannada literature began to develop.**
- **Infact, Amoghavarsha's Kavirajamarga is the first poetic work in Kannada.**
- Under the Rashtrakutas, Gunabhadra wrote 'Adipurana', based on life of Jain saints.
- Sakatayana wrote grammar 'Amogavritti'.
- Viracharya, the mathematician wrote 'Ganitsaram'.
- **Two great poets of Kannada language during the Rashtrakuta regime were Pampa and Ponna.**
- **Pampa wrote 'Vikramasenavijaya'. Ponna wrote 'Santipurana'.**
- **PampoPonna and Ranna are considered as 3 gems of Kannada Literature.**

4. **Briefly describe Navalinga temple of Rashtrakuta period.**

- **The Navalinga Temple is constructed in Dravidian style.**



- Since each of the nine temples has a linga, they are known as Navalinga meaning nine lingams.
- The temple was built under the Rashtrakuta Dynasty, under the reign of King Amoghavarsha I or under his son Krishna II.
- The temple town boasts of inscriptions from the Vijayanagara period and they refer to a number of Hindu Goddesses such as Ganga, Saraswati, Kalikadevi, Mahamay and Chamundi, it also mentions the name of God Mallikarjuna.
- The Navalinga group of temples appears to be built without any particular order in an asymmetric manner.
- The temple is constructed with sandstone but the shrine walls have lost their sheen now.
- The shrines have a Shikara like any South Indian temple.
- The shrine has a linga and the entrance of this shrine bears the image of the Goddess Gajalakshmi.
- There are two ancient Kannada inscriptions in the complex of this temple.

Pala Dynasty

1. 3 Markers

- **Gopala**
- **Dharpala**
- **Santarakshita**
- **Devapala**

Very Short Answers (3 markers)

1. Gopala

- Founder of the Pala dynasty.
- Gopala displaced the later Guptas of Magadha and Khadga dynasty of eastern Bengal.
- Follower of Buddhism and built the famous monastery at Odantapuri.
- He pursued the policy of war and conquest to extend his empire.
- Even after him the Pala rulers kept their faith in Buddhism though they fought against their rivals to safeguard and extend their empire.

2. Dharpala

- Dharmapala, the son and successor of Gopala proved a great ruler.
- During his reign, the Pala dynasty reached great heights.
- He conquered large parts of northern India, although he was earlier defeated by the Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas.
- His supremacy was accepted by the rulers of both west and south India such as those of Punjab, western hill states, Rajputana, Malwa and Berar.
- He was the founder of the Vikramshila monastery near Bhagalpur (Bihar) which had students from all parts of India and also from Tibet.
- One of the eminent Buddhist scholars Dipankara (also called Atisa) was associated with this university.
- He also founded the Somapuri monastery near Paharpur (Bihar).
- The renowned Buddhist scholar Santarakshita belongs to his reign.

3. Santarakshita

- Santarakshita founded the philosophical school known as Yogacara – Svatantrika – Madhyamaka which integrated the Yogacara tradition of Asanga, the Madhyamaka tradition of Nagarjuna and the logical and epistemological thought of Dharmakirti.

4. Devapala

- Devapala was a worthy son of a worthy father. He not only kept intact the empire which he inherited from his father but also extended it further.

- Devapala followed an aggressive imperialist policy and spent a great part of his life in military campaigns. Again, the Pratiharas proved to be the main rival to the Palas.
- He claimed to have extracted tribute from the whole of north India – from the Himalayas to the Vindhyas and from the eastern to the western oceans.
- His inscriptions claim to have defeated the Hunas, the lord of Gurjaras (probably Mihir Bhoja) and the Dravidas.
- Devapala was an ardent follower of Buddhism.
- **According to the Buddhist tradition, the Sailendra dynasty king, Balaputradeva requested Devapala to grant five villages to the monastery at Nalanda.**
- He accepted the request and appointed Viradeva as the head of the Nalanda monastery.
- **Vajradatta – a Buddhist scholar who wrote Lokeshvarasataka was his court poet.**
- **In the middle of the 9th century, an Arab merchant Sulaiman visited India and called the Pala empire Ruhimi or Ruhima Dharma.**

5. 5 Markers

- **How Pala rulers contributed towards architecture?**
- **Briefly explain Pala's contribution in Temple architecture.**
- **Describe contribution of Palas in sculptures.**
- **Throw some light on Pala paintings.**
- **Briefly describe the Terracotta Art during Pala period?**
- **State Pala rulers contribution towards universities.**

Short Answers (5 markers)

1. How Pala rulers contributed towards architecture?

- Various Mahaviharas, Stupas, Chaityas, Temples and forts were constructed.
- Most of these buildings have vanished leaving no extant architecture from this period and making it very difficult to reconstruct a systematic overview of the architectural development.
- Most of the architectures were religious.
- The first two hundred years of Pala period art were dominated by Buddhist art and Hindu art dominates last two hundred years.
- **Among the various Mahaviharas, Nalanda, Vikramshila, Somapura, Traikutaka, Devikota, Pandita, Fullabadi and Jagaddala Vihara are notable.**
- Planned residential buildings for monks was made.
- **Dharmapala built the Vikramasilamahavihara (at Patharghata in Bhagalpur district of Bihar) and Odantpuri Vihara in Bihar.**
- **Somapura Vihara and Vikramasila Vihara were acknowledged in the Buddhist world as two important centres of Buddhist learning in the period between 9th and 12th centuries AD.**
- **At Vikramshila, remains of one temple and stupa have also been found.**
- Odantpuri Mahavihara (750-770) was so magnificent that it served as a model for first monastery built in Tibet.
- The remains of Bodhi Gaya and Nalanda provide a magnificent vista of monasteries, stupas and temples.
- Nalanda was the best place for the study of the Buddhist architecture of those days.
- The Somapuramahavihara at Paharpur, a creation of Dharmapala, proudly announces the excellence of the architectural art achieved in the Pala period.
- **The rock-cave temple at Kahalgaon, the Ardhamandapa of Vishnupad Temple at Gaya, Surajgarha, Indipal, Jaimangalgarh etc. are examples of Pala art.**
- The rock-cave temple at Kahalgaon (Bhagalpur district) dating from ninth century, which shows **the gabled vaulted roof characteristic of the South Indian architecture.**

2. Briefly explain Pala's contribution in Temple architecture.

- While the Palas are celebrated as patrons of many Buddhist monastic sites, the temples from that region are known to express the local Vanga style.

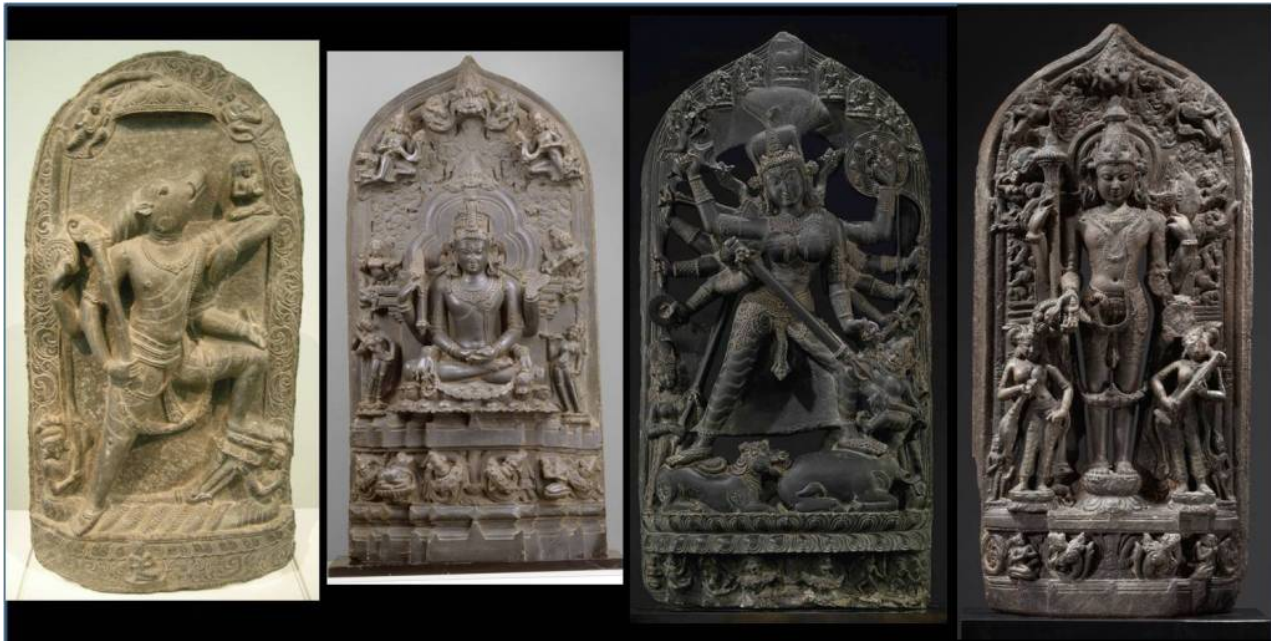
- The ninth century Siddheshvara Mahadeva temple in Barakar in Burdwan District, for example, shows a tall curving shikhara crowned by a large amalaka and is an example of the early Pala style.
- It is **similar to contemporaneous temples of Odisha.**
- This basic form grows loftier with the passing of centuries. Many of the temples from the ninth to the twelfth century were located at Telkupi in Purulia District.
- They were submerged when dams were built in the region.
- These were amongst the important examples of architectural styles prevalent in the region which showed an awareness of all the known **Nagara sub-types** that were prevalent in the rest of North India.
- However, several temples still survive in Purulia District which can be dated to this period.
- **The black to grey basalt and chlorite stone pillars and arched niches of these temples heavily influenced the earliest Bengal sultanate buildings at Gaur and Pandua.**
- Many local vernacular building traditions of Bengal also influenced the style of temples in that region.
- Most prominent of these was the shape of the **curving or sloping side of the bamboo roof of a Bengali hut.**
- **The rock-cave temple** at Kahalgaon, the Ardhamandapa of Vishnupad Temple at Gaya, Surajgarha, Indipal, Jaimangalgarh etc. are examples of Pala art.
- The rock-cave temple at Kahalgaon (Bhagalpur district) dating from ninth century, which shows **the gabled vaulted roof characteristic of the South Indian architecture.**



3. **Describe contribution of Palas in sculptures.**

- The Gupta tradition of sculptural art attained a new height under the patronage of the Pala rulers and it came to be designated as **'Pala School of Sculptural Art'.**
- It is Eastern Style of medieval sculpture.
- **The art incorporated lot of local characteristics in Bengal under the Palas** and it continued right up to the end of the 12th century.
- The sculptures of stones and bronze were constructed in large numbers mostly in monastic sites of Nalanda, Bihar Sharif, Rajgir, Bodh Gaya, Ghosranwan etc.

- **Most of the sculptures of this period drew their inspiration from Buddhism.**
- Apart from Buddha, sculptures of God and Goddess of Hindu Dharma like Vishnu, Balram, Uma, Maheshwar, Surya and Ganesha were also constructed.
- The finest sculptures of this School include a female bust, two standing Avalokiteshwara images from Nalanda: Buddha seated in 'Bhumisparsasamudra' and images of Avalokiteshwara seated in 'ArdhaParyanka' etc.
- The Pala rulers had intimate relations with Java which are evident in Hindu-Javanese sculpture.
- Some amount of stylisation is noticed in the later phase of Pala art, but the tradition is continued under the Sena rulers in the 12th century until the Islamic rulers overran the country.
- **The main features of Pala sculptures is their free flowing movement.**
- Similarly Bronze sculptures of Bengal came to be recognised as specimens of a matured art, and specialists think that the Bengal bronzes influenced the art in south-east Asian countries.



4. **Throw some light on Pala paintings.**

- **The earliest examples of miniature painting in India** exist in the form of illustrations to the religious texts on Buddhism executed under the Palas of the eastern India and the Jain texts executed in western India during the 11th-12th centuries A.D.
- **There are two forms of paintings: Manuscripts and Wall Painting (Mural).**
- **Manuscripts was written on palm leaves.**
- **In these paintings, scenes of life of Buddha and several god and goddess of Mahayana sects are depicted.**
- **Many Paintings illustrated manuscripts belong to the Vajrayana School of Buddhism.**
- **The impact of Tantricism on these paintings are easily visible.**
- Sometimes it also resembles some of the qualities of Nepalese and Burmese Art.
- Though limited to manuscript paintings, the art shows a very developed stage and scholars have held that the paintings of the Pala period definitely influenced the Eastern Indian, Tibetan and Nepali paintings of the 14th century.
- **The Pala painting is characterised by sinuous line, delicate and nervous lines, sensuous elegance, linear and decorative accent and subdued tones of color.**
- It is naturalistic style which resembles the ideal forms of contemporary bronze and stone sculpture, and reflects some feeling of the classical art of Ajanta with sensuous bias of art of Eastern India.
- Wall painting has been found in Saradh and Sarai Sthal in Nalanda district.

- At the bottom of a platform made of granite stone we can find flowers of geometric shapes, images of animals and humans.
- The images have faded now, yet certain images like elephant, horses, dancers, Bodhisattvas etc. can be noticed.
- **Impact of Ajanta and Bagh painting can be noticed**, as the way of making images and painting are very much similar.



5. State Pala rulers contribution towards universities.

- **Dharmapala revived the Nalanda university.**
- During Pala reign, Nalanda University became famous all over the world.
- **Nalanda University was considered as one of the biggest educational institutions of its time.**
- **Dharmapala built the Vikramasilamahavihara (at Patharghata in Bhagalpur district of Bihar) and Odantpuri Vihara in Bihar.**
- **OdantpuriMahavihara (750-770) was so magnificent that it served as a model for first monastery built in Tibet.**
- **Somapura Vihara and Vikramasila Vihara were acknowledged in the Buddhist world as two important centres of Buddhist learning in the period between 9th and 12th centuries AD.**
- Develapatronized the Vikramashila University and the Nalanda University.
- Dharmapala donated the royal income from two hundred surrounding villages to meet the expenses of Nalanda University.

Pallavas

3Marker

- **Sinhavishnu**
- **Narasinha Varman I**
- **Narasinha Varman II**

1. **Sinhavishnu**

- **Founder of Pallva Dynasty.**

- He was a capable commander as well as a patron of learning and fine arts.
- **His empire extended to the territories between the rivers Kaveri and Krishna.**
- **The great Sanskrit poet, Bharavi, author of the Kirtiarjuniyam was at his court and**
- **He took the first step in making Mahabalipuram a centre of fine arts.**

2. **Narasinha Varman I/Mamalla**

- **Greatest Pallava ruler and made the power of the Pallavas supreme in south India.**
- The contest between the Pallavas and the Chalukyas for the supremacy of the South continued during his reign.
- **Pulakesin II, the mighty ruler of the Chalukyas, again took the offensive but Narasinha Varman I defeated him in three battles and forced him to retire back to his kingdom.**
- **Built Mandapa & Ratha temples at mamallapuram.**

3. **Narasinha Varman II/Rajsimha**

- The empire grew prosperous during his reign, a situation which he fruitfully utilised for the purpose of the cultural progress of his empire.
- **He constructed the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi and the Shore temple at Mahabalipuram.**
- **Dandin, the great prose writer and the author of the Dasakumarcharita, flourished at his court.**
- He also sent an ambassador to China.

5 Markers

- **Briefly explain the development of Monolithic Indian rock cut architecture during Pallava period.**
- **Throw some light on architecture of Kanchi Kailashnath Temple.**
- **Describe the development of Fine Arts under Pallavas.**
- **Define Pallava sculpture art.**

Short Answers (5 markers)

1. **Briefly explain the development of Monolithic Indian rock cut architecture developed during Pallava period.**

- The Ratha temples or seven pagoda which are carved out in granite rock is the finest example of Indian monolithic rock cut architecture.
- Pancha Rathas (Five Chariots) (five monolithic pyramidal structures named after the Pandavas (Arjuna, Bhima, Yudhishtira, Nakula and Sahadeva) and Draupadi) is an example of monolith rock-cut architecture dating from the late 7th century located at Mamallapuram, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- The five rathas were not assembled, while each of them was carved from single piece of stone and each of the different ratha was carved in a different style.
- The Ratha cave temples, commonly called the Pancha Pandava ratha (the five chariots of the Pandavas), are a stylistic anomaly marking the point of transition between the earlier tradition of rock-carved cave temples and the later tradition of freestanding stone structures, of the type seen at the nearby Shore Temple.
- Carved in the 7th century by the Pallava kings, the **Ratha temples are an attempt to imitate free-standing stone construction in the living rock, with not unsatisfactory results.**
- The structural detailing of the Ratha temples carefully imitates wooden timber supports, pilasters, beams, and brackets, though of course none are necessary in stone.
- Because each temple is carved from a single piece of living rock, the Rathas are in a superb state of preservation and many of their carvings are as fresh today as they were 1,300 years ago.



2. **Throw some light on architecture of Kanchi Kailashnath Temple.**

- The Kailashnath temple was built under the rule of the Pallava dynasty.
- **It had been built between 640-730 AD by the King Rajasimha Raja.**
- The architecture of the Kallasanathar temple gets the title of having the finest architecture of ancient India.
- **Dravid architectural style was used in its design.**
- **Dedicated to Lord Shiva.**
- The statues of Lord Shiva and Mata Parvati are depicted on the walls of the temple.
- There is a cave in the temple premises.
- The temple also has 16 Shivlings which are made of black granite stone at the sanctum sanctorum.
- In Kanchi, there are many small temples with statues of Hindu gods and goddesses and showcase Dravidian architecture.
- One among these is the Baikunth Perumal temple of God Vinnagaram is a big name, which is famous for its unique architecture, and is one of the 108 Divyadesam dedicated to Vishnu.

3. Describe the development of Fine Arts under Pallavas.

- The Pallava kings had also patronized fine arts.
- The Kudumianmalai and Thirumayam music inscriptions show their interest in music.
- Yaazhi, Mridhangam and Murasu were some of the musical instruments of the Pallava period.
- Both Mahendravarman I and Narasimhavarman I had remained experts in music.
- The temple sculptures of the Pallava period reveal that the art of dance was popular in those days.
- The paintings at Chittannavasal illustrate the nature of Pallava painting Mahendravarman I was known as Chittirakkarpuli.
- He had also composed the book, ThatchinaChitram. he was the author of the satirical drama MaththavilasamPrakasanam,
- Thus, music, dance, paintings and drama were popular during the Pallava rule. In this way, the Pallavas had contributed to the growth of culture.

4. Define Pallava sculpture art.

- **Pallava sculpture owed more to the Buddhist tradition.**
- On the whole it is more monumental and linear in form, thus avoiding the typical ornamentation of the Deccan sculpture.
- The free standing temples at Aihole and Badami in the Deccan and the Kanchipuram and Mahabalipuram in the Tamil country, provided a better background for sculpture than the rock-cut temples.
- **The Pallava sculpture was monumental and linear in form resembling the Gupta sculpture.**
- The basic form was derived from the older tradition, the end result clearly reflected its local genius.

Chalukya Dynasty

3 Markers

- **Pulakesin II**
- **Pattadakal**

Very Short Answers (3 markers)

1. Pulakesin II

- Pulakeshi was an Emperor from the Chalukya Dynasty.
- His capital was at Badami in Karnataka.

- Pulakeshin was able to successfully defeat Harshavardhan in the battle on the banks of river Narmada, thus earning him the title Dakshinapatheshwara or the Lord of the South.

2. Pattadakal

- Pattadakal, also called Paṭṭadakallu or Raktapura, is a complex of 7th and 8th century CE **Hindu and Jain temples also designated as a UNESCO World Heritage site.**
- There are ten temples here – 4 in Nagar style and 6 in Dravida style.
- Virupaksha temple and Sangameshwara Temple are in Dravida style.
- Papanatha temple is in Nagara style.

5 Markers

- Which Temple site is known as “Town of Temples” developed by Chalukyas?
- What are the important characteristic features of Chalukyan architecture?
- **Briefly discuss rock-cut cave temples build by Chalukya.**

Short Answers (5 markers)

1. Which Temple site is known as “Town of Temples” developed by Chalukyas?

- Aihole temples of Chalukya Dynasty is known as “Town of Temples” because it contain 70 temples.
- **The temples are built in Vesara Style.**
- It has Ladh Khan temple (Surya Temple) with low, flat roof with pillared hall.
- It also has Durga temple resembling a Buddhist Chaitya, Huchimalligudi temple, Jain temple/ Jinendra at Meguti by Ravikirti.



2. What are the important characteristic features of Chalukyan architecture?

- **These are the features of Chalukyan architecture:**
 - ✓ Small base design.
 - ✓ Horse shoe base
 - ✓ Square Garbhagriha.
 - ✓ Inner pradakshinapatha.
 - ✓ Mukhamandapa, Navaranga, Sukhanasi and Pyramidical Shikhara on the Garbhagriha
 - ✓ Ekakuta, Dwikuta, Triakuta temples.

3. Briefly discuss rock-cut cave temples build by Chalukya.

- **Chalukyas built rock-cut cave temples at Badami, which attract the attention of the visitors.**
- **They have Mukhamandapa, large Rangamandapa and Garbhagriha.**
- **Cave belongs to Shaivism** (sculptures of Ardhanareeshwara and Nataraja here are very attractive)
- **Cave also belongs to Vaishnavism** (Varaha and Vamana).
- Cave no. 3 is the biggest of all and was built by Mangalesha.
- The Earth Goddess, Vishnu sitting on Shesha and Narasimha, Vamana, Balarama, Harihara sculptures attract the attention of the onlookers.
- Cave no 4 is the smallest. It is a **Jain cave.**
- Here we can see the sculptures of Mahaveera, his disciple Gautama, and Parshvanatha, the 23rd Trithankara.

Chola Dynasty

3 Markers

- **Vijayala**
- **Parantaka I**
- **Rajaraja the Great**
- **Rajendra I**
- **Salabhoga**

- Taniyur
- Tankurrams
- Kaikkolar
- Velaikkarars
- Mahasabha
- Gangaikonda Cholapuram

Very Short Answers (3 markers)

1. Vijayala

- **The founder of the Chola dynasty of Tanjore was Vijayalaya, a feudatory of the Pallavas.**
- There was rivalry between the Pandyas and the Pallavas, his overlords, at that time.
- He took advantage of it and attacked Tanjore, which was in the hands of feudatory chief of the Pandyas and occupied it.
- He also conquered the valley of Kolsana and the lower valley of Kaveri.

2. Parantaka I

- Parantaka I was an ambitious ruler and engaged himself in wars of conquest from the beginning of his reign.
- His main conquest was that of Madura.
- Being a great builder of temples, **he provided the vimana of the famous Nataraja temple at Chidambaram with a golden roof**
- **Uttiramerur inscriptions that give a detailed account of the village administration under the Cholas belong to his reign**

3. Rajaraja the Great

- The credit for reviving the lost glory of the Cholas went to Rajaraja who had been truly the Great ruler of the Cholas.
- **He pursued a policy of war and conquest**, defeated the Western Gangas, the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi, the Pandyas of Madura, the Gangas of Kalinga, and the Cheras of Kerala and, thus, extended his empire and influence to the far south.
- **Rajaraja also laid the foundation of the greatness of the navy of the Cholas.**
- He conquered Kurga, the entire Malabar coast and part of Ceylon, with the support of his navy.
- **He also conquered the Maldivian islands and attacked the islands of the south-east.**

4. Rajendra I

- Rajendra pursued further the policy of conquest and annexation adopted by his father and raised the power and prestige of the Cholas to its zenith.
- His period was the period of zenith of the glory of the Cholas.
- He defeated and annexed the kingdoms of the Pandyas and Cheras the extreme south.
- **He conquered Ceylon, though, in 1029 A.D. south Ceylon became free from his control.**

5. Salabhoga

- Term used for Tenures meant for educational purpose.
- The term is associated with Chola period

6. Taniyur

- It means -A very large village, administered as a Single unit.
- UR referred to Village in Tamil.

7. Tankurrams

- Autonomous administration for town and townships.
- Town autonomy was quite similar to village autonomy and both were administered by assemblies.

8. Kaikkolar

- Royal troops receiving regular pay from the treasury (comprised infantry, cavalry, elephant corps and navy).

9. Velaikkarars

- The most dependable troops in the royal service ready to defend the king and his cause with their lives.

10. Mahasabha

- Gathering of the adult men in the Brahmana villages which were called agraharas.
- These were villages settled by the Brahmanas in which most of the land was rent free.
- Sabha managed most of its affairs by an executive committee called variyam to which educated persons owning property were elected.

11. Gangaikonda Cholapuram

- Following the conquest of the Gangetic plains in A.D. 1023 Rajendra-I built a great city called Gangaikondacholapuram and a Siva temple Gangaikondacholisvarar and a lake Chola Gangam in commemoration of his victory.

5 Markers

- State Central and provincial administration during Chola period.**
- Throw some light on Local Self Government of Chola period.**
- Briefly explain Social and Economic condition of the time.**
- What were the religious condition during Chola rule?**
- Briefly describe the development of Literature in the rule of Cholas.**
- How Chola rulers contributed towards architecture?**
- Describe contribution of Chola in sculptures.**
- Throw some light on chola paintings.**
- Briefly explain the growth of Dance, Drama and Music during the reign of Cholas.**
- Why Bay of Bengal was known as Chola lake?**
- Throw some light on coinage system of Cholas.**

Short Answers (5 markers)

1. State Central and provincial administration during Chola period.

1. Central Administration

- The King was the head of the administration and all powers were concentrated in his hands.**
- The Chola kings assumed high sounding titles.
- Tanjore, Gangaikondacholapuram, Mudikondan and Kanchi remained the various capitals of different Chola rulers at various times.
- There were no wars of succession among the Cholas.**
- The position of the king was hereditary and, normally, the eldest son of the king was nominated as the successor.
- But, sometimes, if the eldest son was found incompetent, the successor was chosen from amongst the younger sons or brothers of the king.
- They undertook royal tours to increase the efficiency of the administration**
- The king was assisted by ministers and other high officials of the state in administration, who were given high titles, honours and lands as jagirs.
- The Cholas had organised an efficient bureaucracy and their administration was successful.**
- There was elaborate administrative machinery comprising various officials called perundanam and sirudanam**

2. Provincial administration

- The empire was divided into Mandals for the convenience of administration.
- They were either seven or eight in number.
- The Mandals were divided into Nadus and Nadus into Kurrams or Kottams.
- Every Kurram had several villages which were the smallest units of administration.

- In each nadu there were a number of autonomous villages
- The royal princes or officers were in charge of mandalams
- The valanadu was under periyannattar and nadu under nattar
- The town was known as nagaram and it was under the administration of a council called nagarattar

2. **Throw some light on Local Self Government of the time.**

- **The arrangement of local self-government has been regarded as the basic feature of the administration of the Cholas.**
- Probably, no other ruling dynasty of either the North or the South had such an extensive arrangement of local self-government at different units of the administration as the Cholas.
- The administration of the Cholas had the provision of local self-government beginning from the village up to the Mandal level at the top.
- **The Mahasabha of the village played an important role in the administration of the village.**
- Besides, there was provision of representative bodies at the level of Kurram, Nadu and Mandal as well, which all helped in the administration.
- An assessment can be made of the nature of the local self-government by the rights and duties of the Mahasabha of the village.
- For the formation of Mahasabha, first a village was divided into thirty wards.
- The people of each ward used to nominate a few people possessing the following qualifications: ownership of about an acre and a half of land; residence in a house built at one's own site; age between thirty-five and seventy; knowledge of one Veda and a Bhashya; and he or any of his relations must not have committed any wrong and received punishment.
- At this stage the **members were not chosen by election but by the lot system.**
- Names of persons were written on palm-leaf tickets which were put into a pot and shuffled and a young boy was directed to take out the ticket.
- The same procedure was followed for the formation of the different committees of the Mahasabha.
- Thus, the Mahasabha of a village was constituted of educated and economically independent persons of the village and, in all, had thirty members.
- **There were also different committees of the Mahasabha to look after different things concerning the village like the judicial committee, the garden committee, the committee to look after tanks and irrigation, etc.**

3. **Briefly explain Social and Economic condition of the time.**

1. **Social Condition-**

- Society was based on Varna-Asram Dharma but the different Varnas or castes lived peacefully with each other.
- Caste system was widely prevalent
- Brahmins and Kshatriyas enjoyed special privileges
- The inscriptions of the later period of the Chola rule mention about two major divisions among the castes- Valangai and Idangai castes
- Inter-caste marriages were permitted and it had led to the formation of different sub-castes.
- The position of women did not improve
- The practice of Sati was prevalent among the royal families
- The devadasi system of dancing girls attached to temples emerged during this period
- They were free from many restrictions which came to be imposed on them by the Hindu society later on.
- **There was no purdah-system and women participated freely in all social and religious functions.**
- **They inherited and owned property in their own right.**
- Normally, monogamy was the prevalent rule but the kings, the Samantas and the rich people kept several wives.
- **There were prostitutes also in cities.**

- **The slave system was also prevalent.**

2. **Economic Condition-**

- The Chola empire enjoyed widespread prosperity.
- Both agriculture and industry flourished
- The Cholas had arranged for proper means of irrigation which had helped in the reclamation of waste land and increased agricultural production which provided the base for the prosperity of both rulers and the ruled.
- The Cholas maintained peace and security within the territory, constructed well-connected roads, provided safety to travellers and traders and, above all, kept a strong navy on high seas.
- The weaving industry, particularly the silk-weaving at Kanchi flourished
- Commerce and trade were brisk with trunk roads or peruvazhis and merchant guilds. Gold, silver and copper coins were issued
- Commercial contacts between the Chola empire and China, Sumatra, Java and Arabia were prevalent
- Arabian horses were imported in large numbers to strengthen the cavalry
- In such conditions, trade, both internal and external, grew resulting in increased prosperity of the state.
- Cloth, ornaments, metals and their different products, production of salt and construction of images and temples were a few of the important industries which grew and prospered under the protection of the Cholas.

4. **What were the Religious condition during Chola rule?**

- **The Chola emperors were the devotees of either Bhagavatism or Saivism, both of which were the most important sects of Hinduism.**
- Both of these sects became very popular in South India under the protection of the Cholas.
- The reign of emperor Vijayalaya marked the beginning of the rise of these sects and, then, every Chola emperor contributed in his own way to their progress.
- During this period, temples of different gods and goddesses were constructed in large numbers and they became the predominant feature of Hinduism.
- Hindu temples not only became centres of worship but also those of education, arts and social welfare.
- The temples satisfied not only the religious urge of the people but also served the purpose of social welfare and progress.
- The Chola emperors helped in the progress of Hindu society and religion by constructing a large number of temples of Hindu gods and goddesses.
- The Cholas were tolerant rulers. every Chola emperor respected and gave equal protection to every religious faith. And, whenever intolerance was attempted, it resulted in revolt among the people.
- This proves that tolerance in religion was observed not only by the rulers but even the ruled accepted and pursued it as a matter of rightful duty.

5. **Briefly describe the development of Literature in the rule of Cholas.**

- **The period of the rule of the Cholas was the golden age of Tamil literature.**
- **Mostly, the texts were written as Kavya (poetry).**
- Different scholars received patronage from different rulers and engaged themselves in scholarly writings.
- Among noted scholars of this period were Tirutakadevara, who wrote the Jiwana-Chintamani, Tolamokti, who wrote the Sulamani, Jayagodar, who wrote the Kalingatuppani and Kambana, who wrote the Ramavatrama.
- **Kambana was one of the greatest figures in Tamil poetry.**
- His Ramayana known as the Kamba Ramayana has been regarded as a masterpiece of Tamil literature.
- The Buddhist scholar, Buddhamitra, wrote the text named the Rasoliyan while another Buddhist scholar wrote the Kundalakesha and the Kalladama.

- **Scholars, like Dandina and Pugalenda, also flourished under the patronage of the Cholas.**
- **Besides Tamil, texts were written in the Sanskrit language also.**
- During the reign of Parantaka I, Venkatmadhava wrote his commentary of the Rigveda while Kesha-vaswamina wrote his scholarly work titled Nanartharnava.
- **Thus, literature, both in Tamil and Sanskrit, progressed under the rule of the Cholas.**

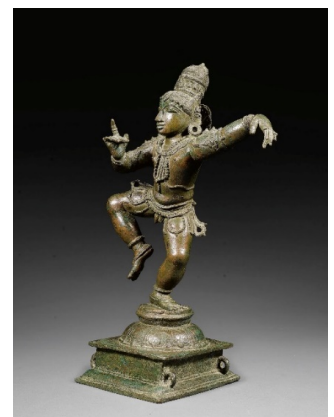
6. **How Chola rulers contributed towards architecture?**

- **Dravidian feature initiated by the Pallavas acquired the classical forms and features under the Cholas such as gopurams, mandapams and Vimanas.**
- The Dravidian style of art and architecture reached its perfection under the Cholas
- The chief feature was its vimana
- The Temples consists of the vimana, ardhamandapa, mahamandapa and a large pavilion in the front known as the Nandimandapa
- In the beginning, gopuram features was subdued and vimana features dominated but in the later stages, **gopurams over-shadowed the Vimanas.**
- In the beginning, Vimanas were constructed in the cellular mode as in the Raja Rajeshwar temple
- In the later phase, vimanas began to be constructed in circular concept as in the Nataraj temple at Chidambaram.
- The Brihadeeswarar temple at Tanjore is surrounded by a rectangular wall protected by 8 vimanas which housed the 8 keepers of directions called Ashtadikpalas.
- The temple is dedicated to lord Shiva and is known as Dakshimeruvitankar. An enormous Nandi which is the second largest in India, carved out of a single block of granite guards the entrance of the sanctuary.
- **The Brihadeeswarar temple at Tanjore is the Tallest of all the temples in India.**
- Various public works as cities, roads, irrigation works and artificial tanks were constructed.
- Rajendra Chola I constructed a city, a water tank and a temple with the same name of Gangaikondacholapuram temple.
- Later Chola temples- The Airavathesvara temple at Darasuram in Tanjore district and the Kampa-haresvara temple at Tribhuvanam



7. **Describe contribution of Chola in sculptures.**

- Chola art and sculpture styles are famous after the Pallava Sculpture and architecture.
- Still, we can see many Chola style sculptures adorned the temple walls in South India.
- Chola Kings encouraged Saivism and Vaishnavism, most of their temples dedicated to either to Lord Shiva or Lord Vishnu.
- **During the Chola dynasty, the VastuShastra thrived at its peak and all the temples constructed according to Temple VastuShastra.**
- Before the Chola period, the stone sculptures placed in the temples.
- **But during the period of Chola dynasty, the kings encouraged the sculptures of Bronze also.**
- These Bronze sculptures were very elegance, rhythmic and grace.
- **The famous Nataraja bronze sculpture is the best example to know the grace of Bronze sculptures.**



8. **Throw some light on chola paintings and portraits.**

1. **Paintings-**

- **Nature-Mural Paintings.**
- These paintings have great emotion in the faces, whether it is anger, compassion or any other expression.



- The murals of the Chola age bring out diverse emotions on many faces, a feature rarely seen in Indian art.
- **Figures were painted with realism.**
- Most the paintings are massive and animated, which brings alive the greatness of the Lord who destroys evil and ensures peace.
- These paintings also depict a barely visible Dakshinamurthi (Shiva as God of knowledge) beneath a banyan tree on which monkeys are playing.
- The paintings of the Chola period have a stillness of body and astonishment on the faces of the sages worshipping Dakshinamurthi, in contrast to the energetic animals portrayed nearby.
- There are also flying apsaras and gandharvas, who complete the scene of extravagant proportions.
- The paintings of Lord Shiva can be seen in the heart of the temple, which are protected by gigantic walls of stone.
- Scenes of Periyapuram are beautifully depicted Kailasanathar temple at Kanchipuram, Vishnu temple at Malaiyadiatti contain fine specimen of the Chola paintings.
- Rajaraja-I and Rajendra contributed more for the development of the art of painting during the Chola period.

2. Portraits-

- **The Cholas excelled the Pallavas in the art of portrait making.**
- The best specimens of portraits are found on the walls of Koranganatha temple and Nageswarasamy temple.
- The portraits of Chola madevi and Kulothunga-III are there in Kalahasti temple.
- They are good examples of Chola art of portrait making.

9. Briefly explain the growth of Dance, Drama and Music during the reign of Cholas.

1. Dance-

- The Chola kings patronized the art of dance.
- **Bharathanatyam and kathakali were two types of dances performed during the Chola period.**
- Lord Siva was represented as the exponent of Karana dance.
- Natarajar temple at Chidamparam and Sarangapani temple at Kumbakonam have dancing poses of Lord Nataraja.
- Rajaraja I appointed 400 dancing girls in the big temple at Tanjore.
- There were two dance directors to coordinate these dancing girls.
- Dance dramas were also performed on stages at festival times.
- Chola kings made endowments to promote the art of dancing.

2. Drama-

- The Cholas promoted the art of drama.
- Music and dance were affiliated to drama.
- Many types of theatres and stages were there to perform dramas.
- **Rajarajeswaranatakam and Rajarajavijayam were the dramas enacted during festival times.**
- Drama actors received honors from the Chola kings.
- Koothu is one type of drama.
- Koothus were also there.
- Inscriptions refer about Ariyakoothu, Chakkikoothu and Santhikoothu.

3. Music-

- During the Chola period the art of music was developed.
- Twentythreepanns were used in music.
- The seven music alphabets sa, ri, ga, ma, pa, da, ni were used.
- The hymns of Aiwars and Nayanmars were sung in every temple.
- Nambiandarnambi and Nathamuni contributed much for the development of music.
- **Books were written on music.**
- Several musicians were appointed in Brahadeeswarar temple.

- Drums, udukkai, veena, flute were famous music instruments Sagadakkottigal formed a group of musicians.
- Endowments were made to promote music.
- Musicians were honored by the kings.
- Temples and mutts imparted training in vocal and instrumental music.

10. **Why Bay of Bengal was known as Chola lake?**

- Chola dynasty controlled over almost entire coastline of Bay of Bengal.
- They also had strong presence of Navy which helped them in controlling the whole Bay of Bengal.
- Cholas also have complete control on trade routes of Bay of Bengal.
- The Cholas developed links all over south India.
- They brought Sri Lanka, South- East Asia and even China under the network of trade.

11. **Throw some light on coinage system of Cholas.**

- The Chola ruler, Raja raja Chola struck coins both in Sri Lanka and India.
- These coins differed in fabric, style and in the gold purity.
- The coins of Chola Empire were issued in gold, silver and copper.
- Though the coinage was mainly destined for general currency, very few commemoratives could be observed.
- The Chola ruler, Uttama Chola struck silver with the royal emblem of "Tiger facing two fishes" on the obverse side of the coin.
- The coins also contained the Nagari legend "Uttama Chola". During his reigning period, Raja Raja struck gold fanams that bore the legend Yuddha Malla on the obverse and the usual insignia on the reverse side of the coins.
- Apart from these coins, silver and gold '**kahavanus**' were also struck by the king.
- This type of coins bore the standing king on the obverse and the seated king on the reverse side of the coin.
- Moreover, Rajendra Chola, another king of this dynasty also struck coins including the legend "Sri Rajendrah" beneath the usual insignia on both side of the coin.
- The succeeding generations struck coins with identical standard bearing "Standing King on the obverse" and "Seated King on the reverse".
- The coins sometime bore the legend "Raja Raja" and sometime the legend "Ku" appears on the coinage that surrounds the image.
- With the ceasing period of the Cholas, these coins can be seen abundantly as the same type, but the type was a bit modification on the coins.
- The coins of southern Indian dynasties developed its coinage system after the Cholas with the introduction of other dynasties.