

Importance of Ancient Indian History

- CHAKRAVARTIN- single universal monarch, H>>CC, B>>I
1. Ashoka (3 BC) 2. Samudragupta (4 AD)

Modern Historians of Ancient History

- Manusmriti>>> Code of Gentoo laws,1776 – by **Nathaniel Brassey Halhed**
- William Jones- Asiatic society, 1784 @ Calcutta, Abhijnanashakuntalam in Englis(1789)
- Bhagvadgita by Wilkins 1785
- Bombay Asiatic society 1804- James Mackintosh
- Asiatc society of great Britain 1823
- ‘sacred books of east’ -Max muller-indians lack sense of history and chronology, despotism, other wordlyness, caste system
- ‘Early history of india’-Arthur smith 1900

Rajendra lal mitra	INDO ARYANS
R.G.Bhandarkar	Deecan of satvahans, history of Vaishnavism,widow rem, caste, child mage
V.K.Rajwade	Maratha history ‘history of insti of mage’ 1926
Pandurang vaman Kane	‘history of Dharmashatra’
Devdatta Bhandarkar	Ashoka, ancient political insti
Hemchandra rachaudhari	From mahabharta to gupta
R.C.Majumdar	‘history and culture of Indian people’
K.A.Nilakanta sastri	History of ancient india ‘history of South india’ Cultural supremacy of brahmans
K.P.Jaiswal	Republics in ancient india ‘Hindu polity’ 1924
A.L.Basham	‘wonder that was india’ 1951
D.D.Kosambi	‘Intro to study of Indian history’ 1957 ‘The civilzn of ancient india in historical outline’ 1965

Types of resources and Historical reconstruction

- Kushan period- coin moulds found
- Mauryan time- coins: lead, potin, copper, bronze, silver,gold
- Gupta- issued largest no. of gold coins
- Ashokan inscriptions>>composed in Prakrit, written:Brahmi script>>left to right,

N.W ashokan inscriptions>>Kharoshti Script(Right to left), Afganistan>>Greek and Armaic script

- James pricep- 1837-deciphered
- Vedanga – 1.Shiksha(phonetics) 2. Kalpa(ritual) 3.Vyakarna
4.Nirukta(etymology) 5.Chhanda(metric-std of measurement) 6.Jyotisha(atronomy)
(Nivruttila Kakanni Vait Channdamule Jam Shiksha keli- **NKVCJS**)
- Jaya(8800)>>>Bharat(24000)>>>>Mahabharat aka satasahasri samhita(1,00,000)
- Ramayana-24,000, more unified than mahabharta

BOOK	WHATS IN IT
Srautasutra (600-300bc)	Royal coronation ceremonies for higher 3 varna
Grihasutra (600-300bc)	Domestic rituals(birth naming, etc)
Sulvasutra (600BC)- by Baudhayana	Measurements for construction of sacrificial alters, mark beginning of study of geometry and mathematics

- Buddhist text- Pali, compiled in 2 BC in srilanka, Jataka-550births of buddha
- Jaina text- Prakrit, compiled in 6 AD in Valabhi (GJ)
- Dharmashastra= Dharmasutra(compiled 500-200 BC) + smriti(1-600AD)
- Kalidasa- life of northern and central india in **GUPTA** time

FOREIGN TRAVEL ACCOUNTS

ORIGIN	PERSON	BOOK	WHATS IN IT
GREEK			1.'prince sandrokottas' -contemporary of alexander- C.Maurya
	Megasthanes	indica	1. court of C.Maurya 2.Maurya admini,social class, eco activities 3. NO slaves in India
		Periplus of erythrean sea	Mention of Indian ports, roman trade in Indian ocean, Persian gulf
		Ptolemy's Geography	
LATIN	Pliny	Naturalis Historia	Trade betn India and Italy
CHINESE	Fa-hsien		1.Buddhist, came to visit B shrines 2.5th AD 3.s,r,e condn in GUPTA age (Chadragupta II) – wrote that Buddhism flourishing in NW India, but neglected in Gangetic valle • Gangetic valley= land of Brahmanism
	Hsuan Tsang		1.Buddhist, came to visit B shrines 2. 7 th AD 3. s,r,e codn in HARSHA 4.reported 1600 stupas and monasteries were destroyed by rulers

			5. Also visited Kamarupa state

INDIAN ERAs

1. Vikrama Samvat- 57 BC,
2. Shaka Samvat -78AD,
3. Gupta era- 319 AD

- Hathigumpha inscription- Karavela king's yearwise events in life (1 BC)

BOOK	WRITER	WHATS ABOUT
Harshacharita- 7 th AD	Banabhatta	Harsha's admini
Ramacharita-12 th AD	Sandhyakara Nandi	Kaivarta peasants VS Pala king Rampala
Vikram-anaka-deva-charita	Bilhana	Vikramaditya VI (chalukya of kalyan)
Mushika Vamsha (11 th century)	Atula	Mushika dynasty(Northen keral)
Rajatarangini(12 th AD)	Kalhana	Kings of Kashmir
1. Brihat Samhita 2. Panchasiddhantika 3. Laghu Jataka 4. Yogayatra 5. Brihat Jataka	VarahaMitra	BJ- Vedic astrology
1. 'Mudrarakshasa' 2. Devi Chandraguptam	Vishakhadatta	Chanakya's Kutniti against C.Maurya's enemies
Prabansha Chintaman (12 th AD)	Merutunga	Jain Literature
1.Swapnavasavadattaam 2. Pratigya Yaugandharayanam 3.Urubhanga 4.karna-bhara	Bhasa	1. Romance- Vatsya King Udayana and Vasavadatta (daughter of Prodyota, Avanti king) 2. How king Udayana, with help of minister Yugandharayana>>>Married princess padmavati (Magadha princess
<i>Mrichchhakatika</i> (liitle clay card)	Shudraka	(affair of poor brahmana charudatta with courtsen Vasantasena, villain: shakara or samsthanaka)
1. <i>Abhijnanashakuntalam</i> 2. <i>Malavikagnimitra</i> 3. <i>Vikramorvashi</i>	Kalidasa	1. affair of King Dushyanta and Shakuntala 2. Malavika loves Agnimitra (son of Pushyamitra Shunga)
1. <i>Buddhacharita</i>	Ashvaghosha	1. Buddha's life

2. <i>Saundarananda</i> 3. <i>Sutralankara</i>	(had influence of Yogscara and Sautrinka school)	2. Theme: conversion of Nanda (Buddha's Half Brother)
1. Abhidharma-kosa-karika	Vasuvandhu (wrote from perspective of Sarvastivada and Sautrantika)	Firstly Hinayana>>converted to Mahayana V + asana>>Yogscara school
1. Uttar Ramacharitra	Bhavabhuti	
1. Ratnavali 2. Nagananda 3. Priyadarsika	Harshavardhana	1. Love: King Udayana & Ratnavali (Daughter of Ceylon King)\ 2. Jimutavahana sacrifice life (mention of Buddha as Nandi Verse) 3. King Udayana and Priyadarsika (Daughter of king Dridhavarman)
Brahmasputa Siddhantika (7 th AD)	Brahmagupta	1. Mention of ZERO for first time
Siddhanta Shiromani (12 th AD)	Bhaskaracharya	1. 4 sections: Lilavati (arithmetic), Beejganita, Goladhyaya (spheres), Grahaganita (mathematics of planet)
Rasaratnakara	Nagarjuna	1. he was most famous <i>alchemist</i> 2. expert in transforming base metals>> gold
Kavyamimamsa Balaramayana Balabharata	Rajashekara	

Geographical Setting

CULTURES AND THEIR LOCATIONS

CULTURE	LOCATION
1. Harappan	Indus valley
2. Vedic	NWFP and PN
3. post vedic	Middle gangetic plains(iron implemnts)
4. gupta	Lower gangetic valley and N.bengal
5. early medieval	Brahmaputra valley ,assam

EMPIRES AND RIVER BOUNDARIES

EMPIRE	RIVERS	PART
1. Kalinga	Mahanadi-godavari	Eastern odisha coastal belt

2. Satvahanas (though much later)	Goda- Krishna	Deltatic plains formed by these two rivers
3. chola	Kaveri valley betn Vaigai- Pennar	Tamilnadu
4. Pallavas (4-6 th AD)	Uplands	Northern TN

- Tungabhadra river- Formed natural barrier between North and south warring powers, North- Chalukyas and rashtrakutas South- Pallavas and cholas
- Vindhya- imp area in Gupta perios in 4-5th AD, Dravidian speakers to south and Aryan speakers to north
- Malwa – imp hinterland in GJ- thus Shaka VS satavahana (1st and 2nd AD) Maratha VS Rajput (18th cent)
- No proper bronze age in india- Practical scarcity of TIN in india
- Later- early christain era- contacts with Burma and Malayan peninsula- abudence of tin- use of Bronze in large scale- bronze statues of deities in south india
- Plenty of iron ores- S.bihar, E.MP, KR- war implements, jungle clearance, regular cultivation, rise of Magadha(6th -4th BC) and Avanti (6th -5th BC)
- Lead- Andhra Pradesh- large no. of **lead coins** in **Satavahana**
- Earliest punch marked coins-**SILVER** (largely)- Kharagpur hill mines

Stone Age- Early man

- Adamgarh (MP) and Bagor (RJ)- earliest evidence of domestication of animals-5000BC

Cultivation of plants- study in Sambhar sarovar- 7000-6000 BC

Chalcolithic farming culture

- Harappan culture- Largest in 3rd and 2nd millennium BC in world
- Mohenjo daro- Great bath, granary
- Harappa- 6 granaries, circular brick platform for threshing grains
- Kalibangan- houses with wells, drains covered with slabs, manholes in street drains, discovered furrows>>>sign of ploughing, **Cattle bones + Cattle figurines**
- Banawali- remains of street and drains
- Earliest producers of **COTTON**- thus aka sindon by greeks, also knew **wool**, spinning whorls used for spinning
- Domestication of animals- Oxen, buffaloes, goats, sheep, pigs, dogs, cats, asses and camels, horse(surkotada), elephants, rhino,
- Practiced boat making (practiced navigation), bead making. Glossy and shiny pottery

- TRADE- presence of seals, uniform script, regulated weights and measures
 - Did **NOT** used metal money>> **Swapping or Barter system**
 - Knew use of wheel, but not used spoked wheels
 - Had trading colony in N. Afgan>>>carry trade with central Asia
 - Carried long distance trade in lapis lazuli
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- POLITICAL- no proof, but large cultural homogeneity not possible without central authority, thus harappan cultural zone did not witness large sized empire until Mauryan times
 - NO TEMPLES, no religious structures except great bath
 - Evidence of FIRE CULT from lothal
 - Lacking in weapons
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- RELIGIOUS PRACTICES- Earth goddess- terracotta figure>> probably looked her as fertility goddess
 - Male deity SEAL aka PASHUPATI MAHADEVA- 3 horned head, posture of *yogi* , surrounded by elephant,tiger, rhino, buffalo, have 2 deer near feet
 - Phallus worship- symbols of phallus and female sex organ found in Harappa.
 - Tree worship- seal depicting deity in midst branches of *pipal*
 - Animal worship- seals- one horned rhino, humped bull
 - Probably believed in ghost and evil spirits>>> evidence of amulets
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- SCRIPT- pictographic, no long inscriptions, not related to mesopotamia and Egypt but indigenous product.
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- WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENT- 16 or its multiple
-
- POTTERY- great expertise in potter wheel use
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- IMAGES-metal images- Woman dancer (bronze), Male priest(steatite)
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- TERRACOTA- unsophisticated artistic work (probably used by lower class>>>inequality as seals and images were of high sophistication), more images of **woman, animals**
 - Although a bronze culture, but used bronze in very limited amount, largely continued stone implements

POST URBAN PHASE OF HARAPPAN –

- Aka sub indus culture, late harappan
- Cultural homo disappear>>>>stylistic **diversity**
- Primarily chalcolithic
- Rural settlement
- decline in trade, commerce, town planning
- swat valley- northernmost outpost of late harappan culture
- NOTE- ragi and finger millet **not** known so far in any harappan site

Advent of Aryans and Age of Rigveda

- Avesta- oldest text in iranian language
- Earliest wave-rigvedic people-1500BC- conflict with dasyus
- Dasyu=original inhabitants-mention in RV-Sambara defeated by Divodasa
- Trasadasyu- aryan chief who overpowered dasyus, did ‘dasyuhatya’

ARYAN CONFLICTS

- Indra aka purandara in RV
- Why arians succeeded ??>>>1. Chariots driven by horses 2. Soldies with varman (coats of mail) and better arms(possibly bronze)
- Intratribal conflict betn arians- ‘**panchajana**’-divided in 5 tribes
- Main clan- BHARATA AND TRISTU
- Battle of 10 kings- Bharata VS other 5 aryan clans+ 5 non aryan clans @river pashupani(Ravi)
- One of imp defeated tribe- Purus, then Bharat+Purus=Kurus, then Kuru+Panchala>>>rule over upper gangetic plains

MATERIAL LIFE-

- **Gavishthi**- name for **war** in RV (war for cows as arians predominantly pastorals)
- Metal working, chariot, horses, various occupations, better arms
- Not lived in city, but **fortified mud settlement**, also knew caves in mt

TRIBAL POLITY AND SOCIETY

- Rajan-tribal chief
- RV- sabha, samiti, vidatha, gana (**woman** also attended sabha and vidatha)
- **Vrajapati**- officer who enjoyed authority over **land**- he led kulapa(heads of families) or gramanis (heads of fighting hords) in war
- Kinship-basis of social structure
- Jana- tribe to which person was loyal
- **Vis**- another term for tribe in RV>>>divided into grama, Vaishya varna aroused from vis

- Rise of social division due to-1. Conquest of dasa or dasyu by aryan>>>lower status
2.tribal chiefs were having big share in loot>>>rise of 3 classes- chief, priest and people.
Thus unequal distribution of spoils>>>social inequalities
- **Slaves**- woman slaves for domestic purposes, gifts
- Woman- **good codn** bcoz: part in sabha, offer sacrifices, composed hymns, polyandry, widow remarriage, no child marriage
- As economy pastoral>>>**no** well estd taxation
- **Bali**- voluntary payment by tribesman to chief

RELIGION

- Personified natural forces
- Gods in RV- Indra(purandara), Agni- cult of fire aquired central place, Varuna(water), Soma(plant), Marut(storm). Also female deity like Aditi, Usha(appearance of dawn)
- Recitation of **prayers and sacrifices** (**NOT** attested by any rituals)

Later Vedic Phase: transition to state and social orders

- Samhita-collection of vedic hymns and mantras
- RV Samhita-oldest, used to describe early vedic age

LATER VEDIC TEXTS

- **Samaveda** Samhita- **tunes** for reciting prayers
- **Yajurveda** Samhita- not only hymns but also **rituals**
- **Atharvaveda** Samhita -**charms and spells** to ward off evils
- Brahmanas- full of ritualistic formulae and explain social and religious meaning of rituals
- All above were compiled between 1000-500BC in upper gangetic plains
- Kuru-occupied delhi and upper doab(kurushetra)+ panchala(middle doab)=
HASTINAPUR
- Later battle of bharata= mahabhart>>>wiped out kuru clan, later flood>>moved to
kausambi
- PANCHALA KINGDOM- **philosopher kings** and brahmana theologist
- 600 BC- vedic people shift to KOSHALA(E.UP) and VIDEHA(N.bihar)
- Extensive use of **IRON** started, IRON= '**shyama**' or '**Krishna ayas**' in LVT
- **Agriculture** -chief main occu of LVP, wooden ploughshare
- Shatapatha Brahmana- speaks about ploughing ritual
- Also familiar with **COPPER** from very beginning
- Great advent in material life of people: agri, sedentary life, diverse arts and crafts, little surplus (thus taxes)

- The "**Śruti**" literature which means "that which is heard" and refers to the body of most authoritative, ancient religious texts comprising the central canon of Hinduism. It consists of:
 - The **Samhitas** which form the first part of each of the Vedas. A Samhita is a collection of mantras.
 - With the passage of time, the newer generations found the mantras of the Samhitas difficult to understand. The result was the **Brahmanas**. They contain ritualistic formulae and explain the social and religious meaning of rituals.
 - The **Aranyakas** form the third part of the Vedas. With the advent of the Aranyakas, the emphasis on the sacrificial rites seems to be diluting. There is a shift towards the philosophic and spiritual interpretation of the rituals. Hence statement 2 is not correct.
 - The **Upanishads** are the concluding portions of the Vedas or are at the end of the Vedas. Most of the Upanishads are in forms of dialogues between a master and a disciple. In Upanishads, a seeker raises a topic and the enlightened guru satisfies the query aptly and convincingly.
- The **Aranyaka and Upanishad sections of the Vedic literature envisage a progressive outlook**. The Upanishads represent the early stage in the origin and development of the religions- metaphysical concepts which were used later by the religious leaders and reformers of ancient and medieval India. Some of them followed the traditional lines while others proceeded along the paths of unorthodoxy.
- **Smṛiti**, literally "that which is remembered" is a body of Hindu texts usually attributed to an author, traditionally written down, in contrast to Śrutis (the Vedic literature) considered authorless, that were transmitted verbally across the generations and fixed. Smṛiti is a derivative secondary work and is considered less authoritative than Śruti in Hinduism, except in the Mimamsa school of Hindu philosophy. The **Smṛiti literature** is a corpus of diverse varied texts. This corpus includes six **Vedāṅgas** (the auxiliary sciences in the Vedas), the epics (the **Mahābhārata** and **Rāmāyana**), the **Dharmasūtras** and **Dharmaśāstras** (or **Smṛitiśāstras**), the **Arthashastra**, the **Purāṇas**, the **Kāvya** or poetical literature, extensive **Bhāṣyas** (reviews and commentaries on Śrūtis and non-Śruti texts), and numerous **Nibandhas** (digests) covering politics, ethics (**Nītiśāstras**), culture, arts, and society.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION

- **Vidatha**-disappeared, Sabha and samiti- dominated by chief and rich nobles
- Woman no longer permitted in sabha
- Kinship lost importance(as seen in Bharata war)
- King performed rituals for strengthening influence- 1. Rajsuya yagya- confer supreme power to king 2. Ashvamedh yagna- establish king's sovereignty over **other kings** 3. Vajpeya yagna- establish king's sovereignty over **own people** 4. Jat karma- birth ceremony performed before cutting umbilical cord
- **Sangrihitri**- tax collection officer

SOCIAL ORG

- Varna system- B, K, V, S
- but flexibility also>>>>thus varna distinction **not** advanced very far
- 4 ashrama-though sanyasa not well estd in later vedic times.

RELIGION

- Indra and agni-lost imp, Prajapati the creator-supreme imp
- Rudra-god of animal, Vishnu- preserver
- Signs of idolatry
- **Pushan**-cattle carer- **god of shudra**

- Sacrifices- assumed extreme importance
- **Goghna- Guest who was fed on cattle,** sacrifice=yajamana
- Mode of wealth: changed from cow>>>cow, gold, cloths, horses, sometimes land grant (though not frequent)
- Towards end of vedic period>> string reaction against priestly domination, against cults, especially in panchala and Videha where Upanishada were compiled>>Upnsd- criticized rituals, stressed on right belief and knowledge. Thus atm of reforms of priestly dominated religion. Promoted cause for stability and integration, emphasized on immortality of atman or soul>>> thus served cause of stability which was necessary for rising state power headed by kshtriya raja

CHANGES IN LATER VEDIC

- Territorial kingdoms-wars fought for territories
- Pastoral>>>agri
- Surplus>>>taxes>>>growth of chiefs and priest class
- Tribal society>>>varna divided society (**Bhagadugha- tax collector, Rajjughaka-surveyer**)
- But big kingdoms could not set up as lack of regular taxation and well off army

Jainism and Buddhism

WHY JAINISM AND BUDDHISM RISE?

- Domination of priestly
- New agrarian order>>demand for cows
- Use of iron
- Growing trade and commerce
- Rituals of vedic religion
- Rise of cities and use of coins(coins-5th BC-punch marked>>facilitated trade>>impo of Vaishya rose>>want of higher social status)

JAINISIM

- MAHAVIRA- born @ Kundagrama near Vaishali

- Kingdoms associated with Mahavira- 1.Vaishali 2.Lichchhavi (*Ajoli*) 3.Kosala 4.Magadha (*mama chetaka's daughter married with Bimbisara*) 5.Jnatrika clan (his father Siddhartha was head of this) 6.Mithila 7.Champa
- @age of 42, attained Kaivalya (Jnan)- conquered misery and happiness thus Mahavira or jina i.e. the conqueror
- Death- pavapuri near modern Rajgir
- 5 doctrines- PSLV C (Property, Steal, Lie, violence, Continence)>>> only CONTINENCE was added by Mahavira, others from previous tirthakaras
- Mahavira- KFC(knowledge, Faith, Conduct)>>>triratna of jainism
- 2 sects- Shwetambara (Sthalabahu>>stayed) and Digambara (Bhadrabahu>>south)
- **Basadi- jaina monastic establishments in KR**
- Patron- Magadha, Kaling (king Kharvela)

CONTRIBUTION OF JAINISM

- First serious attempt to mitigate evils of varna order and ritualistic vedic religion
- Discarded Sanskrit, adopted prakrit
- Religious lit in Ardhamagadhi (finally compiled in Valabhi in 6th cen AD)
- Growth of regional languages out of prakrit: Shauraseni>>>Marathi
- Composed earliest works in apabhransha>>>prepared its first grammar
- Medieval times>>made good use of Sanskrit also
- Extensive contri to growth of Kannada language

BUDDHISM

- Buddha- born @ Lumbini near Kapilvastu
- Father-elected ruler of kapilavastu, mother -princess of Koshalan dynasty
- First sermon @sarnath in banaras
- Death @kushinagar

TEACHINGS

- 8 fold path- MEL DOSA M (Meditation, Exercise, Livelihood, Determination, Observation, Speech, Action, Memory)
- Conduct- PLV IC (Property, Lie, Violence, Intoxicants, Corrupt practices)
- Did **NOT** recognize god and soul
- Attacked varna system

CONTRIBUTION

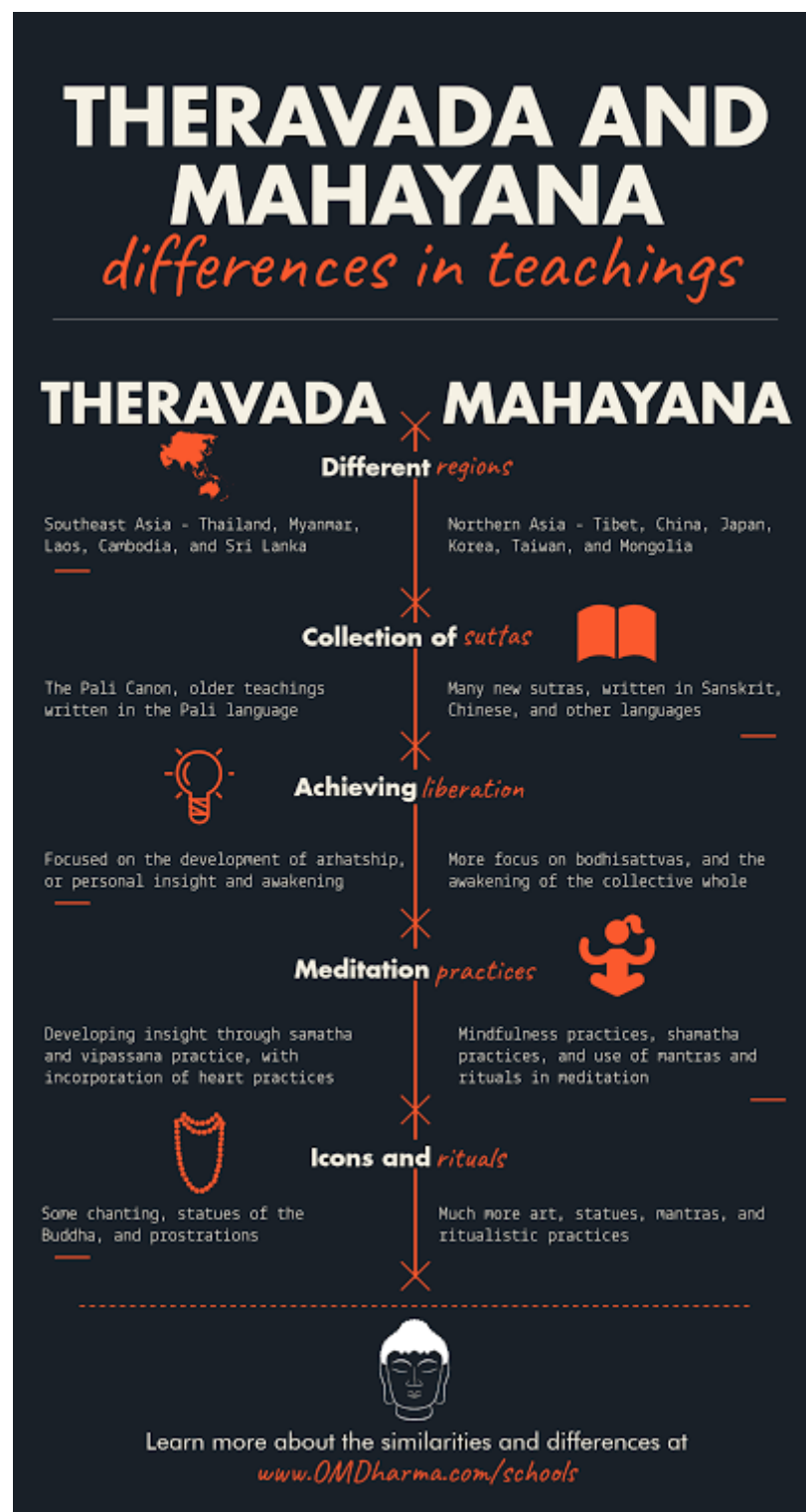
- Use of Pali
- Sangha- religious order, open to all>>only codn:Faithfully observe rules and regulation of sangha>>once enrolled, have to take vow of continence, poverty and faith
- Suttanipata- Cow>>annada, vannada, sukhada>>>thus cow protection
- Vinaya pitaka- Rules and regulation for sangha

- Superstition>>>logic, thus rationalism
- Pali literature- 3 categories: 1.saying and teaching of buddha 2. Rules for sangha 3.dhamma's philosophical exposition
- HYBRID SANSKRIT= Pali+Sanskrit
- Apabhramsa writings in east India
- Monasteries=developed into great centre of learning>>Nalanda, Vikramashila, Valabhi
- **1st human statues worshipped** in india were probably of **buddha**.

PERSECUTION

- Pashyamitra shung
- Huna king Mhirkula (a Shaivite)
- Shashanka of Gauda (a Shaivite)- cut off bodhi tree
- Hsuan tsang-reported 1600 stupas and monasteries were destroyed
- South- Shaivites and Vaishnavites bitterly opposed B
- Turkish rulers>>invaded monastries





(theravada and mahayan)

Territorial states and First Magadhan Empire

MAHAJANAPADAS

MAHAJANPADA	CAPITAL		MAHAJANPADA	CAPITAL
1. Anga	Champa		9. Avanti	
2. Magadha	Rajgir, Patliputra		A. Northern part	Ujjain
3. Vajjis	Vaishali		B. Southern part	Mahishmati
Lichchhavis			10. Cheti	Suktimatti
5. Kashi	Varanasi		11. Panchala	Ahichhtra + Kampila
6. Koshala	Shravasti		12. Matsya	Viratnagara
6.a) Shakya	Kapilvastu, Lumbini		13. Surasena	Mathura
7. Malla republic	Kushinagara		14. Assaka	Potali/potana
8. Vatsa	Kaushambi		15. Gandhara	Taxila
			16. Kambhoj	Rajpur

MAGADHA

- Bimbisara- Haryanka dynasty- CONTEMPORARY OF BUDDHA
- He acquired Anga, placed it under son Ajatshatru
- Marriage alliance
 1. Daughter of Koshala king (*mamachi porgi* of Mahavira)
 2. Chellana- Lichchhavi princess>>> Mom of Ajatshatru
 3. Daughter of chief of Madra clan
- Staunch rival- Avanti (king Chanda pradyota Mahasena)>>later friends
- Earliest capital- Rajgir (Girivraja)-5 hills surrounding>>thus impregnable
- Ajatshatru- conquered Kashi, Compiled Koshal for peace, Attacked Vaishali(though his *ajol* was lichchavi)
- He had Catapult(stone throwing engine) and chariot with mace for mass killing
- Later timeline of Magadha

Bimbisara>>Ajatshatru>>Udayin>>Dynasty of Shishunaga(shifted capital to Vaishali+ destroyed Avanti) >>Nandas(Mahapadma Nanda aka **ekarat(sole sovereign)**)-Conquered Kalinga>>Maurya

Iranian and Macedonian Invasion

IRANIAN INVASION @ NW INDIA

- Why weak zone??>> 1. small principalities (gandhara, kambhoj)fought each other, no large kingdom to weld warring groups into organized kingdom, 2. Wealthy area 3.easily enterable thr passes

- Darius-**516 BC**>>>annexed Punjab >>>**20th** satrapy(province) of iran empire (same period as **Magadha**)>>> continued as part of Iranian empire till **invasion of Alexander**
- Xerxes(succeded darius)>>>employed Indians in army for wars against **greeks**

RESULT OF CONTACT

- I-I trade
- Kharoshthi script- right to left
- Influence on Ashokan pillars
- Eventual result of contact>>>ALEXANDER'S INVASION

GREEK

ALEXANDERS INVASION

- Thr Khyber pass
- Tempted due to writing of **Herodotus**- father of History

Result

- Estd of direct contact between India and Greece>>>craftsman, traders
- NEARCHUS- person whom alexander order to find route from mouth of indus to that of euphratus
- Greece historians>>>accounts>>>Indian chronology
- Paved way for expansion of Mauryan empire in NW

State and Varna society in age of Buddha

- 6th cent BC: beginning of NBPW phase >>>very glossy, shiny pottery, very fine fabric
- Also use of iron implements, beginning of metal money
- **Burnt bricks** and ringwell appeared in middle of NBPW phase
- NBPW phase marked beginning of 2nd urbanization.
- In india, 2nd urbanization began with appearance of towns in middle gangetic basin in 5th BC

CHANGES

- Towns>>>markets>>>artisians and merchants>>>GUILDS under respective headmen
- Guild system>>>speciality of craftsmanship>>>localization of arts>>>heredity
- **Nishka, Satamana**- names of coins in vedic text, but doubtful as coins are not older than 5-6th cen BC
- Metal coins>>>first appearance in buddha period, earliest coins- largely **silver**>>>**PUNCH MARKED COINS**

- After Harappa, writing probably started couple of cen before Ashoka>>essential for record keeping, tax records
- Villages: 3 types according to pali text:
 1. Typical village>>various caste and communities- headed by **BHOJAKA**
 2. Suburban village- 'craft village' i.e. specialized in certain craftsmanship
 3. border village- merging with forest
- **Gahapati: rich peasants**
- Beginning of large scale paddy transplantation
- Great advancement in agri due to iron ploughshare
- **Kammakaras- Landless agri labors**

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

- Kin based polity of vedic times substantially undermined
- King, mahamantras(higher officials), ayukta(officials)
- Ministers played imp role. E.g.- Varsakara of Magadha>>succeeded in sowing dissention in ranks of lichchavi and enabled ajatshatru to conquer it.
- Ministers>>mainly from priestly class
- In spite use of coins, some brahmanas and setthis>>given **land grants** by king **without** consent of clan (unlike later vedic times, where he had to obtain consent)
- **Gramini- leader of grama or tribal military unit**
- Later due to sedentary life>>village, thus graminid>>GRAMABHOJAKA or gramika
- Enjoyed vast powers of taxation, law and order, direct links with king
- **Downfall** of Sabha and samiti: why?? >>>1.tribes>>>varna 2.kings>>>powerful 3.social classes>>>difficulty in communication 4.large kingdoms>>>Impracticality of big assemblies
- Thus place taken by PARISHAD>>exclusively of brahmanas

TAXATION

- Bali of vedic times became compulsory
- **Balisadhaka- tax collection officer**
- Forced labour for royal work
- Artisans>>taxes and customs>>day in month for king, **Shaulkika or Shulkadhyasha**- officer to collect shulka

REPUBLIC EXPERIMENT

- In indus basin or east UP and Bihar>>>inspired by old tribal equality
- No prominence to king, real power in tribal oligarchies
- Examples- lichchavi, shakyas. Post Mauryan- malavas and kshudrakas

- Republican tradition- as old as buddha
- Became weak in Mauryan period
- **Digha nikaya**: states about origin of kingship from quarrel due to private property and wives

Age of Mauryans

ASHOKA

- Name of Ashoka- only in minor edicts found in KR and MP, otherwise>>>*Devanampiya Piyadasi*
- After kalings, **Bherighosa** (physical conquest)>>>>**dhammaghosa**(Cultural conquest)
- **Rajukas**- officers appointed by Ashoka to reward as well as punish people for not following order of dhamma
- Bali- tribute, Bhaga- royal share of agri produce
- Ashoka's teaching- 1. Never talked about nirvana, but but of heaven 2. Intended to maintain social order on basis of tolerance
- Ashoka contri- political unification of country, one dharma, one language and one script(brahmi)
- Ashoka- first INDIAN king to follow policy of peace.
World level- **Akhnaton** (king in Egypt)- 14th cen BC

Significance of Mauryan Rule

- **Tirthas**- name for **imp functionaries in Mauryan times**
- *Adhyakshas* – to regulate Economic activities of state
- Mauryan period- landmark in taxation system: greater impo to assessment of taxes than storage
- **Samaharta**- highest officer in charge of assesement
- **Sannidhata**- Chief custodian of state treasury
- Punch marked **silver** coins- probable currency- symbols of **peacock and crecented hills**

Material culture

- Intensive use of **iron** + NBPW+ Punch marked coins+ burnt bricks+ towns build in N.E. India (UP and Bihar), art of making steel
- Stimulus to state formation in peninsula- Cheti, Satvahana, pandya, chola, chera
- State owned farming in some areas- newer areas under cultivation

Central Asian Contacts and their results

INDO-GREEKS

- Kingdom- Bactria (N.Afgan)
- Why invasion: China wall>>>Scythians>>diverted towards Parthia and bactria>>Thus I-G forced to invade India
- Famous king- Menander(165-145 BCE)>> invaded Ganga doab>>convert to buddhism by Nagasena(Nagarjuna)>>>*Milinda Panha* (Que of milinda)
- **I-G**: first to issue coins which can be **definitely attributed to kings** + Hellenistic art(Greek + non Greek elements)

SHAKA

- 5 branches- Afgan, Taxila, Mathura, W.India, Upper deccan
- King Vikramaditya>>effectively resisted shaka>>Vikram samvat era (57 BC) (thus **vikramaditya** became coveted **title**)
- W. Indian Shaka- ruled for long- most famous>>**Rudradaman I** (130-150AD)>>repaired **Sudarshana Lake** in Kathiawar + first ever long inscription issued in Sanskrit

PARTHIANS

- Parallel with shaka, origin-iran, but occupied small portion in India
- Famous- Gondophernes: during his reign, St. Thomas>>come to India to promote christianity

KUSHAN aka Yuechi or Tocharians

- Occupied- Central asia+ bactria+ gandhara+ ganga>>created cultural intermingling
- 2 successive dynasties- 1.Kadphises: issued COPPER and GOLD coins
2. Kanishka- succeeded Kadphises
- Most famous rule- Kanishka: 1. 'SHAKA era' 78 AD 2. 4th Buddhist council- Mahayana doctrine finalized 3. great patron of art and Sanskrit
- **Kushan- higher degree of metallic purity of gold coins** than gupta, **First to issue Gold coins** (NCERT themes I page44)
- Kushan- introduced **largest no. of COPPER coins** in north and NW India
- Toprak-Kala in khorezem (south to aral sea): huge kushana palace

IMPACT OF C ASIAN CONTACT

Structures and pottery- large building + burnt bricks+ RED WARE POTTERY

Cavalry- Largescale use of cavalry + reins and saddle + turban+ tunic+ trouser+ heavy coat

- Kushans- introduced **SATRAP** system
- Greeks- introduced **Military Governorship**- '**Srategos**' = governors

Religious- rise of Vaishnavism- **Heliodorus** (Greek ambassador)>>>pillar @**vidisha** in honour of Vasudeva

- Kushana- shiva and buddha + vishu

- Origin of Mahayana in this time>>>result of laxity and *Maaj* that entered in sangha (Nonveg + gold + household life + image worship), Kanishka patronaged MAHAYAN

Art and culture-

- Mathura school- **Headless image of Kanishka** + buddha statues+ stone image of Mahavir + but **ignored Krishna**, used red sandstone

Literature

- Chaste Sanskrit>>>Rudradaman (shaka king)>>>**Junagarh inscription**
- **Avadanas**- 1. (buddhist literature correlating to **past lives' virtuous deed**)- to preach teachings of MAHAYANA sect,
2.includes imp books like **Mahavastu** (by Mahasamghika), **Avadanasataka**(by Sarvastivada), & **Divyavadana** (by Sarvastivada), also vinaya pitaka
- **Yavanika**- **curtains** in Indian theatres from greeks
- Kamasutra by vatsyayana (a secular lit)

Sci and tech

- Horoscope in greek>>>Horashastra in Sanskrit
- Leather shoe, trousers
- Glass manf- best dev in this times

Age of Satavahanas

- Successors of Maurya: North- Shungas, (later kanvas), Deccan and central- Satvahana
- Gautamiputra satkarni- restd satvahanas destroyed by shungas
- **Yajna sri satkarni**- king who loved **navigation**

Material culture

- **NOT** issued **gold** coins, but coins of **LEAD**. Also of potin, copper and bronze
- Proper use of mineral resource in deccan- kolar field, iron
- Paddy cultivation+ cotton

Administration

- **Ahara**- district
- Certain military and feudal traits in satvahana administration (thus **coercion**- key role in their admini): senapati- provincial gov
- **Gaulmika**- head of small military regiment>> and responsible for admini of rural areas
- **Kataka** and **skandhavaras** – military camps served as admini centres
- **Started** practice of **granting Tax-Free Villages** to brahmana and buddhist monk
- 3 grade of feudaciaris- 1. Raja 2. Mahabhoja 3. Senapati

Architecture

- Many Chaityas and viharas cut out in solid rocks in NW deccan- karle chaitya, nasik vihara
- Stupas- Amravati (depict scenes of buddha's life) and nagarjunakonda (under Ikshvakus, also contains Brahmanical temples)

Literature

- **Gatha-satta-sai**: attributed to satvahana king **Hala**

Dawn of history in Deep South

Megalithic culture

- S. TamilNadu - Burial in urns of red pottery in pits
K-G basin- Pit burials or cist burials (surrounded by stones)
- **Tamizhakam**- ancient south India inhabited by tamils
- **Tamraparnis**- people of sri lanks (in Ashokan edicts)

3 early kingdoms

Pandya-

- in a/c of **megasthenes**: pearls, ruled by **woman**
- Also send embassies to roman emperor augustus

Chola-

- N.E. to pandyas : centre- Uraiyur(famous for cotton trade)
- King Elara- conquered sri lanka
- King Karikala- found Puhar (kaveripattanam)
- King Parantaka- **Maduraikonda**

Chera

- N.W. of pandya
- Impo- trade with romans, temple of augustus
- **Enadi**- title to captain of army
- **Vellalas**- rich peasants holding civil and military offices under pandya and chola
- **Arasar**- ruling class
- **Pariyar**- Agricultural labourers
- Murugan or Subramaniya- Chief god in hilly region in south India

- Rise of Brahmanical influence (but only in upper classes)

SANGAM LITERATURE

- Sangam under patronage of Madurai (**Pandya**)
- 2 Major schools of sangam literature: 1. **Aham** (inner field) 2. **Puram** (Outer field)
- Divided in 2 major groups-
 1. **Melkannakku** or **ettutogai** (Narrative part)- 8 Major works
 - Works of heroic poetry>>repeated mention of cattle raids>> thus PASTORALS
 - Evidence of megaliths in text- hero burial>>>later practice of '**virakkal**': hero stones raising
 - State formation- judiciary, taxation, army
 - Mentions several towns- kanchi, korkai, Madurai, puhar, Uraiyur
 - Pattuppattu- 10 Idylls
 2. **Kilkanakku**- (didactic part)- 18 minor works
 - Work of brahama prakrit-sanskrit scholars
 - **Code of conduct** to- kings, his court, social grps, occupations
 - Descent of kings- solar and lunar dynasty
- **Tolkappiyum**- By Tolkappiyar (**2nd Sangam**), Grammar and poetics
 - Mentions 5 kinds of Lands: 5 *Thinai*s:
 1. **Kurinji**- Mountain and Adjoining land
 2. **Mullai**- Forest and pastoral
 3. **Marudam**- Agricultural plains
 4. **Neydal**- Sea and adjoining area
 4. **Palai**- desert landscape
- **Kurals/ Tirukkural**- by Thiruvallurar - about secular ethics- aka Universal Vedas
- **Agathiyam**- **First** ever Tamil Grammar book- by **Saptamaha rishi Agasthiyar** + **First** book to get launched at First Sangam (but lost in floods of Kumari Kandam)
- Sangam lit- produced in early centuries of christian era, but compiled in 600 AD

Literature **other than** Sangam Literature

- Twin epics- **Silappadikaram**-by **Ilango Adigal**: Kannagi, who lost her husband due to miscarriage of justice at *Pandyan* court, takes revenge
 - Manimekalai**- by **Sittalai sattanar**: daughter of K &M>> became Buddhist Bhikkuni, but more religious than literally
- Authors of two- friends, contemporory of Chera king **Senguttuvan** (2nd AD)

Pattani cult- worshipped Kannagi>> started by King **Senguttuvan**

Crafts, Trade and Towns in Post- Mauryan Age

CRAFTS

- Advancement and specialization in crafts and industries

- Iron artifacts- extensive use in Kushan and Satvahana
 - Iron and Steel- Exports to Abyssian ports in west Asia
 - Mathura- **Shalaka cloths**
 - Dyeing industry, ivory ind, glass maf, bead cutting.
 - Coin minting
 - **Yelleshwaram** in Nalgonda district- Largest no of terracotta and moulds
 - GUILDS of artisans- org of artisans + provided services to monks and brahmanas on money deposited by Chief and donors
 - Most imp dev in this period- Thriving trade with Eastern Roman empire (becoz by 1st AD- sea route trade-thus no obstruction as created by Kushans, Parthians + **discovery of monsoon**: trade @ west ports of Broach and Sopara(near Mumbai) and east coast @ Arikamedu(in south) and Tamralipti(near Bangal)) + **Uttarpatha** route- from Mathura to Taxila
 - Exports to Romans: spices, muslin, ivory, pearls, precious stones
Also, silk from China was diverted from silk route to coasts of India due to obstruction by Parthians and Kushans
Imports-**COINS** (Gold and silver) wines, pottery, lead (probable used in Satvahana coins), weights—all imports mostly in south India
 - Kushan and Satvahana- both benefitted from trade with Romans, though Satvahanas more
 - **Yavanpriya**- Indian **pepper** (loved by westerners)
-
- Kushana phase- **URBANISATION** at its peak
 - Most imp town- Ujjain: 1. Nodal point of two routes- one from Kausambi and other from Mathura which connected to Broach
 - Urb also flourished in Satvahana Phase
 - Why urb in Kushan & Satvahana phase- Due to thriving trade with Romans

Rise and Growth of Gupta Empire

- 3rd AD>>>ruins of Kushana and Satvahana>>Emerged GUPTA
- Succeeded Kushans>> adopted their saddle, reins, trousers, boots>>> thus Excellent **HORSEMEN**

CHANDRAGUPTA I

- Started **GUPTA ERA**: 319 AD

SAMUDRAGUPTA

- Violent and conquest, subjugated many feudatory chiefs
- Harisena- poet

- **Allahabad** inscription- Ashoka's and Samudragupta's inscription on same pillar
- Called as 'Napoleon of India'
- Srilanka king Meghavarman>>>requested>>build a buddhist temple @Gaya

CHANDRAGUPTA II

- Extended empire to western coast by defeating shaka Satrps>>>thus trade propored
- **Qutb minor iron pillar**- talks of 'Chandra'= probabably C II
- Assumed 'Vikramaditya' title, his darbar- **Kalidasa, Amarasimha**
- **Fa-hien** visited, wrote

SKANDAGUPTA

- Effectively resisted HUNA invasion (5th AD)

But later >>huna succeded>>but driven out by Yashodharman>> later gupta reoccupied>>but blow to empire + **rise of feudatories** + **decline trade of Gujrat**>>declined power

Huna- Metal stirrup + excellent archers + Horsemanship

Life in Gupta Empire

- *Parameshwara maharajadhiraja* and **paramabhattacharaka**- Titles adopted by gupta kings
- Gupta period: Land taxes increased in no., trade and commerce taxes decreased
- **Uparika** and **Udranga**- Taxes on agri activities
- **Vishti**- forced labour for villagers for serving royal army and officer in Gupta period
- Most striking feature of gupta times: **Judicial System**
 1. several lawbooks compiled
 2. for First time: **Civil and Criminal Laws**>>> **DEMARCATED**
- Not so elaborated bureuracracy as of Maurya
- **Kumaramatyas**- most imp **officer** appointed by king in **home province**

UNIT	Empire	Bhukti	<i>Vishayas</i>	<i>Vithis</i>	<i>Villages</i>
HEAD	King	Uparika	<i>Vishayapati</i>		Headman

- Village headman- imp in gupta times + assisted by council of elder
- Urban admini- organized professional bodies (consisting merchants, Chief traders, Chief artisans)
- Guilds- autonomy, power to punish for violation of guild customs and laws
- Many Feudatories + **LAND GRANT practice** (started by satvahana in deccan)

Trade and economy

- **Largest no of gold coins**= called '*Dinars*' + good no. of Silver coins + but **very few Copper coins** (unlike kushans)
- Declined silk trade with romans as romans art of silk

- Emergence of **PRIESTLY LANDLORDS** due to land grants>> brought virgin land under culti>>but lower status to farmers
- **Narada smriti**- part of Dharmashtra, purely Juridical and focuses solely on procedural and substantive law. aka “judicial text par excellence”. Only text in Dharmashtra to not cover areas such as righteous conduct and penance. Used by rulers for admini of justice
- Status of shudras **improved**- Ramayana, Mahabharata, Worship of Krishna
- Similarly for woman. But society became more patriarchic
- No longer patronage to buddhism. But Nalanda became centre of Buddhist edu

RISE OF BHAGAVATISM aka VAISHNAVISM

- By merging of 3 streams: 1. Vedic god Vishnu 2. Tribal god Narayan 3. Legendary hero of vrishni tribe- Krishna Vasudev
- Principles- Ahimsa and Bhakti, Doctrine of incarnation or *Avatara*
- **Idol worship** in Hinduism- gift from Gupta times

ART

- “golden age of ancient India”
- Samudragupta- depicted **playing vina on his coins**
- C II- 9 scholars in court including kalidasa
- Bronze statue of buddha @ Sultanganj near Bhagalpur
- Greatest buddhist art in gupta times- AJANTA painting
- For first time- images of Vishnu, shiva and hindu gods
- Poor architecture-few examples- Brick temple of Bhitargaon in Kanpur, Bhitari in Ghazipur, Deogarh in Jhansi
- But iron pillar @ **Mehrauli**- great example of craftsmanship

Literature

- Secular literature
Plays- shows social inequality- higher class speaking Sanskrit, lower- prakrit
- Religious lit- Ramayana and Mahabharata, Puranas
Compilation of writing of law books or *smriti*
- Language lit-
1 Panini and Patanjali
2. compilation of *Amarakosha* of **Amarasimha**
- Sci and Tech
1. *Aryabhatiya* by **Aryabhatta**

2. Astronomy- **Romaka Sidhanta** (inspired by Greek)

Spread of Civilization in Eastern India

East India

STATE	AREA
Mathara or <i>pitribhaktas</i>	Mahanadi and krishna
Vasisthas	Border of AP in south Kalinga
Nalas	Forests of Mahakantara
Manas	Coastal area to north of mahanadi

Nalas and Manas >>issued coins also (Nala- gold, Manas- copper)

- Matharas- made endowments known as '**Agraharas**'- land & income from villages for supporting religious and edu activities of **brahmanas**
Agraharika- officer to look after agrahara
- Imp contri of **matharas**- division of YEAR into **12 LUNAR MONTHS**

BENGAL

- Now Bangladesh>>>was under gupta governors>>>became independent>>occupied north Bengal>> rise of *Samanta Maharaja*>>created own admini and military>>by 600 AD>>area recognized as '**Gauda**'>>independent state ruled by Shashanka
- Portion of Brahmaputra>>'**Samatata**'>>suezerity of samudragupta>> by 6th cen>>combined with neighbor state Venga>>ruler: Sama Haradeva
- '**Dandabhukti**'- **Fiscal and admini unit** created for punishing and taming tribal inhabitants in region of **Subernarekha** (Bengal)- may have promoted Sanskrit and other culture in tribal area. Similarly for Vardhamanbhukti

ASSAM

- 'Kamarupa'=Brahmaputra
- Kings obtained title of **Varman**- Armour, warrior (title by Manu to Kshatriya)
- Hsuan Tsang- visited Kamarupa state

Harsha and His Times

- Harsha-
Banabhatta- poet- *harshacharita*

Administration-

- **Feudal and decentralized**
- **FIRST time- introduced land grants for officials** also
- Revenue divided in 4 parts: exp of king, scholars, endowment to officials, religious purpose
- Opposed by **Shaivite ruler Shashanka** + defeated by **Pulakeshin** near Narmada

Hsaun Tsang accounts

- Impo of patliputra and Vaishali decline>>> prayag and kanauj became imp
- **Shudras>>>Agriculturals** (not slaves as earlier texts)

Religious

- Harsha- earlier Shaivite, later>>>Buddhism
- Coveyed council @kanuaj >>>publicize doctrine of **MAHAYANA**

Literature

- Harsha- 3 dramas
1.*Priyadarshika* 2.*Ratnavali* 3.*Nagananda*

Formation of New States and Rural Expansion in Peninsula

- By 300 AD onwards: s India- from land of megaliths>>>>land of **temples**

Deccan and s India

North and west Peninsula

- Satavahana>>>>VAKATAKA
Vakataka- channel for transmitting Brahmanical ideas to south
- Vakataka>>>>> Chalukyas

Chalukya:

- 6th AD>>>>W. deccan>>>Chalukya kingdom
Capital- **VATAPI (Badami)**

Eastern deccan

- Satavahana>>>Ikshvakus (monuments at Nagarjunkonda and Sharanikota)
>>>>PALLAVA

Pallava

- Kingdom: S.AP and N.TN
Capital: kanchi(town of temples)
- Conflict with Kadambas (N. KR and konkan)- capital Vijayanti

- Another contemporary- Western Gangas- S. KR capital- Kolar
Kadambas ||||Gangas||||Pallava
W.Gangas- Land grants to brahmana as well as **JAINA**
- Revolt of **Kalabhras** in 6th AD- destabilized pallavas, cholas and Cheras

PALLAVAS VS CHALUKYAS

- For Krishna- Tungabhadra doab (later Vijayanagara VS Bahamani)
- Pulakeshin II (609-642)- chalukyan king
 1. Court poet **RAVIKIRTI**- wrote **AIHOLE inscription**- example of poetic excellence in Sanskrit
 2. defeated- Kadambas, Harsha (@Narmada), Pallavas
 3. caught doab>>>kingdom of VENGI- Eastern chalukyas
- Narasimhavarman- Pallava king
 1. Defeated chalukyas
 2. **Vatapikonda**- conquered vatapi

Religion

- Alvar saints- Cult of Vishnu
- Nayanara- cult of Shiva
- Bhakti cult dominated from 7th century

Temples

1. Pallava

1. 7 ratha temples by Narasimhavaram @ Mahabalipuram (he founded city of Mahabalipuram or mamallapuram)
2. Shore temple @mahabalipuram- structured temple (not carved)
3. Kailashnath temple @ kanchi by Rajsimha(Narasimhavarman II)

2. Chalukyas

1. temples @AIHOLE
2. Pattadakal- Papanatha temple (northern style) and Virupaksha temple(southern style)

Villages in south India

1. **Ur**- peasant villages
2. **sabha**- Brahmadeya village
3. **Nagaram**- merchant and trader village

People: *Vellalar*= large landowner *Uzhavar*=Ordinary ploughman
Kadaiyyar=Landless labourer *adimai*= Slaves

Developments in Philosophy

SCHOOLS OF PHILOSOPHY- MS NVY V

SCHOOL	MAIN THEME	OTHERS
Samkhya By Kapil Muni	Prakriti, Not god, created world	1. divine agency- not necessary for creation of world 2. 4 th cen: <i>Purusha</i> or spirit added Thus Prakriti+spirit- created world (thus <i>Dvaitavada</i>) 3. school: begin as materialist later- spiritualist 4. Salvation via acquisition of real knowledge 5. scientific system of inquiry 1. Perception (<i>pratyaksha</i>) 2. inference (<i>anumana</i>) 3. hearing (<i>shabda</i>) 6. denies god, BUT accepts transmigration of soul and rebirth
Yoga	Meditation and physical exercise	1. salvation thr Meditation or phy exercise 2. diverts attention from worldly matters and achieves concentration 3. control over pleasure, sense and organs
Nyaya By Gautama-nyaya sutra	System of logic	1. salvation via acquisition of knowledge 2. stressed on system of logic 3. inference, hearing and analogy 4. promoted systematic thinking and reasoning
Vaisheshika By Kanaad Kashyap	Material elements or <i>Dravya</i>	1. Earth, water, air, fire and ether (sky)>> combined>>rise to new objects 2. propounded atom theory 3. Beginning of physics in ancient India 4. but diluted by belief in god and spirituality (salvation and heaven)
Mimamsa By Rishi Jaimini	Reasoning and interpretation	1. but reasoning for justification of vedic rituals 2. Salvation via performance of vedic sacrifices 3. vedas- eternal truth 4. heaven- until accumulated acts of virtue lasts, 5. tried to ensure bramhanical supremacy thr rituals
Vedanta <i>Brahmasutras</i> of Bradayana	Atma is Brahma	1. origin- earlier upanishada 2. Brahma= reality, everything else= maya 3. Knowledge of atma (self)= knowledge of brahma = salvation 4. theory of karma, thus belief in <i>punarjanma</i>

Vedanta:

- Brahmasutra of badrayana- formed its basic text
- 2 famous commentaries

SHANKARA	RAMANUJA
1. Brahma w/o any attributes	1. Brahma with attributes
2. Salvation via knowledge or jnana	2. Salvation via practicing devotion

MATERIALISTIC VIEW OF LIFE

- Samkhya and vaishasheka school- put materialstic view
- Kapila- proponent of sankhya school- life shaped by nature, not god
- AJIVIKA sect- heterodox sect in Buddha's time
- Lokayata philosophy or **CHARVAKA** school
 1. Foundation by Brihaspati, rejected other worldly view, existence of divine
 2. stressed on intimate contact with world (loka)
 3. **opposed** idea of spiritual salvation,
 4. Reality- only which can by experienced by human senses and organs
 5. Universe- only 4 elements (NOT include ether or sky)
- Why materialistic view- difficulties of nature, settlement problems in gangetic plains, new ideas of metal money, agri technology, trade

India's Cultural contact with Asian Countries

- Contact with china and C. Asia- Buddhism
Afganistan- statue of buddha @ Begram (Famous ivory works) and Bamiyan (Tallest sculptured statue of buddha)
- Contact with S.E.Asia- (except Burma)- Brahmanical influence
- **Suvarnabhumi**- Burma **SuvarnaDvipa**- Java
- **Pallavas**- colony in Sumatra>>>developed in kingdom of Sri Vijaya
- Kingdom of kambhoj (Cambodia)- 6th AD- centre of Sanskrit learning- devotees of shiva
- Kingdom of Champa- S. Vietnam- -----||----- + teaching of vedas and dharmashatras
- **Borobudur** (Indonesia)- largest buddhist temple
- Temple of Angkorvat (Cambodia)- 8th AD- larger than Borobudur- best artistic achievements of Egyptian and greeks- stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata on wall

Result of contact

1. Indians>>>learned gold coin minting from greeks and romans, silk from china, growing **betel** leaves from Indonesia
2. Art of cotton- from India to china and C asia