

Section - A

selfstuyhistory.com

10

(i) Simpalgarh (Odisha)

It is identified with capital of Kharavela. Important trade center. Terracotta figurines have been found. Other things → beads, copper object. Situated on bank of Paruldyo river.

(ii) Muziris (Kerala)

Ptolemy mention it have trade link with West Asia. Import → wine, corn. Export → spices, cotton textiles. Important port under Chera.

(iii)

(iv) Chandrasekharpur (West Bengal)
Terra-cotta Bead manufacturing site.
Important trade centre due to
the proximity of sea. Beads
made of precious and semi
precious stone have been found.

(v) Hallur
Animal Remains → cattle,
~~two~~ oxen, dogs.
Faunal Remains → Barley.
Copper tools have been
found along with the
terra-cotta beads.

(vi) Kuntasi (Gujarat)
situated in the Rajkot district.
Artifact → seals bearing
pictographic script; Animal
remains and wheat, barley remains
have also been found.

(vii) Mehrgarh (Pakistan)

• Animal Remains of cattle, ox
has been found along with evidence
of wheat, barley. Continued to
be inhabited in chalcolithic period
as suggested by the copper
presence.

(viii) Kalibangan (Rajasthan)

• Fire Altars has found. Earliest
evidence of earthquake.

Ploughed Agriculture field
with furrow mark. ~~Found~~ Bronze
implement has been found.

(ix) Kaushambi (UP)

Capital of Vatsa Kingdom.

Also NBPW, BRW, PyW site.

~~Earliest~~ evidence of burnt brick

and fortified settlement

suggesting it's defence importance

(x) Ahampakkam (Tamil Nadu)

- Tools such as handaxes have been found made of chert.
- Animal Remains → cattle, goat etc have been found.

(xi) Bhimshanka (Madhya Pradesh)

- UNESCO world Heritage site. Presence of Rock shelters, raw material made it inhabited from Upper Palaeolithic till Mesolithic and Medieval age.
- Paintings had been overlapped by other painting. Hunting scene.

(xii) Mathurapur (UP)

- It was easternmost Harappan site. Seals, terracotta, bronze images has been found.
- Agriculture activities was mainstay → wheat, Barley remains.
- Domesticated Animal found.

(xiii) Braach / Barygaza (Gyarah)

Important port city. Export
item → textiles. Imports →
wine, diamond, gold etc. Trade
links with west Asian countries.
Also product from here was
imported to South East Asia.

(xiv) Daogah Hadiq

Domesticated Animal ~~is~~ remain
such as cattle has been
found.

(xv) Thayavur (Tanjore)

- Capital of Chola
- Brinadeswara Temple
under Raja Raja Chola
- UNESCO world Heritage site
- Nayaka Tanjore school
of Art → widespread
use of gold leaf.

(xvi)

(xvii)

(xviii) Nasik (Maharashtra)

- Also called as Pandav Leni cave
- Main theme → Hinayana Buddhism
- Water conservation system
- Buddhist chaitya and vihar
- Also called as Trutashmi Buddhism

U.P.S.C.

(Don't write anything in this part)

(XIX) Adichanallur (Tamil Nadu)
Famous for urn burial without
any Megalithic appurtenances.
3-tier burial system has
been excavated. Located on bank
of Tamiraparani river.

(XX) Bhutaragori (UP)

- Built in Gupta period (5th AD)
- Nagara style → tall pyramidal
spire over garbhagriha.
- Oldest Terracotta Hindu shrine
with roof and high shikhara.

3

(a) Agriculture started in India during Neolithic phase when domestication of Animal began. During later Vedic period, Aryans shifted toward the Gangetic Plain and made it a rich Agriculture area.

(Archaeological evidence)

- During later Vedic Age, iron ploughs and evidence are found suggest the widespread Agriculture.
- Pottery gives us the idea of the Agriculture communities of that period. Black and Painted grey ware followed by the Northern Polished Grey ware, which is deluxe pottery evidenced material advancement.

- Remains of wheat, barley from various sites.
- Remains of cities → Archaeology had led to the revelation of various settlement during this period e.g. Kaushambi, Shravasti.
- Remains of bones of cattle, dog suggest domestication and wild animal remains gives us insight into dietary habits of Agricultural communities at that time.
- Tools made of various metal e.g. copper, bronze, stone suggest cultural continuity.

These Archaeological evidence
are further confirmed by
the literary evidence.
Thus giving more accurate
picture of history.

Archaeological evidence
gives up us the insight
of society, economy,
polity of Agrarian community
of that time.

(b)

Buddhism and Jainism arose as an reaction to widespread disparity and inequality created by the Brahmanical domination.

Though, both today are considered as an type of Religion, but they had led to many social changes in society.

[Social Aspect]

- Both Buddhist and Jain Sangha was open to women. while under Brahmanism, women was delegated to the positions of shudra.
- Both of them rejected the varna system and caste system. They treated

every man and women equal
to, irrespective of caste, varna or
varshya found in Brahmin
and Jains as a way to
attain social mobility. New
ideology of "middle" path
gave people sign of relief
from elaborate ritual
of Brahmin.

- Non Violence was the basic
feature of these interodox
movement. It resulted in
rise of trade as well.
- Ban on Animal sacrifices
and sexual misconduct prohibition
was the mainstay of these
interodox religion.
- Truth, Asteya, Aparigraha
gave the moral righteousness
to the society.

- Religious doctrine of 'Four Noble Truths' of Buddha or 'Tri Ratna' of Jainism was actually a social value.

- These religion changed the fundamental structure, however at the later date, all the all practices of Brahmanism was also incorporated into these religion, thus paving the Brahmanical revival

Buddhism and Jainism is a moral doctrine which is considered as an essential for any society to ~~have~~ live in harmony and peaceful existence. Thus they were really a social movement under umbrella of religion

(c)

Harappan Civilization's mature phase was from 2600 - 1900 which created many changes in the material life of the period. →

- Planning → elaborate Drainage system show concern of hygiene and safety of the people.
- Pottery → Plain and Polished Pottery for decorative and household purpose.
- Begining of Bronze → Dancing girl of Mohenjodaro shows advancement in metallurgical skills of people. lost wax technique
- Writing → For the first time, Art of script

in form of Pictographic script
emerged

- Stone work and Copper work
continued (e.g. Bearded Priest)
suggesting the connection with
preceding culture.

- Religion → various lingas,
mother goddess figures suggest
idol worship though No temple
has been found.

- Terracotta figures, hairpins,
was made by the people,

- Seals and Sealings suggest
believe in magic; used it
as an amulet.

- Animism → Peepal Trees
Refuse were
worshipped. Bull was
considered to be sacred.

- Burial Practices → urn Burial,
Fractural burial, Coffin.
grave goods has also been
found in few graves.

Contact with outside world

Mesopotamia

Most important link with Mesopotamia comes from literary evidence of Mesopotamian king Sargon where he suggest trade link with 'Meluha'. ~~It~~ It could be considered as Harappa.

Mesopotamian circular seals has been found in India. ~~2~~
Motifs of bull on Sumer coins suggest some sort of connection.

Sheeren Rathnagar even argued that decline in trade of lapis lazuli with Sumer led to the decline of Harappa.

However, Harappan economy was self sufficient.

ExportsExport

- Persean Gulf → Seal bearing bull motif has been found
- Turkmenistan → Harappan pottery and terracotta figures have been found.
- Shortugai (Afghanistan) was an important trading outpost

Imports

- Lapis lazuli was most important item of import Apart from it; other precious stone, ~~jade~~ ^{agate}, chalcedony were also imported.

This, Harappan traded with all the major places at that time and this influenced the material culture of Harappa.

Section-B

→

(i) Sithanavassal

- Also called as Axivakoli. It is a Taina cave site. Built under Palavas (Mahendravarmam) and Pandya. Themes → Lotus in pond; Samava Sarna

(ii) Tamluk / Tamralipti

- Ptolemy mentions it as important port having trade relation with S-E Asia, West Asia. Roman coin find suggest trade link. Other → terracotta, seals etc.

(iii) Masroor Rock Cut Temple

- Kangra, Himachal Pradesh.
- Nagara style.
- is monolithic rock cut Shores.
- Presence of Shiva figure in centre of inter

(iv)

(v) Ropar (Punjab)

• Situated on the bank of Sutlej river. Artefact → seals bearing Harappan script, copper and bronze tool. It was also a Brown Black and Redware (BRW) site.

(vi) Kot Diji (Pakistan)

• Kot Diji Pottery is dominant. Situated on the bank of Indus river. Artefact → seals, terracotta figures, wheel and baseley. Animal Remains also found.

(vii) ~~Buzan~~ Amravati (Andhra)

- Centre of Art under Satavahans
- completely indigenous
- Main Material → white marble
- Buddhist stupa
- other themes → Vaishnavism.

(viii) Buzan (Jammu & Kashmir)

- Situated in the Srinagar district
- Bone industry is the most developed here. Animal remains of cattle has been found.

(ix) Junagadh / Girnar

- Site of Major Rock Edict of Ashoka. Repair of Sudarshan Lake under Rudradaman (150 AD).
- It is in Chast Sankrit. Sudarshan Lake was originally built by Chandragupta. Also repaired by Skandagupta.

(x)

(xi) Rajpithu (Nepal)

- Capital of Shakyas
- Faxien and Hsuanzang visited it
- Trade centre.
- UNESCO WHS.

(xii) Chopani Mandi

- Allahabad district, UP
- Tools such as scraper, beaver has been found.
- Rice remains at later period.
- Also a Paleolithic site

(xiii) Jinapany (Maharashtra)

- BRW pottery
- stone circle burial.
- Iron Tool → chisel, Ponderous.
- No cremation, dead were buried.

(xiv) Vikramshila (Bihar, Bhagalpur dist)

- Set up by Pala ruler Dharmapala after decline in quality of Nalanda University. Centre of Vajrayana Buddhism. Destroyed by Bakhtyar Khilji in 12th AD.

(xv) Bamyan (Afghanistan)

Famous for Bamyan Buddha of Gandhara school of Art of 5th AD. It was destroyed by the Taliban. Two Buddha image of varying height was present.

(Xvi) Udaygiri and Kharavelu caves

• Both will consist of around 33
of caves. Panigumpha of cave is
double storied is the largest. Also
consist of Hathigumpha inscription
of Kharavela → starts with
" Tama Namokam Karika"

(Xvii) Ranchipuram (Tamil Nadu)

Capital of Pallavas. Centre of
silk weaving, find mention in
the account of Megasthenes also.
Famous for its temple architecture
Important trade centre.

(Xviii) Ellora

Famous for cave painting
Dedicated to Buddhism, Jainism
and Hinduism. Cave 16 →

Kailashnath temple built under
Rashtrakuta Krishna III. Cave

15 → Dashavatara temple

(ix) Amar

- Early Harappa
- Mud Brick houses
- Artifact → chert blades, bone tools, copper and bronze object

(Xx) Badami / Vatapi (Karnataka)

• capital of Chalukyas (Western).

It was set up by the

Pulakeshin I . famous for

its Rock cut caves .

7

(a)

Rock cut Architecture in India
& at a prominent scale was
started by Mauryas when
Barabar caves was constructed.

It continued since then
under different period →

Post Mauryan Period

- Udaygiri and Khanderi
Cave under Kharavela of
Kalinga. It is a Jaina
cave site.

Gupta Period

- Bagh caves (MP)
- Ajantha caves (Maharashtra)

It is entirely Buddhist in
nature. Except 19 and
26, every cave of 28
is viharas.

~~Mural~~ Mixture of Tempera and fresco painting was seen in the carvings of Ello Ajanta.

Themes were Buddhist → Avalokiteshwara, Padmapani, from Jataka stories.

Cave 26 have a sitting Buddha in the pose of Dharmachakrapravartana.

Kelwa caves

There are around 35 caves of which cave 1-12 are Buddhist, 13-29 are Hinckun and 30-34 are Jainism.

These caves were carved under various dynasties e.g. Pastvakulas

Cave 14 has Ravan Ki Chayer
Cave 15 has Dashavatara
Temple

But, it's reach zenith under
Rashtrakuta. Krusna who
constructed Kaikesunath Temple
at Cave 16 of Ellora.

It has beautiful carvings
It is dedicated to Lord
Shiva but also had sculptures
representations of Vishnu, Nandi
etc. Buddhist themes are
also prominent (sitting Buddha
in Vishwakarma Cave).

Thus Ellora marked the
zenith of Rock cut architecture
under Rashtrakutas. These
Architecture gives the insight
of society, economy, polity
of that period.

(b)

until 300 AD, Indian subcontinent had witnessed two wave of urbanisation; under Harappa and Mahajanapadas.

Various historians have argued that 3rd AD saw the beginning of urban decay. However, literary evidence tell the different story.

R.S Sharma argued that, Early India witnessed two waves of deurbanisation -
(i) 3rd AD (ii) 6th AD.

According to him, main reason for urban decay was poverty of coin and decline in trade. He cites archaeological evidence in telling that reference of 'merchants' and 'artisans'

in inscriptions are not frequently mentioned as before.

He accepted that literary evidence are not strong but cites prophecy made - by Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upanishad "All cities will be destroyed on evil day".

Sharmali gave the same reason for Vakataka empire → decline of trade, paucity of coin, Agrarian expansion.

Hsien Tsang noted that by the late Gupta period 'cowrie' shell became the major source of exchange.

However, literary evidence gives another story.

Murchakika heroine Vasantsing live in luxurious house in Ujjain.

Silappatikaram and Manukalai

intention of the market of
Madhwa and Puhan

Dr Kashani argues that while
some cities decline (Varkali,
Palliputra), other ~~same~~ rose (Thaneswar,
Badami).

J.S. Dye → money was not
scarce in the period.

Debate is still inconclusive.
However, urbanization would
not have been declined
all over subcontinent. Some
places continued to have
been urbanized and other
give way to village
society.

(c)

Alexander is considered as 'The Great' because he created largest empire of world at that time.

He invaded India in 324 BC. He was helped by the Amshi, Ruler of Taxila. Alexander crossed Indus and came in conflict with Porus (also known as Purotus and Menon), whom he defeated in Battle of Hydaspes.

However, he returned back to ~~Back~~ Macedonia from Beas, leaving conquered territory with locals and Greek garrisons.

Alexander's invasion has led to the many changes

in society, economy and
polity of that period.

• [Political Impact] → Alexander's
invasion paved way for
uniting of Indian rulers
under the rule of
Chandragupta Maurya.

For the first time
an all India state (Kautilya's
Saptanga Theory) was created.

• [Economic Impact] → It
opened the doors of trade
routes to west Asia. India
became part of international
trade route and resulted
in flowering of Mauryan
Empire.

[Society] → Greek culture
begin to influence the Indian
culture. Gandhara school
of Art, Greek Astronomy
came to India

[Military] → Need was felt to
build strong army. Financial
support was provided by
elaborate taxation system.

However, it would be wrong
to say that uniting of
India under one Samrat was
caused by Alexander invasion

Though it is true that
invasion led to vast changes,
but the coming of Maharaja rule
by Chandragupta was not
result of Alexander impact

It just hastened the fall of Nandas.

Further, Trade with outside world was done before as well. It just opened a new market in such a large market.

Alexander, though created a huge empire, but could not defeat the Magadha because of reluctance of his army to move. Probably; if Magadha would have fallen, history would be entirely different.

(a)

Sangam literature was the result of 3 sangams which led to vast corpus of valuable information. It gives us the information from a period beginning with 3rd c BC.

Kuti was the most important classification of sangam society. It was a descent based clan group. Akam and the Puran poems celebrate war and love during the Sangam age.

Distinctive Cultural Tradition

Talkapiyam has ~~not~~ mentioned various religious beliefs of Sangam people by associating deities with ecological landscape.

• Mulla (pastoral), Mavudam
(Agriculture + trade) represent
diets - Vishnu and Indra

[Wars]

- warrior ethic was central
to Sangam society.
- warrior were treated with
high dignity. After their
death, newstones (virakal)
were erected.
- warrior who died in the
battle had to do ritual
suicide (valakisulal).
- women Bards also find
mention in Sangam poems.
- It was a period of
intercine conflict. eg Battle
of Veni fought by
Karavakkal Chola

Love

- Silpadikaram and Manmekala celebrate love of Kannagi towards her husband Kovalam. Kannagi destroyed Madurai in revenge for his husband's death.

- Talkapiyam mention Kurinji Tinai (landscapes) which represent union of love.

Sangam literature is a rich source of source of the Sangam period - Chola, Chera, Pandya.

(b)

Land grant was the major phenomenon of Gupta period.
Earliest evidence of land grant comes from later Vedic period.

Initially, land grant were given to Brahman (Brahmdelya).
By 10th C AD, focus shifted to Temples.

[Privileges]

- Land grant were hereditary and permanent in character (mostly)
- Donors had right to collect tax from the village granted.
- ~~#~~ State did not interfere in the donor village. Thus making it autonomous.

- Along with land, other things - forest, immovable property was also granted to clones.
- Judicial Power → whether Judicial function was delegated or not depend on interpretation of term → sa-chavai - Apardha

R.S. Sharma identifies that land grant in such a large number led the feudalization of the society.

Peasants were exploited as conflict over resources arose. Local chieft became more and more powerful due to land grant. Decentralization of Tax and Army led to the disintegration of Gupta empire.

However, B.D. Chattopadhyay argued that land grant was given to legitimise the authority of king to make empire powerful.

Giving land grant in such a large number suggest that king had control over productive resources still.

Thus paving way for the integration of empire.

Land grant was the dominant reason for strengthening the power of Brahmins again which was in decline due to emergence of Buddhism and Jainism.

(c)
During 5th - 6th c BC, there was
the rise of Mahajanapadas
in Indian subcontinent. They
established a control over
productive resources and
transformed a tribal society
into territorial form of
government.

Anguttara Nikaya mentions
of a solasa (16) Mahajanapada
Among them Vajji and
Malla principally was
Republics

These republics were egalitarian
in character. They rejected
the varna system and
established a society where
everyone had equal status.

• Unlike Monarchy, who were hereditary, Republics were ruled by the Aristocratic assembly which met in the Sambhagana.

• Each clan had its own small army unlike Monarchy which had now single standing army.

• Clan as a whole had right over land. But in Monarchy, Private Property concept emerged.

• Unlike Monarchy, where taxes were paid by the subject. Gana samgrhas had no such arrangement.

However, various factors
led to the decline of
these Republics →

- Inefficient Army → Since their
army was so small, big
monarchy could easily
have subdued them.

- No centralized bureaucracy
unlike monarchy which led
to the Administrative issues.

- Finance → Since elaborate
Taxation system was not
yet emerged in these republics;
they found it difficult to raise
fund. Absence of any private
property further added
to the problem.

U.P.S.C.

Samudragupta Invasion →
Prayerg Prashasti (Harisena) has
mentioned that samudragupta
had defeated various gana-
samghas (Republics) and many
had accepted his sovereignty
by paying him regular tribute.

Thus, in face of powerful
empires, gana samghas
could not survive. They
were merged with the empire
and was incorporated as
an important part of empire
since these provided new
source of revenue and labour.