

Class - 10 History CH-1

⊛ History: - The Study of Past Events Called History

* Indian History can be classified into 'Three Periods'

- (1) Ancient India
- (2) Medieval India
- (3) Modern India

* Time Period: -

- (i) Ancient Time - Beginning to 1206 CE
- (ii) Medieval Time - 1206 CE TO 1857 CE
- (iii) Modern India → 1857 CE TO Till Today...

CH-1 "Glorious India - From the Beginning to 1206 CE"

- ⇒ India was Renowned as the "World Leader" and "The Golden Bird". Regards the world to be our family (Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam)
- ⇒ The overseas Indian Regions were known as "Dweepantar".
- ⇒ Many scholars have mentioned that Indian used to sail River Indus around 6000 year ago in powerful ships.

⇒ The Periods of Indus - Saraswati civilization, Vedic civilization, Ramayana and Mahabharata have also been the Glorious period of India.

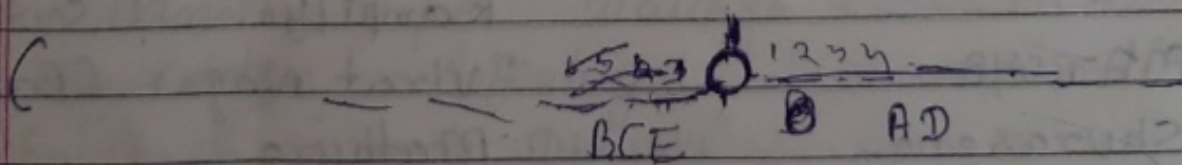
⇒ Vedas are regarded as the Storehouse of World Knowledge.

⇒ Indus - Saraswati civilization was an Exemplary civilization with the viewpoint of Architecture.

⇒ In the Post Vedic period Iron was widely used in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Bihar.

⇒ Development of Agriculture, Industries, Trade and Commerce resulted in the Decline of the Ancient Tribal System and Tiny Janis were replaced by Large Janapadas.

By 6th Century BCE - These Janapadas were replaced by Mahajanapadas:



No Sovereign Rule - India was divided into several independent States.

Mahajanapadas Period (600 - 325 BCE):-

In North India, many large and powerful

Independent states were established during the 6th Century CE, which were called as Maha Janapads.

(*) ⇒ 16 Maha Janapads have been clearly mentioned in Buddhist text named "Anguttar Nikay" and Jain text name "Bhagwati Sutra" in both their lists, there is just a difference of a few names.

Maha Janapadas

	Capital
(1) Kasi	Varanasi
2 Kuru	Indraprastha / Hastinapur
3 Anga	Champa
4 Magadha	Girivardja / Rajgirha
5 Vajji	Videha & Mithila - Vaishli
6 Malla	Kushinagar
7 Chedi	Shuktimati (Sotthvati)
8 Vatsa	Kaushambi
9 Koshala	Ayodhya
10 Panchala	Ahichhatra (North Part) Kampilya (South Part)
11 MATSYA	Virat Nagar (Baishath)
12 Shurasena	Mathura
13 Ashmaka / ASSAKA	Potana OR Pateli
14 AVANTI	Ujjaini (North Part) Mahishmati (South Part)
15 Gandhara	Taxila
16 Kamboja	Rajpur or Hatak

* Major Janapadas of Rajasthan:-

1. Jangal → Present District of Bikaner & Jodhpur
2. Matsya → Region surrounding present Jaipur
3. Surasena → situated in the present Brjw^o Region - UP.
4. Shivi → Present Dis. of Udaipur & Chittorgarh

* Administrative System of the Janapadas:-

- (i) Power was in the hand of Rich Feudal families.
- (ii) Santhagar Sabha (General Assembly) was the chief institution of the Republic.
- (iii) The disputed issues were voted upon.

Dynasties

"A series of Rulers who are from the same family"

MAURYA Dynasty

- (*) Chandragupta Maurya (322 BCE - 298 BCE)
- By ~~defeat~~ defeating "Ghahamand" the last Ruler of "Nanda Dynasty".
Chandragupta sat on the Royal throne of MAGADHA in 322 BCE.
 - He conquered Punjab, Sindh, Magadha, Western India and Deccan.
 - In 305 BCE defeated Selucus Nicator the Greek Ruler. (500 Elephants, marry with Helena)

- The Selucub I sent Megasthenes as an ambassador to the court of king Chandragupta
- Indica (Book) is an account of Mauryan India by the Greek writer 'Megasthenes'
- After Ruling for around 24 years, Chandragupta spent his last days with his guru Jain Sage Bhadrabahu in Shravanbelagola (Mysore) and died as a Real Jain Sage (by fasting) in around 298 BCE.

Bindusara (298 BCE - 272 BCE)

- ⇒ Amitrochates → in Greek Language
- ⇒ Bhadrasara → in ~~Vishnu~~ Vayu Purana
- ⇒ Simhasena → Birth name in Jain Texts

- After the death of Chandragupta his son Bindusara ascended the throne in 298 BCE
- He sent firstly Ashoka and then Sushim to crush the revolts which took place in Taxila.
- He extended the empire of Chandragupta except Kalinga.

ASHOKA (273 BC - 232 BC)

- ~~Devan~~ Deva nam priya and
- Devanam Priya darshi
- He discovered GUJJARA (MP) and Maski (Karnataka)
- In Indian History, He was the First Ruler to get his edicts ~~inscribed~~ inscribed on Rocks.

- He Conquered Kashmir and Khotan in his 7th year. In 8th year of his coronation (261 BC) He Conquered Kalinga.
- In Kalinga war around One lakh People were killed. This mass killing shocked Ashoka and as a result of this. He vowed never to wage a war again in the future.
- Ashoka Adopted Buddhism.
- He Adopted Dhamma Chasa instead of Bheri Ghas.
- In 10th year. He went to Bodh Gaya.
- .. 12th " He went Lumbini
- 40 years he Ruled & Died in 232 BC.

[[DHAMMA]]

- Ashoka established ideals for the moral development of man kind, these were known as 'Dhamma'.
- Welfare of World, Compassion, Charity, truth and Purity of Action is 'Dhamma'
- Rock edicts, narrative histories and announcement carved into cliff rock, onto pillars and in caves throughout India by Ashok

Dhamma yatra

- He started Dhamma yatra (To spread Dhamma, Charity and Buddhism) instead of Vihar yatra (For Entertainment, Animal hunting)
- Most of the inscriptions Ashoka are in 'Brahmi Script' in northwest India, some have been found in "Kharoshthi Script."
- In 1880 CE, an English scholar named James Prinsep became the first person to successfully interpret the inscription of Ashok.

- Anusandhan - Every 5 years, state ministers were sent to spread the Dhamma.
- Dhamma Mahamatras → Ashoka's 14th year He made Dhamma Mahamatras. This was for spread of Dhamma, welfare of people reducing the punishment, and for helping the needies.
- Influenced by Ashoka the king Tissa of Tamparisi (Sri-Lanka) took the title of Devnampriya.
- After Ashoka, his weak successors ruled for next 50 years. Bhadratha was the last Maurya ruler. His Brahman minister 'Pushyamitra Shunga' assassinated him and laid the foundation of Shunga Dynasty in Magadha.

MAURYAN Administration

- In India, centralized administrative system was firstly established in Maurya Period. The king was not autocratic.
- Kautilya described 7 components of the state: King, Amatya, Janpada, Durga, Kosha, Sena and Mitra.
- King used to appoint CM and Priest. According to their character and qualification, this process is called Upadha Parikshana.

Department

- In order to help the king in administrative work, there was a group of 18 officers which was called 7 (Tirtha) Minister, Priest, Commander and Prince were the important

- Tirthas: President of Tirtha was Mahamadya
- Samaharta - used to collect Revenue.
 - Sanikhata → Responsible for building Treasuries and granaries.

Provincial Administration

- During the Reign of Ashoka, the Maurya Empire was divided into 5 Province.
 - (1) Uttara Patha (Taxilla)
 - (2) Avantirashtra (Ujjain)
 - (3) Kalinga (Toshali)
 - (4) Dakshina Patha
 - (5) Madhya Desh (Pattiputra)
- The Ruler of the Provinces were generally called as 'Kumara' or 'Aryaputra'. The Province were divided into 'Ahar' or 'Tishaya' (Dist.) The administration was carried on in the districts by 'Sthanikas' and Gropas. The Gropas had charged of 5 to 10 villages.

City Ad.

- According to Megasthenes, city Ad. was controlled by a municipal commission of 30 members, who were divided into ~~two~~ 6 Board of 5 member each.

Shunga Dynasty

- Founder - Pushyamitra Shunga (185 BC)
- He was the Commander of King Brihadratha.
- He performed Ashvamedha yajnas.
- Patanjali was his Priest.
- Devabhuti was de throne by Amatyasa Vasudeva.

Satvahana Dynasty

- Founder → Simuk (60 BC)
- Region → Andhra (Between Godavari and Krishna)
- Known as Andhra Dynasty.
- His son Satkarni I became King.
- He performed Ashvamedha yajnas.
- Capital → Pratisthan (Paithan)
- After his death, Shaka Kshatrapa Dynasty (Western Kshatrapa Dynasty) rule began in Andhra Region.
- 23rd ruler Gautamiputra Satakarni restore Satvahana Dynasty.

Gupta Dynasty

- Emerged after Kushana Dynasty 230 (CE)
- 275 CE - Founded
- Sanskrit was the official language.
- Kalidasa Present during Gupta Period
- Mahabharat Ramayan, many ~~script~~ ^{script} ~~smriti~~ were created in this period.
- Aryabhatta, Varahmihira, Brahmagupta were present during Gupta Dynasty.
- Founder → Shri Gupta
- After him → ~~Grah~~ Ghatotkach (Maharaja) became Ruler.

• Chandragupta

- After Him Chandragupta (Mahadhiraja) I became ruler
- He ~~was~~ married ~~to~~ Liethchavi Princess Kumardevi.
- 319 CE → He initiated Gupta Samrat.

⇒ Samudra Gupta

- After Him Samudragupta became king.
- He believed in imperialism.
- Court Poet → Harisem
- His empire was divided into 5 states.
- Napoleon of India called by Smith
- He performed Ashvamedha Yajnas.
- He was devotee of Vishnu.

• Chandragupta II (380-412)

- After Him Chandragupta II (Devaraja or Devagupta) became ruler.
- His daughter married with Vakataka king Rudrasena.
- He made Ujjain as capital.
- He adopted title Vikramaditya.
- Hi Hiem (Chinese) visited during his reign.

• Kumargupta

- Kumargupta became ruler after Chandragupta II
- He was the Founder of Nalanda University.
- He performed Ashvamedha Yajnas.

⇒ Skandgupta (455 - 467)

- He renovated Sudarshan lake.
- He defeated Huns. 10

Varadhan Dynasty (Pushyabhuti Dynasty)

- Founded - 6th century CE
- Location → Thaneswar
- Founder → Pushyabhuti
- Famous Ruler → Prabhakara Varadhan, Rajyavardhan and Harshavardhan.
- Harshavardhan (Maharajadhiraja) ruled about 40 years
- Capital → Kannauj
- He was devotee of Shiva and the sun.
- Hiuen Tsang visited in his court.
- He adopted Mahayana Buddhism.
- He composed plays in Sanskrit: Mahananda, Ratnavali and Priyadarshika.
- Banbhata → Kadambari and Harshacharita.

⇒ Pala Dynasty

- Founded - 750 CE
- Founder → Gopala Pala
- Location → Bengal
- Religion → ~~Brahm~~ Buddhism
- Famous Buddhist monk Atisha visited during Pala Period.
- They built many Ponds (Dinapore District)
- Powerful ruler - Dharampala
- Engaged in Tripartite struggle for Kannauj.
- Devpala became ruler after him.
- He shifted capital from Pataliputra to Bengal.
- Ambassador of king Balaputra of Sumatra came in his court.
- 9th king :- Mahipala
- Chola king Rajendravarmam I annexed Territories of Pala Kingdom.

⇒ Rastrakutas Dynasty - 736 CE / AD

- Founder - Dantidurga
- Religion - Hinduism
- Capital → Nasik
- Number of kings → 14
- King were known as Bahara (Balara)
- Dantidurga was subordinated to Chalukya of Vatapi
- He defeated last king of Chalukya Kirtivarman II
- Kailashnath Temple - Krishna I
- Dhruva Defeted ~~Gurjara~~ Gurjara Parthara king Vastuja and Govinda II and Naghatta II and Dharampala Pale
- Amoghavarsha ruled about 64 years.
- He made Manyakheta (Malkhed) as a capital.
- Arabian traveller Sulaiman came in his court.
- Rashtrakutas were defeated by the Chalukya of Kalyani.

⇒ Gurjara - Parthara Dynasty - 725 CE

- Founder → Naghatta
- Dynasty started from Gujarat hence named Gurjara Parthara.
- Vastuja adopted title of Emperor.
- Naghatta II occupied Kammraj and made Capital.
- Bhoj I (Mihir Bhoja) was greatest ruler.
- Traveller Sulaiman visited in his court.
- Mahendrapala was regent of great poet Rajashekhara (Kashurmanjisi)
- Rajyapala was defeated by Chandela King Granda
- Rathore Dynasty replaced Gurjara - Parthara Dynasty.

⇒ Chola Dynasty

- One of the major Dynasty of South India
- Language → Tamil (Dakshinapath)
- Kurral → Thiruvalluvar (Book)
- Founder → Karikala
- Capital → Uraiyur (Uruyur) and Kaveripattanam
- Rajaraja I built Shiva Temple Rajarajeshwara in his Capital Thanjavur.
- Rajendra I defeated Mahipala
- He adopted title Gangaikondapuram.
- His Son Rajachiraja was killed in Battle of Koppam.
- Veer Rajendra defeated Chalukyas.

⇒ Chola Government

- Based on Gram Panchayat system.
- Consists of 6 Provinces (Mandalam)
- Division → Mandalam → Kottam → Nadu → Many Village (Gram Sangh or Kurram)
- Smallest Unit - Gram Sabha
- Assembly of Nadu called Nattar
- Religion - Shaiva ~~sta~~ sect.
- Dasa and Devadasi system prevailed.

⇒ Pallava Dynasty →

- Location - Madras, Trichinapali and Tanjore.
- Founder - Vishnugopa of Kanchi
- Famous King → Mahendra Varman I, Narasimha Varman
- Mahendra Varman was great architect.
- He wrote Play called "Mattavilasa Prahasana".
- Constructed Mahendra Pond.
- He defeated Chalukya King Pulakeshin II
- They built Mahabalipuram.

⇒ Chalukya Dynasty

- Founder - Pulakeshin I (Chalukya Kingdom of Vatapi)
- Founded - 550 to 757 CE
- Location - between Narmada and Kaveri river.
- Famous Ruler → Pulakeshin II
- Pallava King Narsimhavarmar defeated him.
- Vikramaditya II defeated Rashtrakutas and formed new Chalukya Dynasty (973 to 1200 AD)
- Capital - Kalyani
- Religion - Hindu
- Mitashra ~~Saka~~ (Book) - Vijnaneshwar

⇒ Sakas . Hunas , Kushanas

• Sakas

- Sakas was warrior tribe of Central Asia.
- 71 AD - Came India through Bolan Pass
- They occupied Saurashtra.
- Famous ruler → Mauas and Azes
- Location - Taxilla

⇒ The Shaka Power was demolished by the Pallavas in Taxilla.

- Hammas and Hogaam were the initial Shaka Kshtrapas of Mathura.
- King Rajbul has been called Mahakshatrapas.
- Bhumak and Nahapan are famous ruler.
- King Chastan, who established the Shaka dynasty in Ujjaini.
- It is evident from the excavated coins that Chastan's dynasty ended in 305 AD.

⇒ Hunas

- Huna was a barbaric Tribe of Central Asia.
- Come from - North-Western Frontier.
- called "Daityas".
- Invaded during reign of Skand Gupta.
- A Chief named Toramana defeated Gupta empire.
- Capital Sialkot.

⇒ Khushan Dynasty

- known as ~~ye~~ yuezhis or Tocharians.
- Famous ruler - Kujala Kadphises, Vima Kadphises (Shaiva sect) and Kanishka.
- Kanishka organised Fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir under Acharya Parshva.
- Capital → Purushpur (Peshawar)
- 78 AD → he started Saka Era.
- Constructed Kanishkpur in Kashmir
- Kings Ruled till 230 AD.
- Vasu Mitra, Parshva, Ashvaughosh and Nagarjuna and Charak lived in Kanishka's rule.
- The Mahayana sect of Buddhism advanced and spread during Kanishka's reign.