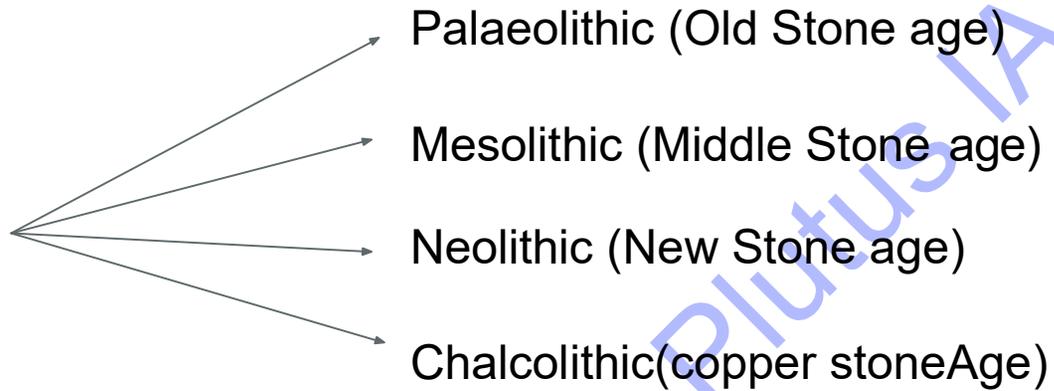


ANCIENT INDIA

-The stone age

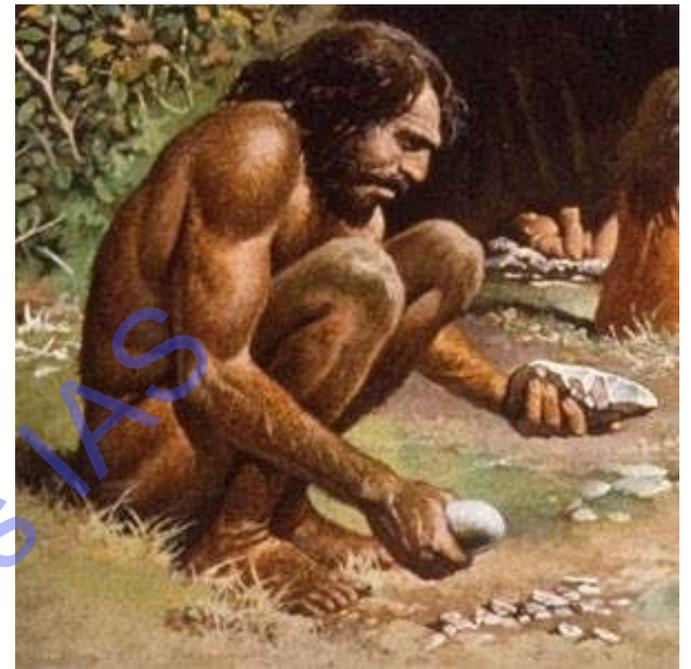


Prehistoric Period



Paleolithic tools

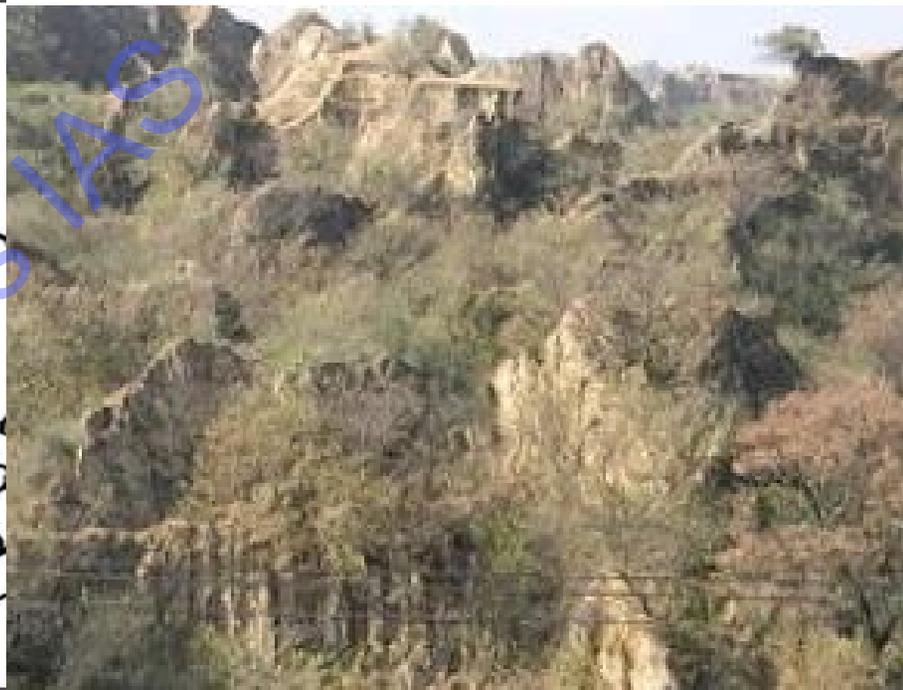
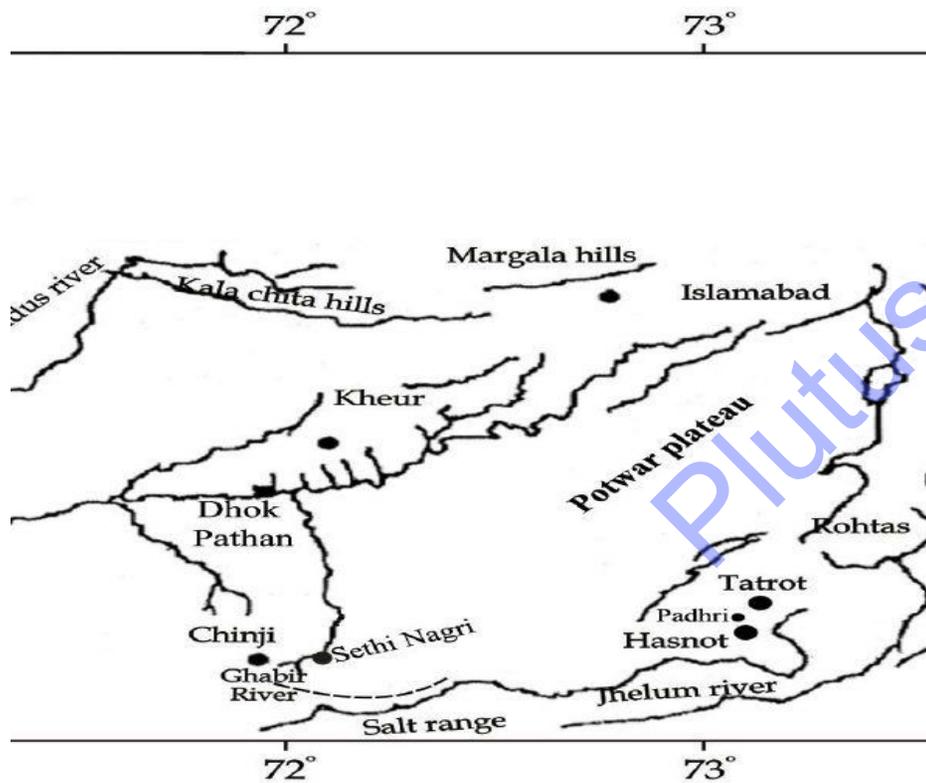
- Old age sites:
 1. Soan Valley & Potwar Plateau
 2. Bhimbetka
 3. Kurnool
 4. Adamgarh Hill
 5. Attirampakkam
 6. Hunasagi Valley
 7. Belan valley
 8. Narmada valley
 9. Krishna valley
 10. Godavari valley
 11. Chhotanagpur plateau



Paleolithic tools

Burines and scrapers

Potwar Plateau



BHIMBETKA

- largest repository of prehistoric art in India
- only which is a UNESCO World Heritage site
- 750 rock shelters, over 400 are adorned with paintings



Plutus IAS

ATTIRAMPAKKAM

- open-air Palaeolithic site situated near river Kortallaiyar, northwest of Chennai.
- oldest known stone tools in India were discovered.

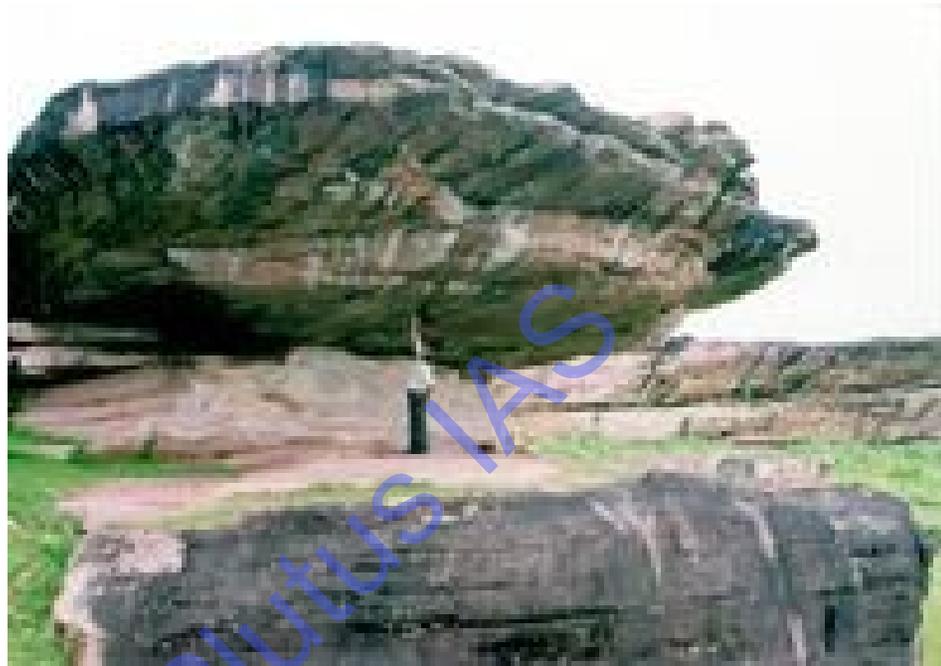




Plutus IAS

Adamgarh Hill

- located in the Hoshangabad town of the Hoshangabad district.
- Stone age artefacts, implements have been found.



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Kurnool Stone age site

- Mekala Benchi in Kurnool district(Discovered in 2019).
- Kandnanathi, in Kurnool district.
- These are the petroglyph sites.



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Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age



Mesolithic sites

- Sarai nahar rai
- Adamgarh
- Bagor(Raj.)
- Langnag(Guj.)
- Bhimbetka

- Domestication of animals
(first evidence from bagor and adamgarh)
- Farming of earliest stage
- More than gathering food and less than agriculture

Mesolithic tools- (microlithic tools)

Arrowheads, trapeze, lunate, crescent, point, blades

Q. Consider the following pairs:

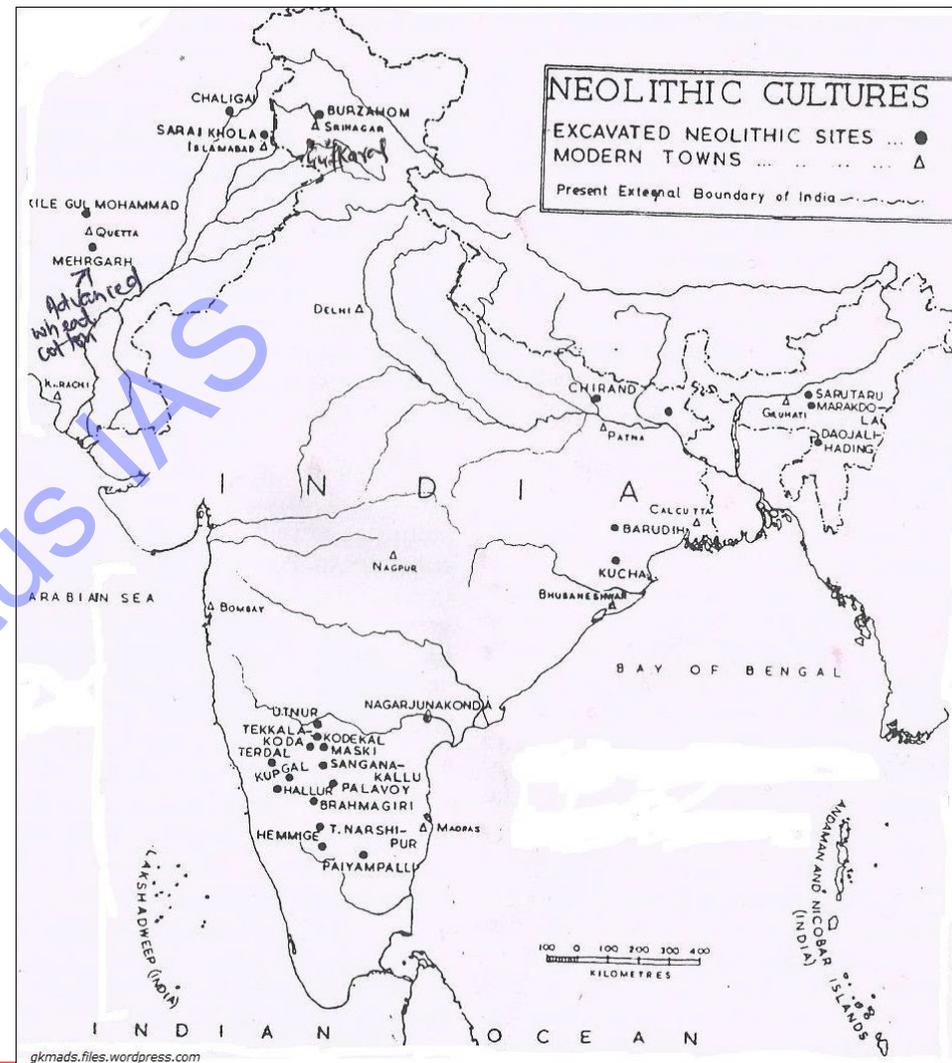
Paleolithic Age Site	State
1. Bhimbetka	: Madhya Pradesh
2. Hunsgi	: Karnataka
3. Daojali Hading	: Arunachal Pradesh
4. Chirand	: Uttar Pradesh

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 3 and 4
 - (c) 2 and 4
-

Neolithic Age

- Kashmir Valley-Pit Dwelling
- Chirand in Bihar
- Belan Valley
- Maski
- Brahmagiri
- Hallur
- Kodekal
- Paiyampalli
- Utnur
- Burzahom
- Gufkral



- Bhimbetka
- koldihwa
- maski
- Piklihal
- sanganakallu
- Hallur
- Takkalakota

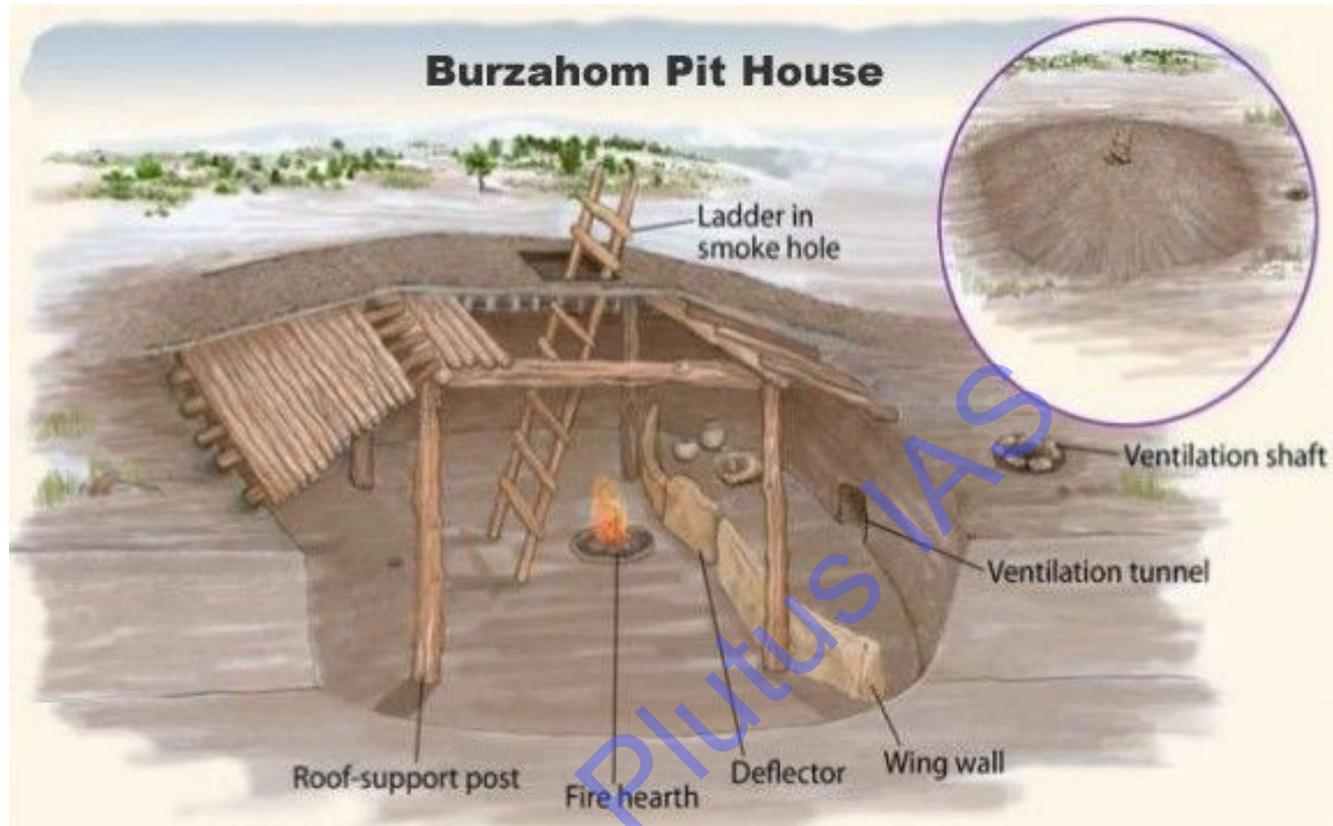
NEOLITHIC TOOLS-

- Antlers
- Polished stone tools
- Axes
- Adzes
- Chisels
- Bone tools

BURZAHOM



Plan of Burzahom Pity house



CHIRAND - BIHAR



CHIRAND



Chalcolithic Age

- Use of Copper and Bronze

Chalcolithic sites-

Balathal(raj.)

ahar(raj.)

Gilund(raj.)

Banas(m.p.)

Malwa(m.p.)

Jorwe,nevasa,chandoli,daimabad (all in mhr.)

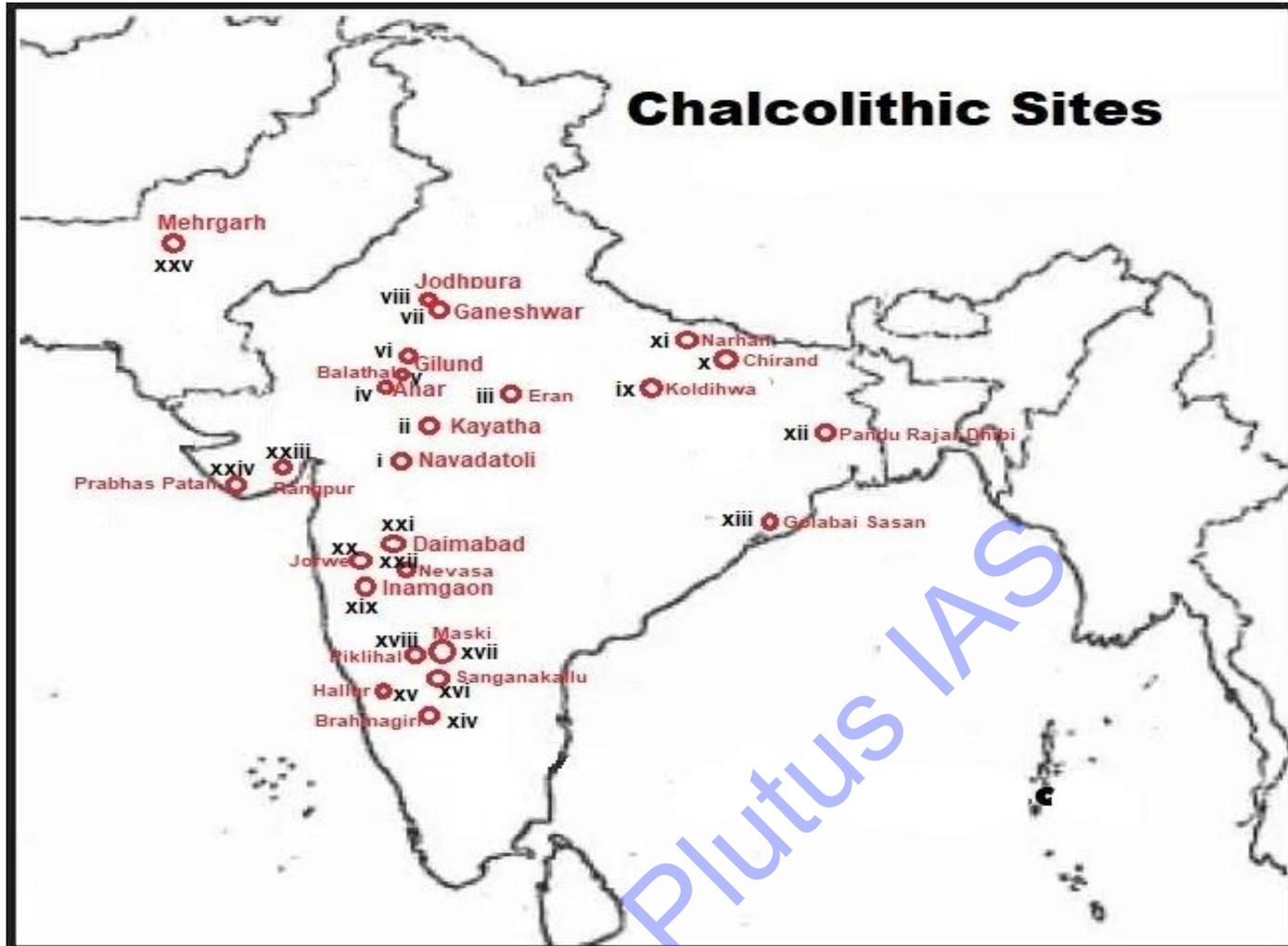


Chalcolithic Age

Eran, kayatha(m.p.)

Pandu rajar dhibi (west Bengal)

Chalcolithic Sites



Iron Age

- Important for Megalithic sites





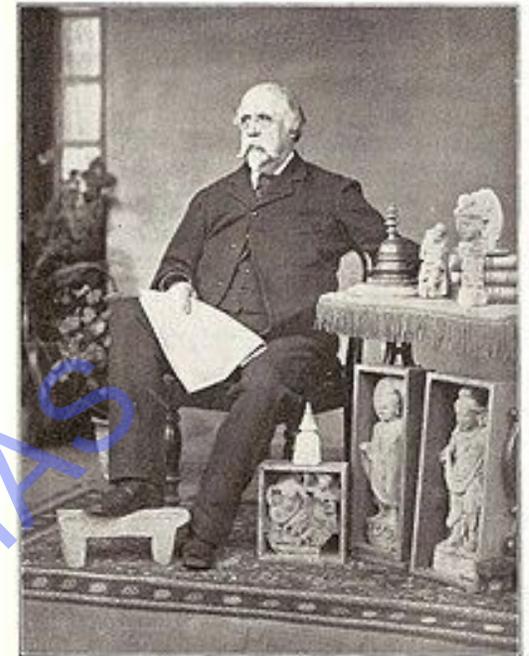


INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

Kulbhushan Singh

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

- A . Cunningham noticed Harappan Seal.
- He worked for Bengal Engineer Group who later took an interest in the history and archaeology of India.
- In 1861, he was appointed archaeological surveyor to the government of India
- He is regarded as the founder of Archaeological Survey of India.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER C. CUNNINGHAM, K.C.S.I., C.B.,
LATE BENGAL ENGINEERS.

Plutus IAS

DAYARAMSAHNI

- He was an Indian archaeologist who supervised the excavation of the Indus valley site at Harappa in 1921.
- First Indian to be appointed Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (1931).



Plutus IA

R.D. Banerjee

- He discovered Mohenjo-Daro.



Opinion of Scholars

Agree: All agree that IVC was having Urban Character.

Difference of Opinion: Identity of people who created this culture

Role of River Saraswati

Plutus IAS

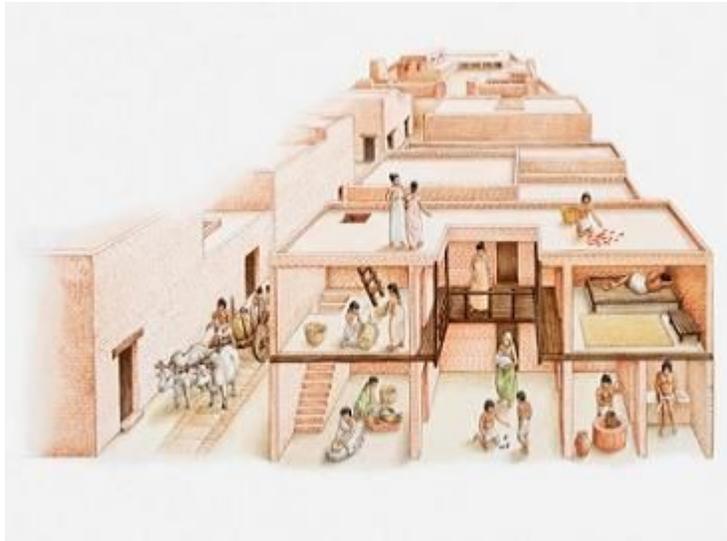


Town planning



CITADEL

Grid System of Housing



Great Bath



Granary of Mohanjo Daro



Granaries of Harappa



Drainage System



Streets

Well laid-out streets and side lanes equipped with drains are the most outstanding features of the Harappan civilization. The towns were well planned and the streets cut each other on the right angles. Even the widths of these streets were in a set ratio. If the narrowest lane was one unit in width, the other streets were twice, thrice and so on in width. Further, the civic sense of people in this civilization was such that no encroachment on the streets was to be seen. According to scholars, such town planning was not seen even in the nineteenth century London and Paris.

AGRICULTURE



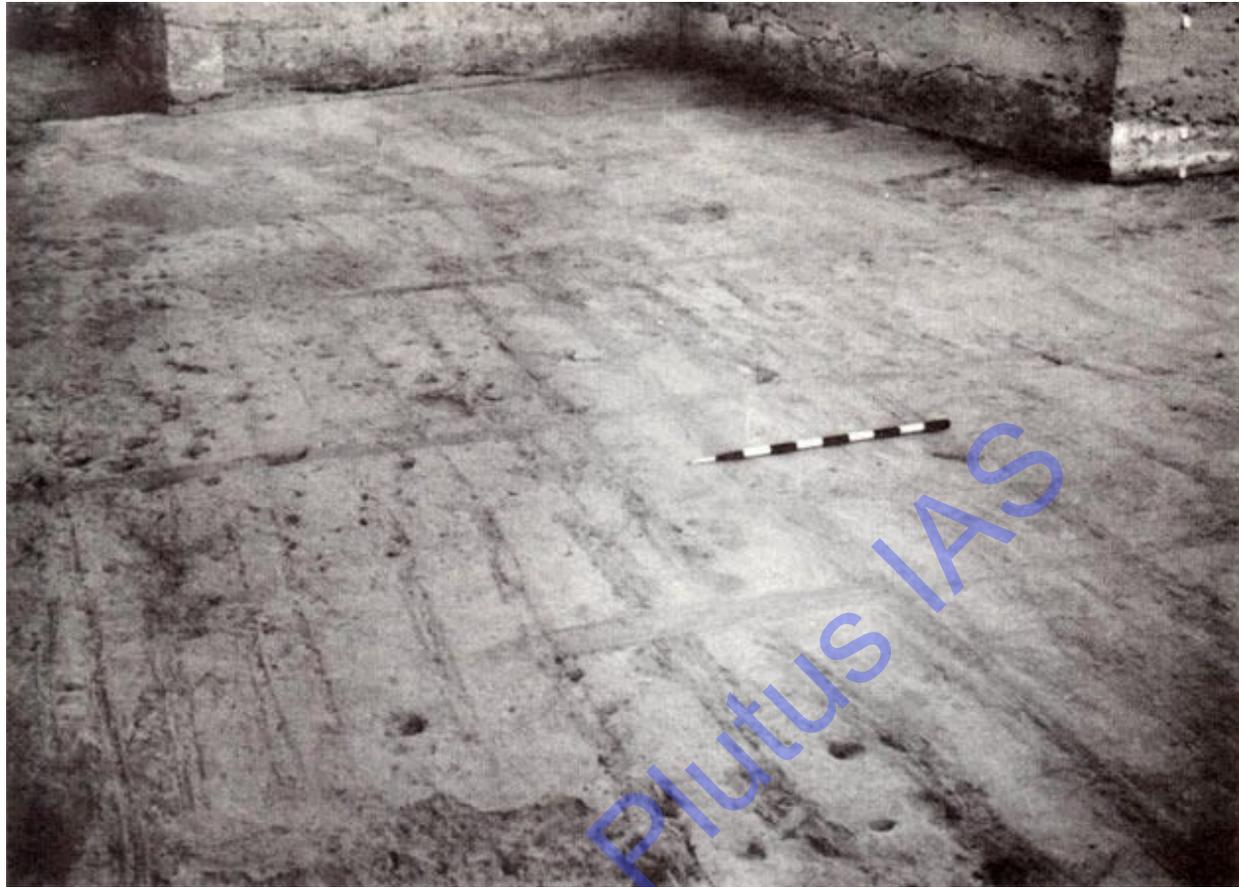
AGRICULTURE of IVC people

Q: Assertion: The fields were ploughed in Rajasthan during Harappan period.

Reason : Hoe and Ploughshare have been discovered from IVC sites.

- (a) Assertion is correct, Reason is correct and reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
 - (b) Assertion is correct, Reason is correct but reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 - (c) Assertion is wrong, reason is correct.
 - (d) Reason is wrong, assertion is correct.
-

Ploughed fields in Kalibangan



Crops grown

- Wheat
- Barley
- Rai
- Peas
- Sesamum
- Mustard

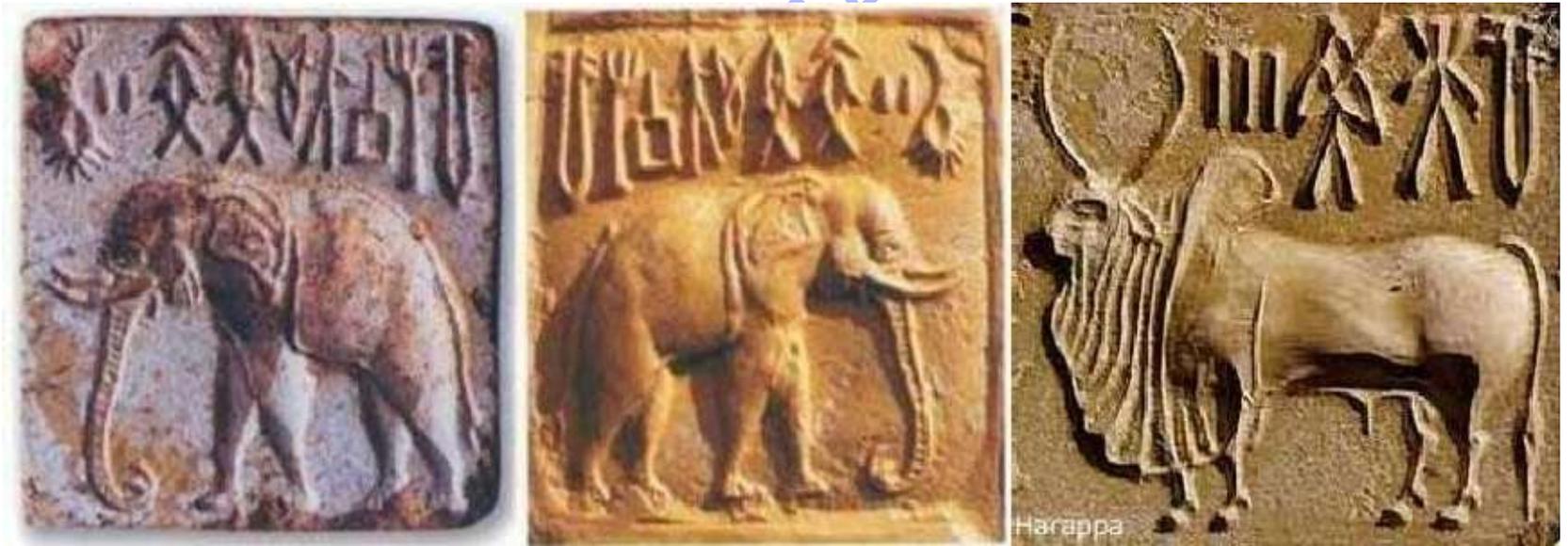
- Food grains were stored in Granaries Mohenjo Daro, Harappa and possibly at Kalibangan.

Plutus IAS



Domestication of Animals

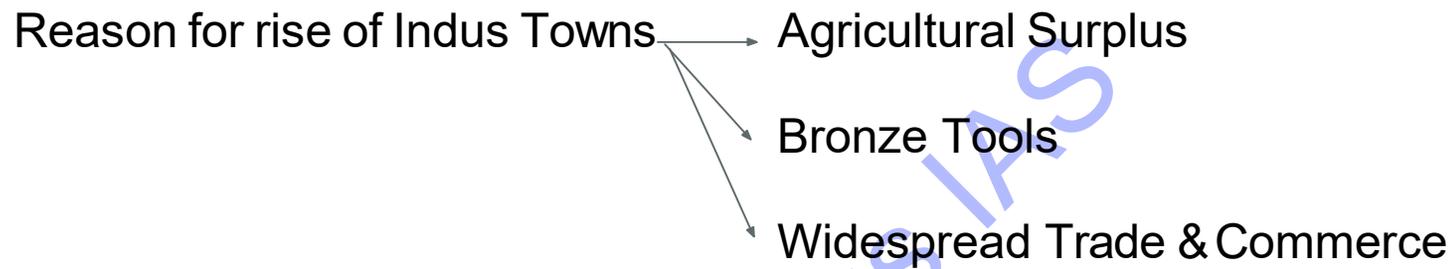
- Oxen, Buffaloes, Goat, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, Cats, Ass, Camel.
- Elephants were also known.



Technology & Craft



Reasons for rise of Indus Towns



Plutus IAS



Piece of textile found at Mohenjo Daro



Question:

A: Bronze tools do not abound Indus region.

R: Neither Tin nor Copper was easily available to the Harappans.

- (a) Assertion is correct, Reason is correct and reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
 - (b) Assertion is correct, Reason is correct but reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 - (c) Assertion is wrong, reason is correct.
 - (d) Reason is wrong, assertion is correct.
-

Trade & Commerce



Trade & Commerce

- **Main Exports:**

1. Agricultural Products- Wheat, Barley, Pea, Oilseeds
2. Cotton Goods
3. Pottery, Beads, Terracotta Figurines and Ivory products

- **Main Imports:**

1. Stone
 2. Metals
-

Procurement of different articles

1. Copper from Khetri mines of Rajasthan and Oman
 2. Tin from Afghanistan
 3. Chert blades from Rohri hills of Sindh
 4. Carnelian beads from Gujarat and Sindh
 5. Lead from south India
 6. Lapis-lazuli from Kashmir and Afghanistan
 7. Turquoise and jade from central Asia or Iran
 8. Agate, chalcedony, and carnelian from Saurashtra
-

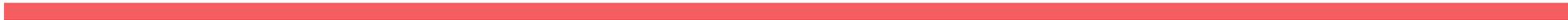
Lapis Lazuli



SOCIAL ORGANISATION

- Evidences of three distinct Localities
 1. Citadel
 2. Middle Settlement
 3. Lower Town

Plutus IAS



Religion of IVC

- Male Deity is identified as Pashupati Mahadeva (Proto Shiva)
- In Harappan Civilization male deity is represented on a seal.
- The male deity is having 3 horn heads, and figures of Tiger, Rhino, Buffalo and Elephant surrounds him. Two Deer are found under his stool.



Plutus IAS

Phallus Worship

- Phallus worship appears in Harappan Civilization which later is connected with Lord Shiva.
- Evidence of Phallus worship - numerous symbol of Phallus and female sex organs made of stones have been recovered.
- Rig-Veda speaks of Non-Aryan people that were worshippers of Phallus.
- Phallus worship was started by Harappans which later evolved and became respectable form of worship among Hindus.



Tree Worship

- Besides worshipping phallus, male deity and mother goddess, Harappans also worshipped tree and animals.
- Pipal - most important tree which was worshipped and it is even worshipped today.
- Evidences - deity represented in between the branches of tree of Pipal.



Animal Worship

- One horned Unicorn - most important animal to be worshipped, identified as Rhino.
- Humped bull - next important animal to be worshipped.
- Scholars have not said anything about the religious beliefs of Harappans as their script has not been deciphered.
- Amulets were found in large numbers, probably because of their belief in ghosts or evil forces, where amulets protected them.

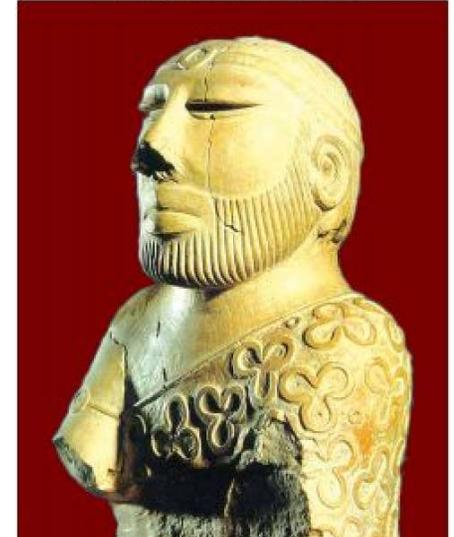


ARTS OF INDUS VALLEY



STONE STATUES

1. The Male torso is a red sandstone figure, which has socket holes in the neck and shoulders for the attachment of head and arms.
2. The steatite figure of the bearded man interpreted as a priest is draped in a shawl coming under the right arm and covering the left shoulder. The shawl on the shoulder of the bearded priest indicates that the handicraft of embroidery was commonly practiced in Indus Valley Civilization.



Citadel of Dholavira



BRONZE CASTINGS

- The bronze statues were made using the 'lost wax' technique.
- The bull has been recovered from Kalibangan.



Plutus IAS

BRONZE CASTINGS- The Dancing Girl

- This is one of the best known artefacts from the Indus Valley. It's a four-inch-high copper figure, found in Mohenjo Daro. It depicts a girl whose long hair is tied in a bun. Bangles cover her left arm, a bracelet and an amulet or bangle adorn her right arm, and a cowry shell necklace is seen around her neck.
- The girl seems to be in what is called Tribhanga posture.



Terracotta

- Plenty of terracotta seals and figurines recovered from Harappan sites which range from toys to cult objects such as mother goddess to birds and animals , including monkeys, dogs, sheep, cattle- both humped and humpless bulls.
- Among the human figurines, the female were more common. The head dress in such figurines is more elaborate.



PlutusIAS

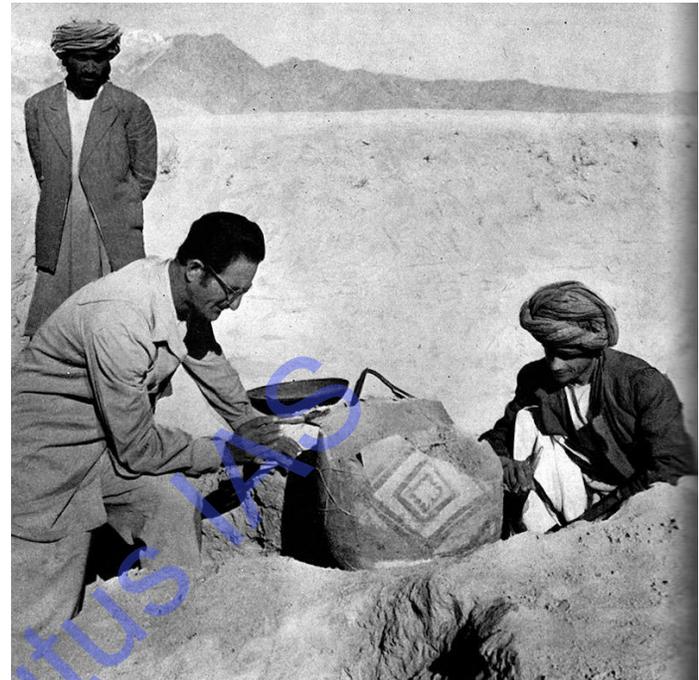
Seals

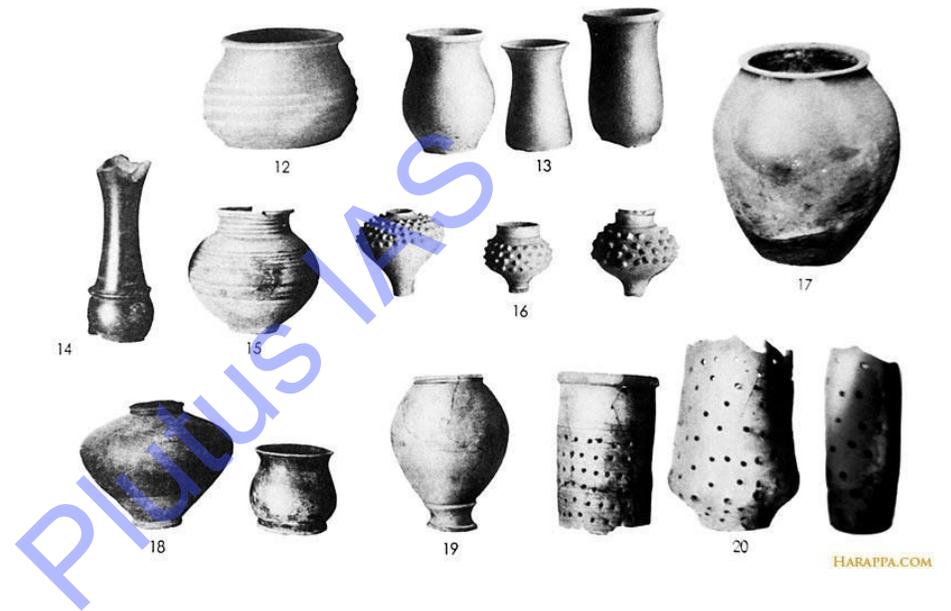
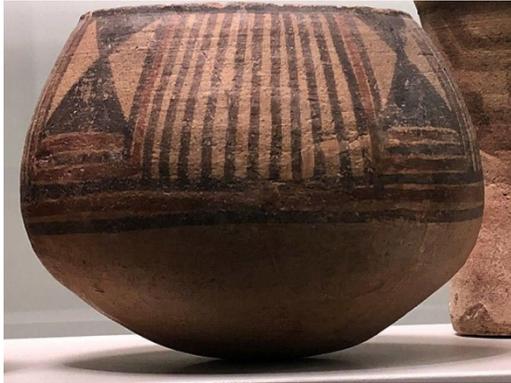


- Desalpur: Three seals of different material have been recovered- Steatite, Copper and Terracotta

Pottery

- Indus Valley Civilization consists chiefly of wheel made wares
- The plain pottery made up usually of red clay , is more common than the painted ware of red and black colours.





Mouse Trap

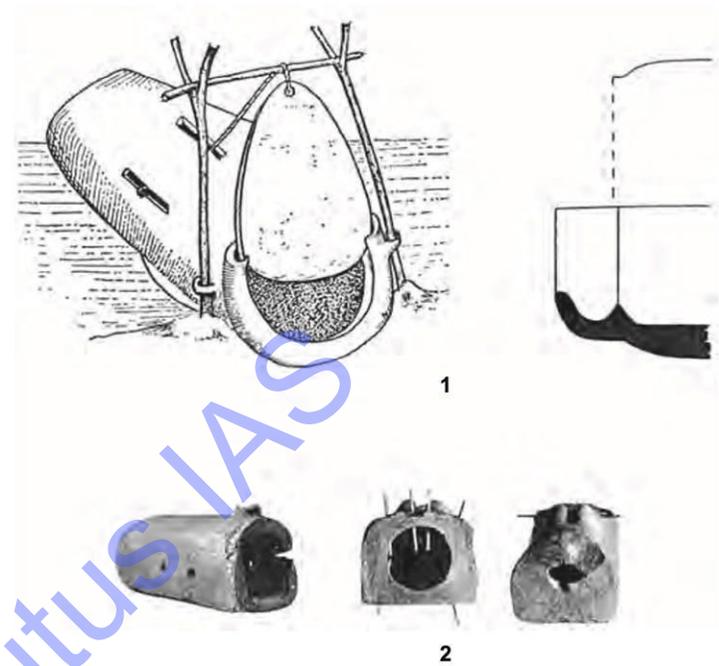


Fig. 18 – Pottery mouse trap. Scale not available. **1**, Mundigak (DE CARDI, 1967: fig. 4); **2**, Mohenjo-Daro (MACKAY, 1938: pl. LIV, 15-17, 20-22).

Beads & Ornaments



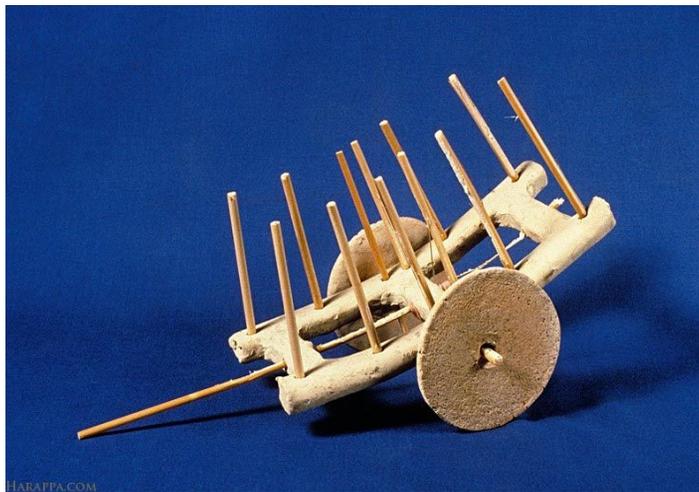
Beads & Ornaments

- Ornaments were made from Precious metals, gemstones, bones and baked clay.
 - Necklace, fillets(head bands), armlets, finger rings were worn by men and women both.
 - The girdles, earrings, and anklets were worn by women.
 - The necklaces of Gold, semi precious stones, copper bracelets and bead and gold earrings have been excavated from Mohenjo Daro and Lothal.
 - Sometimes beads were also made up of metals like Copper, Bronze and Gold etc.
 - Men & Women used two pieces of cloths- Dhoti and Shawl.
 - Wearing beard was a common practise of people
-

Spindle whorls



Terracotta Toys



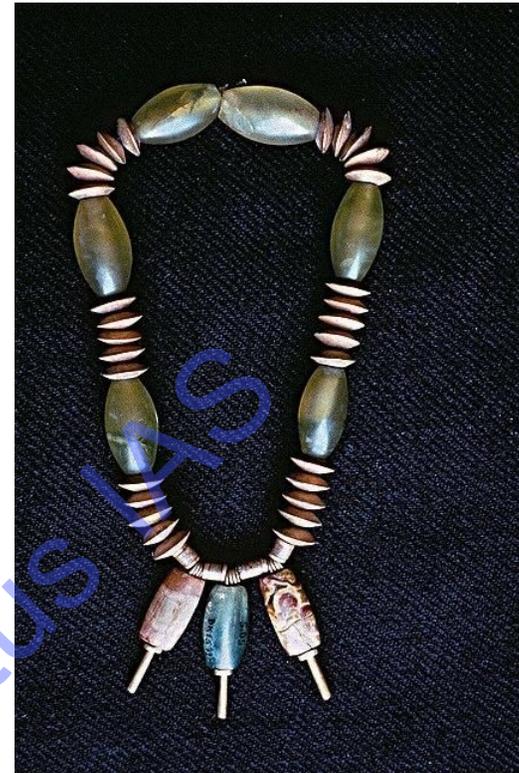
Plutus IAS

Beads



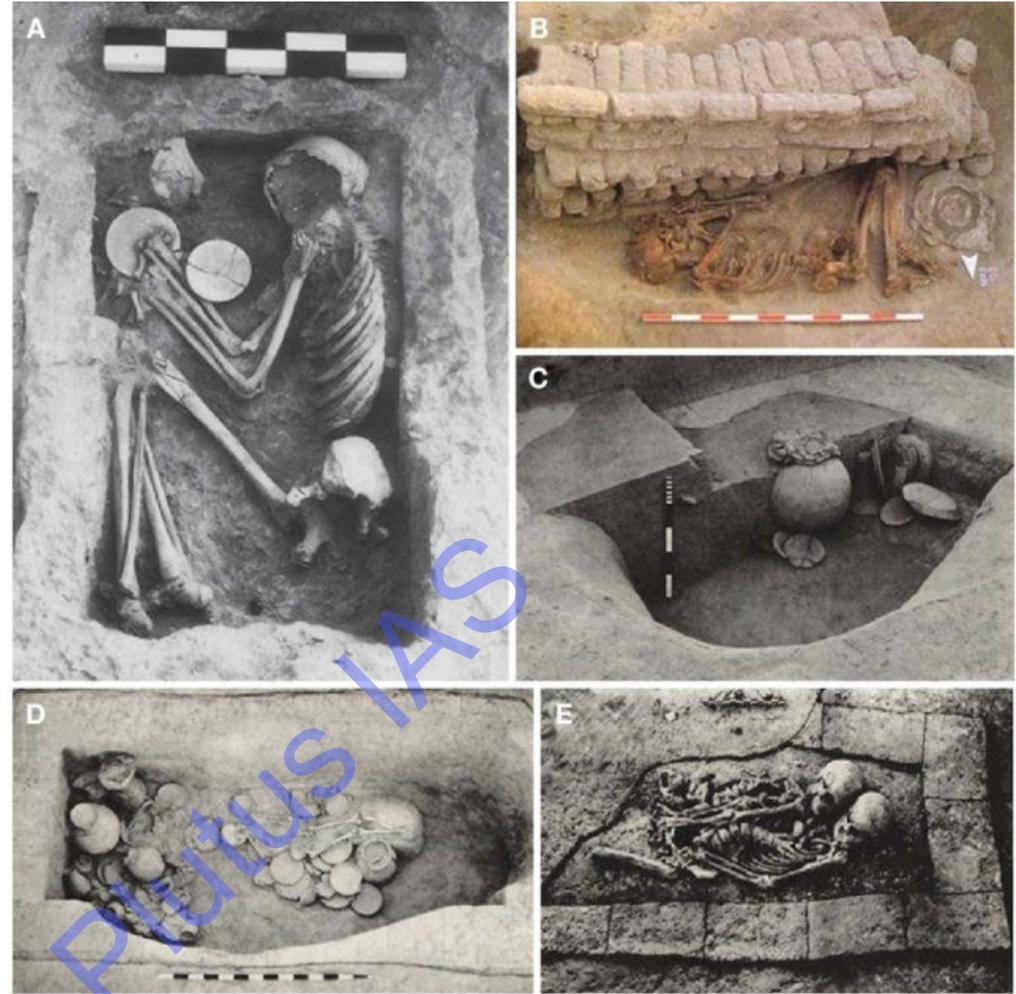
Necklace from Mohenjo-daro

- It is made from gold, agate, jasper, steatite and green stone (lizardite or grossular garnet). The gold beads are hollow and the pendant agate and jasper beads are attached with thick gold wire.

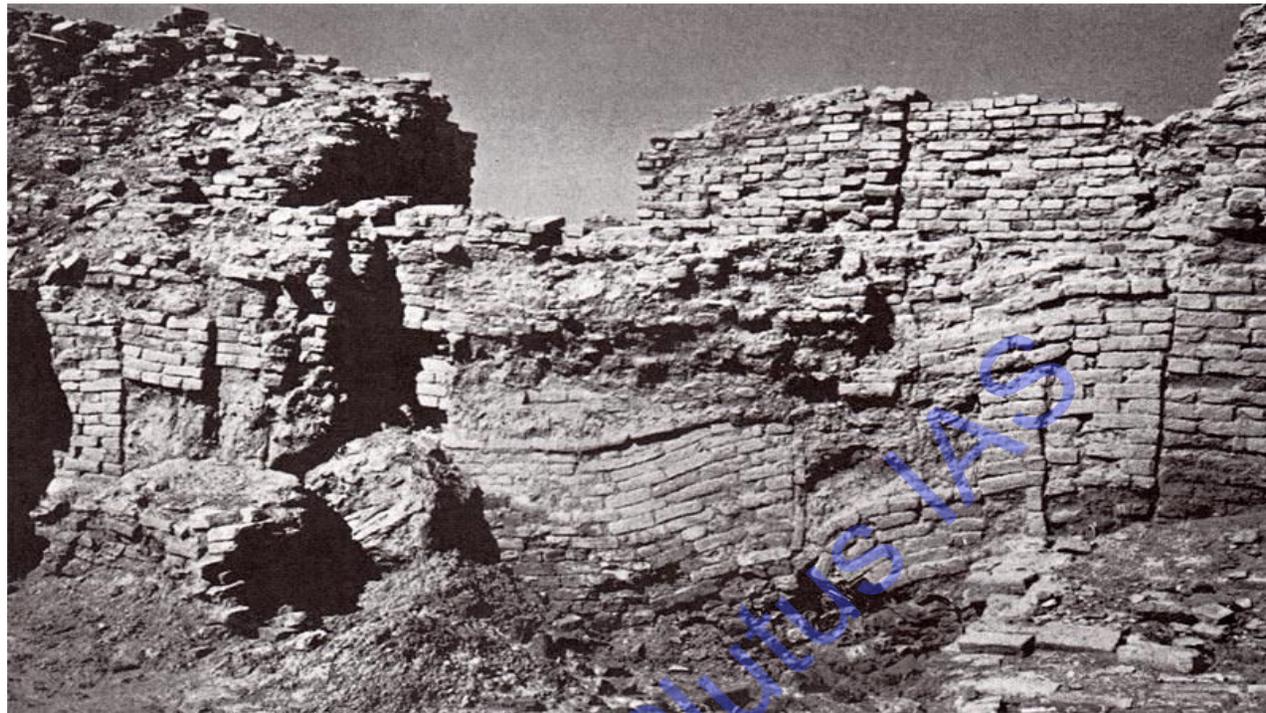


Burial Methods

- Three forms of burials are found at Mohenjodaro, viz. complete burial, fractional burials (Burial of some bones after exposure to wild beasts and birds) and post-cremation burials.



Decline of Harappan Civilization



Neoglacial climate anomalies and the Harappan metamorphosis

- A study titled 'Neoglacial climate anomalies and the Harappan metamorphosis', conducted by an international team of scientists suggests that climate change may have led to the decline of the Indus Valley Civilisation.
 - Lead author Liviu Giosan, a geologist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in the US, said a shift in temperatures and weather patterns over the Indus Valley caused summer monsoon rains to gradually dry up, making agriculture difficult or impossible near Harappan cities.
-

IIT Kharagpur study reveals, decline of Harappan city Dholavira was caused by drying up of river and drought

- These researchers have for the first time connected the decline of Harappan city Dholavira to the disappearance of a Himalayan snow-fed river which once flowed in the Rann of Kutch.

PlutusIAS



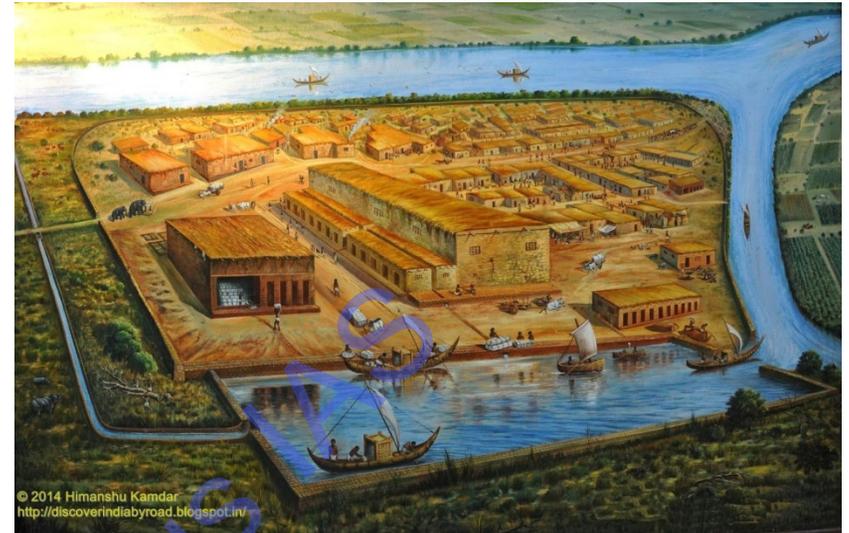
Other Study

- Another study indicates there was no Aryan invasion and all the developments right from the hunting-gathering stage to modern times in South Asia were done by indigenous people.
 - Inhabitants of the Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC) were a distinct indigenous people and the DNA of the skeletal remains matches with the local population.
 - The skeleton remains found in the upper part of Mohenjo Daro belonged to those who died due to floods and were not massacred by Aryans as hypothesised by Sir Mortimer Wheeler.
 - There was a small movement of people from Central Asia but it doesn't change the ancestry of the IVC people.
 - There was no attack that replaced the entire population.
-

Dockyard at Lothal

An important structure is the dockyard found at Lothal. It is a large structure measuring 223 m in length, 35 m in width and 8 m in depth, provided with an inlet channel in the eastern wall and a spillway. The inlet channel was connected to a river(**Bhogava River**). Most scholars have identified this structure as a dockyard where ships and boats came for loading and unloading of goods. In view of the fact that a large number of seals have been found in a warehouse close to the dockyard, scholars think that Lothal was a major trading centre of the Harappan civilization.

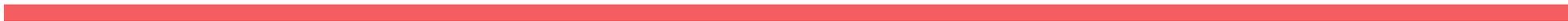
Dockyard at Lothal



Plutus

Previous Years Questions

Plutus IAS



Regarding the Indus Valley Civilization, consider the following statements:(2011)

- 1. It was predominantly a secular civilization and the religious element, though present, did not dominate the scene,**
- 2. During this period, cotton was used for manufacturing textiles in**

India. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a.) 1 only
 - (b.) 2 only
 - (c.) Both 1 and 2
 - (d.) Neither 1 nor 2
-

Which of the following characterizes/ characterize the people of Indus Civilization? (2013)

- 1. They possessed great palaces and temples.**
- 2. They worshipped both male and female deities.**
- 3. They employed horse-drawn chariots in warfare.**

Select the correct statement/ statements using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3
 - (d) None of the statements given above is correct
-

In the context of cultural history of India, a pose in dance and dramatics called 'Tribhanga' has been a favourite of Indian artists from ancient times till today. Which one of the following statements best describes this pose?(2013)

- (a) One leg is bent and the body is slightly but oppositely curved at waist and neck
 - (b) Facial expressions, hand gestures and make-up are combined to symbolize certain epic or historic characters
 - (c) Movements of body, face and hands are used to express oneself or to tell a story
 - (d) A little smile, slightly curved waist and certain hand gestures are emphasized to express the feelings of love or eroticism
-

Which one of the following animals was not represented on the seals and terracotta art of the Harappan culture? (2001)

- (a) Cow
- (b) Elephant
- (c) Rhinoceros
- (d) Tiger

Plutus IAS



Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: (2002)

List I (Ancient site)	List II (Archaeological finding)
A. Lothal	1. Ploughed field
B. Kalibangan	2. Dockyard
C. Dholavira	3. Terracotta replica of a plough
D. Banawali	4. An inscription comprising ten large sized signs of the Harappan script

A B C D

(a) 1 2 3 4

(b) 2 1 4 3

(c) 1 2 4 3

(d) 2 1 3 4

Plutus IAS

Which of the following is not a Harappan Site? 2019

- (a) Chanhudaro
- (b) Kot Diji
- (c) Sohagaura
- (d) Desalpur

Plutus IAS



Chanhudaro

- Situated 130 kms south of Mohenjo-Daro in Sindh.
- It was discovered by N G Majumdar in 1931.
- Chanhu Daro is the only harappan city which does not have a fortified citadel.
- The Chanhu Daro has given evidence of factories of various figurines, seals, toys, bone implements so it has been interpreted that it was a settlement with lots of artisans and was an industrial town.



The Vedic Age



Kulbhushan Singh

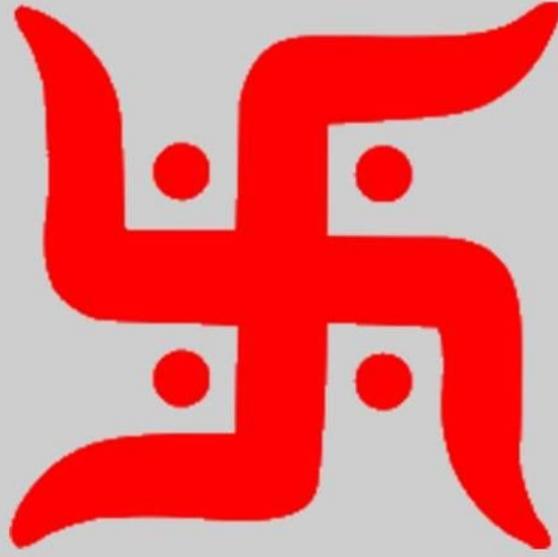
“All the human culture, all the results of art, science, and technology that we see before us today, are almost exclusively the product of the Aryan...

...It was he who laid the foundations and erected the walls of every Global structure in human culture”

“All the human culture, all the results of art, science, and technology that we see before us today, are almost exclusively the product of the Aryan...

...It was he who laid the foundations and erected the walls of every Global structure in human culture”





Plutus IAS

Background

- Filippo Sassetti first noticed similarities between Sanskrit and European languages(especially with Latin and Greek).
 - He was a merchant , who lived in Goa between 1583 and 1588 A.D.
 - Sir William Jones also worked for the language similarities between European and Indian languages.
 - On the basis of the similarities, some scholars postulated that the ancestors of Indians and Europeans, must at one time, had lived in the same region and spoken the same language.
-

Harappan Civilization and Rig Veda

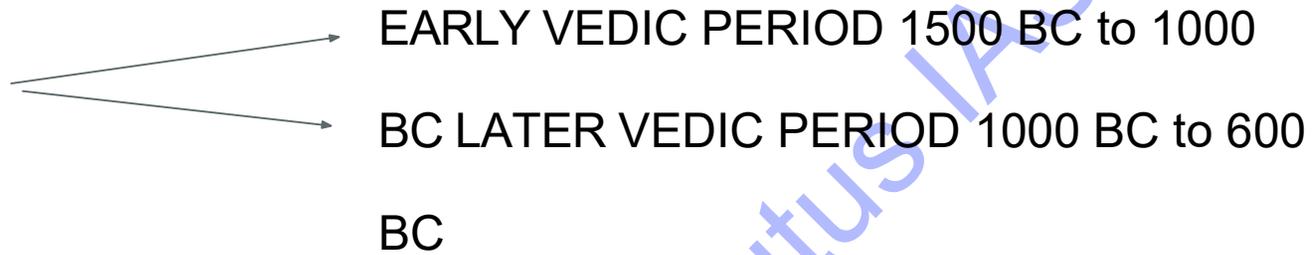
- The Rig Vedic culture was flourished in the area around the Saraswati river and its tributaries; A huge number of the Harappan settlements are found around the Saraswati valley thus it was the main area of Harappan civilization.
 - The animals known to the Indus people are also known to the Rig Veda, including sheep, dog, buffalo, bull, etc.
 - But the planned towns, crafts, structures of burnt brick of Harappan culture are absent in Rigvedic Culture.
 - It appears Horse was not an important animal for Harappans, but for Aryans, it was the most important animal.
-

The Aryans

- Meaning of the word Arya: Noble
- They were semi-nomadic pastoral people.
- The original homeland of the Aryans is widely debated.
- As per Max Muller, they came from the area around the Caspian Sea in Central Asia, while as per some others they originated from the Russian Steppes.
- The Vedic Age started with the Aryan occupation of the Indo-Gangetic Plains.
- They spoke Sanskrit, an Indo-European language.
- They led a rural, semi-nomadic life as compared to the Indus Valley people who were urbanised.
- It is believed that they entered India through the Khyber Pass.
- Aryans lived in the land known as “Sapta Sindhu”



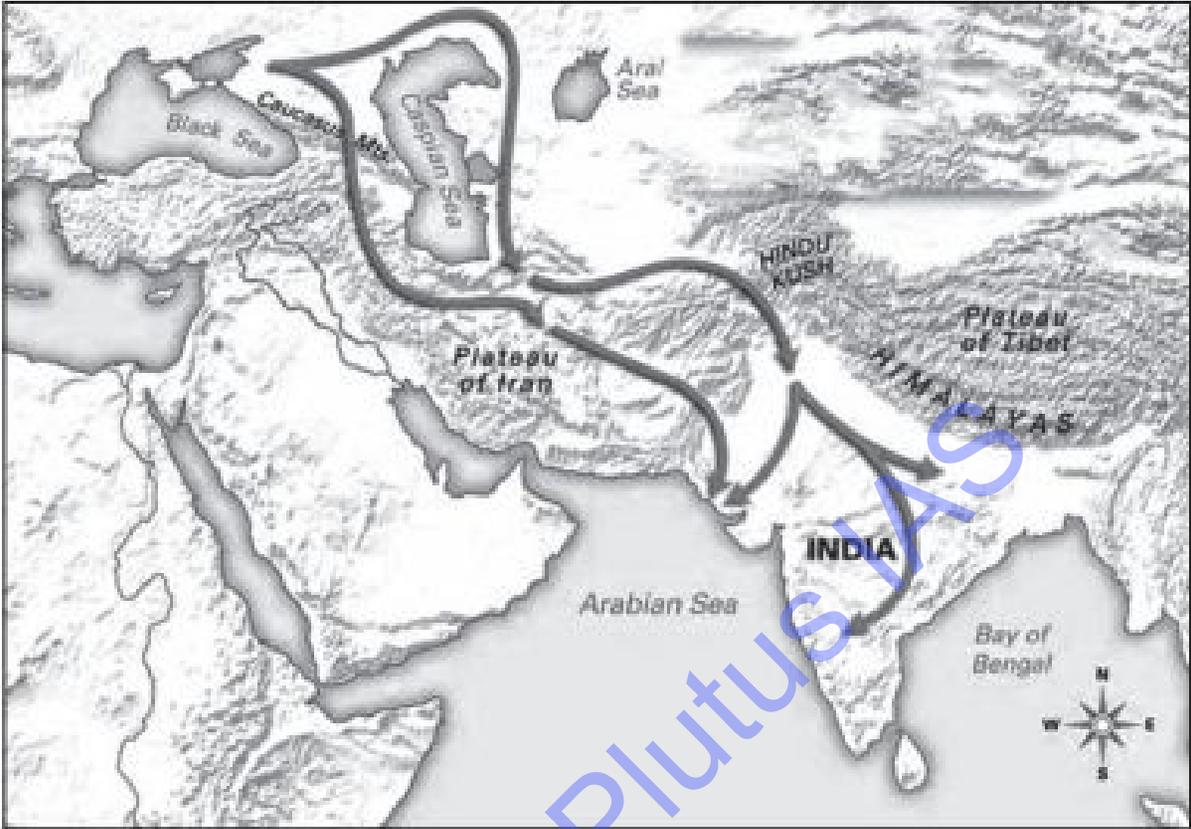
Vedic Culture



Plutus IAS

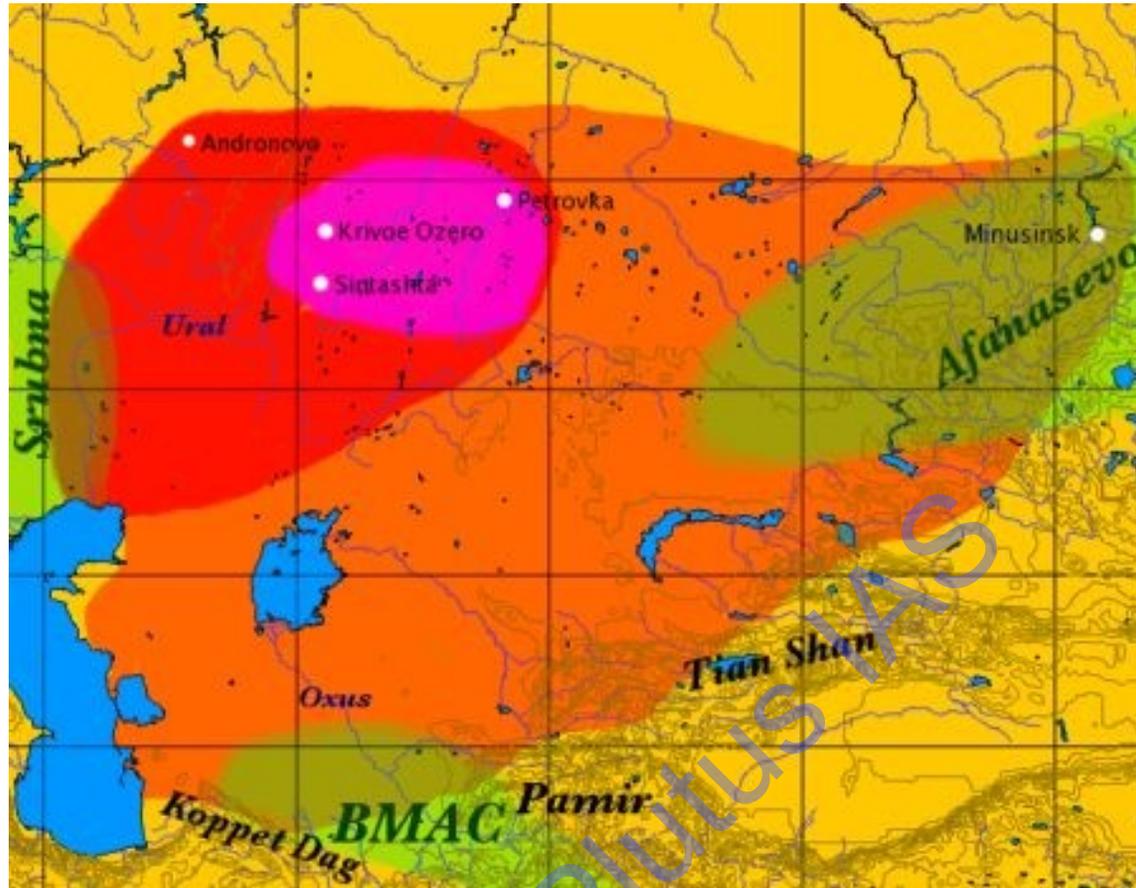


Route of Aryan



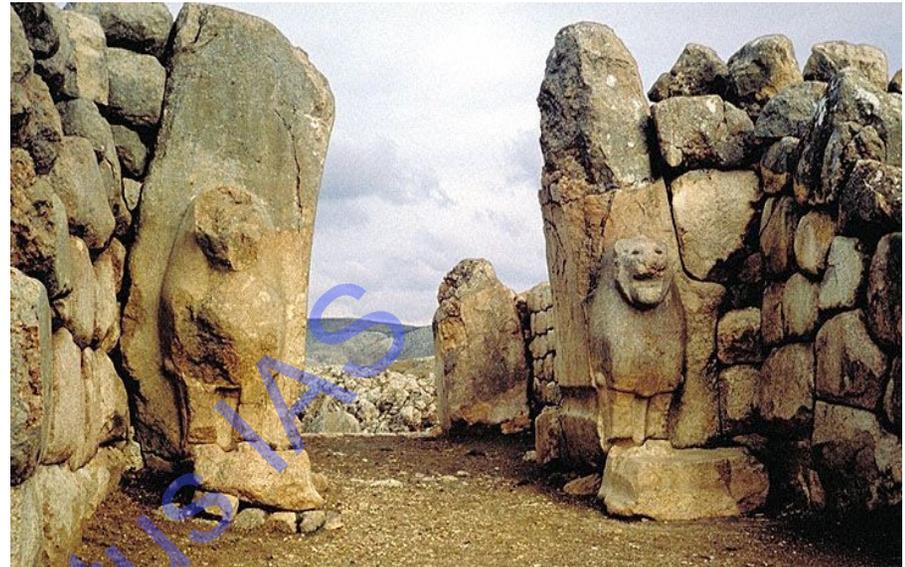
Original home of Aryans

- As per some historians, the original home of the Aryans was Central Asia.
 - As per Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Aryans originally inhabited Siberia(North Pole).
 - Dayanand Saraswati- Tibet
 - William Jones - Europe
 - Avinash Chanda - Sapta Sindhu Region
 - Some Aryan names mentioned in Kassite inscriptions of 1600 BC and Mitanni inscriptions of 1400 BC (Iraq) suggests that from Iran a branch of Aryans moved towards the west.
 - Many scholars believe that Aryans came from 2 areas -
 1. Andronovo Culture
 2. Bactria Margiana Archaeological Complex (BMAC)
-



Boghaz Kai Inscription

- Mentions 4 Vedic Gods
 1. Indra
 2. Varun
 3. Mitra
 4. Nasatyas
- It proves Central Asian Theory



Plutus AS

Vedic Literature

1. Vedas
2. Brahmanas
3. Aranyakas
4. Upanishads

*Vedas are called Shruti and Apaurusheya and Nitya.

- Rig Veda gives information regarding Aryans.

Plus IAS



Characteristics



SAPTASINDHU

Sindhu - Indus

Vipash - Beas

Vitasta -

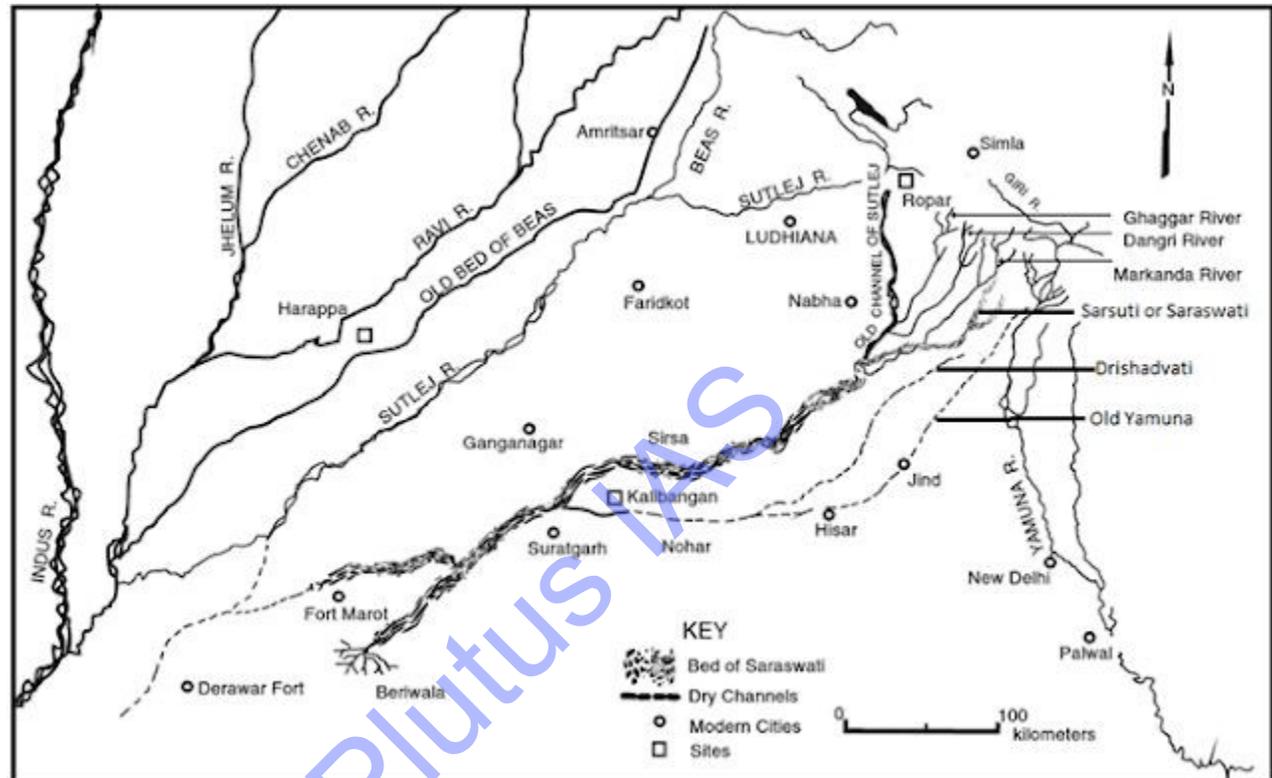
Jhelum

Parushni -

Ravi Asikni -

Chenab

Shutudri-



SAPTASINDHU

Satluj

Saraswati

Conflicts

Conflicts with preAryans

Two type of conflicts

Conflicts amongst themselves

- In Rig Veda, Indra is called Purandhara, means Destroyer of dwelling Units. He inflicted many defeats on the enemies of the Aryans.
- Aryans owe their success to the horse drawn chariots. Probably, they introduced them in West Asia and India.
- The Aryan soldiers were better equipped and they also wore varman coats of mail.



- Aryans were probably divided into five tribes, called Panchajana.
 - They, sometimes took support of non- Aryan people, when they fought amongst themselves.
 - The name of the country, Bharatvarsha, is named after a tribe Bharatas, which was a ruling Aryan Clan. The name Bharatvarsha is mentioned in the Rig Veda.
 - Battle of Ten Kings: Bharatas Vs - 5 Aryan Tribes
 - 5 Non Aryan Tribes
-

Economic Structure

- Pastoralism and cattle-rearing were the main occupation.
- They practised Agriculture.
- Horse was the most important animal and they had horse drawn Chariots.
- Rivers were used for transportation.
- Spinning of cotton and wool was done.



Cattle rearing and Agriculture

- The ploughshare (wood) is mentioned in Rigveda (They had knowledge of Agriculture).
 - But there are so many references of cow and bull in the Rig Veda, that the people can be called predominantly Pastoral.
 - Most of the wars were fought for the cows and it was the most important form of wealth.
-

Religion

- Aryans worshipped natural forces like earth, fire, wind, rain, thunder, etc. by personifying them into deities.
- Indra - God of thunder (most important deity)
- Prithvi - Goddess of grain and procreation
- Agni - Fire
- Varuna - Water, God of Truth and moral order
- Vayu - Wind
- Maruta - God of storm
- Usha - Goddess of Dawn
- Surya - Destroyer of darkness



Assertion: The concept of land territory was absent in Early Vedic Period.

Reason: The term 'Janas' appears many times in Rig Veda but the term 'Janapada' does not appear even once.

- (a) Assertion is correct, reason is correct and A is correct explanation of R.
 - (b) Assertion is correct, reason is correct but A is not the correct explanation of R.
 - (c) A is correct, R is wrong.
 - (d) A is wrong, R is correct.
-

Political Structure

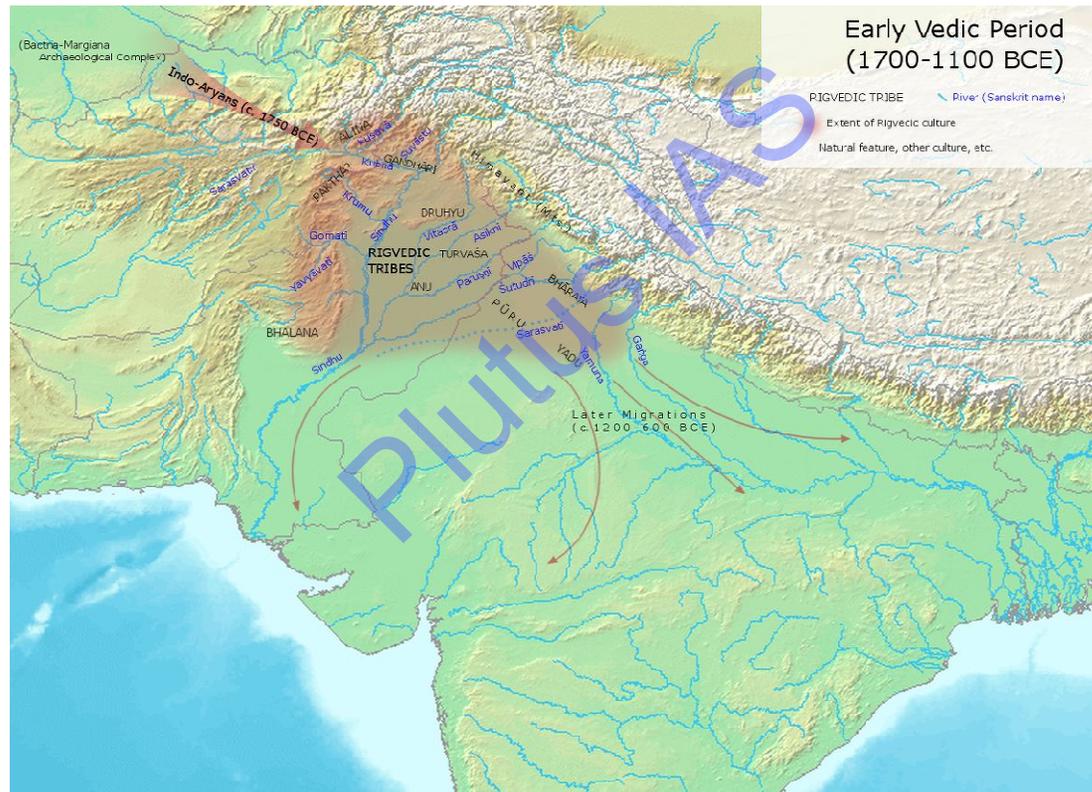
- Rajan: The Tribal Chief, he was protector of tribe and cattle wealth.
 - Rajan was the leader of the people and not ruler of any territory, he is called Janasya Gopa or Gopati Janasya
 - Though the post was hereditary, there are also traces of election by the tribal samiti called as Samiti.
 - The family was called as Kula and the head of the family was called as Kulapa.
 - Grama: Group of Kulas and headed by Gramini.
 - The groups of the villages belonged to a clan i.e. Vis and many clans made a community called Jana.
-

LATER VEDIC PERIOD

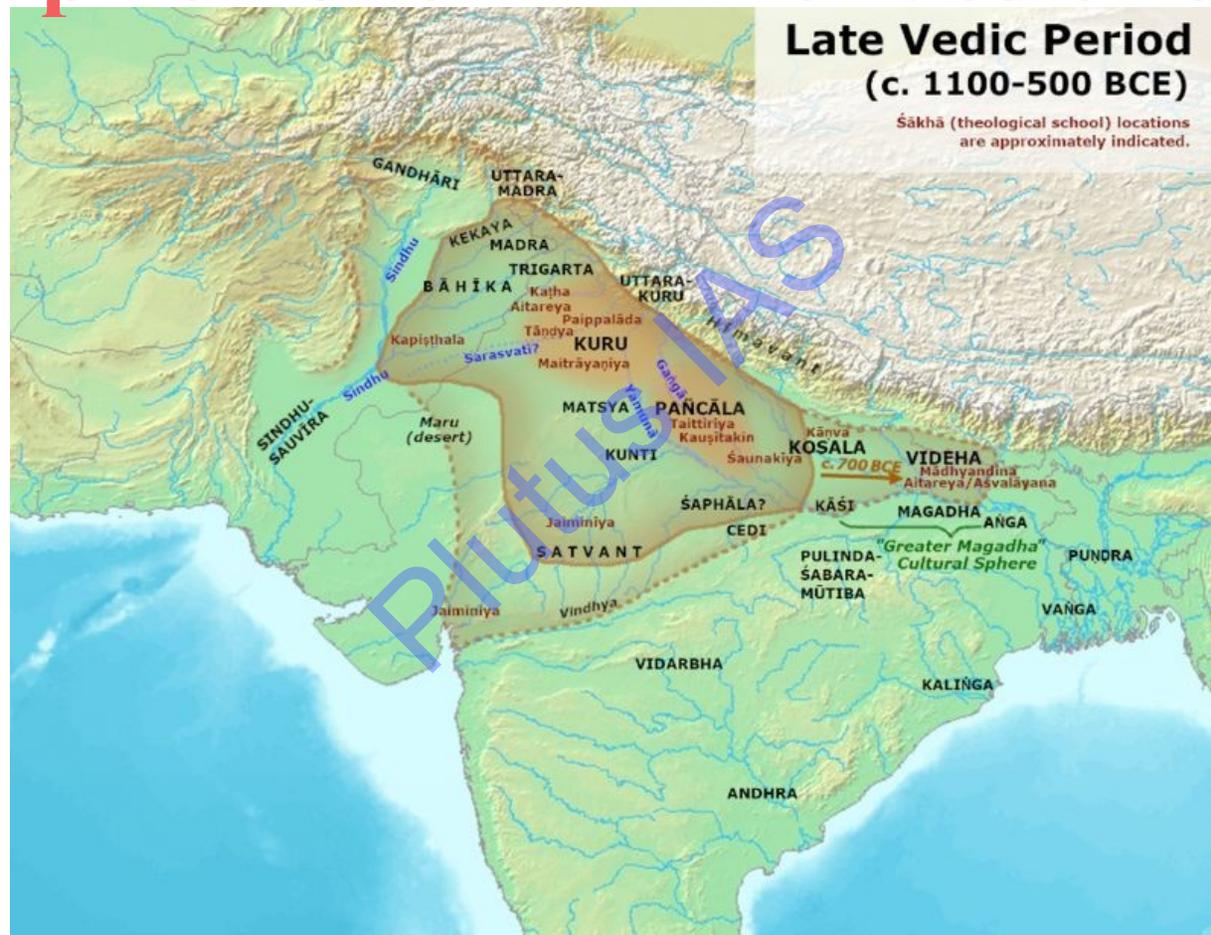
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Geographical Extent of Rig Vedic Aryans



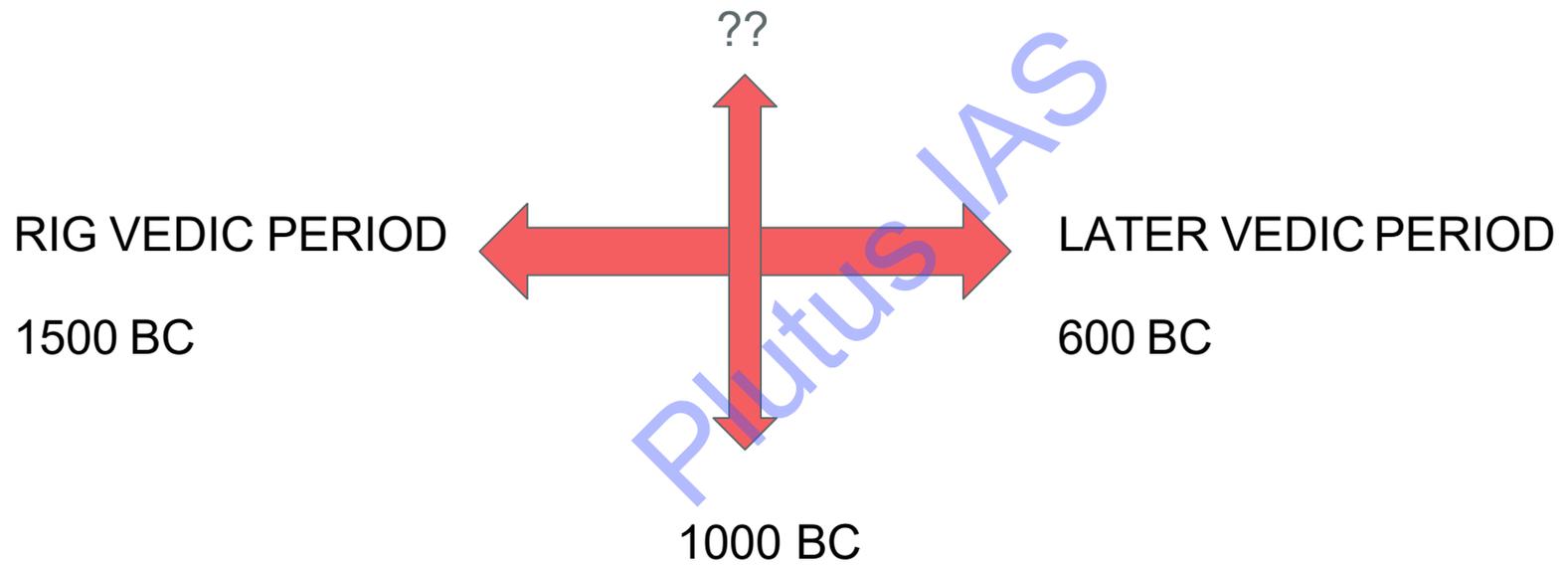
Geographical extent in Later Vedic Period



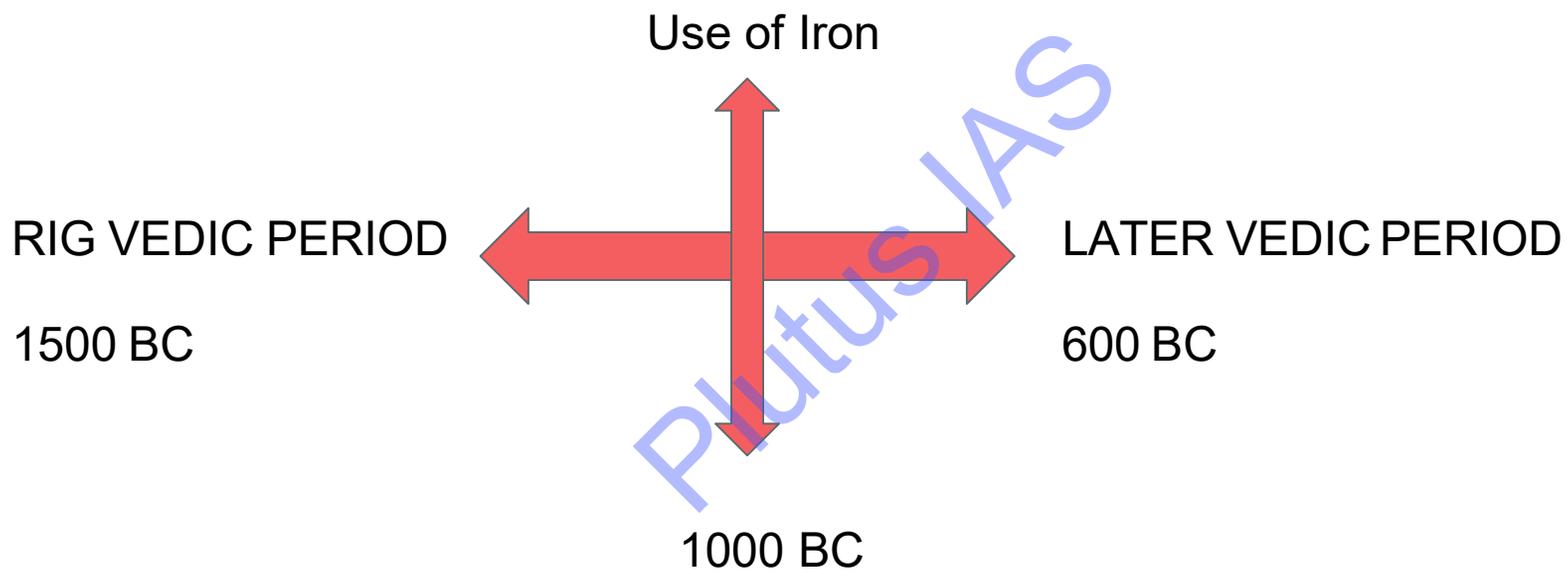
Kingdoms in the Later Vedic Age

Kingdoms in the Later Vedic Age	
Kingdom	Location
Gandhar	Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts of Western Punjab
Kekaya	On the bank of River Beas, east of Gandhar kingdom
Uttar Madra	Kashmir
Eastern Madra	Near Kangra
Southern Madra	Near Amritsar
Kushinagar	Nothern region of modern Uttar Pradesh
Panchal	Bareilly, Badayun and Farrukhabad districts of modern Uttar Pradesh
Kashi Modern	Varanasi
Koshal	Faizabad region of today's Uttar Pradesh

Vedic Age



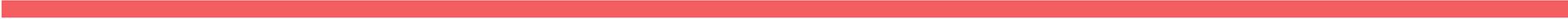
Vedic Age



Source

1. Indus Valley Civilization: Archaeological Source
 2. Early Vedic Period: Literary Source(Rig Veda)
 3. Later Vedic Period: 1. Archaeological Source
 2. Literary Source(Later Vedic Texts)
- Around 700 sites found- Painted grey ware sites
-

Plutus IAS



Economy- Later Vedic Period

Agriculture

- It became chief means of subsistence.
 - Proof: 1. Satapatha Brahmana speaks of ploughing Ritual.
 2. Multi crop farming began- Yava+Rice(Vrihi)+ Wheat
 3. The later vedic texts speaks of 6,8,12 and even 24 oxen attached to the plough.
 4. Raja Janaka was using Plough and Krishna's Brother, Balarama is called as Haldhara.
-

Crops name

Crop	Name in Vedic Age
Barley	Yava
Wheat	Godhuma
Rice	Vrihi
Sugarcane	Ikshu

Artisans

- Smiths and Smelters used Iron from 1000 BC.
 - Weaving was practised on a wide scale, confined to women.
 - Progress was made in Leather work, Pottery and Carpentry.
 - The later Vedic period used 4 types of Pottery:
 1. Black & Red Ware
 2. Black Slipped Ware
 3. Painted Grey Ware
 4. Red Ware
 - The PGW was most distinctive. It was probably used by the upper class. The PGW bowls and dishes may have been used for rituals or eating or both.
 - PGW sites have been found in Western Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, which was the Kuru Panchala Area, and adjoining areas of Punjab, Haryana and
-

Rajasthan.

- Jewellers are also mentioned in the Later Vedic texts.



Pottery of Later Vedic Period



Painted Grey Ware



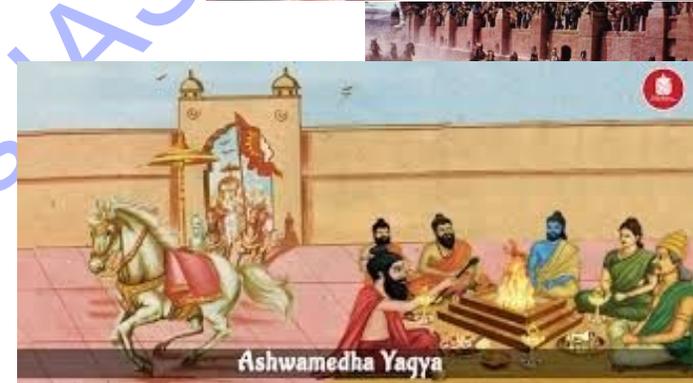
Black and Red Ware

Later Vedic Period- Polity

- Larger Kingdoms were formed.
 - Many Jana or Tribes were amalgamated to form Janapada or Rashtra.
 - The assemblies lost their importance & royal power increased at their cost .
 - Sabha & Samiti continued to hold their ground but women were no longer permitted to sit on sabha & it was now dominated by nobles & brahmanas.
 - Collection of taxes and tributes became common & responsibility for the same lied with officer called “Sangrihitri”.
 - Even now king did not maintain a standing army & tribal units were mustered at the time of war.
-

Rituals performed by Kings

- **Rajasuya Sacrifice:** Supposed to confer supreme power on him (To impress/influence people)
- **Vajapeya:** Chariot race in which royal chariot was made to win the race against his kinmen
- **Ashvamedha:** Unquestioned control over area on which royal horse ran uninterrupted



Plutus AS

Social Organisation

- Vedic Aryans introduced Varna system- Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra.
 - Kshatriyas were also called as Rajanyas.
 - The power of Brahmanas increased with growing cult of Sacrifices. They conducted rituals and sacrifices for clients and for themselves.
 - They [raved for the success of Ruler and in return the King pledged not to do any harm to them.
 - Vaishyas were the common people, who did Agriculture, Cattle breeding and Trade.
 - They appear to be the only tribute prayers.
-

Ashrams

- Brahmachari → For Student
- Grihastha → For householder
- Vanaprastha → Hermit (a stage of gradual detachment)
- Sanyasin / Ascetic → Who renounced the world fully: Not developed in Later Vedic Period
- These 4 ashrams were not applicable to women & people of lower varnas



Brahmacharya



Grihastha



Vanaprastha



Sannyas

Plutus IA

Gods of Later Vedic Period

- Two outstanding Rig Vedic gods Indra & Agni lost their former importance & Prajapati (- The creator) came to occupy the supreme position along with Rudra (- The destroyer) & Vishnu (- Protector of people).
 - Pushans (Supposed to look after cattles) became god of Shudras although in Rig Veda cattle rearing was primary occupation of Aryans.
 - Mode of worship changed considerably as sacrifices became far more important than mere prayers.
-

The Concept of Rita

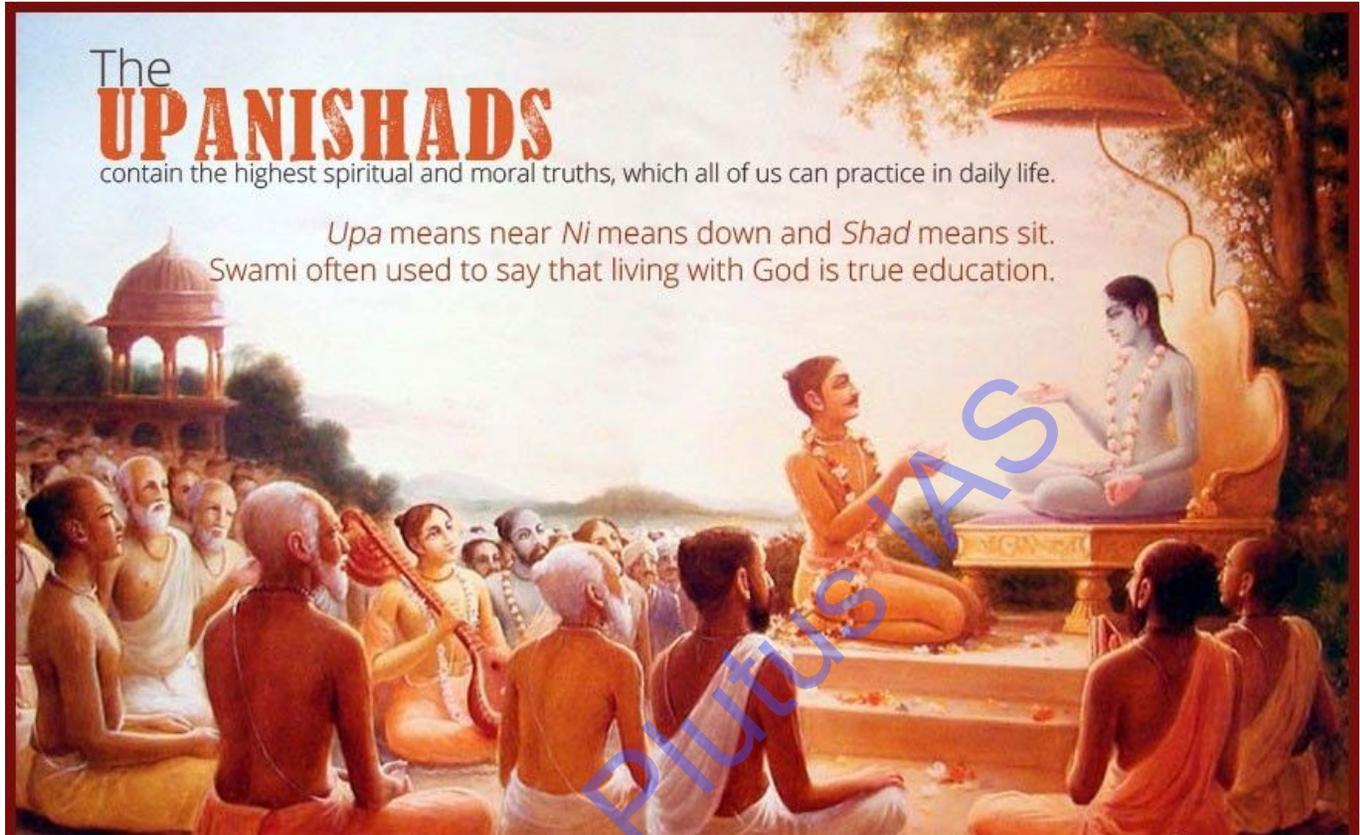
- Rita is the original Rig Vedic concept which refers to the principle of natural order which regulates and coordinates the operation of the universe and everything within it.
 - Rita is described as that which is ultimately responsible for the proper functioning of the natural, moral and sacrificial orders.
 - In Rig Veda, Rita appears as many as 390 times.
 - Dharma- holds the people and Rita is predecessor to Dharma.
-

Upanishads

The **UPANISHADS**

contain the highest spiritual and moral truths, which all of us can practice in daily life.

Upa means near *Ni* means down and *Shad* means sit.
Swami often used to say that living with God is true education.



Upanishads

- The main motto of the Upanishads is “Knowledge Awards Salvation”.
 - Upanishads are called Vedanta i.e. the end of the Veda, because they denote the last phase of the Vedic period. They deal with meditation and philosophy.
 - The philosophical texts criticize the rituals and laid stress on the value of right belief and knowledge.
 - There are 108 Upanishad. 11 are predominant and they are called “Mukhya Upanishads”.
 - The Oldest Upanishads are Brhadaranyaka and Chandogya Upanishads while the latest is Muktikā Upanishad.
-

Mukhya	Veda
Upanishads	Rig-Veda
Aitareya	Shukla Yajurveda
Bṛhadāraṇyaka	Krishna
Taittirīya	Yajurveda Sam
Chāndogya	Veda
Kena	Sam Veda
Īṣa	Shukla
Śvetāśvatara	Yajurveda
Kaṭha Muṇḍaka	Krishna
Māṇḍūkya	Yajurveda Krishna
Praśna	Yajurveda

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Atharva Veda

Atharva Veda

Brhadāranyaka Upanishad

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1. Taittirīya Upanaishad- describes the various degrees of happiness enjoyed by the different beings.
 2. Chāndogya Upanishad- It is an ancient source of principal fundamentals of Vedanta philosophy.
 3. Kathopnishad - It was translated by Max Muller in 1879. It was rendered in verse by Edwin Arnold as “The Secret of Death”. The central story is immortality and covers the story of encounter of Nachiketa, son of sage Vajasravasa, with Yama, God of death.
 4. Mundaka Upanishad- Satyameva Jayate has been taken from it.
 5. Maandukya Upanishad- Explains Aum
-

Jainism and Buddhism



जैन धर्म

बौद्ध धर्म

Kulbhushan Singh

Causes of Rise in new Religions

1. Varna system of the Brahmanical religion
 2. Spread of new Agricultural economy
 3. Rise in number of cities in North India
 4. Strong reaction against various forms of private property
 5. Brahmanical law book “Dharmasutras” decried lending money on interest
-

Punch marked Coins

- *Punch Marked* coins were issued between the 7th-6th century BC and 1st century AD. These coins are called 'punch-marked' coins because of their manufacturing technique. Mostly made of silver, these bear symbols, each of which was punched on the coin with a separate punch.
- The motifs found on these coins were mostly drawn from nature like the sun, various animal motifs, trees, hills etc. and some were geometrical symbols



Jainism

- 24 Tirthankaras / Great teachers.
 - 1st Tirthankar: Rishabhdev, supposed to have born in Ayodhya and is said to have laid the foundation of orderly human society.
 - 23rd Tirthankar: Parshavnath (Born in Varanasi) .
 - 24th Tirthankar: Vardhamana Mahavira- Considered as real founder of Jainism.
-

Parsvnath

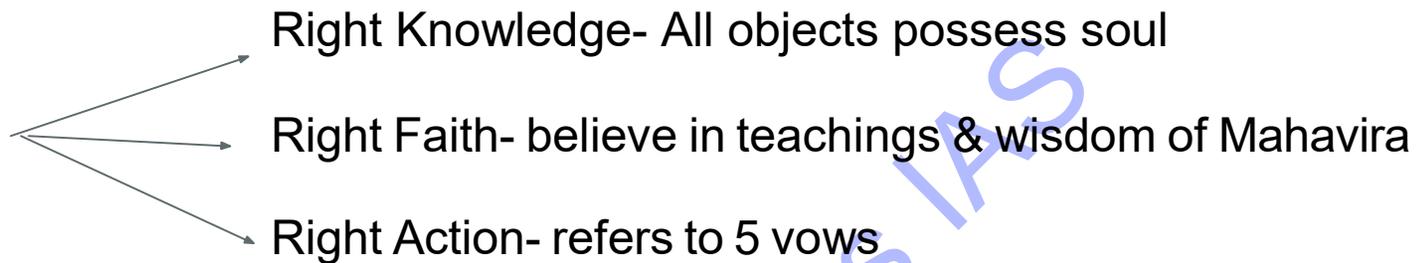
- Parsvanatha was the son of king Asvasena of Varanasi.
- He abdicated his throne at the age of 30 and became an ascetic.
- He gained enlightenment after 84 days of penance.
- He died at the age of 100 years, nearly 250 years before Mahavira.
- Parsvanatha believed in the eternity of matter.
- The followers of Parsvanatha wore a white garment.



Vardhaman Mahavira

- Born in 540 BC in Kundagrama near Vaishali.
 - Father: Siddharth, Head of Jnantrika Clan; Mother: Trishla, Sister of Lichchhavi chief chetaka, whose daughter married to Bimbisara.
 - Mahavira abandoned the world, in search of truth, at the age of 30 & became ascetic & meditated for 12 years.
 - At the age of 42, he attained Kaivalya (Omniscience) under Sal tree on the banks of Rijupalika River at Jrimbhikagrama.
 - The details of this event are mentioned in Uttar Purana and Harivamsa Puran.
 - Conquered misery & happiness and because of this conquest, he is known as Mahavira or great hero or jina (the conqueror) & his followers are called as Jainas.
 - Propagated religion for 30 years & passed away at the age of 72 at Pavapuri near Rajgir.
-

Triratnas of Jainism



Five Great Teachings(Vows)

1. Non Violence- Ahimsa
 2. Not to speak lie- Satya
 3. Not to steal- Asteya
 4. Do not Hoard- Aparigraha, Don't acquire property
 5. Observe Continence- Brahmacharya
-

Teachings

- Jainism objected to vedic rituals and sacrifices.
 - Although, it recognised the existence of God, but God was placed lower than Jina.
 - It prohibited not only war but also Agriculture since it caused injury to earth, worms & animals.
 - Doctrine of ascetism & renunciation by practice of starvation, Nudity & other form of self-tortures. It was considered as Penance for all sins committed.
 - Mahavira did not condemn Varna system as according to Mahavira, a person born in higher or lower varna is the consequences of the sins of past life & through penance & meritorious life they can attain liberation.
 - Aim: Attainment of freedom from the worldly bonds.
-

Anekantavada

Only Kaivalyas (omniscient beings) can understand objects in all aspects and manifestations; others are only capable of partial knowledge. Accordingly, no single, specific human view can claim to represent absolute truth. The Ultimate truth and reality is complex and has multiple aspects.

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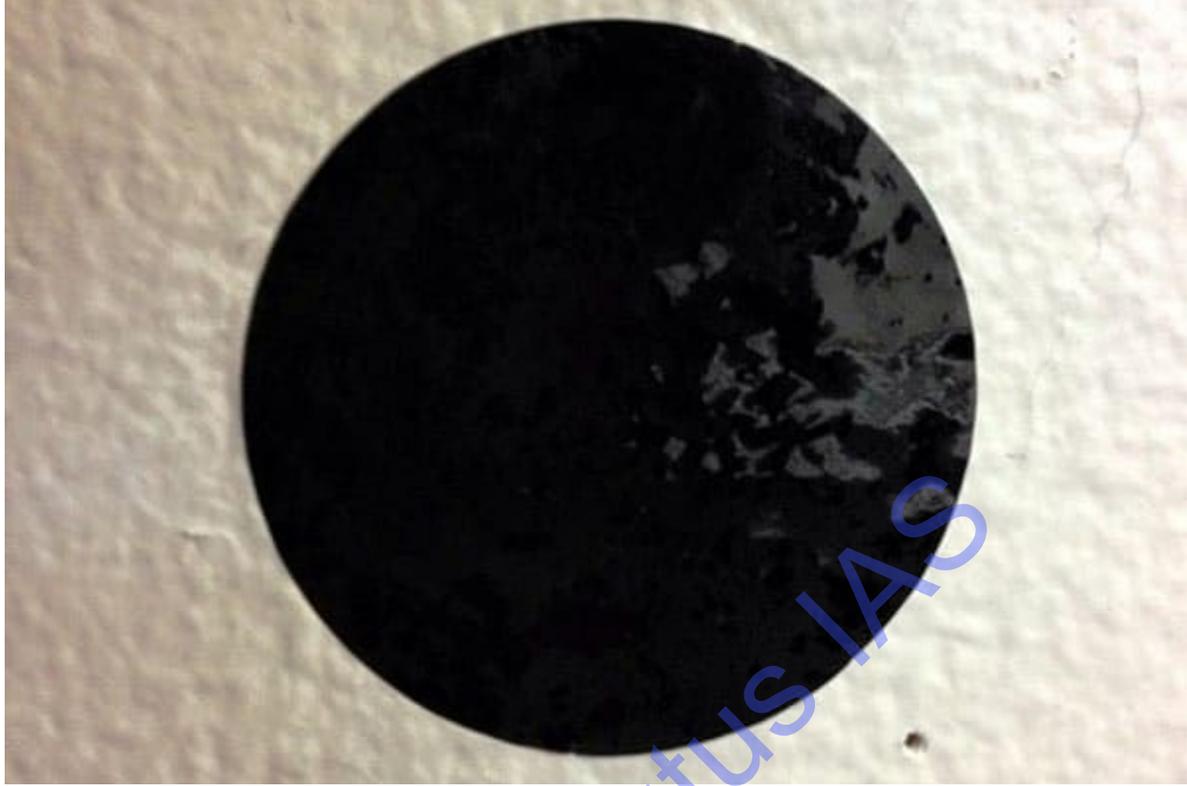
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Spread of Jainism

- Admitted both women and shudras.
 - Jainism used Prakrit language, which was the common language of the people instead of Sanskrit.
 - But it failed to attract the masses because it did not clearly differentiate itself from the Brahmanical religion.
 - Jainism spread into South India, Kalinga, and even southern districts of Tamil Nadu.
 - Later Jainism penetrated Malwa, Gujarat and Rajasthan
-

Contribution

- An attempt to mitigate the evils of ritualistic Vedic religion.
 - Adoption of Prakrit by Jainas helped in its growth & many regional languages grew out of Prakrit especially Shauraseni, out of which grew Marathi language.
 - Jainism also contributed to the growth of Kannada.
 - Jainism literature is written in Ardhamagadhi in 6th C AD at Valabhi (Gujarat).
 - The 1st grammar of Jainism literature is written in Apabhramsha.
 - During Early medieval times, Jains also made use of Sanskrit and wrote many texts.
-

Paryushana

- Paryushana or Daslakshana is the most important annual event for Jains, and is usually celebrated in August or September. It lasts 8–10 days and is a time when lay people increase their level of spiritual intensity often using fasting and prayer/meditation to help. 5 main vows of Jainism are emphasized during this time.
- It is 8 days for Svetambaras and 10 days for Digambaras.

SALLEKHANA: The sallekhana vow is observed by Jains at the end of their life. In this vow, there is voluntary and gradual reduction of food and liquid intake under some conditions. These conditions are: Severe Famine, Incurable disease, Great disability, Old Age.

Decline of Jainism

The important factors were:

1. Withdrawal of royal patronage
2. Sectarian fragmentation
3. Success of Hindu reformist movements

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Gautam Buddha and Buddhism



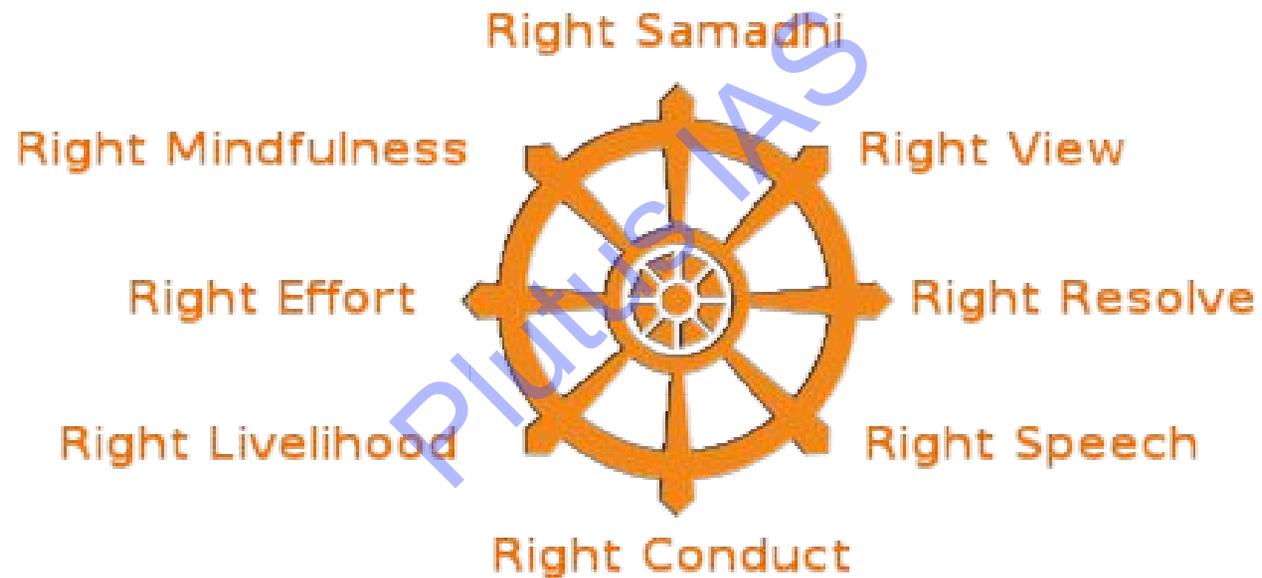
Buddhism and Gautam Buddha

- Founder: Gautam Buddha.
 - Contemporary of Mahavira.
 - Born in 563 BC at Lumbini in Nepal near Kapilavastu .
 - Father: Suddhodana, kshatriya, elected ruler of Shakya clan).
 - Mother: Mahamaya, Princes from Koshlan dynasty.
 - He left home at the age of 29 in search of truth and did meditation.
 - Attained Nirvana under a Pipal tree at Bodh Gaya & henceforth known as Buddha which means- The enlightened one.
 - Buddha delivered his 1st sermon at Sarnath (Banaras).
 - He died at the age of 80 at Kushinagar.
-

4 Noble Truth of Buddhism

1. World is full of sorrow
 2. People suffer on account of desires
 3. If desires are conquered, Nirvana can be achieved i.e. free from cycle of birth & death
 4. It can be done by following 8 fold path (*ashtangika marga*).
-

Ashtangika Marg



Triratna of Buddhism

1. Buddha (The enlightened)
2. Dhamma (Doctrine of Buddhism)
3. Sangha (Order of Buddhism)

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Teachings of Buddhism

- Buddha was concerned with the worldly problems.
 - He suggested that a person should avoid excess of both, Luxury & Austerity & prescribed a middle path.
 - He laid great emphasis on Karma (Varna based on action not on birth) & Ahimsa.
 - He opposed varna system & laid down the principle of social equality.
 - He did no discrimination between Rich and Poor, high or low caste and men and women.
-

Buddhist Texts

The Buddhist texts were called as Tripitakas which are all written in Pali Language. They are:

1. Sutta-pitaka- Basket of Discourse
2. Vinaya-pitaka- Basket of Discipline
3. Abhidhamma-pitaka- Basket of Special Doctrine

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Buddhist Texts

- **Dhammapada:** a part of the Khuddaka Nikaya of the Sutta Pitaka. It contains a collection of the sayings of the Buddha in verse form.
 - **Milinda Panha:** It means in Pali – Questions of Milinda. It was written around 100 BC. It contains a dialogue between the Indo-Greek King Menander I or Milinda of Bactria and Buddhist Monk Nagasena where Milinda asks questions on Buddhism to the Nagasena.
 - **Buddhacharita:** it is an epic poem composed in Sanskrit by Ashvaghosha in the early 2nd century AD. It is about the life of the Buddha.
-

Viharas Vs Chaityas

Viharas were for the purpose of living and did not have Stupas. They were the residences of the Monks.

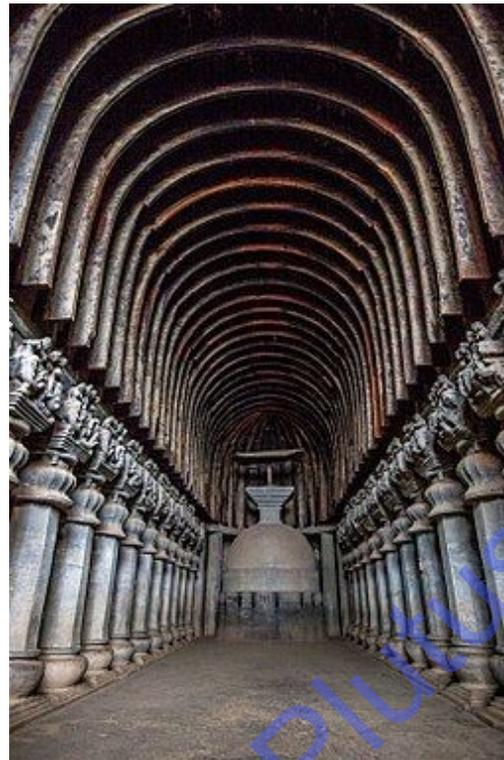
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Chaityas were assemblies for the purpose of discussions. Chaitya was a rectangular prayer hall with a stupa placed in the centre, the purpose was prayer.

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Karla Caves



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The 4 Buddhist Councils

Council	Place	Presided by	King
Ist Council	Rajgir	Mahakasappa	Ajatshatru
IInd Council	Vaishali	Sabakami	Kalasoka
IIIrd Council	Patliputra	Moggaliputta Tissa	Ashoka
IV Council	Kashmir	Vasumitra	Kanishka

Bodhisattvas

- A Bodhisattva means one who has essence of enlightenment.
- Anyone who has a spontaneous wish to attain Buddhahood for the benefit of all is a Bodhisattva.
- A bodhisattva refers to all who are destined to become Buddhas in this life or another life.
- They should practise 6 perfections or 6 transcendental virtues: Giving, Moral discipline, patience, effort, meditation and Wisdom



Important Bodhisattvas



Avalokiteswara



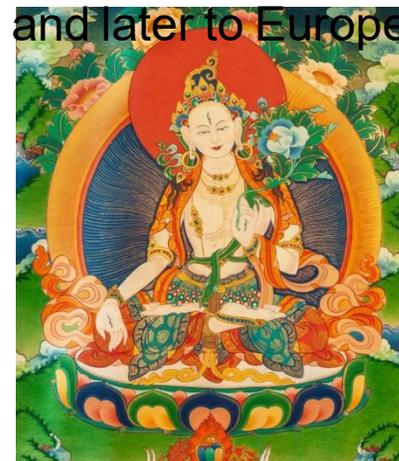
Maitreya

Avalokitesvara in Ajanta Cave



Vajrayana

- Vajrayana or "Mantrayāna", "Ghuyamantra", "Tantrayāna", "Tantric Buddhism" and "Esoteric Buddhism" are names referring to Buddhist traditions associated with Tantra and Secret Mantra, which were taught by Buddha Shakyamuni and later practiced in medieval India. Vajrayana was fully revealed in Tibet by Guru Padmasambhava around 767 AD. Vajrayana then spread to East Asia, Mongolia and other Himalayan states, and later to Europe and Russia.
- Salvation through magical power and Vajra.
- Popular in eastern India particularly Bengal and Bihar.
- Tara Buddha is the main God or Chief Divinity.

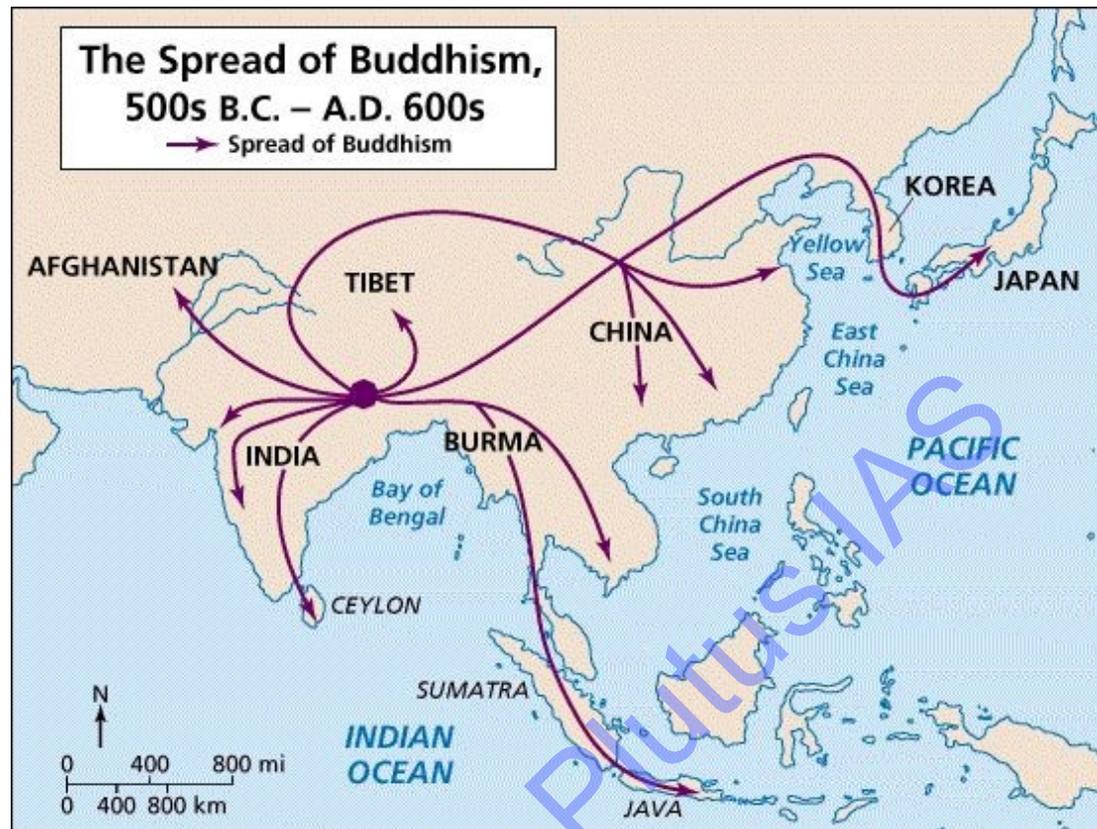


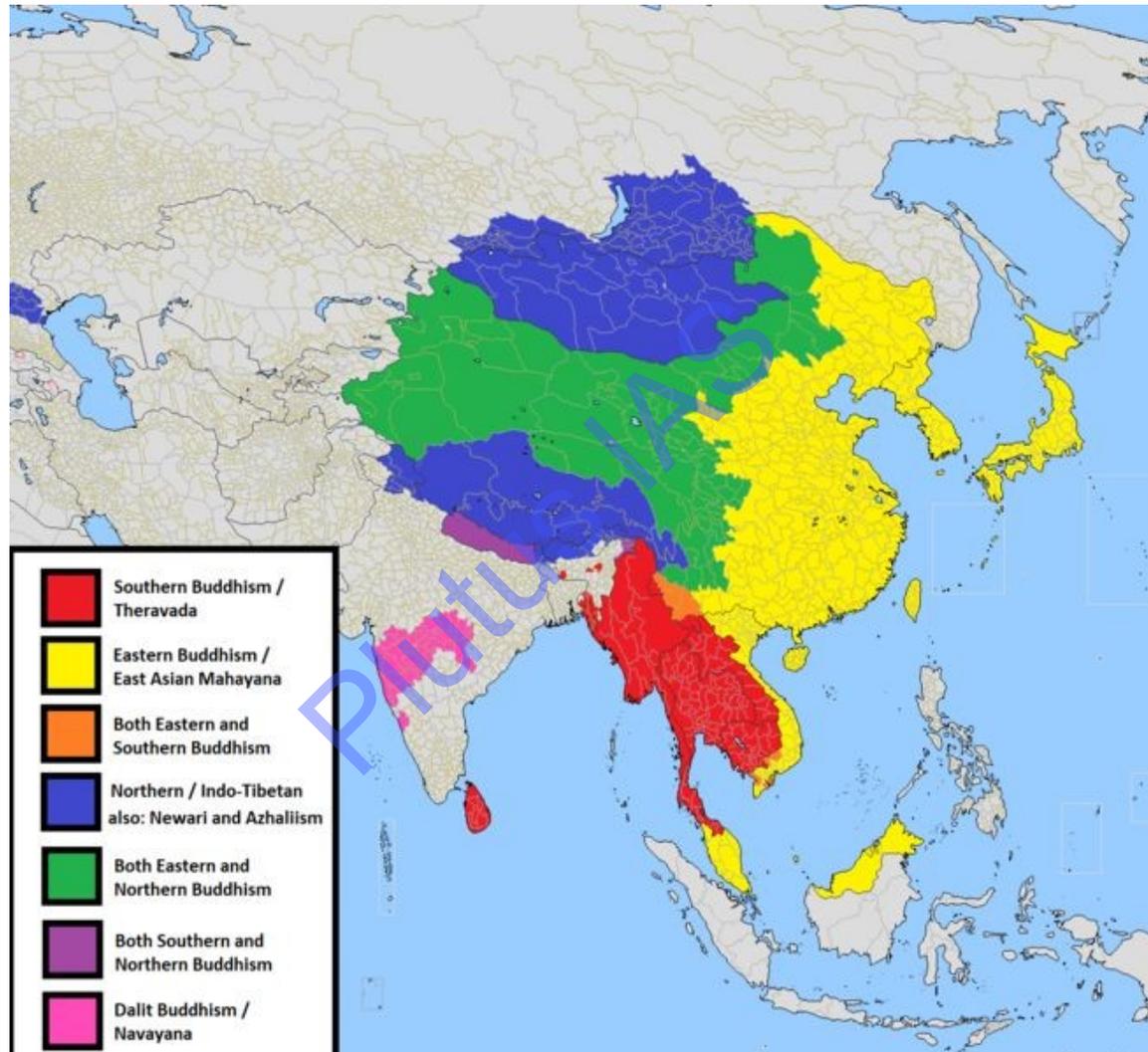
Sarvastivadin

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Spread of Buddhism





Causes of Decline

- Split of Buddhism.
 - Revival of Brahmanism & rise of Bhagavatism.
 - Use of Sanskrit instead of Pali from 4th Buddhist council (Around 100 AD).
 - After birth of Mahayana, Practice of Idol worship, huge offerings & donations became common & led to the corruption, deterioration of moral standards.
 - Royal patronage received to Buddhism decreased after the Guptas.
 - Attack of Hunas (Around 500 – 600 AD) & Attack of Turkish invaders (1200 AD) destroyed major Buddhist Monasteries.
 - Brahmana ruler Pushyamitra Sunga have said to persecuted Buddhists.
 - Shaivite Shashanka have said to cut the original Bodhi tree at Bodhgaya.
-

Contribution of Buddhism

- Earliest Buddhist text Suttanipata pleads for protection of cattles.
 - Buddhism taught people to put reason in everything and pleaded for logic instead of superstitions and hence promoted rationalism in people.
 - Promoted education through residential universities like Valabhi, Nalanda & Vikramshila.
 - In the later times formation of Hybrid Sanskrit by mixture of Pali & Sanskrit.
 - The Slaves and debtors could not join Buddhist sangha which actually helped moneylenders & richer sections of society.
 - It contributed to the art and architecture of India- Stupas, Chaityas and Viharas.
-

Ajanta Caves

- Ajanta is a series of rock-cut caves in the Sahyadris on Waghora river near Aurangabad in Maharashtra.
 - Number of Caves: There are a total of 29 caves (all buddhist) of which 25 were used as Viharas or residential caves while 4 were used as Chaitya or prayer halls.
 - The caves were developed in the period between 200 B.C. to 650 A.D.
 - The Ajanta caves were inscribed by the Buddhist monks, under the patronage of the Vakataka kings – Harishena being a prominent one.
 - The caves were designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1983.
-

Ellora Caves

- It is located nearly 100 Kms away from Ajanta caves in the Sahyadri range of Maharashtra.
 - Number of Caves: It is a group of 34 caves – 17 Brahmanical, 12 Buddhist and 5 Jain.
 - Time of Development: These set of caves were developed during the period between the 5th and 11th centuries A.D.
 - The Ellora complex was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1983.
-

Gandhara Art

- It is intricate part of Indian history, it is uniquely associated with the Greco-Roman style of art. Greek invaders brought with them the traditions of the Greek and Roman Sculptors- which influenced the art.
 - It is closely associated with Mahayana Buddhism and hence the main theme of this art was Lord Buddha and Bodhisattvas. The images resembles that of Apollo.
 - It flourished in the areas of Afghanistan, Peshawar and present North-Western India.
 - It is dominated by the themes of Lord Buddha, in addition, there were images on other subjects as well, such as the images of the Greek God Apollo and certain kings as well.
-

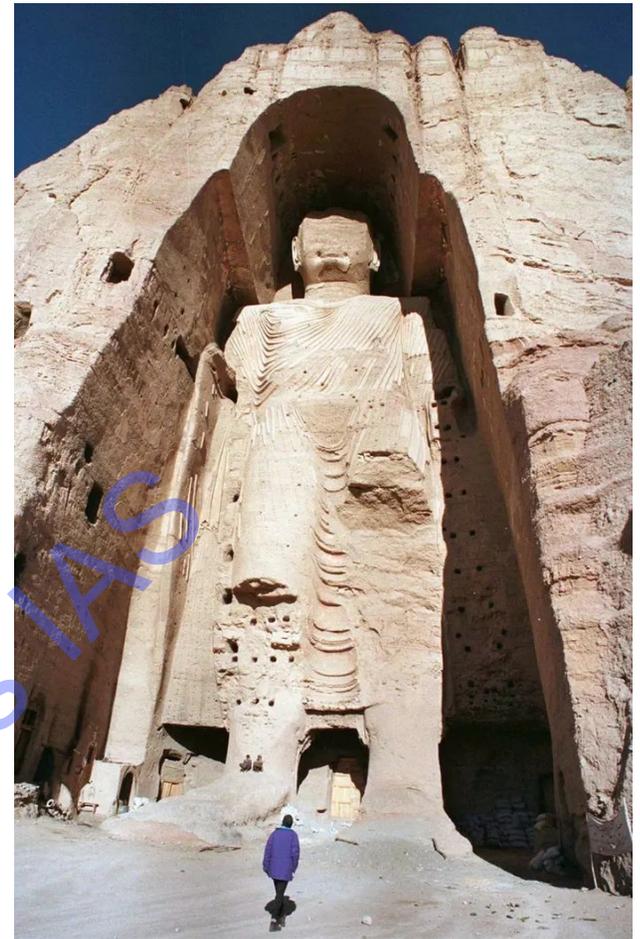
Buddha in Gandhara School



Plutus 115

Bamiyan Buddha Statues

- Example of Gandhara Art.



Gandhara Art

1. Features:
 - Halo around the head of Lord Buddha,
 - Buddha's wavy hair,
 - The forehead lines,
 - Ornaments,
 - Drape and style of the garments.
 2. Early Gandhara School used bluish-grey sandstone while the later period saw the used of mud and stucco.
 3. Patronised by the Kushana Rulers.
 4. Buddha is shown in the spiritual state, with wavy hair. Fewer ornaments and seated in Yogiposition.
 5. Eyes are half closed (Meditation)
-

Mathura Art

- Mathura School had developed indigenously. It flourished on the banks of Yamuna river. The main traditional centre of production in this school was Mathura, Sarnath and Kosambi.
 - The material used in this school was the spotted red sandstone.
 - This art reached its peak during the Gupta period in 6th or 7th century.
 - The Mathura school images include those of Buddha, Bodhisattvas, Vishnu, Shiva, Yakshas, Yakshinis, Jinas etc. representing its vitality and assimilative character as a result of the religious zeal of Brahmanism, Jainism and Buddhism.
 - Jina Image and Indigenous style of Buddha's image was a remarkable feature of Mathura art.
 - Buddha is shown to be surrounded by two Bodhisattvas- Padampani holding
-

Mathura Art

a lotus and Vajrapani holding a thunderbolt.



Mathura Art

- Buddha is shown in delighted mood with a smiling face.
- The body symbolises muscularity, wearing tight dress.
- The face and head are shaven.
- Buddha is seated in Padmasana or Lotus position.



Mathura School of Art Examples



Kanishka



Vima Kadphises



Buddha



Sarvatobhadra



Standing Buddha

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**THE
MAHAJANAPADA
S**

Kulbhushan Singh

What are Mahajanapadas?

- Mahajanapadas were sixteen kingdoms that existed in Northern ancient India from the sixth to fourth centuries BCE during the second urbanisation period.
 - Major reason of the formation of Janapadas was use of Iron tools for agricultural & military purposes
 - Buddhist literature Anguttara Nikaya gives a list of 16 great kingdoms or Mahajanapadas.
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Mahājanapadas and janapadas (c. 500 BCE)



16 Mahajanapadas

Mahajanapada	Capital
Kamboja	Rajpura
Gandhar	Taxila
Surasena	Mathura
Matsya	Virat
Anga	Champa
Magadha	Rajgir (Girivraja)
Asmaka	Potana

MAHAJANAPADA	CAPITAL
Vatsa	Kaushambi
Chedis	Shuktimati
Kasi	Varanasi
Avanti	Ujjain & Mahismati
Kuru	Hatinapur & Indraprastha
Panchala	Kampilya & Ahichattra
Kosala	Ayodhya & Sravasti
Mallas	Pava & Kusinagar

Vajjis	Vaishali
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4 Important Kingdoms

1. Magadha
2. Avanti
3. Kosala
4. Vatsa

- Later, all of them were annexed to or became part of Magadha.

MAGADHA

1. Bimbisara
 - Contemporary of Buddha
 - Mariage alliances
 - Most serious Rival- Avanti
 - Capital at Rajgir or Girivraja
 2. Ajatshatru
 - Killed his father
 - Adopted aggressive policy of expansion No respecter of relations
 - Embraced Buddhism
 3. Udayin
 - Built a fort at confluence of Ganga and Son
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Shishunagas

1. Temporary shifted the capital to Vaishali
2. Defeated Avanti & brought end to 100 year old rivalry
3. Transferred capital from Vaishali to Patliputra

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The Nandas

Mahapadmananda

1. Known as Ekarat (sole king who destroy others)
 2. Conquered Kalinga & bought image of Jina as trophy
 3. Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela King (Kalinga) refers to conquest of Kalinga by Nandas
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Causes of Magadha success

1. Favourable geographical position.
2. Strategic locations of Rajgir and Patliputra
3. Abundance of timber and fertile alluvium
4. Benefit from rise of towns
5. Use of elephants
6. Use of all means- fair and foul

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