

Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The imaginary lines that are drawn from the east to the west on a globe is called _____.
 - a) Latitude
 - b) Earth's axis
 - c) Longitude
2. 0° Longitude is called as the _____.
 - a) Greenwich Meridian
 - b) Latitude
 - c) Earth's axis
3. Map that shows the continents, countries, capitals is called as _____ map.
 - a) Physical
 - b) Political
 - c) Thematic

II. Answer the following questions

1. What is a map?
2. Explain thematic maps?
3. What is the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India?

III. Map skill

1. Look at any physical, political and thematic map with the help of your teacher and answer the following questions:
 - a) What is the scale of the map?
 - b) What is the information given?
 - c) Tabulate the explanation given about conventional signs and symbols.
2. On a political map of India mark the states and its capitals.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Draw the map of your street / area using conventional symbols.
2. Observe the map drawn by Ptolemy and discuss.
3. Visualize a tour

What are the places do you want to visit in the world and what kind of transport will you use to go there?

Teacher : where do you want to go?

Student : Antarctica

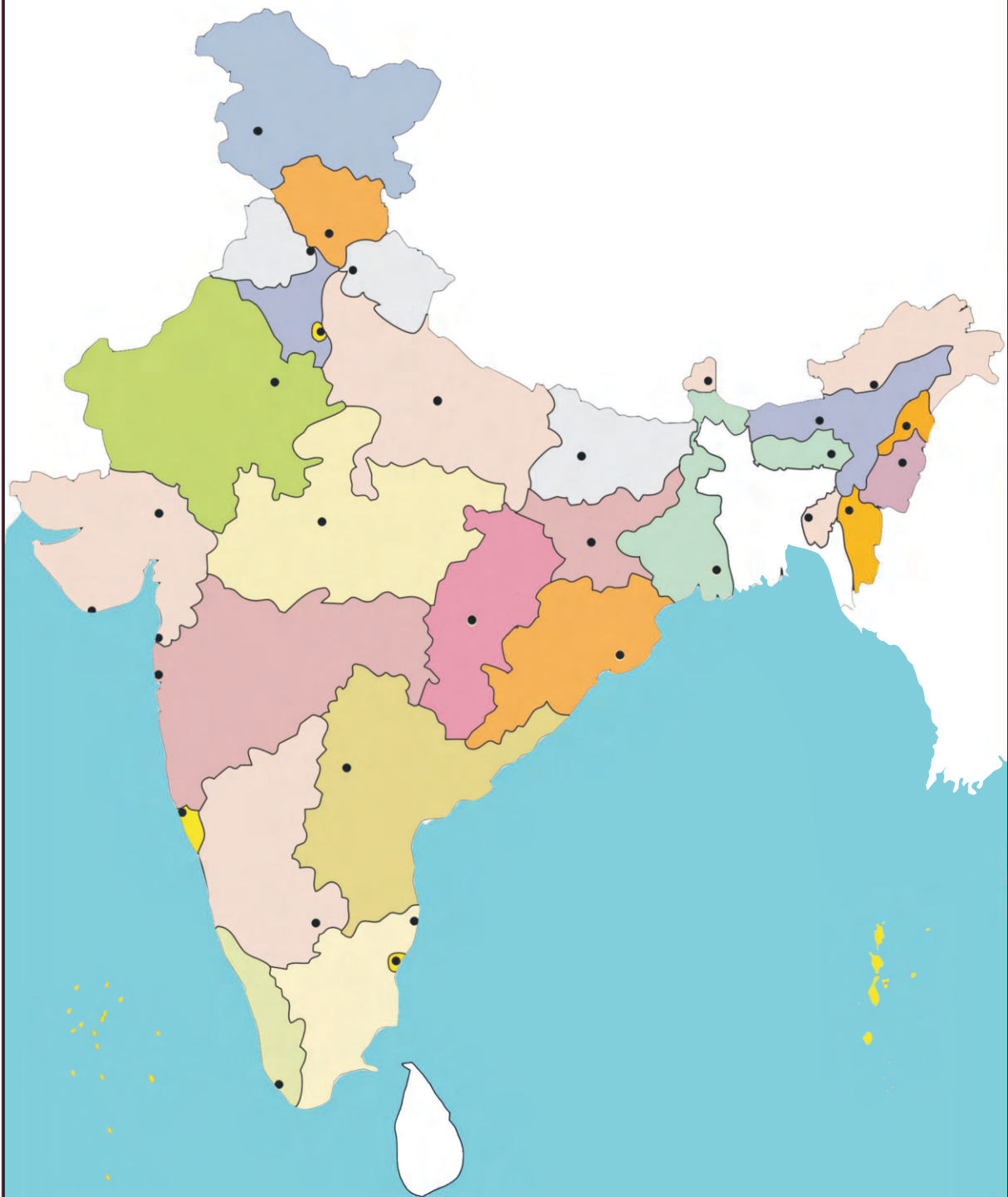
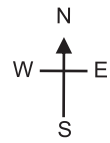
Teacher : what kind of transport will you use to go there?

Student : Ship

If he sails in a ship the students will act and touch Antarctica in the wall hanging map. Countries, islands, cities, like places are introduced to students by this play way method.

Excercise

India - Political



Mark the states and its capitals on the map of India



1. RISE OF KINGDOMS

Mahajanapadas:

At the end of the Vedic period, the Janapadas fought with each other for the new fertile lands and mineral wealth and for the same reason they tried to move towards the east. Because of this, they had clashes with the non-Aryans who came from the east and south of the Indus Valley. Ultimately, the small Janapadas either defeated or joined themselves with the Mahajanapadas.

Many Janapadas joined to form the Mahajanapadas. They depended more on the types of lands than on the clans. There are sources to prove that during the period of Buddha there were 16 powerful Mahajanapadas in North India. Some of them were ruled by hereditary kings. The rest were ruled by elected kings. There were 18 groups together in the Vajjian confederacy which had Vaishali as their capital. Kosala, Avanti, Vatsa and Magadha were some of the powerful monarchies of this period. They fought with each other and other republics. Ultimately, Magadha defeated others and became the most powerful Mahajanapada.

Rise of Magadha :

Bimbisara - Ajatasatru

The area around Patna in

Mahajanapadas

1. Anga	7. Kedi	13. Aswakas
2. Magadha	8. Vatsa	14. Avanti
3. Kosala	9. Kuru	15. Gandhara
4. Kasi	10. Panchala	16. Kamboja
5. Vajji	11. Matsya	
6. Malla	12. Surasena	

today's Bihar is called Magadha. Its first capital was **Siravasthi**, the second capital was **Rajgir** and lastly **Pataliputra**. Bimbisara belonged to Haryanka Dynasty. He expanded the kingdom of Magadha by conquests and by marriage alliances. His son Ajatasatru imprisoned his father and succeeded the throne. He waged war for a long period with Kosala, Avanti, Vaishali and extended his empire. The fort of Pataliputra was laid by Ajatasatru.

Sisunaga – Mahapadma Nanda

Sisunaga defeated the Haryanka Dynasty. The Nanda Dynasty who succeeded Sisunga Dynasty spread the rule of Magadha throughout north India. Mahapadmananda, the first Nanda king crossed the Vindhya and annexed Deccan. He extended the Magadha Empire beyond Vindhya to Deccan.

Though Sisunaga and Mahapadmananda, were Sudras they became the kings. It was a great change. The Nandas patronized Jainism. The Macedonian king Alexander came with his troops through the West of India. He had to return since he was aware of the Nanda warfare and his soldiers were tired after a long journey.

MAURYAN EMPIRE

Chandragupta Maurya :

Chandragupta of Mauryan Dynasty revolted against the last Nanda king Dhanananda, defeated him and took over the Magadha Dynasty (BC 324-299).



Megasthenese



Chandragupta Maurya

He invaded parts of West India which were annexed by the Greeks under the leadership of Alexander and extended the Mauryan Dynasty. He defeated the Greek General Seleucus Nikator and he annexed Afghanistan and Gandhara with his empire.

Megasthenes, the ambassador of Seleucus stayed at Pataliputra for many years and wrote about India in his book 'Indica'. The Jain religious text says that Chandragupta Maurya became a monk leaving his throne and went with the Jain monk, Bhadrabahu to south India. He ended his life by fast unto death as a devout follower of Jainism at Saravabelagola.

Ashoka:

Chandragupta was succeeded by his son Bindusara, who ruled for 25 years. He was succeeded by one of his sons Ashoka. (BC 273-236) For the first four years, he spent his time to suppress his brothers who were his rivals. After the eighth year, he waged a terrible war against Kalinga which was separated and annexed with the Mauryan empire. Ashoka was so upset and grief stricken at the sight of the war that he took a pledge that he would never wage war again.

Ashoka's Dharma Vijaya:

Ashoka declared that helping his subjects and leading them in the righteous way is the duty of a king. He spent the rest of his life, meeting people and helping them. He hated 'Dig Vijaya' (Conquest of the World). In order to spread Dharma, he undertook a journey which was called 'Dharma Vijaya'. He constructed inns and hospitals for everyone irrespective of caste and creed. Medical assistance was given to cattle. Sacrifices were banned. The laws were altered on humanitarian basis. Death sentence was reduced. He spread Dharma among people through rock edicts which were inscribed on regional languages. He appointed Dharmamahamatras to help the people. Ashoka was the first emperor who established the welfare state for people.



Ashoka



Sarnath Pillar

Ashoka and Buddhism:

Ashoka embraced Buddhism which insisted love, knowledge and discipline. Eventhough he was a Buddhist, he was kind to Brahmins and Agivagirs. He took maximum effort to spread Buddhism. He renovated and expanded the monuments at Kapillavastu, Saranath and Buddhagaya. He constructed hundreds of stupas and pillars. He organized the Third Buddhist Council at Pataliputra. In order to spread Buddhism, he sent Buddhist monks to different parts of his empire and also to foreign countries. Mahendra, the one who spread Buddhism in Ceylon was believed to be his son. Buddhism became a world religion by the efforts of Ashoka.

Ashoka's contribution to art and architecture :

Ashoka's stupas and pillars are considered to be the oldest after the monuments of the Indus Valley Civilization. Buddhist stupas at Sarnath and Lumbini are marvellous. The Ashoka's pillar cannot be compared with any other art. The structure of Ashoka's pillar, the bell shaped capital resembling an inverted lotus shows the influence of the Persian architecture.

Ashoka's Stone Edicts:

Ashoka's royal proclamations and messages are inscribed on the walls of the caves, stone pillars and rocks that are kept all through his empire. Most of them are written in Prakrit, Kharoshti in north western India, Greek in Afghanistan. These edicts depict Ashoka's humanitarian love and non-violence.



Ashoka's
Stone Edict

The Stone Edict of Ashoka:

"I captured Kalinga after eight years of war. In the war, one lakh people died and one and a half lakh people left the country.

It made me very sad when more than a lakh of my people were killed and captured during the war of Janapata. The war separated loved ones.

The ruins of the war affected all the people. It troubled me. So I accepted Dharma more than war."

-Ashoka

Mauryan Administration:

For the convenience of administration, the empire was divided into five provinces. Taxilla was the capital of North province, Ujjaini was the capital of West province, Swarnagiri was the capital of South province and Dosali was the capital of East province. The main province, Magadha was ruled by the king himself with Pataliputra as its capital.

A council of ministers and army chiefs were appointed to help the king in his administration. They were appointed without the discrimination of caste. The higher officials called Mahamatras were appointed as superintendents and governors of the big provinces. Princes were also appointed as Mahamatras. There were other officers like Yuktas, Pradeshikas, Ambassadors and Spies. Those who protected the frontier were known as 'Andamahamatras'. Dharma mahamatras looked after the moral life of the public. There were local self government in the cities. Megasthenese described in his Indica that the administration of the city of Pataliputra was maintained by a set of 30 officers who belonged to 6 committees. Each committee had a specific duty. The strong army of Mauryas was administered by a set of 30 officers. Infantry, cavalry, elephants, chariots and navy were controlled by 5 committees. The sixth committee looked after the transport, food, medical facility and production of weapons for the army.

The Mauryan Empire during Ashoka's period



The judicial administration was very strict. Ashoka brought some changes on humanitarian grounds. Torture was banned. He introduced new methods to console the people who were given death sentence. The tenure of petty cases were reduced.

Kings and ministers went on tours to solve the problems of the people.

Brihadratha, the last king of the Maurya Dynasty was assassinated by Pushyamitra. After this, the Magadha lost its power for more than 500 years.

Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The one who built fort Pataliputra
 - a. Ashoka
 - b. Bimbisara
 - c. Ajathasatra
2. The book written by Megasthenese
 - a. Arthasasthra
 - b. Indica
 - c. Mudra-rakshasa
3. Ashoka ascended the throne in
 - a. BC 232
 - b. BC 273
 - c. BC 255
4. The place where the Third Buddhist Council was held
 - a. Pataliputra
 - b. Kashmir
 - c. Kapilavastu

II . True or false

1. Seleucus Nikator was the ambassador of Megasthenese.
2. Mahapadmananda was the first king of Nanda Dynasty.
3. Ashoka refused Dharma Vijaya and accepted Dig Vijaya.
4. Ashoka was the first one to establish a welfare state for people.
5. Mahendra spread Buddhism at Ceylon.

III. Answer the following

1. How did the Mahajanapadas establish themselves?
2. To whom does the credit go in establishing the first empire in India? - Explain.
3. Ashoka was the one who established an empire for the welfare of the people- Why?
4. What are the causes for the change in Ashoka's life?
5. Explain the inscriptions used in the stone edicts of Ashoka.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. The common people were much affected during the wars between kings of the older days. Enumerate how the people are affected today.
2. Visit a nearby stone edict and try to read the letters on it.
3. Draw a picture of Saranath pillar or Write the details you learnt from the picture of the pillar.
4. Draw the boundaries of Mauryan Empire during Ashoka's period and mark the following places in the given map.
 - Thatsaseelam
 - Indra prartham
 - Pataliputram
 - Saranath
 - Gaya
 - Kalingam
 - Girinagar

2. KUSHANA EMPIRE

The powerful empire which was established in India after the decline of the Mauryans were the Kushans. The Kushans were the people who belonged to the Yueh-chi tribe. During the 1st century AD Kadphises I established the kingdom of Kushana in the North west part of India. Kadphises II (AD 65-75) who succeeded Kadphises I conquered Punjab and Indus Valley.

Kanishka:

After the death of Kadphises II, Kanishka (AD 78-101) captured the throne. He was considered as the most powerful king of Kushans. He marched to Pataliputra and subdued Saka Satraps. He fought with the Chinese twice. He was defeated by the Chinese commander-in-chief Panchao in the first expedition. In the second war, he won and annexed Kashgar, Yarkand, Khotan and the parts of central Asia with his Empire. He created a new capital called **Purushapuram**. (Peshawar).

He was impressed by Buddhism. He organized the Fourth Buddhist Council at Kashmir. The famous Buddhist philosophers like Vasupandu, Ashvaghosa and Nagarjuna participated in the Fourth Buddhist Council.

The new division of Buddhism, Mahayana originated in this council. Groups of monks were sent to **Tibet and China to spread Mahayana**.



Ashvaghosha, who was the Mahayana Buddhist scholar wrote large volumes of Sanskrit literature like Buddhacharita, Sutralankar. Vasumithra compiled Mahavibhasa. Nagarjuna wrote books on philosophy. Charaka, a famous physician and the great builder Ajitasim were in Kanishka's Empire.

The Gandhara art which combined the Indo-Greek style made new statues of Buddha and Bodhisatvas. Kanishka was called **Asoka II** because of the involvement and the steps he took for the spread of Buddhism. The year that Kanishka ascended the throne was the beginning of the **Saka era**. He met a violent death in his tent. Thus the Kushan Empire declined.

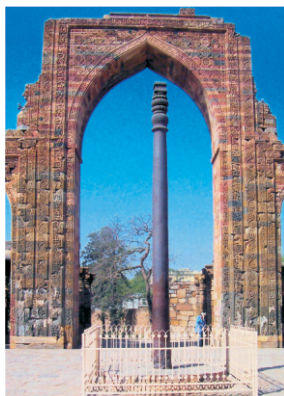
THE GUPTA EMPIRE

After the Kushans the next empire to arise in north India was that of the **Guptas with Pataliputra as it's capital. Chandragupta I was the first important king of the Gupta dynasty**(AD319-335). The year of his coronation was considered as the beginning of the Gupta Era. The Allahabad inscription describes the conquests and the victories of Samudragupta (AD 335-375) who succeeded Chandragupta I. The Gupta empire extended from Bengal to Indus and the Himalayas to Vindhya. The Allahabad inscription describes that he conquered 9 North Indian kings, 11 Republicans and 12 South Indian kings. The **Allahabad pillar** inscription was inscribed by his minister **Harisena**. After Samudra Gupta, Chandragupta II (AD 380 – 414) was considered as a famous king.

He defeated Sakas, the foreign invaders and captured Ujjain.



Ajanta Cave Painting



Meherauli Iron Pillar

The epics like Ramayana, Mahabharata, 18 Puranas and Panchatantras were compiled during Gupta's period. They patronized Sanskrit scholars like Kalidasa, Pansar and Visakhadatta. Sanskrit was the official language. They built small temples for Gods and Goddess like Vishnu, Shiva and Durga. The Ajanta cave paintings and sculptures belonged to the Gupta age.

The famous astrologer and mathematician, **Aryabhatta**, **Varahamihira**, the famous physicians **Saraga**, **Susruta** and **Dhanvantari** belonged to the **Gupta age**. The iron pillar at Mehrauli which is 1500 years old is a specimen of the art of metallurgy that flourished during the Gupta age. **Nalanda University** was founded by Kumara Gupta. Caste system was worse. The sacrifices which were banned during the period of Ashoka revived. They worshipped Shiva, Sakthi, Vishnu, Kumaran (Murugan) and temples were built for Hindu Gods.

Gupta period was considered the Golden Age. The Gupta empire declined because of the invasion of Pushyamitra and Huns. The **Chinese traveller Fahien** visited the Buddhist pilgrim centres during the period of Chandragupta II. (Vikramaditya)



Harsha

HARSHA DYNASTY

Harshavardhana, the King of Thaneshwar created an empire in north India which was already defeated by the Huns after the downfall of the Guptas. (AD 606 – 647) Harsha fought for a long time with Sasanka, the one who killed his brother. In this war, the king of Kamarubha, (Assam) Bhaskaravarma helped him. After the death of Sasanka, he annexed most of the parts of the kingdom of Bengal. As per his sister's request, he became the king of Kanauj, which became his capital. He conquered Malwa, Sind and Orissa. He also tried to conquer south India which was a failure because Pulikesin II defeated Harsha.

Because of the influence of his sister and Hieun Tsang, the Chinese scholar, Harsha embraced Buddhism. He held religious councils at Kanauj and Prayag. In this, most of the Buddhist and other religious scholars participated. At the end of the council, he generously distributed all his wealth

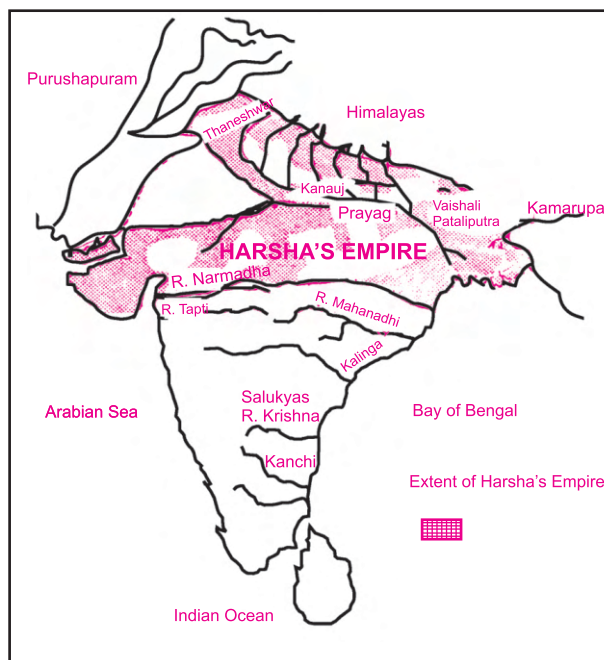


Nalanda University

to the monks, scholars and public. The Nalanda University was the great seat of learning which came to limelight under Harsha's patronage. It attracted not only Indians but also foreigners.

Harsha went on frequent tours to find out the problems and fulfil the needs of his subjects during his administration. He patronized art and architecture. His minister Bana was a Sanskrit scholar.

HARSHA'S EMPIRE



He wrote the book called 'Harshacharita'. Harsa, who was a scholar wrote Nagananda, Ratnavali and Priyadarshika. The Chinese Buddhist monk Hieun Tsang visited India during his reign. He visited Kanauj, Prayag, Nalanda and

Kanchipuram. He stayed in Harsha's court for sometimes. Si-Yu-Ki, a book on tours tells about Buddhism and about India on those days. Harsha's Empire was the last Empire in north India before the Islamic conquest.

Evaluation

I. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ established the Kushana Dynasty.
2. The book Buddha Charita was written by_____.
3. _____was the physician of the Gupta period.
4. _____ was the king of Thaneshwar.
5. The period of Gupta was called the _____ of India.

II. State whether true or false

1. Peshawar was the capital of Kanishka.
2. Si-yu-ki was written by Hieun Tsang.
3. Ajilasmith was the Greek architect.
4. Mehruwali pillar belongs to the age of the Guptas.
5. Ashvaghosha wrote Sutralankar.

III. Match the following

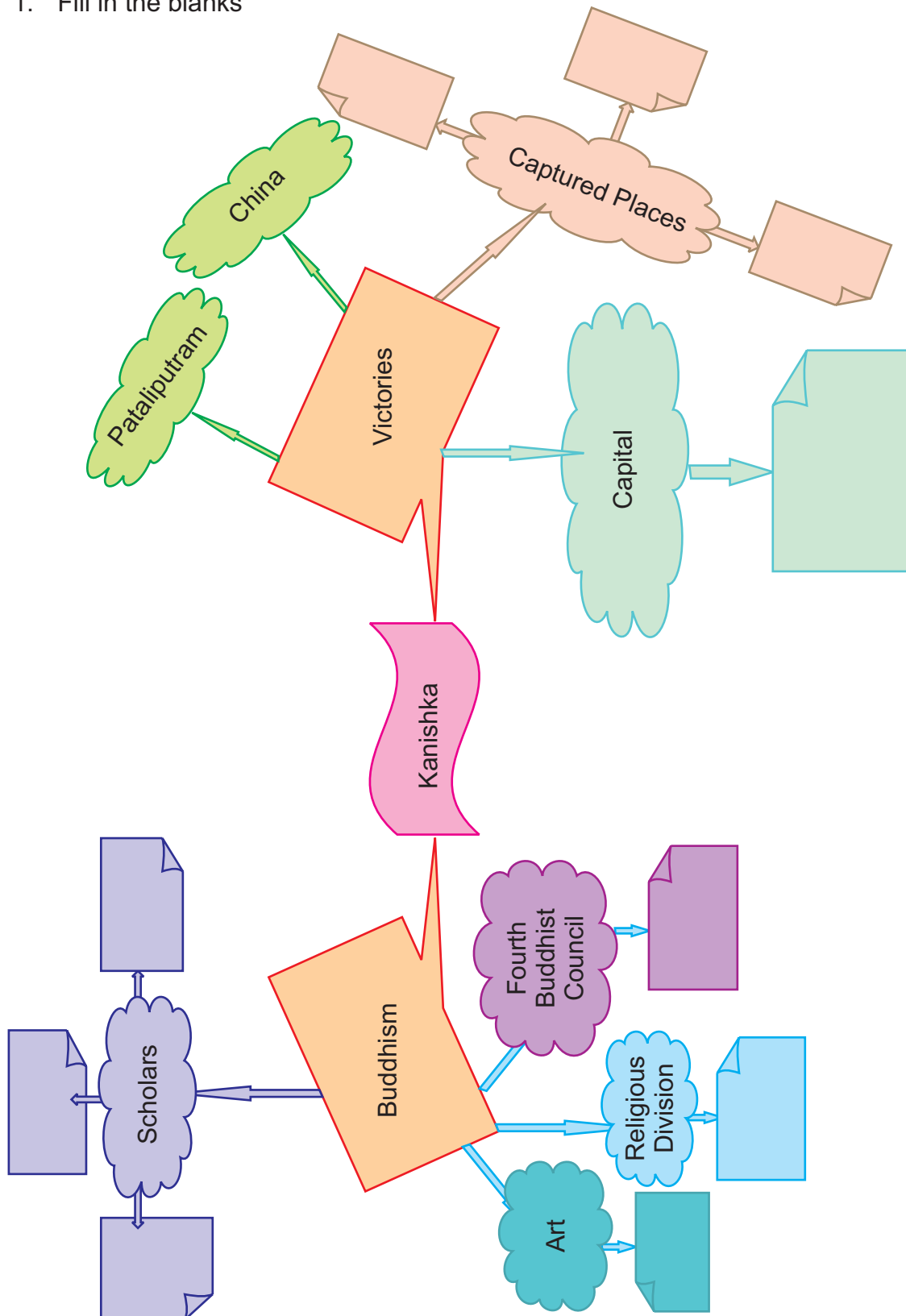
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|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Fourth Buddhist Council | - | established Kushan Empire |
| 2. Samudra Gupta's period | - | Kumara Gupta |
| 3. Kanishka's period | - | Kanishka |
| 4. Pannar | - | Yueh-Chi tribe |
| 5. Harsha | - | AD 335 – AD 375 |
| 6. Kushan | - | AD 78 – AD 101 |
| 7. Ashoka II | - | Harshacharita |
| 8. Nalanda University | - | Kashmir |
| 9. Kadphises I | - | Priyadharshika |

IV. Answer the following

1. Explain the background of Gandhara art.
2. Why Gupta's period is known as the 'Golden Age' of India?
3. Mention the foreign invaders who were responsible for the decline of Guptas.
4. Explain - Saka period and Gupta period.
5. Discuss about Fahien and Hieun Tsang.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Fill in the blanks



2. Write the names of the books and authors that you have read in the library.
3. How was it possible for Hieun Tsang to come to India when there was no transport facilities during those days? Know such travel experience by when reading or listening.
4. What was the main interest of the kings?
 - I. War
 - II. Social service – discuss.

