

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

HISTORY

SOURCES OF INDIAN HISTORY

The sources of Indian history can be classified under the following heads:

1. Inscriptions (Abhilekh)

Epigraphy is the study of inscriptions. Epigraphic evidences are the most reliable source of ancient history.

They are engraved on stone tablets, metal plates, pillars, walls of caves, etc. The inscriptions represent various languages at different places and period. Some inscriptions give details about the political and religious activities of that time. Others are official, commemorative and historical.

The edicts of Ashoka, the pillars of Samudragupta and Rudradaman are religious and administrative inscriptions.

Sanskrit plays at Dhar and Ajmer and musical rules found in the Pudukottai, treaties on architecture inscribed on a tower at Chittor are examples of inscriptions.

Inscriptions on metal plates also cast light on the period during the Mauryans. The Mandasor copper plates, the Sohgaora plate from Gorakpur district, the Aihole inscription of Mahendra-Varman, the Uttiramerur inscriptions of Parantaka Chola I cast light on trade, taxes, currency. Some of these are dated in the Saka and Vikrama era reflects the condition of India. It gives knowledge about the boundaries of kingdoms and empire.

2. Numismatics (coins)

Numismatics is the study of coins. Coins yield information on the condition of country. The coins made of gold, silver and copper speak of the economic situation of that place in the period.

Coins gives us chronological information. It also gives us knowledge about the extent of influence of that a particular ruler or kingdom and its relation with the distant areas.

Roman coins discovered in India gives us an idea about the existence of contacts with the Roman empire. Coins are the only source of idea knowledge of the Bactarian; Indo-Greeks and Indo-Parthian dynasty. The coins of this period brings to light an improvement in the coin artistry of India. Portraits and figures, Hellenistic art and dates on the coins of the western straps of Saurashtra are remarkable sources for reconstructing this period. The Puranic accounts of the Satavahanas is ascertained from the Jogalthambi hoard of coins.

The circulation of coins in gold and silver during the Gupta empire imparts an idea of the healthy economic condition during the rule of the Guptas.

3. Archaeology (puratatba vigaan)

Archaeology is the scientific study of the remains of the past. They include buildings monuments and other material relics that the inhabitants of that period were associated with. Lord Curzon under the Director Generalship of Dr Marshal set up the Department of Archaeology.

Excavations conducted at various sites in the valley of the river Indus, Lothal in Gujarat, Kalibangan in Rajasthan, at Sind and Punjab gives us knowledge of the civilization during about 2700 BC.

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

Excavations at Taxila gives an idea about the Kushanas.

Similarity in monuments excavated in India and abroad establishes a relations between various areas of the globe, besides this it express the Indian migration beyond India. The fine example of this is the temple of Angkor vat in Cambodia.

Excavations at south Indian sites such as Adichana Ilur, Chandravalli, Brahmagiri highlights the prehistoric periods.

The rock cut temples of Ajanta and Ellora with its sculptures and paintings express the artistic finery of that period

Besides all these pots, pottery, seals, skeletal remains all are inseparable parts of the reconstructing history.

4. Literature

This can be classified into

- Indigenous literature
- Foreign literature

Literature in the ancient period was not fuelled by the urge to preserve history but was a complication of experiences and rules of worship. Most of the literature of this period was religious.

(a) The Indigenous literature includes the Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aryankas, the Upanishads, the Epics Ramayana and Mahabharatha, the Brahmashastras, the Puranas.

The Buddhist and Jain literature gives knowledge of the traditions prevalent in those periods. The literature of this period are in Sanskrit Pali Prakrit. It gives us a knowledge about music, dance, painting architecture and administration of various kings.

Kautilya's Arthashastra is a remarkable work on the system of administration.

The Sangam literature in south is an elaborate record of life in South India.

Though these literature lacks historical sense yet they are the main sources to venture into the facts of Indian history.

(b) Foreign Literature

The loop holes in the indigenous literature is supported by the numerous account by foreigners who were either pilgrims, travellers, traders or ambassadors in the court of various kings.

The writings of Herodotus helped in scattering the knowledge of India to Europe before the invasion by Alexander. He highlights the features of the Indo-Persian relations.

Megasthenes the Greek ambassador in the court of Chandragupta gives us an idea about India in his book 'Indica'.

Accounts of Fa-Hien and Hieun-Tsang who toured India as a pilgrim during the rule of Harshavardhana and the Guptas gives us a detailed idea about the country.

Accounts by Muslims personalities also add a great insight into the history of India.

'Tarikh - e - Hind' ('an enquiry into India') by Alberuni a learned mathematician and astronomer is a remarkable document about the country. The composition of Firishta, the Ceylonese chronicle

Deepavamsa of Mahavamsa of Ceylon portrays the life in the ancient period. Accounts of Pliny in the first century AD, accounts of Ptolemy in the second century AD and the Accounts of Taranath of Tibet is an insight into the religion and history of the India in that period.

हमारी free Online Classes GOUR INSTITUTE Official YOUTUBE Channel पर देखें

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

5. Foreign sources

The existence of details in the literature of the Greeks, Chinese, Persians, Romans and Europeans gives an account of the condition of the country then. It also speaks the truth about the conditions under which they came in contact India. The presence of various artifacts and materials of Indian origin has added to the study of Indian history.

The histories of the Chinese from 120BC to 400AD and 700AD, the accounts of Abul-Fazl in his 'Ain - i - Akbari' are a few examples of the foreign sources to know about the Indian history.

In many cases where there was a need to fill in the vagueness caused by the lack of evidence in the study of Indian history these foreign sources have proved handy.

6. Traditions

Traditions have modulated and synthesized the Indian life. These were practiced from the dome of civilizations and practiced through generations. Songs, dramas, fairs and festivals besides rituals are an inalienable part of the society. These are living sources of history.

Indus valley civilization

The indus valley civilization also known as harappan civilization was the ancient civilization built around the banks of river indus. It is one one of the ancient civilization besides mesopotamia and egypt civilization.

1. This ancient civilization belonged to the bronze age. It existed for about 1000 years from 2500 BC to 1500 BC. It was spread to a large area covering about 1,260,000 km².
2. This civilization extended from Makran coast of Balochistan in the west to Ghaggar-Hakra River valley in the east, From Afghanistan in the northeastern to Daimabad in Maharashtra in the south. It is one of the largest known ancient civilization.
3. The people of that time had great engineering skills. They discovered tin, lead, copper etc. Their town planning was also exceptional. They used bricks to build their buildings and they had a very efficient drainage system.
4. The main profession of the people of indus valley civilization were trading and farming. Besides rice, wheat they also produced cotton, dates in large quantity.
5. The cities were the main places for trading. About 1000 cities were found. The popular cities of that time were Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Lothal, Banwali.
6. It is found that people of that era worshiped animals and birds. From a seal found of that era it is revealed that they used to worship Pashupati (lord of cattle).
7. The Harappan society was probably divided according to occupations and this also suggests the existence of an organized government.
8. The figures of deities on seals indicate that the Harappans worshipped gods and goddesses in male and female forms and has also evolved some rituals and ceremonies.
9. No monumental sculpture survives, but a large number of human figurines have been discovered, including a steatite bust of a man thought to be a priest, and a striking bronze dancing girl. Countless terra-cotta statues of Mother Goddess have been discovered suggesting that she was worshipped in nearly every home.

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

10. By about 1700 BC, the Harappan culture was on the decline, There are many theories behind the destruction of this civilization. Many believe that flood, drying up of river, deforestation were the main reasons behind the destruction of this civilization. Some people believe invasion of Aryans was the cause of destruction.

The Aryans and the Vedic Age

The Vedic period (or Vedic age) was a period in history during which the Vedas were composed. The Vedas are the oldest available scriptures of Hinduism.

The Aryans are said to have entered India through the fabled Khyber pass, around 1500 BC. They intermingled with the local populace, and assimilated themselves into the social framework. They adopted the settled agricultural lifestyle of their predecessors, and established small agrarian communities across the state of Punjab.

The Aryans are believed to have brought with them the horse, developed the Sanskrit language and made significant inroads into the religion of the times.

All three factors were to play a fundamental role in the shaping of Indian culture. Cavalry warfare facilitated the rapid spread of Aryan culture across North India, and allowed the emergence of large empires.

Sanskrit is the basis and the unifying factor of the vast majority of Indian languages. The religion, that took root during the Vedic era, with its rich pantheon of Gods and Goddesses, and its storehouse of myths and legends, became the foundation of the Hindu religion, arguably the single most important common denominator of Indian culture.

The Aryans did not have a script, but they developed a rich tradition. They composed the hymns of the four *vedas*, the great philosophic poems that are at the heart of Hindu thought.

Settled lifestyle brought in its wake more complex forms of government and social patterns. This period saw the evolution of the caste system, and the emergence of kingdoms and republics.

The events described in the two great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, are thought to have occurred around this period. (1000 to 800 BC).

The Aryans were divided into tribes which had settled in different regions of northwestern India. Tribal chiefdoms gradually became hereditary, though the chief usually operated with the help of advice from either a committee or the entire tribe.

With work specialization, the internal division of the Aryan society developed along caste lines. Their social framework was composed mainly of the following groups : the Brahmana (priests), Kshatriya (warriors), Vaishya (agriculturists) and Shudra (workers).

It was, in the beginning, a division of occupations; as such it was open and flexible.

Much later, caste status and the corresponding occupation came to depend on birth, and change from one caste or occupation to another became far more difficult.

हमारी free Online Classes GOUR INSTITUTE Official YOUTUBE Channel पर देखें

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

The Rig Veda: The Book of Mantra

The Rig Veda is a collection of inspired songs or hymns and is a main source of information on the Rig Vedic civilization. It is the oldest book in any Indo-European language and contains the earliest form of all Sanskrit mantras that date back to 1500 B.C. - 1000 B.C.

The Sama Veda: The Book of Song

The Sama Veda is purely a liturgical collection of melodies ('saman'). The hymns in the Sama Veda, used as musical notes, were almost completely drawn from the Rig Veda and have no distinctive lessons of their own.

Hence, its text is a reduced version of the Rig Veda. As Vedic Scholar David Frawley puts it, if the Rig Veda is the word, Sama Veda is the song or the meaning, if Rig Veda is the knowledge, Sama Veda is its realization, if Rig Veda is the wife, the Sama Veda is her husband.

The Yajur Veda: The Book of Ritual

The Yajur Veda is also a liturgical collection and was made to meet the demands of a ceremonial religion. The Yajur Veda practically served as a guidebook for the priests who execute sacrificial acts muttering simultaneously the prose prayers and the sacrificial formulae ('yajus').

It is similar to ancient Egypt's "Book of the Dead". There are no less than six complete recensions of Yajur Veda - Madyandina, Kanva, Taittiriya, Kathaka, Maitrayani and Kapishtala

The Atharva Veda: The Book of Spell

The last of the Vedas, this is completely different from the other three Vedas and is next in importance to Rig-Veda with regard to history and sociology.

A different spirit pervades this Veda. Its hymns are of a more diverse character than the Rig Veda are also simpler in language. In fact, many scholars do not consider it part of the Vedas at all.

The Atharva Veda consists of spells and charms prevalent at its time, and portrays a clearer picture of the Vedic society.

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

Mahajanapadas Period

Toward the end of the Vedic Period in India, sixteen powerful states or kingdoms had emerged all over north, northwestern, and eastern India.

These sixteen kingdoms were known as the Mahajanapadas. Though historical records show that the existence of many of these kingdoms goes as far back as 1000 BC, the Mahajanapadas gained prominence around 600 BC.

The Sixteen Mahajanapadas

Kamboja - With its capital at Rajpura in modern-day Kashmir, the kingdom of Kamboja spanned across the Hindu Kush Mountains to the southwest of Kashmir.

Gandhara - The land of Gandhara was to the northwestern fringe of the Indian subcontinent, covering areas of modern day Afghanistan and Pakistan. Taxila, the great center for learning, was the capital of Gandhara.

Kuru - The Kuru kingdom covered present-day Delhi and the Indian state of Haryana. Hastinapura, its capital, was abandoned in favor of Indraprastha. The Mahabharata centers on the ruling dynasty of Kuru.

Panchala - Panchala, in the fertile Gangetic Valley of Uttar Pradesh, was ruled by two capitals - Ahichhatra and Kampilya. The city of Kanauj in Panchala became a center for higher studies, art, culture, and political clout.

Kosala - Governed by the capital city of Sravasti, Kosala was the kingdom locked between the Himalayas to the north and the Ganges to the south. The city of Ayodhya also served as the capital, and the epic Ramayana was set to the life of Ayodhya's prince, Rama.

Malla - Malla, to the east of modern-day Uttar Pradesh, finds mention in Jain and Buddhist texts. Malla was among the earliest kingdoms of India to adopt the republic form of government. Pava and Kusinara seem to have been the most important cities of Malla.

Matsya - The kingdom of Matsya encompasses modern-day Rajasthan including cities such as Jaipur, Bharatpur, and Alwar. The capital, Viratnagar, was named after the renowned Matsya king, Virata.

Vriji - Vriji was a confederation of nine clans. Among these, the Licchavis were most prominent. The capital of Vriji was Vaishali, and the kingdom covered parts of modern-day Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Kashi - The kingdom of Kashi was the most sacred and powerful among the Mahajanapadas before the time of Buddha. With its capital at Varanasi, Kashi was a favorite pilgrimage destination of the ancient Indians.

हमारी free Online Classes GOUR INSTITUTE Official YOUTUBE Channel पर देखें

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

Vatsa - The kingdom of Vatsa, with its capital at Kausumbi, centered on modern-day Allahabad.

Avanti - The kingdom of Avanti in central India had its capital in Ujjain. Ujjain later became famous for the wise King Vikramaditya and for the Temple of Shiva located there.

Chedi - Lying between Vatsa and Kuru and on the banks of River Narmada, the kingdom of Chedi was governed from Suktimati. Another branch of the Chedi lineage is known to have governed parts of Nepal.

Magadha - The kingdom of Magadha was located in the southern regions of Bihar and the western parts of Bengal. Buddhism spread in the land under the patronage of King Bimbisara and King Ajatasatru. The capital, Rajagriha, was later moved to Pataliputra.

Anga - Anga in southern Bihar had its capital at Champa. The state was annexed by Magadha King Bindusara.

Assaka - Assaka was the southern-most of the sixteen Mahajanapada states and was located in modern-day Maharashtra. Its capital, Potana, was a great center for learning.

Surasena - Surasena, on the western bank of the Yamuna River, had its capital at Mathura. Mathura was a stronghold of the Yadava clan, and the Yadava King of Mathura, Krishna, is worshipped as God incarnate.

By 500 BC, four of the sixteen Mahajanapada states had gained prominence and had annexed the others. Magadha, Kosala, Avanti, and Vatsa remained the seats of political power in northern India. Though Sanskrit was still the language of the elite, the masses spoke in various dialects of Prakrit.

Growth of Buddhism & Jainism

The details of the Buddha's life are not known for certain, but most scholars are in agreement that he was an actual historical figure who lived in northern India around the 5th century BCE. The events of the Buddha's life are recorded in Buddhist tradition

A life of luxury

Siddhartha Gautama was born around the year 580 BCE in the village of Lumbini in Nepal. He was born into a royal family, and his privileged life insulated him from the sufferings of life; sufferings such as sickness, age and death.

Discovering cruel reality.

One day, after growing up, when he went outside he saw, each for the first time, an old man, a sick man, and a corpse. This greatly disturbed him, and he learned that sickness, age, and death were the inevitable fate of human beings - a fate no-one could avoid.

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

Becoming a holy man

Siddhartha had also seen a monk, and he decided this was a sign that he should leave his protected royal life and live as a homeless holy man. Siddhartha's travels showed him much more of the suffering of the world. He searched for a way to escape the inevitability of death, old age and pain first by studying with religious men. This didn't provide him with an answer.

Some important point on buddha.

1. Born- in 563 BC at lumbini(near kapilvastu) in naepal
2. His father – king shuddodhana
3. His mother- Mahamaya (of kosal dynasty) died after 7 day of hid borth.
4. Step mather- Gautami
5. Married- at 16 to Yasodhara
6. His son- rahul
7. Mahabhinishlramana- when he left his place to surch truth at 29 age.
8. He first meditated with Alara kalama.
9. Attainment of Nirvana at 35 at gaya in Magadha (bihar) under the pipeal tree.
10. Deliver his first sermon at sarnatha is called Dharmachakrapravartan.
11. Mahaparinirvan- At Kushinagar of UP in 483 BC at the age of 80 in malla republic.
12. **Buddist Literature- Vinay pitaka, Sutta pitaka , Abhidhamma pitaka**

Buddhist councils

COUNCIL	TIME	PLACE	KING	MONK
First	483 BCE	Rajgraha	Ajatshatru	Mahakasyapa
Second	383 BCE	Vaishali	Kalashok	Sarvakamai Moggaliputta
Thaird	250 BCE	Patliputra	Ashok	tisya
Fourth	72 BCE	Kundalvan (Kashmir)	Kanishla	Vasumitra

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

Growth of Jainism-

Jainism traditionally known as **Jaina dharma** is an Indian religion that prescribes a path of non-violence towards all living beings and emphasises spiritual independence and equality between all forms of life.

Practitioners believe that non-violence and self-control are the means by which they can obtain liberation. Currently,

Jainism is divided into two major sects--Digambara and Śvētāmbara

Jainism is one of the oldest religions in the world. Jains traditionally trace their history through a succession of twenty-four propagators of their faith known as tirthankara with Ādinātha as the first tirthankara and Mahāvīra as the last.

Mahavira (599 BCE–527 BCE), also known as **Vardhamana**, was the twenty-fourth and the last *tirthankara* of Jainism religion.

He was born into a royal family in what is now Bihar state of India.

At the age of 30 he left his home in pursuit of spiritual awakening. For the next 12 years he practiced intense meditation and severe penance, after which he achieved Kevala or enlightenment.

He travelled all over India for next 30 years to teach his philosophy which is based on Ahinsa, Satya, Asteya, Brahmacharya and Aparigraha.

Mahavira attained Nirvana after his physical death at the age of 72.

He was one of the most popular propagators of Jainism, and he is regarded as a reformer of Jainism rather than its founder.

Teaching of mahaveera

1. Rejected the authority of Vedas
2. Strict non- violence
3. Attainment of salvation (Moksha)
4. Not deny the existence of god but refuse to give gods any importance.
5. Rejected the concept of universal soul or a supreme power.

Jain council

Council	Year	Place	Chairmen	Result
First	300 BC	Patliputra	Sthulabhadra	Compilation of 12 angas 12 angas and 12 upanga finally
Second	521 AD	Vallabhi	Devridhigani	compiled

Magadha empire

Magadha empire may refer to the following, for a general view of the states based on Magadha,

- Haryanka Empire (Bimbisara dynasty) (684 BC–413 BC)
- Shishunaga Empire (413 BC–345 BC)
- Nanda Empire (424 BC–321 BC)
- Maurya Empire (322 BC–185 BC)
- Sunga Empire (185 BC–75 BC)
- Gupta Empire (AD 320–AD 600s)

Haryanka Empire

Haryanka dynasty -684 BC–413 BC

Capital- Rajagriha, later Pataliputra

Languages- Languages

Religion- Hinduism, Buddhism

Government king- Bimbisara, Ajatashatru. Udayabhadra

The **Haryanka dynasty** was the second ruling dynasty of Magadha, an ancient kingdom in India, which succeeded the Barhadratha dynasty.

Bimbisara

The Haryanka king Bimbisara was responsible for expanding the boundaries of his kingdom through matrimonial alliances and conquest. The land of Kosala fell to Magadha in this way. He is referred to as King Shrenik in Jain scriptures.

Estimates place the territory ruled by this early dynasty at 300 leagues in diameter, and encompassing 80,000 small settlements.

Bimbisara was contemporary of Lord Mahavir and devout follower of Buddha. He remained a devout devotee and follower of Buddha throughout his life.

Ajatashatru

In some sources, Bimbisara was imprisoned and killed by his son and successor, Ajatashatru, under whose rule the dynasty reached its largest extent.

Vaishali, ruled by the Licchavis, went to war with the kingdom of Magadha at some point, due to a border dispute involving gem mines.

He is thought to have ruled from 492 to 460 BCE. Due to his expanding strategy, he incorporated Kashi and Vajji into his kingdom.

Lord Buddha got nirvan in his eighth year of his rule. He built a stupa in Rajgirha on the Ashes of Lord Buddha.

First Bodhi sangati was held during his rule in Rajgirh in which Bodhi education was scripted in two books named Suttapitaka and Vinayapitaka.

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

He ruled 28 years according to Purana and according to Bodh he ruled 32 years. Udayin killed him and became the king of Magadha.

Udayabhadrā

The Mahāvamsa text tells that Udayabhadrā eventually succeeded his father, Ajatashatru, moving the capital of the Magadha kingdom to Pataliputra, which under the later Mauryan dynasty, would become the largest city in the world.

He is believed to have ruled for sixteen years.

Shishunaga dynasty- 413 BC–345 BC

Capital- vaishali

Languages- Sanskrit

Religion- Jain, Buddhism

Government- Monarchy

King- Shishunaga (413–395 BCE), Mahanandin (367–345 BCE)

The **Shishunaga dynasty** is believed to have been the third ruling dynasty of Magadha, a kingdom in ancient India. But according to the Puranas, this dynasty is the second ruling dynasty of Magadha, which succeeded the Barhadratha dynasty.

Shishunaga, the founder of this dynasty was initially an amatya (minister) of the last Haryanka dynasty ruler Nagadasaka and ascended to the throne after a popular rebellion in 413 BCE.

The capital of this dynasty initially was Rajagriha, but later shifted to Pataliputra, near the present day Patna during the reign of Kakavarna.

According to tradition, Kakavarna was succeeded by his ten sons. This dynasty was succeeded by the Nanda dynasty in c.345 BCE.

Kalashok

According to the Puranas, Shishunaga was succeeded by his son Kakavarna and according to the Sinhala chronicles by his son Kalashoka.

During Shishunaga's reign, he was the governor of Varanasi. Two most significant events of his reign are the Second Buddhist council at Vaishali and the final transfer of capital to Pataliputra. According to the Harshacharita, he was killed by a dagger thrust in to his throat in the vicinity of his capital

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

Later rulers

According to tradition, ten sons of Kalashoka ruled simultaneously. The Mahabodhivamsa states their names as Bhadrasena, Korandavarna, Mangura, Sarvanjaha, Jalika, Ubhaka, Sanjaya, Koravya, Nandivardhana and Panchamaka.

Only one of them mentioned in the Puranic lists,

Nandivardhana or Mahanandin was probably the last ruler of this dynasty, his empire was inherited by his illegitimate son Mahapadma Nanda.

Nanda Empire

Capital-	Pataliputra
Languages-	Sanskrit
Government-	Monarchy
Samrat-	Mahapadma Nanda, Dhana Nanda

Today part of -INDIA, BANGLADESH PAKISTAN MYAMAAR, NEPAL BHUTAN CHAINA.

The **Nanda Empire** originated from the region of Magadha in ancient India during the 5th and 4th centuries BC.

At its greatest extent, the Nanda Empire extended from Bengal in the east, to Punjab in the west and as far south as the Vindhya Range.

The Nanda Empire was later conquered by Chandragupta Maurya, who founded the Maurya Empire.

List of Nanda Rulers

Mahapadma Nanda (c. 424 BC – ?)- **Mahapadma Nanda** (450–362 BCE) was the first king of the Nanda dynasty. He was the son of Mahanandin, a Kshatriya king of the Shishunaga dynasty and a Shudra mother

- The Nandas, under Mahapadma Nanda, established the first great North Indian empire with its political centre in Magadha, which would in the following years lead to the largest empire in ancient India, to be built by the Mauryas.
- Pandhuka
- Panghupati
- Bhutapala
- Rashtrapala
- Govishanaka
- Dashasidkhaka
- Kaivarta
- Mahendra

हमारी free Online Classes GOUR INSTITUTE Official YOUTUBE Channel पर देखें

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

- Dhana Nanda (Argames) (? – c. 321 BC) - **Dhana Nanda** was the last ruler of the Nanda dynasty. He was one of the nine sons of the Mahapadma Nanda. Plutarch tells that Androkottos or Chandragupta Maurya had stated that Nanda was hated and despised by his subject on account of the wickedness of his disposition and meanness of his origin.

During his reign, the Nanda Empire extended from Bihar and Bengal in the east to Punjab and Sindh in the west.

His Prime Minister was Shaktar.

He tortured the ladies of his kingdom and they were treated like animals.

He drunk till his teeth and was always in a drunken state.

The people of his kingdom feared him so much that they began taking refuge far away from his kingdom in caves and under trees.

He greatly despised Chanakya and Chandragupta as well as their followers and known for his cruel nature.

Maurya Empire- 322 BC TO 185 BC

Capital -	Pataliputra
Languages	-Magadhi, Prakrit, Sanskrit
Religion-	Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivaka
Government	-Monarchy
King-	Arthashastra, Chandragupta Maurya, Brahadratha
Today part of-	INDIA, BANGLADESH, PAKISTAN, MYANMAR, NEPAL, BHUTAN, KAZAKHISTAN, KIRGIZIA, MALDIVES, SRI LANKA, UZBEKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, TAJIKISTAN, CHINA

The **Maurya Empire** was a geographically extensive Iron Age historical power in ancient India, ruled by the **Mauryan dynasty** from 322 to 185 BCE.

Originating from the kingdom of Magadha in the Indo-Gangetic plains (modern Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh) in the eastern side of the Indian subcontinent.

The Empire was founded in 322 BCE by Chandragupta Maurya, who had overthrown the Nanda Dynasty and rapidly expanded his power westwards across central and western India taking advantage of the disruptions of local powers in the wake of the withdrawal westward by Alexander the Great's Greek and Persian armies.

By 320 BCE the empire had fully occupied Northwestern India, defeating and conquering the satraps left by Alexander.

The Maurya Empire was one of the world's largest empires in its time, and the largest ever in the Indian subcontinent.

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

Chanakya and Chandragupta Maurya

The Maurya Empire was founded by Chandragupta Maurya, with help from Chanakya, a Brahmin teacher at Takshashila.

According to several legends, Chanakya traveled to Magadha, a kingdom that was large and militarily powerful and feared by its neighbors, but was insulted by its king Dhana Nanda, of the Nanda Dynasty. Chanakya swore revenge and vowed to destroy the Nanda Empire. Chanakya encouraged Chandragupta Maurya and his army to take over the throne of Magadha. Chandragupta established a strong centralized state with a complex administration at Pataliputra, which, according to Megasthenes,

Bindusara

Bindusara was the son of the first Mauryan emperor Chandragupta Maurya and his queen Durdhara. Chandragupta Maurya was succeeded by his son Bindusara in 297 BC. Greek ambassador, Demetrius visited his court.

Ashoka the Great

Chandragupta's grandson Ashokavardhan Maurya, son of Bindusara, was also known as Ashoka or Ashoka The Great (ruled 273- 232 BCE).

- He was born around 304 BCE in Patliputra, Patna.
- Ashoka was a brilliant commander who crushed revolts in Ujjain and Taxila
- In the early life as an emperor he engaged in war with different states. He was very short tempered person. At that time he was called 'Chandaashoka', which means "Ashoka the Fierce"
- The war of Kalinga (BC 261) was the turning point of his life. The mass death of the war changed his mind and he became a follower of Buddhism.
- He built lion stambh's to spread Buddhism, these stambh's are now called Ashok Stambh. Ashok Stambh of Sarnath was adopted as national emblem of India.
- Besides Ashok Stambh, Ashoka had built many constructions - Dhamek Stupa (Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh), Bharhut Stupa (Madhya Pradesh), Mahabodhi Temple (Bihar).
- He died in the year 232 BCE.

184 BC : The empire collapses when Brihadnatha, the last emperor of Maurya dynasty, is killed by a rival dynasty.

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

KINGDOMS AFTER THE MAURYAN EMPIRE

The Sungas

After the Mauryan rule Pushyamitra, the founder of the Sunga dynasty established his rule. The Sungas ruled for over a hundred years.

The extent of the Sunga kingdom under Pushyamitra extended from Punjab and extended to the southern regions of the Narmada.

The Sunga dynasty had a line of ten rulers. The last of the Sunga king was Devabhuti. The Sunga period though is less reflected as a great role in Indian history yet it is significant in the matter of its administration, religion, art and literature.

The Sungas administered the kingdom with the help of a mantriparishad. This council existed in the centre and the provinces.

The provinces were governed by viceroys. During the Sunga rule Brahmanism revived its vigour.

The Bhagavata form of religion was prevalent. The Bharbat stupa and the ivory works in its exquisite manner prove the promotion of art. Patanjali's Mahabhashya is an example of the flourishing literature of the Sunga.

The Kanvas

The Kanva dynasty was a Brahman dynasty founded by Vasudeva Kanva, the minister of Devabhuti, the last Sunga king. This period is said to have witnessed the rule of four kings extending to a period about 45 years.

The extent of Kanva territory was confined to the areas of Sunga rule. Susarman was the last ruler of the Kanva dynasty. The Kanvas were overthrown by the Satavahanas.

Satavahanas

The Satavahanas were also called Andhras. The Aitareya Brahmana claims the Andhras as the exiled and degenerate sons of Viswamitra.

Ashoka inscriptions mention the Andhras as border people. They were Dravidian people who lived between the Godavari and the Krishna. **Simuka was the founder of the Satavahana dynasty.** He was succeeded by his brother Krishna.

Satakarni was the successor after Simuka, and is a considerable figure, known for his performance of two aswamedha sacrifices.

His reign was followed by the rule of **Gautamiputra Satakarni.** He is said to have defeated the Yavanas, Sakas and Phalanas and re-established the ancient glory of the Satavahanas.

Gautamiputra Satakarni was succeeded by his son Vasisthiputra Sri Pulamavi in about 130 AD. He extended his rule towards the Andhra country.

Yajna Sri Satakarni was the last great ruler of the Satavahanas. After him the weak successors resulted in the contraction of the territory of the Satavahanas.

Both Buddhism and Brahmanism was practiced during the Satavahana rule. A state of religious tolerance existed among various sects of people following varied faiths.

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

Trade flourished and there existed organisation of workers doing various trades. Broach, Sopara and Kalyan were important trade points..

The Satavahana empire is said to be partitioned into five provinces.

Sangam Period

Sangam period is the period in the history of ancient southern India (known as the Tamilakam) spanning from c. 3rd century BCE to c. 4th century CE.

Sangam' is the Tamil form of Sanskrit word "Sangha" meaning a group of persons or an association.

The Tamil Sangam was an Academy of poets and bards, who flourished in three different periods and in different places under the patronage of the Tamil kings.

According to tradition, the first Sangam was founded by Sage Agastya and its seat was at Thenmadurai (South Madurai).

The Sangam literature speaks highly of three South Indian kingdoms- Chola, Pandya and Chera.

The Three Sangam Kingdoms

The Three Sangam Kingdoms			
Kingdoms	Capital	Emblems	Famous sport
Cholas	Uraiyur, later Puhar	Tiger	Puhar(Kaveripattam)
Cheras	Vanji or Karur	Bow	Muzris, Tondi, Bandar
Pandyas	Madurai	Carp (Fish)	Korkai, Saliyur

The Cholas:

The homeland of the Cholas was the Kaveri delta and the adjoining region of modern Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

They were the first to acquire ascendancy in the far south with kaveripattanam, or Puhar as their capital. Its ugly capital was **Uraiyur**

Towards the beginning of the fourth century A.D. the power of the Chola's big gain to decline mainly because of the rise of Pallavas on one hand and the continuous war waged by the Pandyas and the Cheras on the other.

The Pandyas

The ancient kingdom of the Pandyas, with its capital at Madurai, comprised the modern districts of Madura, Ramnad, Tirunelveli and southern parts of Travancore.

The Pandyas were first mentioned by Megarthanese.

According to the Megarthanese, the kingdom was once ruled by a woman.

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

According to Asoka edicts, the Pandyas were independent people living beyond the South than border of the Maurya Empire.

The greatest Pandya king was **Nedunchezian** who defeated the Chera and Cholas.

The Cheras

The earliest reference to the Chera (Keralaputra) kingdom cards in the Ashokan inscriptions. It comprised the modern districts of Malabr, Cochin and Northern Travancore.

Its Capital was **Vanji**.

The greatest Chera king was **Senguttuvan**, the red or good Chera.

He is credited with having invaded the north and crossed the river Ganga.

THE GUPTA PERIOD

The Gupta Dynasty

Capital-

Pataliputra

Languages-

Sanskrit

Religion-

Hindusim, Buddhism

Government-

Monarchy

Kings- shri gupta, chandrgupta, samudrgupta, chandrguptaII, Kumargupta, Skandhgupta

The **Gupta Empire** was an ancient Indian empire which existed from approximately 320 to 550 CE and covered much of the Indian Subcontinent. Founded by Maharaja Sri Gupta, the dynasty is a model of a classical civilization.

The peace and prosperity created under the leadership of the Guptas enabled the pursuit of scientific and artistic endeavors. According to many historians, the Gupta Empire was a Kshatriya dynasty.

This period is called the Golden Age of India and was marked by extensive inventions and discoveries in science, technology, engineering, art, dialectic, literature, logic, mathematics, astronomy, religion and philosophy that crystallized the elements of what is generally known as Hindu culture.

Chandra Gupta I, Samudra Gupta the Great, and Chandra Gupta II the Great were the most notable rulers of the Gupta dynasty

Chandragupta- (319-335 A.D)

He was the son of Ghatotkacha and grandson of Srigupta

He fought many battles and expanded the gupta empire.

He married to Kumaradevi which made the gupta empire a powerful empire.

He took the title 'Maharajadiraja', which means king of kings

Samudragupta- (335 - 375 A.D)

He was the son of Chandragupta.

He expanded the empire easily. He also organised Ashwamedha yajna. He is called "Indian

हमारी **free Online Classes GOUR INSTITUTE Official YOUTUBE Channel** पर देखें

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

Napoleon".

During this time many great discoveries were made in different fields.

He was also called Kaviraj. He wrote many poems.

He was believer of Hinduism but also respected other religions.

Chandragupta II-(375 - 414 A.D)

He was the son of Samudragupta.

He is also known as Vikramaditya.

He conquered the peninsula of Saurashtra via the Arabian Sea.

His court had Navaratna (Nine Jewels). Kalidas was one of the jewel among this Navaratna.

Some of the great hindu art were created during his reign

Kumaragupta-(415 - 455 AD)

He was the son of Chandragupta II.

He assumed the title, Mahendraditya.

Nalanda was established during his reign.

Skandagupta-(455 - 467 A.D)

He was the son of Kumaragupta.

He took the title of Vikramaditya and Kramaditya.

He defeated the Pushyamitra who became powerful during the period of Kumaragupta.

He also defeated the White Hunas. This war effected the wealth of the gupta empire.

Decline of Gupta empaire

Skandagupta was followed by weak rulers Purugupta (467–473), Kumaragupta II (473–476), Budhagupta (476–495?), Narasimhagupta, Kumaragupta III, Vishnugupta, Vainyagupta and Bhanugupta.

Legacy of Gupta empair

Scholars of this period include Varahamihira and Aryabhata, who is believed to be the first to come up with the concept of zero, postulated the theory that the Earth moves round the Sun, and studied solar and lunar eclipses.

Kalidasa, who was a great playwright, who wrote plays such as Shakuntala, which is said to have inspired Goethe, and marked the highest point of Sanskrit literature is also said to have belonged to this period.

Time line of Gupta empair

- 320 : **Chandragupta I** founds the Gupta Empire.
- 330-376 : **Samudragupta** expands the empire from the Indus River to the Bay of Bengal, and up into the northern mountains.
- 376-415 : **Chandragupta II** makes the empire secure, and encourages trade.
- 415-450 : **Kalidas** composes most of his poetry in the reign of Kumargupta(415-455).
- 450 : Empire begin to collapse under pressure from invading Huns.
- 554 : The Gupta dynasty ends when the last emperor **Shashakgupta** dies.

हमारी **free Online Classes GOUR INSTITUTE Official YOUTUBE Channel** पर देखें

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

Delhi Sultanate

The **Delhi Sultanate** is a term used to cover five short-lived dynasties, Delhi based kingdoms or sultanates, mostly of Turkic and Pashtun (Afghan) origin in mediaeval India.

The sultanates ruled from Delhi between 1206 and 1526, when the last was replaced by the Mughal dynasty. The five dynasties were -

The Mamluk (Gulam) dynasty (1206–90);

The Khilji dynasty (1290–1320);

The Tughlaq dynasty (1320–1414);

The Sayyid dynasty (1414–51); and

The Afghan Lodi dynasty (1451–1526)

Mamluk (Gulam) Dynasty (1206–90);

Qutb-ud-din Aibak (Arabic:) was a Turkic king of Northwest India who ruled from his capital in Delhi where he built the Qutub Minar and the Quwwat Al Islam mosque.

He was of Turkic descent from central Asia (modern day Aybak, Samangan, Afghanistan), the first Sultan of Delhi and founder of the Ghulam dynasty (Mamluk Sultanate) of India.

He ruled for only four years, from 1206 to 1210 AD. He died while playing polo in Lahore.

He built the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi and the Adhai-din-ka-Jhonpra mosque in Ajmer.

He started the construction of Qutb Minar in Delhi, which is dedicated to a famous Sufi Saint of the time, Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki. After he died, the minar was completed by his successor, Iltutmish. He is also remembered as lakhbaksh or giver of lakhs, because of his generosity.

He Destroyed the city of Anhilpur Patan, Gujarat in AD1200.

Aram Shah (probably reigned 1210–1211) was the second sultan of the Mamluk Sultanate (Slave Dynasty). The relationship of Aram with Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206–1210) is a subject of controversy.

According to some, he was Aibak's son,

Shams-ud-din Iltutmish (1211–1236) was the third ruler of the Mamluk dynasty of Delhi of Turkic origin. He was a slave of Qutb-ud-din Aibak and later became his son-in-law and close lieutenant. He was the Governor of Badaun when he deposed Qutub-ud-din's successor Aram Shah and acceded to the throne of the Delhi Sultanate in 1211.

He shifted Capital from Lahore to Delhi, remained the ruler until his death on May 1, 1236.

Iltutmish introduced the **silver tanka** and the **copper jital**-the two basic coins of the Sultanate period, with a standard weight of 175 grains.

He introduced Iqtadari system: division of empire into Iqtas, which were assigned to the nobles and officers in lieu of salary.

He built the Hauz-i-Shamsi reservoir in Mehrauli in 1230, which also has Jahaz Mahal standing on its edge, used by later Mughal Emperors.

In 1231, he built Sultan Ghari the mausoleum of his eldest son, Prince Nasiru'd-Din Mahmud, which was the first Islamic Mausoleum in Delhi.

His own tomb exists, within the Qutb complex in Mehrauli, Delhi.

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

Rukn ud din Firuz was the fourth sultan of the Mamluk Sultanate (Slave Dynasty), who ruled for just seven months. He was the son of Shams ud din Iltutmish. He suppressed all internal revolts and also checked external invaders successfully. He got completed the construction of Qutub Minar.

Raziyya al-Din (1205 – October 13, 1240) throne name Jalâlat ud-Dîn Raziyyâ usually referred to in history as **Razia Sultan**, Daughter of Iltutmish, was the Sultan of Delhi in India from 1236 to May 1240. Like some other Muslim princesses of the time, she was trained to lead armies and administer kingdoms if necessary.

Razia Sultana was the only woman ruler of both the Sultanate and the Mughal period, although other women ruled from behind the scenes.

Razia refused to be addressed as Sultana because it meant "wife or mistress of a sultan". She would answer only to the title "Sultan".

Muiz ud din Bahram	(1240–1242)	Son of Iltutmish.
Ala ud din Masud	(1242–1246)	Son of Rukn-ud-din Firuz.
Nasir ud din Mahmud	(1246–1266)	Son of Iltutmish.

Ghiyasuddin Balban (reigned: 1266 – 1287) was the ninth sultan of the Mamluk dynasty. He was son of a Central Asian Turkic noble of the Ilbari tribe, but as a child he was captured by Mongols and sold as a slave at Ghazni. Later, he was bought by Sultan Iltutmish in 1232 CE.

During his reign, Balban ruled with an iron fist. He broke up the 'Chahalgani', a group of the forty most important nobles in the court. Sultan Balban had a strong and well-organized spy system.

The spies were independent authority only answerable to Sultan. Balban was strict administrator of justice. He did not show any partiality even to his own kith and kin.

He ruled as the Sultan from 1266 until his death in 1286, and was succeeded by his grandson, Muiz ud din Qaiqabad, who reigned (1287–1290). His successors were weak and incompetent and the throne was eventually captured by Jalal ud din Firuz Khilji in 1290, bringing an end to the Slave dynasty.

Today, Tomb of Balban wherein a true arch and a true dome were built of the first time in India,^[5] lies within the Mehrauli Archaeological Park in Delhi.

Khilji Dynasty (1290–1320)

The Khilji was a dynasty of Turkic origin who ruled large parts of South Asia from 1290 – 1320. They were the second Muslim dynasty to rule the Delhi Sultanate of India. Led by their powerful ruler, Alauddin Ghiljai, they are noted in history for repeatedly defeating the warring Mongols and thereby saving India from plundering raids and attacks.

Jalaluddin Khilji (died 20 July 1296) was the first sultan of the Khilji dynasty, who reigned from 1290 to 1296. He built his capital at Kilughari, a few miles from the city of Delhi and completed the unfinished palace and gardens of Sultan Qaiqabad. He ruled from there for six years i.e. (1290-1296).

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

Juna Khan Khilji, (1296–1316) commonly known by his title as **Ala-ud-din Khilji**, was the second ruler of the Turko-Afghan Khilji dynasty in India. He is considered the most powerful ruler of the dynasty, reigning from 1296 to 1316.

His historic attack on Chittor in 1303 CE to capture the beautiful queen of Chittor, Rani Padmini, the wife of King Rawal Ratan Singh and the subsequent story have been immortalized in the epic poem Padmavat, written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi in the Awadhi language in the year 1540.

He was a brilliant strategist and an outstanding military commander who commanded forces across the Indian subcontinent.

Sultan Ala-ud-din Khilji is also noted in history for being one of the few rulers in the world to have repeatedly defended his empire against Mongol invasions. He defeated large Mongol armies and then launched punitive expeditions against them in Central Asia, around modern-day Afghanistan.

Umar Khan Khilji (1316)

Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah was the third and last ruler of the Khilji dynasty in Sultanate of Delhi, India. Qutb-ud-din Khilji was the son and successor of Alauddin Khilji.

Qutb-ud-din, at the age of 18, was originally appointed regent to his younger six-year old brother, the king. Within two months, Qutb-ud-din blinded his brother and ascended the throne. He began his rule by releasing thousands of prisoners and abolishing all taxes and penalties imposed by his father. Qutb-ud-din was the weakest ruler of the dynasty.

Qutb-ud-din was murdered by Khusro Khan in 1320, which ended the Khilji dynasty. Khusro Khan was a former Hindu slave of the Bawariya Hindu caste in Gujarat.

Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414)

Ghiyas ud-Din Tughluq, also known as Ghazi Malik Hindi: **गाज़ी मलिक**; was the founder and first ruler of the Muslim Tughluq dynasty (of Turkic origin) in India, who reigned over the Sultanate of Delhi (Sep, 08, 1320 – Feb, 1325). He has been the founder of the third city of Delhi called Tughluqabad.^[1]

Sikha Shakti

Sikhism from over the centuries, beginning in the year 1469. Sikhism was founded by the first guru, Guru Nanak, and subsequently, each guru, in succession, was referred to as "Nanak", and as "Light", making their teachings, in the holy scriptures, equivalent.

There are a total of 10 gurus (6 Brahmans & 4 Kshatriyas), of which the current, and everlasting, Sikh Guru is the integrated Sikh scriptures known as the Adi Granth or, Guru Granth Sahib.

Guru Nanak was the first guru, and Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Guru, bestowed the Guruship forevermore to the Sikh holy scripture, the Guru Granth Sahib as the 11th Guru, the living word.

The name "Nanak" was used by all the subsequent gurus who wrote any sacred text in the Sikh holy scripture called the Guru Granth Sahib. The second Sikh Guru, Guru Angad, is also called the "Second Nanak" or "Nanak II".

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

No.	Name	birth	Guruship	Death	Age	Function
1	Guru Nanak	1469	1507	1539	69	founder of the religion of Sikhism
2	Guru Angad	1504	1539	1552	48	credited a new alphabet known as Gurmukhi script
3	Guru Amar Das	1479	1552	1574	95	established social equality & 22 place for spreading religion
4	Guru Ram Das	1534	1574	1581	46	established Sikh holy city of Amritsar.
5	Guru Arjan	1563	1581	1606	43	established golden temple & Guru Granth Sahib
6	Guru Har Gobind	1595	1606	1644	48	Building the Akal Takhat, advising the Sikhs to take part in the military training
7	Guru Har Rai	1630	1644	1661	31	he take part in the bettol of uttradhikar
8	Guru Har Krishan	1656	1661	1664	7	Helping smallpox patients at Delhi
9	Guru Tegh Bahadur	1621	1665	1675	54	Tegh Bahadur was executed on the orders of Aurangzeb in Delhi. ^[1]
10	Guru Gobind Singh	0.167	1675	1708	41	Founding of the Khalsa
11	Guru Granth Sahib	n/a	1708	n/a	n/a	collection of hymns, Baani describing the qualities of God

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

Mughal Empire

The Mughal Empire was the dominant power in the Indian subcontinent between the mid-16th century and the early 18th century

Founded in 1526, it officially survived until 1857, when it was supplanted by the British Raj.

The Mughal dynasty was founded when Babur, hailing from Ferghana (Modern Uzbekistan), invaded parts of northern India and defeated Ibrahim Shah Lodhi, the ruler of Delhi, at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.

List of Mughal Emperors

Emperor	Birth	Reign Period	Death	Notes
Babur	Feb 23, 1483	1526–1530	Dec 26, 1530	Was a direct descendant of Genghis Khan through Timur and was the founder of the Mughal Empire after his victories at the Battle of Panipat (1526) and the Battle of Khanwa.
Humayun	Mar 6, 1508	1530–1540	Jan 1556	Reign interrupted by Suri Dynasty. Youth and inexperience at ascension led to his being regarded as a less effective ruler than usurper, Sher Shah Suri.
Sher Shah Suri	1472	1540–1545	May 1545	Deposed Humayun and led the Suri Dynasty.
Islam Shah Suri	c.1500	1545–1554	1554	2nd and last ruler of the Suri Dynasty, claims of sons Sikandar and Adil Shah were eliminated by Humayun's restoration.
Humayun	Mar 6, 1508	1555–1556	Jan 1556	Restored rule was more unified and effective than initial reign of 1530–1540; left unified

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

				empire for his son, Akbar.
Akbar	Nov 14, 1542	1556–1605	Oct 27, 1605	He and Bairam Khan defeated Hemu during the Second Battle of Panipat and later won famous victories during the Siege of Chittorgarh and the Siege of Ranthambore; He greatly expanded the Empire and is regarded as the most illustrious ruler of the Mughal Empire as he set up the empire's various institutions; he married Mariam-uz-Zamani, a Rajput princess. One of his most famous construction marvels was the Lahore Fort.
Jahangir	Oct 1569	1605–1627	1627	Jahangir set the precedent for sons rebelling against their emperor fathers. Opened first relations with the British East India Company. Reportedly was an alcoholic, and his wife Empress Noor Jahan became the real power behind the throne and competently ruled in his place.
Shah Jahan	Jan 5, 1592	1627–1658	1666	Under him, Mughal art and architecture reached their zenith; constructed the Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid, Red Fort, Jahangir mausoleum, and Shalimar Gardens in Lahore. Deposed by his son Aurangzeb.
Aurangzeb	Oct 21, 1618	1658–1707	Mar 3, 1707	He reinterpreted Islamic law and presented the Fatawa-e-Alamgiri; he captured the diamond mines of the Sultanate of Golconda; he spent the major part of his last 27 years in the war with the Maratha rebels; at its zenith, his conquests expanded the empire to its greatest extent; the over-

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

				stretched empire was controlled by Mansabdars, and faced challenges after his death. He is known to have transcribed copies of the Qur'an using his own styles of calligraphy. he died during a campaign against the ravaging Marathas in the Deccan.
Bahadur Shah I	Oct 14, 1643	1707–1712	Feb 1712	First of the Mughal emperors to preside over an empire ravaged by uncontrollable revolts. After his reign, the empire went into steady decline due to the lack of leadership qualities among his immediate successors.
Jahandar Shah	1664	1712–1713	Feb 1713	Was an unpopular incompetent titular figurehead;
Furrukhsiyar	1683	1713–1719	1719	His reign marked the ascendancy of the manipulative Syed Brothers, execution of the rebellious Banda In 1717 he granted a Firman to the English East India Company granting them duty free trading rights for Bengal, the Firman was repudiated by the notable Murshid Quli Khan.
Rafi Ul-Darjat	Unknown	1719	1719	
Rafi Ud-Daulat	Unknown	1719	1719	
Nikusiyar	Unknown	1719	1743	
Muhammad Ibrahim	Unknown	1720	1744	

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

Muhammad Shah	1702	1719– 1720, 1720– 1748	1748	Got rid of the Syed Brothers. Countered the emergence of the renegade Marathas and lost large tracts of Deccan and Malwa in the process. Suffered the invasion of Nadir-Shah of Persia in 1739. ^[43]
Ahmad Shah Bahadur	1725	1748– 54	1775	His Grand Vizier Safdarjung was responsible for the <i>Mughal Civil War</i> , during which Mughal forces were massacred by the Marathas during the Battle of Sikandarabad;
Alamgir II	1699	1754– 1759	1759	The Mughal Empire had impulsively begun to re-centralize after subjects anxiously sought his gratification, he was murdered according to the conspiracy of the unscrupulous Vizier Imad-ul-Mulk and his schismatic Maratha associate Sadashivrao Bhau;
Shah Jahan III	Unknown	In 1759	1772	Was ordained to the imperial throne by Sadashivrao Bhau who went on to loot the Mughal heartlands, he was generally regarded as an usurper and was overthrown after the Third Battle of Panipat by Prince Mirza Jawan Bakht.
Shah Alam II	1728	1759– 1806	1806	Was nominated as the Mughal Emperor by Ahmad Shah Durrani after the Third Battle of Panipat. Defeat of the combined forces of Mughal, Nawab of Oudh & Nawab of Bengal, Bihar at the hand of East India Company at the Battle of Buxar. Treaty of Allahabad. Hyder Ali becomes Nawab of Mysore in

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

				1761. Ahmed-Shah-Abdali in 1761 defeated the Marathas during the Third Battle of Panipat; The fall of Tipu Sultan of Mysore in 1799; He was the last Mughal Emperor to preside effective control over the empire.
Akbar Shah II	1760	1806– 1837	1837	He designated Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur as the new Nawab of Sindh, Although he was under British protection his imperial name was removed from the official coinage after a brief dispute with the British East India Company;
Bahadur Shah II	1775	1837– 1857	1862	The last Mughal emperor was deposed by the British and exiled to Burma following the Indian Rebellion of 1857. End of Mughal dynasty.

Mughal Influence on South Asian Art and Culture

A major Mughal contribution to the Indian subcontinent was their unique architecture.

Red Fort of Agra–16th and 17th centuries. Construction was begun by Emperor Akbar and continued by his successors Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb.

Taj Mahal–1631 and 1648 . by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan as a mausoleum in memory of his third and favourite wife Mumtaz Mahal

Red Fort of Delhi–17th century by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan

Humayun's Tomb–was built in 1569–70 by his widow, 14 years after his death.

Fatehpur Sikri–founded in 1571 as the capital of the Mughal Empire by Emperor Akbar

Aurangabad–Much of the old city of Aurangabad was built by the last Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1682

Maratha Empire

The **Maratha Empire** or the **Maratha Confederacy** was an Indian imperial power that existed from 1674 to 1818. At its peak, the empire covered much of India, encompassing a territory of over 2.8 million km². The Marathas are credited with ending the Mughal rule in India.

The empire was founded by Shivaji Bhosle, who formally crowned himself Chhatrapati with Raigad as his capital in 1674, and successfully fought against the Mughal Empire.

The Maratha Empire waged war for 27 years with the Mughals from 1681 to 1707, which became the longest war in the history of India.

Shivaji Maharaj

हमारी free Online Classes GOUR INSTITUTE Official YOUTUBE Channel पर देखें

GOUR INSTITUTE

PSC, Bank (Clerk/PO), SSC, Railways, S.I., Classes

Director - Rajeev Sir, Mob. & WhatsApp No.  9826072042

F – 12, City Bazar, Thatipur, Gwalior (M.P.) www.gourinstitute.in

Shivaji was a Maratha aristocrat of the Bhosle clan who founded the Maratha empire. Shivaji led a resistance to free the Maratha people from the Sultanate of Bijapur, and re-establish Hindavi Swarajya ("self-rule of Hindu people).

He created an independent Maratha kingdom with Vedant Raigad as its capital, and successfully fought against the Mughals to defend his kingdom.

He was crowned as Chhatrapati ("sovereign") of the Maratha empire in 1674.

Sambhaji Bhosale-

Sambhaji Bhosale (14 May 1657 – 11 March 1689) was the eldest son of Chhatrapati Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire, and his first wife Saibai.

He was successor of the empire after Shivaji's death.

Sambhaji's rule was largely shaped by the ongoing wars between the Maratha kingdom and the Mughal Empire, as well as other neighbouring powers such as the Siddis, Mysore and the Portuguese in Goa.

Sambhaji was captured, tortured, and executed by the Mughals, and succeeded by his brother Rajaram.

Rajaram and Tarabai

Upon Sambhaji's death, Rajaram, his half-brother, assumed the throne.

However, Rajaram was able to flee to Vishalgad and then to Ginge for safety

In 1697, Rajaram offered a truce but this was rejected by Aurangzeb. Rajaram died in 1700

at Sinhagad. His widow, Tarabai, assumed control in the name of her son Ramaraja (Shivaji II). Then Tarabai heroically led the Marathas against the Mughals; by 1705, they had crossed the Narmada River and entered Malwa, then in Mughal possession.

Shahu

After Aurangzeb's death in 1707, Shahuji, son of Sambhaji (and grandson of Shivaji), was released by Bahadur Shah I, the new Mughal emperor. The conditions laid by the Mughals for his release rendered him a vassal of the Mughal emperor and kept his mother a hostage of the Mughals in order to ensure that Shahuji adhered to the release conditions. Upon release, Shahu immediately claimed the Maratha throne and challenged his aunt Tarabai and her son.