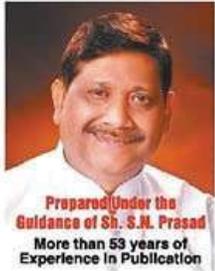


 KIRAN INSTITUTE OF
CAREER EXCELLENCE



Kiran's **6000+**
FACTS

NCERT

History

CLASS VI to XII

By: Khan Sir (Patna)

One Liner Approach

COMPENDIUM

(Useful for all Competitive Exams)

Spl. Attraction

CONCEPT BOOSTER

- Ancient India
- Medieval India
- Modern India
- Art & Culture
- World History
- Important Maps





**KIRAN INSTITUTE OF
CAREER EXCELLENCE**

Kiran's

6000+
FACTS

NCERT

History

CLASS VI to XII



One Liner Approach

By: Khan Sir (Patna)

COMPENDIUM

(Useful for all Competitive Exams)

Spl. Attraction

CONCEPT BOOSTER

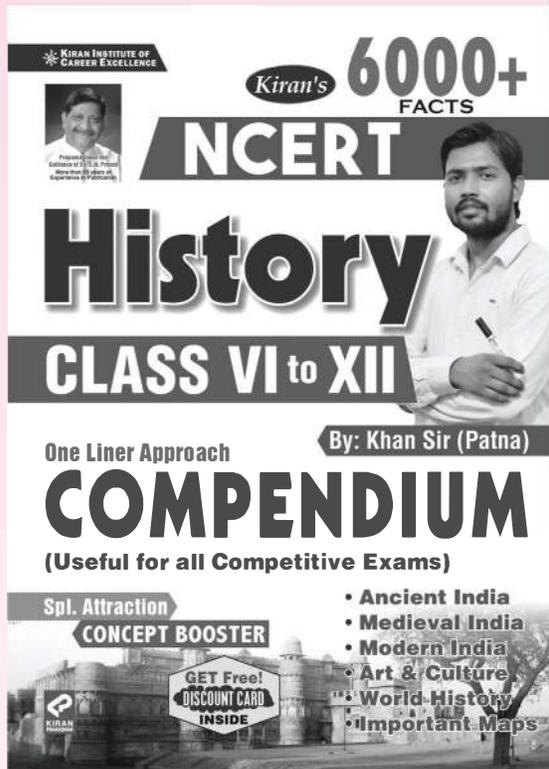


- Ancient India
- Medieval India
- Modern India
- Art & Culture
- World History
- Important Maps

KIRAN INSTITUTE OF CAREER EXCELLENCE PVT. LTD. (KICX), DELHI PRESENTS

RU-67, Pitampura, Delhi-110034, Ph.: 9821874015, 9821643815 • www.kicx.in





New edition

The copyright of this book is entirely with the Publisher. The reproduction of this book or a part of this will be punishable under the Copyright Act.

All disputes subject to Delhi jurisdiction.

The Publisher will not be responsible for the facts and opinions of the compilers/authors. In the compilation of the book, all the possible precautions have been taken. If there is any error left, the publisher will not be responsible.

Maps used in this book are not to scale

All Maps are Notional

© COPYRIGHT

KIRAN INSTITUTE OF CAREER EXCELLENCE PVT. LTD.

CONCEPT

Think Tank of KICX, Pratiyogita Kiran and Kiran Prakashan

EDITING

Aneel Dwivedi

ASSISTANCE

Sanket Sah, Achal Gupta

DESIGN & LAYOUT

KICX COMPUTER SECTION, New Delhi.



KIRAN PRAKASHAN PVT. LTD.

RU-67, Opposite Power House

Pitampura, Delhi-110034,

Ph. : 9821874015, 9821643815

E-mail: sanket2000_us@yahoo.com

www.kiranprakashan.com

ABOUT THE BOOK

5th-century BC Greek historian Herodotus, considered as the 'father of history', first used the word 'history' for the study of the past. Along with his contemporary Thucydides, he helped form the foundations for the modern study of human history. The word history comes from the Ancient Greek *στορία* (*historía*), meaning "inquiry", "knowledge from inquiry", or "judge". The Greek word was borrowed into Classical Latin as 'historia', meaning "investigation, inquiry, research, account, description, written account of past events, writing of history, historical narrative, recorded knowledge of past events, story, narrative". According to some scholars, it is derived from the modern German word "Geschichte" which means both history and story. The task of a historian is to present the events of the past, i.e. history, to the readers in such a way that they can understand it easily. This booklet related to 'Indian History' has also attempted to present the subject in a simple, easy and innovative way so that it is easily comprehensible to the readers.

History serves as a milestone for knowing the details of progress achieved by man and the entire human species. To know the development of any country, it is particularly important to know its history. For the bright future of society, we need to know the history of the past; by studying the past, we can not only learn about our valuable heritage but also get to know about the evil practices which have been the main impediments in the progress of the country.

History is the study of the events of the past, which determine the present and future course of action. History helps us to develop our understanding of people and society as well as our moral aspect. A study of the subject of 'History of Modern India' tells us what were those mistakes, due to which India had to become a colony

of Britain. This topic also explains the freedom movement and its ideals. Truth be told, history helps us in becoming good citizens since it fuses our loyalty with the country by ensuring our identity. At the same time, history helps us to access facts, experience from previous changes, enabling us to develop our understanding of irrational or inconsistent interpretations. On account of its importance on so many levels, it has been given enough space in the syllabus of various competitive exam papers. Therefore, a clear and deep understanding of art and culture, as well as history, is indispensable for any government employee (from clerical to civil servant) given the constantly evolving regional and global scenario. The syllabus of History is very wide in various competitive examinations, especially in the preliminary (one-day) examinations. Reading it in entirety and then memorizing it is a complex task. An attempt has been made to make the book easy to grasp by simplifying the subject matter and reducing its complexity.

The book in hand, **NCERT History One Liner Approach Compendium**, is being published keeping in view the history related requirements of the candidates of all multiple-choice one-day competitive exams from **UPSC to PCS and from SSC to Railways**. It has a total of 34 chapters, in which the history of Ancient, Medieval and Modern India as well as relevant material related to Art and Culture and history of the World are presented in a point-wise Q & A style. Apart from this, related terminology and facts have been compiled on each page. The final chapter goes on to cover the questions asked from Indian history in various examinations from **previous years**. Various tables have also been provided in almost all the chapters, which themselves contain useful additional facts.

We are more than sanguine; this book will prove useful to all your readers.

You must let us know your feedback. With best wishes,

— Publisher

Email : sanket2000_us@yahoo.com

CONTENT

CH. NO.	CHAPTERS	PAGE NO.
1.	PREHISTORIC PERIOD	7
2.	INDUS OR HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION	10
3.	VEDIC CULTURE AND LATE VEDIC PERIOD	14
4.	RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS OF THE 6 TH CENTURY BC	20
5.	MAHAJANPADA PERIOD AND THE RISE OF MAGADHA	29
6.	FOREIGN INVASIONS	33
7.	MAURYAN EMPIRE	35
8.	POST MAURYAN PERIOD (184–30)	43
9.	FOREIGN INVASIONS IN POST-MAURYAN PERIOD	48
10.	HISTORY OF THE FAR SOUTH AND SANGAM ERA	54
11.	GUPTA EMPIRE	62
12.	POST-GUPTA PERIOD	68
13.	EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA	72
14.	THE ADVENT OF ISLAM AND THE ARAB-TURKISH INVASIONS	90
15.	DELHI SULTANATE	95
16.	PROVINCIAL DYNASTIES OF NORTH AND SOUTH INDIA	103

17.	RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS OF 15 TH AND 16 TH CENTURY	111
18.	MUGHAL EMPIRE	115
19.	SHIVAJI AND MARATHA STATE	127
20.	POST-MUGHAL PERIOD AND THE RISE OF REGIONAL POWERS	132
21.	ADVENT OF EUROPEAN COMPANIES IN INDIA	138
22.	IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE ON THE ECONOMY	142
23.	REVOLT OF 1857	144
24.	MASS MOVEMENTS BETWEEN 1757 AND 1858	146
25.	DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN INDIA DURING THE BRITISH PERIOD	150
26.	HISTORY OF INDIAN NEWSPAPERS	153
27.	SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS	156
28.	PEASANTS, WORKERS AND LEFT MOVEMENTS	159
29.	INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENTS	163
30.	INDIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	184
31.	GOVERNORS, GOVERNOR-GENERALS AND VICEROYS	187
32.	ART, CULTURE AND RELATED FACTS	191
33.	HISTORY OF THE WORLD	211
34.	QUESTIONS ASKED IN PREVIOUS YEARS' AND THEIR ANSWERS	225
35.	IMPORTANTS MAPS	233

PREHISTORIC PERIOD

- ◆ According to historians, human life was not civilized in prehistoric times. Was script invented during this period? **-No**
- ◆ In which year did the discovery of Stone Age civilization first begin in India? **-In 1863 AD**
- ◆ Where did Robert Bruce Foote, a scholar of the Archaeological Survey of India, discover pre-stone age tools? **-Pallavaram (Madras)**
- ◆ The Palaeolithic period is known as which era? **-Hunting and Food gathering Era**
- ◆ The earliest existence of human beings in India is indicated by the tools discovered from the layers of second glaciation, dated to be around 250,000 BC. What were the above tools made from? **-Stone**
- ◆ Based on the latest information obtained from the excavation of a site called Bori, the existence of humans can be assumed from 14 lakh years ago. In which state of India is this place located? **-Maharashtra**
- ◆ The Palaeolithic age can be divided into how many classes depending on the nature of weapons used by humans and the changes in climate? **-Three**
- ◆ 1. Lower Paleolithic era (250,000 BC-1,00000 BC)
- ◆ 2. Middle Paleolithic period (1,00000 - 40,000 BC)
- ◆ 3. High Paleolithic period (40,000 - 10,000 BC)
- ◆ Which culture is also known as Gadasa-Khandak, Batikashm culture? **-Sohan Culture**
- ◆ Where has the Jurassic era tree fossil been found? **-Chhatisgarh**
- ◆ The Middle Palaeolithic period was referred to as the Nevasaphase because the highest quality tools of this period were found at a place called Nevasa. In which state of India is this place located? **-Maharashtra**
- ◆ From which place near Nevasa has evidence of Middle Palaeolithic industry and habitation been found? **-Chirki**
- ◆ In the Middle Palaeolithic period, quartzite stones were replaced with stones of Jasper, Chert, Flint etc. What were the tools of this period mainly made of? **-Flakes**
- ◆ Flakes, points, scrapers etc. were the main tools of the Middle Paleolithic period. By which name is this period known due to the excess use of flakes? **-Flakes Culture**
- ◆ The tool of burin is characteristic of which period? **-Upper Paleolithic period**
- ◆ With which valley civilization is Lohanda drain associated that has yielded the statue of Mother Goddess made of bone? **-Belan Valley**
- ◆ The fossils of which bird from Patane has yielded an ornament with three diagonals on it? **-Ostrich**
- ◆ Who first invented fire? **-Java Human**
- ◆ Hand axe and cleaver are the most familiar tools of ancient times. Who is known as the first tool maker? **-Handy Man**
- ◆ The Middle Stone Age (10,000 BC to 7000 BC) is also known by which name? **-Period of Hunting and Animal Husbandry**
- ◆ From where has been the evidence of animal husbandry been found in middle stone age? **-Azamgarh, Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh and Bagore, Bhilwara, Rajasthan**
- ◆ In which period did the proper burial of human skeletons first begin? **-Middle Stone Age**

PREHISTORIC PERIOD

Archaeologists and historians believe that the cultural journey of man begins about 3 million years ago. Human life was not civilized during the prehistoric period and a script was not even invented. There is no written source available for the history of this period and human life was not relatively civilized. Indian history prior to the Harappan civilization falls in this category.

PROTO-HISTORICAL PERIOD

The period of Indian history in which written evidence is available, but they are in esoteric script and whose meaning has not yet been figured out, is known as Proto-historical period. This period is technically said to precede the period of written inscriptions. Nevertheless, it is believed that this period is remarkably close to the script even before its invention. Although a known script was invented in the Harappan civilization, it has not yet been read. Therefore, the Harappan civilization has also been considered as proto-historical.

HISTORICAL PERIOD

The period in which written evidence is available and in which man was civilized is known as historical period. The period after about 600 BC is known as "historical period".

THE EARTH AND EVOLUTION OF MAN

The history of the Earth is known as geochronology. Earth's geological timetable is divided into eras. Eras have been divided into periods and periods into epochs. The Earth is believed to be about 4.8 billion years old and the beginning of life is believed to have occurred about 3.5 billion years ago.

- ◆ The Middle Stone Industry was basically: -geometric
- ◆ At which place have more than 500 painted rock shelters of the Middle Stone Age been found? -Bhimbetka
- ◆ Human skeletons in India have been found from the Middle Stone Age. Whose fossils have been obtained from the Shivalik region? -Ramapithecus
- ◆ In which period did sedentary life, population growth, self-sufficient economy, chalk making, use of pottery and widespread use of fire start? -Neolithic period (7000-1000 BC)
- ◆ In which age did man learn the art of cloth making? -New Stone Age
- ◆ Who first discovered stone celt on the banks of river Tons in Uttar Pradesh in 1860? -Le Mesurier
- ◆ In the year 1872, Fraser declared which place as the main site of Late Stone Age civilization of South India? -Bellary
- ◆ The Neolithic period (7000-1000 BC) is also known as the period of food crop production. From which place have various varieties of cultivable wheat and barley of pre-5000 BC been obtained? -Mehargarh
- ◆ Evidence of wild rice has been found from Koldihwa in Belan Valley of Uttar Pradesh, which happens to be the oldest evidence of rice. What is the name of the variety of paddy discovered there? -Oryza Sativa
- ◆ From which place in Belan Valley have post holes been found? -Koldihwa
- ◆ Though script had been invented in the Harappan civilization, but it has not yet been deciphered. Therefore, this civilization is considered as belonging to which period? -Proto-historical
- ◆ Humans used stone and copper tools simultaneously during the chalcolithic period. People of this period mainly belonged to which community? -Rural Community
- ◆ Scripts were discovered in Harappa culture but they are not deciphered. Therefore, this civilization has been considered of which period? -Pre-historic
- ◆ Which metal is the first to be used by human beings? Copper
- ◆ During chalcolithic age men used both stones and copper together. People during this age were related mainly to which community? -Village/Rural Community
- ◆ Southeastern Rajasthan (Ahar and Gilund), western Madhya Pradesh (Malwa, Kayatha and Eran), western Maharashtra and south-eastern India were the main regions of chalcolithic period in India. The pottery of which of these places is considered to be the best among chalcolithic potteries? -Malwa

Earthenware of Ancient India

Earthenware	Period	Place of Discovery	Features
Black and Red ware	2000 B.C	Rangpur, Lothal, Sonpur, Navadatoli, Nagda, Maheshwarpuric period	Related to prehis
Ocher Colored Pottery (OCP)	1200 B.C	Badaun, Haridwar, Bijnor etc. (Gangetic Valley)	Prehistoric period (Pre-Vedic period)
Painted Gray Ware (PGW) Age (Post-Vedic period)	600 B.C	Rajasthan, U.P., Punjab	Related to the Bronze
Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)	600-200 B.C	Peshawar, Taxila-Bangarh, Shishupalgarh, Nasik (many places in North India)	Related to the Iron age
Rouletted Ware	200 B.C	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bengal	—
Northern Shiny Black Clay Ware	400-500 B.C	North India (Gangetic Valley Region)	—

- ◆ During chalcolithic age how did people of Maharashtra bury the dead bodies? -North - South direction
- ◆ The Jorwe culture was rural. Which of its sites is considered to be the largest? -Daimabad
- ◆ Which kind of items have been found in large quantity from Daimabad? -Bronze items
- ◆ The ancient name of Ahar is Tambavati. Which site is considered as the local center of this culture? -Gilund

ERAS

Eras have been divided into various periods- 1. Archaeozoic, 2. Proterozoic, 3. Paleozoic, 4. Mesozoic and 5. Cenozoic.

Human development is related to the Cenozoic period itself. The Cenozoic period is divided into tertiary and quaternary periods. Due to the favorable climate in the Pleistocene phase of the Quaternary era, many mammals came into existence in Africa, including our ancestors. About 35 million to 2 crore years ago, a 3-4-foot-tall genus of apes emerged from the tropical forests. By about 20 million years ago, the group made itself adaptive enough for living in the plains. Their hands were relieved now and they started to walk in semi-upright posture. This man is named Ramapithecus. Ramapithecus split into two groups. One of its branches remained in the jungles but it was more adapted to live on earth. Hence, this branch developed into a super-ape class. But its other branch preferred to live in an open meadows. Hence, he came to be known as Australopithecus. This Australopithecus was the original ancestor of humans. Later, Erectus evolved from Australopithecus and then Neanderthal from Erectus, and modern human homo-sapiens developed about 30,000 years ago. The Pleistocene era saw the emergence of the more developed human erectus or Pithecanthropus (Middle Epoch). The meaning of Pithecanthropus is- a man who walks up straight.

Fossils of early men have only been found in Africa; they have been found from tropical grasslands to temperate regions of China. Neanderthals appeared after Erectus. Their cranial capacity was almost identical to that of modern humans. Homo sapiens emerged about 30 thousand years ago. He is considered to be the ancestor of modern humans. He is also known as Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade.

ARCHAEOLOGY

The science, on the basis of which the old mounds are duly excavated in successive levels and information about the physical life of the people of ancient times are obtained, is called 'Archeology'. The Department of Archaeological Survey of India was established in 1861 by Alexander Cunningham, who is called the father of

PREHISTORIC PERIOD

- ◆ Almost all of the copper cultures of 1200 B.C have disappeared. How long did only Jorwe culture survive? **-700 BC**
- ◆ What are some important Chalcolithic cultures in India?
-Ahara Banas (Rajasthan), Kayatha culture (Rajasthan), Malwa culture (Gujarat), Swalda culture (Maharashtra), Jorwe culture (Maharashtra).
- ◆ Black and red pottery made on chalk was used in chalcolithic period. People of which culture first use painted pottery? **-Chalcolithic culture**
- ◆ Which kind of objects have been found in largest quantity from Navadotoli? **-Grains**

CHALCOLITHIC CULTURE

Towards the end of the Neolithic period, metals like copper and bronze began to be used. This was the Chalcolithic phase (1800 BC-1000 BC). Chalcolithic cultures extended from the Chhotanagpur plateau to the upper Gangetic basin. This period was marked by the use of copper (the first metal to be used in India) as well as stone. Chalk-made red and black pottery were used in this culture. On the basis of pottery, this culture is divided into regional subdivisions. First come the cultures of the southern region of Pandurang including Quetta, Kulli and Amri-Nal and secondly, the cultures of the northern region with red ware pottery, of which the Zhob is the main culture.

- ◆ **Quetta Culture** : White ware with pink color, which has black geometric painting, is the main feature of this culture. From here, evidence has been found of kuchcha houses, bones and stone tools and contact with Afghanistan and Iran. Kiligulmuhammad, Dabasadat, Pirakdamb etc. are the main sites of this culture.
- ◆ **Kulli Culture** : The Kulli culture was a prehistoric culture in southern Balochistan (Gedrosia) in Pakistan. The pottery of the Kulli culture comprise globular beakers, small flasks, tall vases, cups and dishes. Kulli culture pottery bears sometimes a painted decoration. The paintings are arranged in horizontal bands over the vessels. There are geometrical patterns and sometimes bands with figures of animals with plants. A popular motif is the zebu-bull. The figures appear highly stylised. The paint used is always black on the red surface of the vessels.. Here white lime was used on the stone walls. The houses were double storeyed, made of raw bricks.
- ◆ **Amri-Nal Culture** : Named after two sites of Amri and Nal, this culture was located in Sindh, north Balochistan. The remains of complete burial have been found from here. Animal and female terracottas have not been found in this culture. The pottery was painted with milky, black, red, blue and green colors.
- ◆ **Jorwe Culture** : Black ornamentation is found here on red pots. Rana Ghudai, Mughal Dhundai, PerianoPundai, Surajangal, Dabarkot, Kaudani etc. are the main sites of this culture. Spotted bowls were the main features here. Evidence of making statues of women, animals, sexual organs, vagina was also found from here.
- ◆ **Kot-Diji** : The remains of huge defensive wall around settlements, stone chalk, thick bronze bangle, floral shapes, etc., have been found around the township.
- ◆ **Rehman Dheri** : Remnants of rectangular city, huge walls for the protection of the city, etc. are the characteristics here.
- ◆ **Mehrgarh** : Statues of Mother Goddess made of clay, the oldest evidence of cotton cultivation etc. have been obtained from here.
- ◆ **Tarkai Qila** : Remains of fortifications, evidence of wheat, barley, moong-masoor dal, peas, etc, have been found from here. Evidence of huge factories for making stone tools have been found from a place named Levan.
- ◆ **Mundigak** : Two huge buildings resembling palaces, use of sun-dried bricks, statues of Mother Goddess, axes of bronze etc. have been found.
- ◆ **Balakot** : Huge buildings, humpbacked bulls and peepal trees, inscribed beautiful earthen vessels etc. have been found.

Indian archeology. He was the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India. Sir John Marshall was its director-general from 1902 to 1928. During his time, the first site of Indus civilization Harappa was discovered by Dayaram Sahni in 1921.

STONE TOOLS

- **Pebbles**: Those pieces of stone whose edges get smooth and flat due to the flowing water. They were used as hammers.
- **Flakes**: Small pieces taken out of the stone (core).
- **Chopper**: An Early Stone Age tool made with pebbles by flaking a part of the periphery on the upper face. Used for cutting or scraping;
- **Handaxes**: Almond or pear-shaped tool made by removing flakes usually from both upper and lower faces. Mostly found in Early Stone Age context.
- **Harpoon**: Missile of bone, antler or metal, comprising a barbed, pointed head and a barbed shaft. Used for capturing under-water mammals and fish.
- **Cleaver**: An Early Stone Age tool having a wide chisel-edge formed by the intersection of two large flake-scars.
- **Scraper**: Implement of stone, bone or metal having a specially prepared scraping-edge. Used for scraping hides, smoothening wood, etc.
- **Burin**: Tool usually made with a stone blade by flaking its sides at one end, so that it forms a narrow chisel-edge at the meeting point. Used for engraving.
- **Borer**: a device with a thick tip.
- **Core system**: Under this, a stone block was peeled and given the shape of the desired weapon or tool.

SOME MAJOR FACTS

- Fire was discovered by Java Man.
- Hand axe and cleavers were the most popular tools of ancient period.
- Handymen are said to be the first tool makers.
- Human skeletons in India have been found from the Middle Stone Age.
- Fossils of Ramapithecus have been found from the Shivalik region.
- Man learnt the art of cloth making in the New Stone Age.

- ◆ Who discovered Harappa, the first site of Indus civilization, in the year 1921; hence imparting the name of Harappan civilization to the Indus civilization as well? -Dayaram Sahni
- ◆ Mohenjodaro is another important site of Indus Valley Civilization. What is the literal meaning of 'Mohenjodaro'? -Mound of the dead
- ◆ The excavation work at Mohenjodaro started in 1922 under the supervision of Rakhaldas Banerjee. Where is this place currently located? -Larkana District, Sindh Province, Pakistan
- ◆ The Director General of Archeology of India duly announced the discovery of the Indus civilization (Bronze Age) in 1924 AD. Who was the Director General of Indian Archeology at that time? -Sir John Marshall
- ◆ At which site of Harappan civilization did J. F. McKay carry out excavation work from 1927 to 1931 and G.A. F. Dales in 1963? -Mohenjodaro
- ◆ About 1500 sites of the Indus Valley Civilization have been discovered so far. Only seven of these have been labeled as cities. What are the names of these seven cities? -Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, Lothal, Kalibangan, Sutkagendor and Surkotada
- ◆ Mohenjodaro is called the mound of the dead or the ghosts. Which site in Rajasthan literally means black bangles? -Kalibangan
- ◆ Who has described Harappa and Mohenjodaro as twin capitals of a vast empire due to the expansion of Indus Valley Civilization? -Stuart Piggott
- ◆ People of Mohenjodaro are mainly considered as belonging to which racial type? -Mediterranean race
- ◆ Harappa is situated on the left bank of which river in the Montgomery district of Punjab province of Pakistan? -Ravi River
- ◆ The first information about the Harappan mound was given by Charles Mason in 1826 AD. Its eastern mound is called City Mound. What is its western mound called? -Fort mound
- ◆ To the south of the general housing area in Harappa lies a cemetery, named Cemetery R-37. The coffin found from this cemetery is made of which wood? -Cedar
- ◆ In Harappa, the granary has been found outside the citadel, while in Mohenjodaro it is inside the citadel. Which site has yielded remains of a 12 chambered granary built in two rows of six? -Harappan
- ◆ What was the major occupation of Indus valley people. -Agriculture
- ◆ In which crop production were Harappans proficient in? Cotton
- ◆ What kind of script was used by the Indus valley people? -Pictograph
- ◆ Who tried to decipher Indus script? -Dr Asco Perpola, S. R. Rao, I. Mahadevan etc
- ◆ What kind of government did the Harappan civilization have? -Theocracy government
- ◆ The tools and weapons of Harappan civilization were mostly made of? -Copper, Tin, and Bronze

CENTRE OF HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION AND ITS EXPANSION

The center of the Harappan civilization lies in Punjab and Sindh (mainly the Indus and its tributaries). From here, it has expanded to the east and south. The frontier provinces of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh also come under this. It extends to Manda in the north, Daimabad in the south, Sutkagendor in the west and Alamgirpur in the east. This entire area is triangular. Its area is about 12,99,600 square kilometers, which is bigger than ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia.

KEY STATEMENTS RELATED TO INDUS CIVILIZATION

- The Indus civilization was a product of Mesopotamia's civilization. -Wheeler, Garden
- This civilization originated from the influence of Baluchi wild and farming cultures. -Fairservice
- This civilization was an Aryan civilization and it was the Aryans who built this civilization. -Lakshmanswarup Pusalkar
- The Dravidians were the creators of this civilization. -R. D. Banerjee

IMPORTANT PLACES AND LOCATIONS

- Manda: Jammu and Kashmir
- Kalibangan: Rajasthan
- Mundigak and Shortugai: Afghanistan
- Mehrgarh, Sutkagendor, Sutkakoh, Balakot, Ranagundai: Balochistan
- Harappa, Dera Ismail Khan, Rehman Dheri: West Punjab (Pakistan)
- Ropar, Chak-86, Bada, Sanghol: Punjab (India)
- Banawali, Rakhigarhi, Mitathal: Haryana
- Alamgirpur, Hulas: Western Uttar Pradesh

INDUS OR HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

- ◆ What was the weights and measures number system in Indus Valley Civilization? -16
- ◆ (The weights proceeded in a series, first doubling from 1, 2, 4, 8 to 64 and then in decimal multiples of 16.)
- ◆ Mohenjo-Daro's drainage system is amazing. From here, brick kilns, staircases, cotton, stone phallus, etc. have been found in the houses. Statues have been found depicting which type of dancer? -Bronze dancer
- ◆ Who discovered Mohenjodaro in 1922? -Rakhaldas Banerjee
- ◆ Which is the most important building of Mohenjodaro, that is 11.88 m. tall, 7.01 m wide and 2.43 m deep? -Great Bath
- ◆ Who has called the Great bath an incredible construction of the then world? -Sir John Marshall
- ◆ Which was the largest building of Mohenjodaro that was 45.71 meters long and 15.23 meters wide? -Great Granary
- ◆ Flattened bricks were used for wells. By which method were these bricks masoned? -English Bond system
- ◆ Statues of the Mother Goddess have been found in Mohenjodaro. Which one among male idols and female idols have been found more in Mohenjodaro in comparison to Harappa? -Female Idols
- ◆ Who discovered the site of Kalibangan in Ganganagar district of Rajasthan in 1953? -A. Ghosh
- ◆ Evidence of Pre-Harappan cultivated land and fire altars have been found from which site? -Kalibangan
- ◆ Which is the only Indus city from which evidence of an artificial brick dockyard has been found? -Lothal
- ◆ In 1957, Dr. S.R. Rao discovered the site of Lothal, situated on the banks of which river, 80 km south of Saragwala village in Ahmedabad district. ? -Bhogavo River
- ◆ Situated on the sea shore, Lothal was a major port of which type of trade? -West Asian trade
- ◆ From which currency does it appear that Lothal was the center of maritime trading activities? -Persian currency
- ◆ A pottery discovered in Lothal has painting depicting the Panchatantra story of 'clever fox'. Which bird is most depicted here? -Duck
- ◆ At which place did the doors not open in the side streets and opened on the road in front? -Lothal
- ◆ Which was the only Indus city of Harappan that lacked a city fort? -Chanhudaro
- ◆ Under whose leadership was the site of Chanhudaro, situated 130 km to the south of Mohenjodaro, excavated in 1931? -Gopal Majumdar
- ◆ Which is the only Indus site from where bead making factory and curved bricks have been obtained? -Chanhudaro
- ◆ Which site located in Hisar district of Haryana, discovered by R.S. Bisht, has yielded cultural relics belonging to both pre-Harappan and post-Harappan periods? -Banawali
- ◆ Who discovered Surkotada, a port city located in Kutch district of Gujarat, in 1964? -Jagapathi Joshi
- ◆ Which is the last Harappan site on the west side of Harappa located on the banks of Dras River in the southern part of Balochistan? -Sutkagendor
- ◆ Sutkagendor was a port city from where earthen bangles and stone walls have been found all around. Who discovered it in 1927 AD? -Sir Ariel Stein
- ◆ Kot Diji is located on the left bank of the Indus River in Sindh province of Pakistan. Who excavated it? -Fazal Ahmed (1953)

- Lothal, Rangpur, Bhagatraw: Kathiawar (Gujarat)
- Dholavira, Surkotada: Run of Kutch (Gujarat)

THEORIES AND THEORISTS OF THE FALL OF INDUS CIVILIZATION

- Hypothesis of Great Flood: Reix, John Marshall, McKay, SR. Rao
- Shifting of Indus river: H.T. Lambrick
- Increasing aridity and drying of Ghaggar: D.P. Aggarwal and Sood
- Barbaric Invasion: Wheeler
- Principle of Ecological Imbalance: Fairservice
- Continuance of the tradition: Possehl & Malik
- Theory of Climate Change: Amalanda Ghosh and Aurel Stein
- Natural disaster: K.U.R. Kennedy
- Geological changes: MR Sahnii
- Administrative laxity: John Marshall
- Aryan Invasion: Gordon Childe and Wheeler

ITEMS RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS SITES OF INDUS CIVILIZATION

- Tandoor oven: Harappa
- Decorative Bricks: Kalibangan
- Bathroom: Mohenjodaro
- Kushan Stupa: Mohenjodaro
- Copper axe: Ropar
- Ploughed field: Kalibangan
- Plough toy: Banawali
- Division of city into three parts (Citadel, Middle Town and Lower Town): Dholavira
- Port: Lothal
- Rice: Rangpur, Lothal
- Fire God: Kalibangan, Lothal
- Horse teeth: Ranagundai
- Bronze dancer: Mohenjodaro
- Horse Bones: Surkotada
- Woven cloth: Mohenjodaro
- Bronze Scale: Lothal
- Undivided city:
- Granary: Mohenjodaro, Harappa
- Bronze Sheep and Buffalo: Mohenjodaro
- Copper Elephant: Daimabad
- Copper chariot: Daimabad
- Copper Rhinoceros: Daimabad
- Painted Pot: Lothal
- Pashupati Mahadev posture: Mohenjodaro
- Copper Skull: Kalibangan
- Joint burial: Lothal

- ◆ The Harappan site of Rangpur, located at Bhadar in Jalwar district of Gujarat, was excavated by Madhav Swaroop Vats and Ranganath Rao in 1931-53. This site is situated on the bank of which river?
-**Bhadar River**
- ◆ Dholavira, situated in the run of Kutch, Gujarat, is one of the largest sites of the Indus civilization. Who excavated it in 1990-91? -**R.S. Bisht**
- ◆ Ropar, a Harappan site located on the banks of the Sutlej River in Punjab, was discovered by Y.D. Sharma. This site has yielded evidence of the burial of which animal with human beings?
-**Dog**
- ◆ The use of bricks in masonry of Mohenjodaro walls was based on which system?
-**English Bond system**
- ◆ The Harappan culture belonged to which age?
-**Bronze Age**
- ◆ People in the Harappan period used stone tools in abundance, but they had knowledge of bronze making as well. Copper was extracted from Khetri mines in Rajasthan for making bronze. Where was tin used in it sourced from?
-**Afghanistan**
- ◆ Apart from tin, which metal was imported from Afghanistan during the Harappan period?
-**Gold and Silver**
- ◆ Wheat and barley were the main crops in the Harappan period. Which two sites have furnished evidence of rice cultivation?
-**Lothal and Rangpur**
- ◆ Archaeologists have discovered Barley from Rajasthan and millet and wheat from Gujarat. Which two species of wheat were cultivated in Gujarat?
-**Club Wheat and Indian Dwarf Wheat**
- ◆ Triticum compactum and Triticum spherococcum are the varieties of which crop found in the Harappan period?
-**Wheat**
- ◆ Six rows and barley species with small seeds were obtained from Harappa and Mohenjodaro. Which place has yielded the best quality barley?
-**Banawali**
- ◆ Indus people are credited for being the first to grow cotton. What did the people of Greece call it?
-**FLUNU**
- ◆ Camel bones have been obtained only from Kalibangan. Where was the only evidence of rhinoceros found?
-**Amri**
- ◆ Which method was used to make miniature sculptures from metals?
-**Lost wax process**
- ◆ Seals are the best artifacts of the Harappan culture. Figures of which animal are carved on the seals?
-**Unicorn (humpless bull), buffalo, tiger, goat and elephant**
- ◆ The depiction of whose picture on the Harappan seals shows that the position of women in Harappan society was quite good?
-**Mother Goddess**
- ◆ Were Harappan people vegetarian or non-vegetarian?
-**Both**
- ◆ Apart from the Mother Goddess, which prominent male deities, were depicted in seals with three faces and two horns sitting in yoga posture?
-**Pashupati Mahadev (Proto Shiva)**
- ◆ Peepal tree and the dove bird were worshipped by the Harappan people. Women made swastika figures with rice. Which sites have given evidence of fire altars?
-**Kalibangan and Lothal**
- ◆ Which aquatic creature did the Indus people worship and considered it to be the god of the Indus River?
-**Crocodile**
- ◆ The organic relationship between Indus culture and the Hindu religion of today is found from the worship of what? -**Stone, trees, and animals**
- ◆ The Harappans worshipped one-horned rhino, trees, and the mother Goddess. Did they worship Vishnu?
-**No**

- **Pot burial:** Lothal
- **Camel bone:** Kalibangan
- **Two swords of bronze:** Mohenjodaro
- **Ivory:** Lothal
- **Stone fortification:** Sutkagendor
- **Button shaped seal:** Lothal
- **Probably a port city:** Surkotada
- **Evidence of shopping complex along with houses outside and inside the forts:** Surkotada
- **Horse bones at the lowest level:** Surkotada
- **Evidence of paddy storage and fortification:** Amri
- **Lack of statues of Mother Goddess on seals:** Rangpur Amri and Kot Diji
- **Coins of Mesopotamia:** Lothal
- **Bead factory:** Chanhudaro, Lothal
- **Large number of groups of written letter bunches at the entrance:** Dholavira
- **Cemeteries:** Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal and Ropar

MAIN ITEMS OF EXPORT

Wheat, Barley, Peas, Oilseeds, Cotton Goods, Pottery, Beaded, Oyster Items, Terracotta statues, Elephants and other finished goods.

LIST OF IMPORTED GOODS AND REGIONS

- **Lapis lazuli:** from Mesopotamia, Afghanistan, Saurashtra and South India
- **Tin:** Afghanistan, Iran, Bihar
- **Copper:** Khetri, Balochistan, Arabia
- **Shilajit:** Himalayan Region
- **Conch shells and cowries:** Saurashtra and South India
- **Sapphire:** Maharashtra
- **Turquoise:** Iran
- **Lead:** Iran, Afghanistan, Rajasthan
- **Silver:** Iran, Afghanistan
- **Gold:** Iran, Afghanistan, South India
- **Soapstone:** Karnataka, Iran, Afghanistan
- **Sandalwood:** Rajasthan, Gujarat, Balochistan, South India

POST-HARAPPAN CULTURES

- The sudden disappearance of urban civilization of Harappa is still a polemical subject among historians

INDUS OR HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

- ◆ Which god is depicted in the seal of Indus valley people? — **Pashupati**
- ◆ Lothal has furnished evidence of double burial. From where do we get evidence of coffin burial? — **From Harappa**
- ◆ From which Harappan site have the cylindrical seals of Mesopotamia been obtained? — **From Lothal**
- ◆ During the Harappan period, weights were in units of 16 or its multiples, such as 16, 32, 64, 160, 320, 640. Harappans are said to be the father of which system of measurement? — **Linear System**
- ◆ The art of writing was invented by the Harappans. The Harappan script is descriptive and pictographic. Evidence of which script has also been found from Kalibangan, which was written from right to left and right to left? — **Boustrophedon script**
- ◆ It is known from Sumerian accounts that the merchants of the city used to trade with the merchants of Meluha. What is Meluha used for here? — **Indus Region**
- ◆ G. F. Dales believes that natural disasters devastated the Harappan civilization. Which historian believes that the Indus people fled from their land due to the invasion of the Aryans? — **Sir Mortier Wheeler**
- ◆ Bronze bullock carts and ikka have been found from the sites of Harappa and Chanhudaro. Roads of which site has furnished traces of bullock cart wheels? — **Banawali**
- ◆ In which state of India after independence, the maximum Harappa sites have been found? — **Gujarat**
- ◆ Where do we find the evidence of stone architecture in Harappan culture? — **Dholavira**
- ◆ Which colour was generally used on the clay wares of Harappa? — **Red**
- ◆ Which country first began cultivating cotton for clothes? — **India (Harappa)**

MAJOR SITES OF INDUS VALLEY AND THEIR LOCATION

Sr.	Site	Location of Sites	Related Country	River
1.	Harappa	Montgomery, Punjab	Pakistan	Ravi
2.	Mohenjodaro	Larkana, Sindh	Pakistan	Sindhu
3.	Sutkagendor	Baluchistan	Pakistan	Dashak
4.	Chanhudaro	Sindh	Pakistan	Sindhu
5.	Rangpur	Ahmedabad, Kathiawar	India	Madar
6.	Kot Diji	Sindh	Pakistan	Sindhu
7.	Ropar	Punjab	India	Satluj
8.	Kalibangan	Hanumangarh, Rajasthan	India	Ghagghar
9.	Lothal	Ahmedabad, Kathiawar	India	Bhogwa
10.	Alamgirpur	Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	India	Hindun
11.	Surkotada	Kutch, Gujarat	India	Sabarmati & Bhogwa
12.	Banawali	Hisar, Haryana	India	Saraswati
13.	Dholavira	Rann of Kutch, Gujarat	India	Luni
14.	Rakhigarhi	Haryana	India	Ghagghar
15.	Daimabad	Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	India	Parvara
16.	Desalpur	Kutch, Gujarat	India	Ghrud

and scholars. It is believed that this culture was absorbed in the adjoining rural cultures that went along with the urban culture of Harappa. Evidence of the development of these rural cultures has been found in many parts of India, which are as follows:

- **South-East Rajasthan:** Ahar and Gilund are the main sites in this region. The culture, which developed in the Banas river valley, is called 'Banas culture'. Evidence of burnt and raw bricks and stone walls have been found from here. Evidence of copper use and rice and millet have also been obtained from here.
- **Malwa:** Kayatha and Navadatali are the main sites of this culture. Evidence of square and circular houses, red and black pottery, wheat, flaxseed, lentils and rice have been obtained from here.
- **Maharashtra:** Nashik, Jorwe, Nevasa, Daimabad, Sonegaon, Inamgaon etc. are the main sites of this culture. Evidence of rectangular, square and circular houses has been found from here. Evidences of beaked vessels have been found from Nevasa. An outstanding find of this period at Daimabad is a hoard of four heavy solid-cast copper objects showing a man driving a chariot, a buffalo on a four-legged platform attached to four solid wheels, an elephant on a similar platform but with its axles and wheels missing, and finally, a rhino shown standing on the axles of four solid wheels.
- **South India:** An extension of the Post-Harappan culture is found between Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers. Brahmagiri, Piklihal, Utnur, Maski, Sangankallu and Nagarjunakonda are the main sites of this culture.
- **Eastern India:** Vardhman, Birbhum, Midnapore, Bankura etc. are the main sites in the settlements of this region. A wide copper based culture based on rice has been discovered here.



CHAPTER

VEDIC CULTURE AND LATE VEDIC PERIOD

VEDIC CULTURE

- ◆ The new culture which came to light after the decline of Indus civilization is known by which name? **-Vedic Culture (1500-600 BC)**
- ◆ The Aryans were the founders of Vedic Culture; hence it is also called Aryan civilization. Was this culture originally rural or urban? **-Rural**
- ◆ The Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas and Upanishads are together considered to comprise Vedic literature. What are the four Vedas Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharva veda--called? **-Vedic Samhita**
- ◆ The first three Vedas (Rig Veda, Sam Veda and Yajur Veda) that were composed around 1700 B.C are collectively known as: **-'Trayi' or Vedtrayi**
- ◆ The Rig Veda is the main source of information about the early history of the Aryans. There are a total of ten mandalas and 1028 hymns in the Rig veda. Which two mandalas were added later? **-First and Tenth mandalas**
- ◆ The Rigveda was composed by Gritsamad, Vishvamitra, Vamdev, Attri, Bharadhwaaja and Vasistha. Who among them is said to be the author of Gayatri Mantra that is mentioned in the third mandala? **-Vishwamitra**
- ◆ The authors of the eighth mandala were related to which two lineages, that were considered as non-Aryan? **-Kanva and Angiras**
- ◆ Women also composed Vedic hymns. What was the name of the principal composer of these? **-Lopamudra**
- ◆ The hymns from the second to the seventh mandala were composed mostly by the same family of sages. So, by which title are these mandalas known as? **-Family mandala/Vansh mandala**
- ◆ The ninth mandala of the Rigveda is dedicated to which deity? **-Soma**
- ◆ In which of the oldest texts written in Iranian language are several things of Rigveda found? **-Avesta**
- ◆ According to Max Müller, what was the original residence of the Aryans? **-Central Asia**
- ◆ In the Rigveda, the Indus River has been described many times, while the Ganges is mentioned once and the Yamuna thrice. What was the name of Saraswati river in the Rig Veda? **-'Naditame'**
- ◆ In the Rigveda, the region between the Saraswati and Drishadvati is called Brahmavarta. Which term is used for the place of residence of the Aryans? **-Sapta Sandhav**
- ◆ What is the name of the group of Vedic mantras in which the concepts of oneness and monotheism have been enunciated? **-Sukta**
- ◆ What is the term for the appendix of handwritten copies found in the eighth mandala of the Rigveda? **-'Khil'**
- ◆ With which Iranian text is the Rig Veda found to be similar? **-Zend Avesta**
- ◆ Where is the word 'stupa' found for the first time? **-Rigveda**
- ◆ The Samaveda contains 1603 or 1810 lyrical hymns, of which the original hymns numbered only 99, while the rest are taken from the Rigveda. On the occasion of which yajna were these hymns recited? **-Soma yajna**

VEDIC TERMS

- **Kulapa:** Head of the family
- **Ugr:** Police personnel
- **Yava:** Barley
- **Ushnish:** Turban
- **Lagala:** Plough
- **Kareesh:** cow dung manure
- **Parjanya:** Cloud
- **Urdar:** Vessel for measuring grain
- **Niyoga:** coitus for the purpose of begetting children (son)
- **Aamju:** Lifelong bachelor women
- **Aghanya:** Cow (not to be killed)
- **Gomatha:** Rich person (who has enough cows)
- **Gavya and Gavyati:** Grassland
- **Gavishti:** word for battle
- **Gopati:** king or head
- **Godhuli:** Term for measuring time
- **Gavyuti:** Term for measuring distance
- **Duhita / Duhitri:** Daughter (the one who milchs cow)
- **Shyam Ayas:** Iron
- **Lohit Ayas:** Copper
- **Hiranya:** Gold
- **Loh:** Copper
- **Trapu:** Tin
- **Nishka:** Golden piece or jewelery
- **Peshas:** Cloth with embroidery
- **Upa:** Shoes
- **Godhum:** Wheat
- **Vrihi:** Rice
- **Apupa:** Food items mixed with milk or ghee
- **Vadhuya:** Dress worn by the bride (on the occasion of marriage)
- **Dhanvah:** Desert
- **Vratya:** Fallen kshatriya or fallen Arya
- **Himvantara:** Himalayan Mountains
- **Moojavant:** Hindukush mountain
- **Naditama:** Saraswati River
- **Sindhumata:** Saraswati River
- **Arnav:** Sea
- **Purandar:** The title of Indra (Destroyer of forts)

VEDIC CULTURE AND LATE VEDIC PERIOD

- ◆ Indian music is considered to have originated in which Veda?
-Samaveda
- ◆ The Yajurveda is a ritualistic Veda, divided into two parts, 'Krishna Yajurveda' and 'Shukla Yajurveda'. The rules of Yajna are described in this Veda. The priests of this Veda were called?
-Adhvaryu
- ◆ In which Veda is the first description of Rajasuya and Vajpayee Yajna given?
-Yajurveda
- ◆ Which veda has mention of hymns dedicated for warding off devils and diseases?
-Atharvaveda
- ◆ The last Veda 'Atharvaveda' was composed by 'Athavarna' and 'Angiras' sages. Therefore, by which other name is it also known?
-Atharvangiras Veda
- ◆ A good account of the prosperity of the Kuru country is found in the Atharvaveda. Who is mentioned as the king of Kurus in this veda?
-Parikshit
- ◆ The Atharvaveda has two other branches - Paippalada and Shaunak. In which sukta of the Atharva veda has national spirit been strongly enunciated for the first time?
-Bhumi sukta
- ◆ Which vedic literature consists of the interpretation of the hymns of the Vedas and the description of religious rituals?
-Brahmanas
- ◆ Philosophical principles and mysticism are mentioned in the Aranyakas. What qualities are emphasized in this literature?
-Moral qualities
- ◆ The Upanishads are also called 'Vedanta' (the end of the Vedas). What is their total number?
-108
- ◆ In which language has the Upanishads been composed?
-Literary Sanskrit
- ◆ Which Upanishad first came up with the idea of rebirth?
-Brihadaranyaka Upanishad
- ◆ The total number of Vedangas is 6. Which type of literature are Dhanurveda (warfare), Gandharva Veda (music), Shilpa Veda (architecture), and Ayurveda (life science)?
-Upaveda
- ◆ Smritis are not included in the Vedic literature. By which other name are they known?
-Dharmasastra
- ◆ Manusmriti is the oldest and first smriti. In which period was it written?
-Shunga Age (circa 2nd century BC)
- ◆ The earliest archaeological evidence about Aryans comes from the Boghaz Koi inscription. It mentions a peace agreement between which two rulers in 1400 B.C?
-Hittite and Mittany rulers
- ◆ The Boghaz Koi inscription mentions the invocation of Vedic deities viz. Indra, Varuna, Mitra and Nasatyas by the Mitanni rulers. Is fire also named among them?
-No
- ◆ Who are considered as the creator of Grey Ware culture? -The Aryans
- ◆ Nomadic pastoralism was the main occupation of the Aryans with agriculture being secondary in terms of importance. Which animal had the most importance in their male dominated society?
-Horse
- ◆ The Aryans came to India via Iran. Many of the sayings of the Rigveda are found in the oldest texts of the Iranian language. What is the name of that book?
-Avesta
- ◆ What was the residence of the early Aryans apart from Punjab and Haryana in India?
-East Afghanistan and Pakistan
- ◆ The most prominent river of Aryans is 'Indus'. Which river has been called 'Nadiatam' meaning 'best river'?
-Saraswati River
- ◆ From the mines of which place did the Aryans obtain copper?
-Khetri, Rajasthan
- ◆ What was the name of the whole region where the Aryans first settled?
-Sapta Sindhu
- ◆ On coming to India, the Aryans clashed with the local people called 'Dasas' and 'Dasyus'. Whose killing is mentioned repeatedly in the Rigveda?
-Dasyus
- ◆ The most important deity in the Rig Vedic period was called 'Purandar', which means the destroyer of forts. What was the other famous name of this deity?
-Indra

- **Atharvan:** The title of Bhriga or Angiras Rishi (He set fire to the Yajna altar)
- **Dhoomketu:** Title of fire
- **Atithi:** Agni
- **Keevash:** Tiller
- **Kareesh or Shakrit:** cow dung manure
- **Urvara or Kshetra:** Arable land
- **Gomat:** Rich man
- **Godhana:** Guest
- **Niyoga:** A childless widow is allowed to cohabit with her brother-in-law to have a son.
- **Punarbhu:** Remarriage of widows
- **Traymbak:** Shiva

VEDIC RIVERS

River	Ancient Name
Sutlej	Satudri
Gomal	Gomti
Chenab	Asikni
Ghaggar	Drishadvati
Gandak	Sadanira
Ravi	Parushni
Jhelum	Vitasta
Vyas	Vipasa
Kabul	Kubha
Kurram	Krumu
Sindh	Indus
Swat	Feature

TITLES OF KINGS

- **Virat:** King of the North
- **Bhoj:** The King of the South
- **Samrat:** King of the East
- **Swarat:** King of the West
- **Rajan:** King of Central Country
- **Ekkrat:** The king who conquered the rulers of all four directions or regions
- **Raja:** The title of those who held Rajasuya Yajna.
- **Samrat:** The title of those who held Vajpayee Yajna.
- The first five are mentioned in the Aitareya Brahmin.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE DESCRIBED IN AITAREYA BRAHMIN

Poorva	Samrajya	Samrat
Paschim	Swarajya	Swarat
Uttar	Vairajya	Virat
Dakshin	Bhojya	Bhoj
Madhya	Rajya	Raja

GODS AND GODDESSES OF VEDIC AGE

- **Surya:** Sun. Gayatri Mantra dedicated to him

- ◆ What were the five Aryan tribes (Anu, Drahyu, Puru, Yadu Turvasa) called? -Panchajana
- ◆ 'Bharata' and 'Tritsu' were the ruling dynasty of Aryans. Who was their priests? -Vashishta
- ◆ By which name is the battle fought between the Bharata dynasty and the ten kings (five Aryans and five non-Aryans)? known as -Battle of Dasarajna
- ◆ Sudas, the King of Bharatas Sudas, emerged victorious in the Battle of Dasarajna that was fought on the banks of the river Parushni (Ravi). Who was the king of opponents? -Puru
- ◆ 'Gram', 'Vis' and 'Jana' were the higher units of the tribal society of Aryans. Which of the above units was formed by combining several villages? -Vish
- ◆ The head of the village was called 'Gramani' and the head of Vis was called 'Vispati'. Who was the head of a 'Jana' that was made up of several Vis? -King
- ◆ How many times has the word 'Jana' occurred in the Rigveda? -275 times
- ◆ Sabha, Samiti, Vidatha and Gana were the tribal councils of the Aryans. Of these, Vidatha was the oldest institution of Aryans. In which of these councils did women also participate? -Sabha and Vidatha
- ◆ The Samiti was a representative assembly of the general public, that had the authority to appoint, dismiss and control the king. What was the chairman of Samiti called? -Ishaan
- ◆ In the Vedic period, detectives were called 'spas'. By which name were the judges known as? -Prashnavinak
- ◆ The 'Kul' (family) was the smallest or fundamental unit. What was the largest unit? -Tribe (Jana)
- ◆ What was the prevailing system of governance in the Vedic period, under which the ruler was sometimes elected? -Monarchical
- ◆ In the Vedic period, the king's main duties were to protect the cattle, to fight for the protection of the tribe and to pray on behalf of the tribe for wealth. What did the subjects give to the king in return? -Bali' (voluntary tax)
- ◆ 'Sabha', 'Samiti', 'Vidatha' and 'Gana' were tribal assemblies of the Rigvedic period. In which of these, both women and men participated to settle disputes? -Vidatha
- ◆ Which two tribal assemblies have been called Prajapati's two duhitri (daughters) in the Vedas since they could elect the king? -Sabha and Samiti
- ◆ Which was the tribal assembly was the oldest among 'Sabha', 'Samiti', 'Vidatha' and 'Gana'? -Vidatha
- ◆ The Council of Ministers was chosen by the king. The most important officer was the 'Purohit', followed by the 'Senani'. Who were the two great priests of the Rigvedic period? -Vashishta and Vishwamitra
- ◆ There was no permanent army in the Vedic period. Which tribal groups used to fight instead? -Vrata, Gana, Gram and Saratha

Social, economic and religious life

- ◆ Women were respected enough in the Arya society. What was this society like? -Patriarchal
- ◆ The description of the origin of the four varnas is found in the Purusha Sukta of which mandal of the Rig Veda, in which the first mention of the word 'Shudra' is also found? -Tenth Mandala
- ◆ In the Vedic period, when a woman was widowed, she was still entitled to procreation (permission to cohabit with a brother-in-law). What was this practice called? -Levirate (Niyoga) system
- ◆ Women did not have rights to participate in politics and own property. Is there a mention of certain system in this period? -No

- **Rudra:** cymbal, protector of medicinal plants and medicines
- **Yama:** Death god
- **Pushan:** Guide to cowherds, wandering humans and animals
- **Aditi:** Mother of Sun
- **Gandharva:** musician
- **Usha:** Goddess of dawn
- **Aranyani:** Goddess of the jungle
- **Ratri:** goddess of the night
- **Nirarti:** Goddess of Fall and Death
- **Apsaras:** Wives of Gandharva

GODS AND THEIR FOREIGN NAMES

- **Varuna:** Ahura Mazda, Varan (Iran), Uranus (Greek)
- **Ashwin:** Diosa Korai (Greek)
- **Agni:** Ignis
- **Mitra:** Mithra (Iran)
- **Indra:** Inder (Iran), Zeus (Greek), Pancusse (China)
- **Dhau:** Jupiter (Italy)
- **Surya:** Helios (Greek)
- **Yama:** Adam
- **Rudra:** Apollo

ORIGIN OF THE ARYANS

- **Max Müller:** Central Asia
- **B.G. Tilak:** North Pole
- **Avinash Chandra Das:** Land of Seven Rivers (Sapta-Sindhava)
- **Ganganath Jha:** Brahmarshi Pradesh
- **Dayanand Saraswati:** Tibet
- **Nehring and Childe:** Southern Russia

RIG VEDA

Rig Veda means knowledge that is found in the verses. It is considered to be the oldest Veda. This is the oldest composition not only of India but of the whole world. All historians of the world consider the Rig Veda to be the first composition of the Indo-European language-family. Its date is considered to lie between 1500 to 1000 BC. It was probably composed in the Sapta-Sandhav region. The majority of the Rig Veda contains the eulogistic hymns of the deities. Apart from Sukti, the Rig Veda also consists of Sukta. The Samhita of the Rigveda comprises 10 Mandalas, 85 Anuwakas, 1028 Suktas and 10552 Mantras. The hymns of the second and seventh Mandala of the Rigveda are the most ancient. The first and tenth mandalas were added at the end. There is multiple reference to the 'Five Peoples', Pancha Jana - Yadu, Turvasha, Anu, Druhyu and Puru. The popular 'Gayatri Mantra'

VEDIC CULTURE AND LATE VEDIC PERIOD

- ◆ Joint family was the norm in the Vedic society and the son was the owner of ancestral property. Were land rights private or collective?
-Collective rights
- ◆ The reference to agricultural processes is found in the Fourth Mandala. Which is the only grain to be mentioned in the Rigveda? -Yava
- ◆ What did the Vedic Aryans primarily do among pastoralism, agriculture, trade and industry? -Pastoralism
- ◆ Cow, ox, goat, sheep and horse were the main animals of the Aryans. Which of these was used as a currency (alternative to wealth)? -Cow
- ◆ 'Gavishti' literally means 'searching for cows'. What was the word Gavishti used for? -Battle
- ◆ In which Vedic text are various terms and rules related to agriculture mentioned? -In Satapatha Brahmin
- ◆ 'Nishka', 'Shatmaan', 'Rajat', 'Rupya' were units of gold and silver. In which form were they used? -Currency
- ◆ "In Vedic society, the father had the right to donate or sell to the son." Is this statement true or false? -Right
- ◆ In the Vedic society, greeting father, mother, teacher, elders and guests in the family was considered as five religious duties. What were they called? -Pancha Mahayajna
- ◆ In the Rigvedic period, 'caste' was determined by birth or by deeds? -By deeds
- ◆ The early Vedic society was divided into warriors, priests and commoners. Which fourth varna emerged later? -Shudra
- ◆ During the Vedic period, was the prayer done for material pleasure (animal, land, son) or for spiritual pleasure? -For material pleasure
- ◆ Which women composed many hymns during the Vedic period? -Ghosha, Lopamudra and Appala
- ◆ The tradition of gotra started in the Vedic period itself. What were Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas collectively called? -Dvij
- ◆ The most important deity of the Rigveda was Indra (the controlling god of rain). By which other name was he known for destroying forts? -Purandhar -Vritrahan
- ◆ What is Indra called for killing Vritra? -Vritrahan
- ◆ There were three categories of Aryan gods as the representatives of nature - terrestrial gods, atmospheric gods and celestial gods. Surya, Varuna, Mitra, Pushan, Vishnu, Aditya etc. were gods of which category? -Atmospheric gods (Akash devta)
- ◆ Indra, Rudra, Marut, Vayu, Parajanya etc. are celestial gods. Agni, Soma, Prithvi, Brihaspati, etc. were gods of which category? -Terrestrial gods
- ◆ Who has been called the protector of the natural laws of the world, the king of the seasons, etc. in the Rigvedic period? -Varuna
- ◆ Who is considered the god of drinks? -Soma
- ◆ Who was that important god, who was considered as the priest of the gods and the mediator between humans and gods? -Fire
- ◆ Hymns of the ninth mandala are mainly dedicated to which god? -Soma god
- ◆ The Vedic people knew about rice, wheat, and jowar crops. Did they know about tobacco? -No
- ◆ What was the collection from people by the king in the Vedic age known as? -Bali
- ◆ What was the ascending order of the life stages in the Aryan civilization?.....Brahmcharya...Grihastha....Vanprasth....Sanyas
- ◆ Which tribal assembly participated in the election of tribal chieftain? -Samiti
- ◆ Eight forms of marriages were recognized during the Vedic age. Which among them was love marriage? -Gandharv Vivah
- ◆ Was widow remarriage permitted during the Vedic age? -Yes
- ◆ In which period people generally believed in sacrifice and rituals? -Rigvedic age

(Savitri) is also mentioned in the 7th Mandala of the Rigveda. The author of this mandala was Vishwamitra. This mandala is dedicated to the deity Varuna. Among the male authors of the hymns were Grtsamad, Vishvamitra, Vamadev, Atri, Bharadvaja and Vasistha, and among the female composers, Lopamudra, Ghosha, Apala, Vishvara, Sikta, Shachipoulomi and Kakshavirti are prominent. Lopamudra was prominent among them. She was of Kshatriya varna, but was married to Agastya Rishi.

BOOKS & COMPOSERS OF THE RIG VEDA

The hymns of the Rig Veda were composed by a families of seers or rishis.

Family	Mandala
Grtsamadas	II
Visvamitras	III
Vamadevas	IV
Atris	V
Bharadvaja	VI
Vasistha	VII
Kanva family and the Angirasas	VIII

TERMS MENTIONED IN THE RIG VEDA

Indra	250 times
Ani.	200 times
Varuna	30 times
Sabha	8 times
Samiti	9 times
Vidatha	122 times
Ganga	Once
Yamuna	3 times
Gana	46 times
Krishi	33 times
Soma	144 times
Shudra	Once
Prithvi	1 time
Brahmana	15 times
Kshatriya	9 times
Vaishya	Once
Varna	23 times

SAMA VEDA

The Sama veda (from saman "song" and veda "knowledge"), is the Veda of melodies and chants. The Samaveda consists of 1,549 unique verses, taken almost entirely from Rigveda, except for 75 verses. The largest number of verse come from Books 9 and 8 of the Rig Veda. Some of the Rigvedic

POST VEDIC PERIOD

- ◆ In which period were Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda and Brahmana texts, Aranyakas and Upanishads composed?
-Post-Vedic period (1000-600 BC)
- ◆ The center of Post-vedic civilization extended beyond Punjab to which region?
-Kurukshetra (Northern part of Gangetic-Yamuna Doab)
- ◆ During this period, large states based on land were established, including Kosala, Videha, Anga, Kuru and Panchala. Puru and Bharata together came to be called Kuru. Which states were formed together with Turvasha and Krivis?
-Panchala
- ◆ In which Vedas are the people of Magadha called Vratya? -Atharvaveda
- ◆ In the later Vedic period, several tribes used to form Rashtra (the word Rashtra which signifies the state, first appeared in this period). By which name was it known?
-Janapada
- ◆ During this period, many ritualistic sacrifices were performed for the expansion of kingdom and increase the power of the king. What were the three main sacrifices among them?
-Rajasuya, Ashvamedha and Vajapeya
- ◆ The state was expanded through horse sacrifice under the Ashvamedha Yajna. Under which yajna was the king's supremacy established by a chariot race?
-Vajapeya
- ◆ Which sacrifice was performed for the coronation of the king, during which the king used to go to the house of the Ratnins (high officials)?
-Rajasuya
- ◆ The high officials of the state were called 'Ratnin' in the Yajurveda. In which Veda has Sabha been also referred to as 'Narishtha'?
-Atharvaveda
- ◆ Who has been called the God of the dead in the Atharvaveda?
-Parikshit
- ◆ In the later Vedic period, the head of charioteers was called 'Suta', the village head was called 'Gramani' and the treasurer was called 'Sangrahit'. Who was called Bhagadugha?
-Finance Minister
- ◆ Upanishads are known as a form of Vedanta. Their number is 108. What is the meaning of Upanishad?
-To sit near
- ◆ In which Upanishad do we find a discussion of spiritual matters between Nachiketa and Yam?
-Kathopanishad
- ◆ "The universe is God and God is my soul". In which text do we find this philosophy? Upanishad (Upanishad is considered to be ancient Indian Philosophical Text)
- ◆ Which scripture is related to the accounts of mega sacrifices?
-Shruta Sutra
- ◆ Which three texts are included in Prasthanayatri?
-Bhagwadgita, Brahmsutra, and Upanishad
- ◆ Which text describes Ashwamedha yajna?
-Shatpat Brahman
- ◆ Sarg, Pratisarg, Vansh, Manvantar, and Vanshanucharit are the indicators of what?
-Puranas
- ◆ With which religion is Kalikapuran related?
-Shaktism
- ◆ According to Advait Vedanta by what means liberation can be obtained?
-Knowledge (Gyan)
- ◆ The theory of karma is related to Mimansa. Which religions believes that Vedas are eternal truth?
-Mimansa

Social and Economic life

- ◆ In which period did trade develop and the traders got organized into 'shrenis'?
-Post-Vedic period
- ◆ What was the usurer called in the Later Vedic period?
-Kusidin
- ◆ Which term was used for copper or bronze in the Later Vedic period?
-Ayas
- ◆ In the later Vedic period people were aware of lead, silver, gold (Hiranya) and iron. Which of these metals was called Shyam Ayas?
-Iron

verses are repeated more than once. Including these repetitions, there are a total of 1,875 verses numbered in the Samaveda recension translated by Griffith. The Samaveda is the Veda of Chants, or "storehouse of knowledge of chants" that are sung at the time of yajnas and sacrifices, especially the Soma yajna. According to Frits Staal, it is "the Rigveda set to music". It is a fusion of older melodies (sāman) and the Rig verses. The Samaveda text contains notated melodies, and these are probably the world's oldest surviving ones. The major deity of the Samaveda is 'Savita' or 'Surya'. It mainly contains hymns in praise of the sun, but Indra Soma is also amply described in this text. Jaimini, the disciple of Veda Vyasa, is the first seer of the Samaveda. Sama veda has three important branches. Kauthuma, Jaiminiya and Ranayaniya.

YAJUR VEDA

The Yajurveda from yajus meaning "worship", and veda meaning "knowledge") is the Veda primarily of prose mantras for worship rituals. An ancient Vedic Sanskrit text, it is a compilation of ritual-offering formulas that were said by a priest while an individual performed ritual actions such as those before the yajna fire. The earliest and most ancient layer of Yajurveda Samhita includes about 1,875 verses, that are distinct yet borrow and build upon the foundation of verses in Rigveda. It describes the rules to be followed at the time of Yajna. The description of Rajasuya and Vajpayee Yajnas is first found in this Veda. It gives a glimpse of the religious and social life of the Aryans. This text shows that Aryans had moved beyond 'Sapta Sandhav' and were beginning to be indifferent toward natural worship. The priests who used to chant hymns of Yajurveda were called 'Adhvaryu'. It is written both in prose and verse. Its prose part has been called 'Yajush'. The Yajurveda's poetic hymns are derived from the Rigveda or the Atharvaveda. The Yajurveda has two main

- ◆ In which Upanishad were the four ashrams described for the first time? -Jabala Upanishad
- ◆ In which Brahmin is ashram system first mentioned? -Aitareya Brahmana
- ◆ 'Gotra' means cow shed. Marriage was prohibited within the same gotra. In which Veda is it mentioned? -Atharvaveda
- ◆ From which sukta of the Rigveda do we learn about education system? -Manduka Sukta
- ◆ In the later Vedic period, the varna system began to be based on caste rather than karma. In this period, only one varna had to pay taxes. Which was that varna? -Vaishya
- ◆ Which is the only Brahmana text where Kshatriyas are said to be superior to Brahmins? -Satapatha Brahmin
- ◆ Whose story is narrated in the Satapatha Brahmana, according to which he spread the Aryan culture from the Saraswati region to the Sadanira (Gandak) in the east by holding the global fire in his mouth? -Videha Madhav
- ◆ In the later Vedic period, women lost their right to ancestral property and their entry into the assembly was forbidden. In which Brahmana text is the daughter called 'Kripan'? -Aitareya Brahmin
- ◆ Which Brahmana text describes the four agricultural activities of plowing, sowing, harvesting and threshing? -Satapatha Brahmin
- ◆ Which Samhita mentions the plow drawn by 24 oxen? -Kathak Samhita
- ◆ What were the major crops of the Later Vedic period? -Paddy and Wheat
- ◆ Nishka, Shatmaan, Pada, Krishnal etc. were units of measurement. The basic unit of weight was Krishnal. What was the smallest unit of weight? -Rattika
- ◆ Apart from 'Nishka', what was used as the medium of transaction in trade? -Cow
- ◆ Why was Varna system created in India? -Professional Division of Labour

Religious Life

- ◆ Which gods replaced Rigvedic deities like Indra and Agni in the later Vedic period? -Prajapati (highest place), Vishnu (preserver) and Rudra (destroyer)
- ◆ In which Upanishads was the concept of rebirth first mentioned? -Brihadaranyaka Upanishad
- ◆ The Rig Vedic deity of animals became the God of Shudras in the Later Vedic period. What was his name? -Pushan
- ◆ In the later Vedic period, which god of animals began to be worshiped as Shiva? -Rudra
- ◆ In which period did polytheism and system of six schools of philosophies emerge? -Post-Vedic period
- ◆ Yajnas and rituals are clearly condemned in the Upanishads. Is this statement true? -True
- ◆ There is a mention of Yama-Nachiketa dialogue in the Kathopanishad. Which Upanishad mentions the Gargi-Yajnavalkya dialogue? -Brihadaranyaka Upanishad
- ◆ In which Upanishad was the concept of selfless action first enunciated? -Ishopanishad
- ◆ Chhanda, Kalpa, Vyakarana, Nirukta, Shiksha and Jyotisha come under the category of which text? -Vedanga
- ◆ In the post-Vedic period by what names were the religious teachers who were opponents of Vedas and Brahmins known as? -Shraman
- ◆ In which period did the notion of untouchability clearly emerge? -Post-Vedic age
- ◆ Vajasneyi is the samhita of which Yajurveda? -Shukla Yajurveda

parts - Shukla Yajurveda and Krishna Yajurveda. The last chapter of the Yajurveda is Ishavasya Upanishad, which deals with spiritual thought. This Upanishad is considered primitive among Upanishads as no other Upanishad is part of Samhita except it. The youngest layer of Yajurveda text includes the largest collection of primary Upanishads including the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, the Isha Upanishad, the Taittiriya Upanishad, the Katha Upanishad, the Shvetashvatara Upanishad and the Maitri Upanishad. These Upanishads give valuable information about the political, social and religious life of the post-Vedic period. It also gives a glimpse of the varna system and stages of life.

ATHARVA VEDA

Based on the language and form of the Atharva veda, it is believed that this Veda was composed quite later than other Vedas. It is the fourth Veda. The Atharvaveda is composed in Vedic Sanskrit, and it is a collection of 730 hymns with about 6,000 mantras, divided into 20 books. About a sixth of the Atharvaveda texts adapts verses from the Rigveda. Almost all its hymns are composed in the verses of Rig Vedic hymns. The Atharva Veda (veda of the atharvans or the knowledge of magic formulas) contains charms and spells in verse to ward off evils and diseases. It describes popular beliefs and superstitions of the general public. It is believed to have been composed by the sages 'Athavarna' and 'Angiras'. That is why Atharvaveda is also called 'Atharvangiras Veda'. It is also called 'Brahma Veda' and 'Bhaisjya Veda' (due to the description of Ayurveda, medicine, etc.). 'Prithvisukta' is the most important verse of this Veda. For this reason, it is also called 'Mahiveda'. The Atharvaveda is divided into two parts: Paippalada and Saunaka. The Atharva veda has a total of 20 Khandas, 730 Suktas and 5987 Mantras.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS OF THE 6TH CENTURY BC

- ◆ Opposing the supremacy and severity of Brahmins, which two religions of 6th century BC rejected the Vedas and Vedic rituals, and taught the principles of non-violence, renunciation and love and they were established as a reformed new form of Hinduism?
-Buddhism and Jainism
- ◆ Mahavir and Gautam Buddha, the founders of Jainism and Buddhism, came from which varna?
-Kshatriya

Buddhism

- ◆ Buddhism inflicted utmost shock to Brahmanical religion in the sixth century BC. Who was its founder?
-Gautam Buddha
- ◆ There were three pillars of Buddhism - Buddha (founder), Dhamma (preaching), and Sangha. The sangha was an organization of
- Monks and nuns
- ◆ Gautam Buddha's childhood name was Siddhartha. He is also called Tathagata. By which other name is he known?
-Shakyamuni
- ◆ At which place in Kapilavastu, the capital of Shakya Republic, was Buddha born in 563 BC on Baisakh Purnima in the month of May?
-Royal garden, Lumbini
- ◆ Buddha was raised by his aunt Prajapati Gautami after his mother died on the seventh day of his birth. What was his mother's name?
-Mahamaya (Father's Name Shuddodhan)
- ◆ At the age of 16, Buddha was married to Yashodhara, who gave birth to a son named Rahul. At which age did he leave home?
-29 years
- ◆ The lotus flower symbolizes Buddha's birth, horse symbolizes leaving the household, and bo (banyan) tree represents attainment of enlightenment. What does stupa symbolize?
-Death
- ◆ What was the name of the charioteer at the time Buddha left home?
-Channa
- ◆ On the banks of which river did Siddhartha, at the age of 35, attain enlightenment under the Peepal tree at Bodh Gaya (Uruvela) on the night of Baishakh Purnima, from which day he became Tathagata?
-Punpun (Niranjana)
- ◆ After acquiring knowledge, Mahatma Buddha gave his first sermon to two traders (Banjara) named Tapassu and Mallik at Sarnath near Benares who became his first disciples. What is this sermon known as?
-Dharmachakrapravartana
- ◆ After the event of Dharmachakrapravartana, Buddha passed through Kashi to Rajgriha, the capital of Magadha, where Bimbisara, the Mauryan ruler, became his disciple. Who were the two chief disciples of Buddha?
-Upali and Anand
- ◆ Buddha died at the age of 80 years in Kushinagar (Uttar Pradesh) that was situated on the banks of Hiranyavati river. By which name is it known in the Buddhist tradition?
-Mahaparinirvan
- ◆ Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha are the Triratnas (Three Jewels) of Buddhism. Where was the Buddhist sangha first established?
-In Sarnath

WHO WERE THE ARYANS AND WHERE DID THEY COME FROM?

Indian history is mainly about those who are called 'Arya' or 'Aryans'. It is believed that Arya was originally a caste that lived in one place and spoke one language. Later they established in different directions. Those who went west made several countries of Europe. Those who came to the east were called Iranians and Indians. The Aryans came to India from Central Asia around 1500 BC by way of Afghanistan. They established a high civilization in India. Aryans are counted among the most civilized castes in the world. The word Arya means superior. The Aryans were tall, fair complexioned, with a strong body and they very brave. Vedic literature was the most valuable gift of the Aryans to Indian culture and civilization. There are different opinions about the original home of the Aryans. Dr. A. C. Das in his book 'Rigvedic India' and Dr. Sampurna Nand in his book 'Arya ka Adi Desh' have tried to prove that Aryans were originally the inhabitants of Sapta-Saindhav region (Punjab and North Western Border Provinces, Kashmir, Kabul and Kandahar). Bal Gangadhar Tilak in his book 'The Arctic Home in the Vedas' has tried to prove that Aryans belonged to the North Pole region. Swami Dayanand, the founder of Arya Samaj, in his book 'Satyarth Prakash' has described the original residence of the Aryans as 'Tibet'. Max Müller has attempted to prove that the ancestors of Aryans lived in Central Asia.

DHARMACHAKRA PRAVARTAN

After attaining enlightenment, Lord Buddha gave his first sermon in Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh, which is

- ◆ What are the Four Noble Truths of Buddhism? - **1. Suffering, 2. Cause of suffering, 3. cessation of suffering, 4. Noble Eightfold Path (Astangika marg) the path leading to the cessation of suffering**
- ◆ Buddha did not want to initiate women into the Buddhist fold. But, at whose request did he admit his foster mother Prajapati Gautami into Buddhism? **-Anand**
- ◆ At the house of which person of Pavapuri did Buddha consume pork, leading to stomach disorder that possibly became the cause of his death? **-Cunda (Goldsmith)**
- ◆ To which two persons did Buddha give his last sermon? **-Subhadra and Anand**
- ◆ In which Upanishad do we get a description of the five precepts of Buddha? **-Chandogya Upanishad**
- ◆ What are the three important concepts of Buddhism? **-Impermanence, selflessness, atheism**
- ◆ The Buddha said that since everything in the world is impermanent, hence the eternal soul cannot be conceived. Is this statement true or false? **-True**
- ◆ The Buddha also rejected the idea of the soul assuming a second body after death, but which principle did he postulate to explain rebirth? **-Concept of Pratityasamutpada or dependent origination**
- ◆ What, according to the Buddha, was the root cause of the cycle of rebirth and birth and death? **-Ignorance**
- ◆ Buddha did not accept or reject the existence of God. So, how is he described? **-Agnostic**
- ◆ The teachings of Lord Buddha are compiled in three literary volumes, called 'Tripitaka'. What are these three literary volumes? **-Vinay Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka**
- ◆ In which language are the Tripitakas written? **-Pali language**
- ◆ The Vinaya Pitaka consists of compilation of Buddha's sermons delivered on various events and occasions and contains the monastic rules and code of discipline for Buddhist monks and preachers. How many books does it contain? **-Five**
- ◆ Which Pitaka consists of a compilation of small and big discourses given by Lord Buddha to the general people on various occasions? **-Sutta Pitaka**
- ◆ There are five Nikayas (collections) of Sutta Pitaka-Dighanikaya, Majjhimanikaya, Samyuttanikaya, Anguttaranikaya and Khuddakanikaya. Which among them is the most important Nikaya that comprises 15 texts related to Buddhism? **-Khuddakanikaya**
- ◆ Which book has the same place in Buddhism as the Gita in Hinduism? **-Dhammapada**
- ◆ The stories of previous births of Gautama Buddha has been compiled in which book? **-Jataka tales**
- ◆ Which book describes the life character of Buddhist nuns? **-Theragatha**
- ◆ In which Pitaka, the teachings of Buddha have been compiled with philosophical deliberations and spiritual thoughts in a scholarly style? **-Abhidhamma Pitaka**
- ◆ There are seven texts related to Abhidhamma Pitaka, which mentions psyche, moral duty and salvation. It was authored by the religious leader of Ashoka. What was his name? **-Moggaliputta Tissa**
- ◆ Which book was written as the Mahabhashya of Tripitaka? **-Atthakatha**
- ◆ 'Milindapanho', the famous Buddhist text written in Pali language consists of a dialogue between a Buddhist sage Nagasena, and the Indo-Greek king Menander I of Bactria. Who composed it the first century BC? **-Acharya Nagasena**
- ◆ Which book by Buddhaghosa is considered to be the Encyclopaedia of Buddhists? **-Visuddhimagga (The Path of Purification)**

called Dharmachakra Pravartan. In this sermon he explained the four Aryasatyas (Noble Truths), which are 1. dukkha (Sorrow), 2. Samudaya or trishna (cause of sorrow), 3. nirodha (prevention of sorrow) 4. magga (path, Noble Eightfold Path). According to the Buddha, there is a way to end this cycle, namely by attaining nirvana, cessation of craving, whereafter rebirth and the accompanying dukkha will no longer arise again. This can be accomplished by following the eightfold path, known as 'Madhyama Pratipada', or 'Arya Ashtagik Marg'. The eight-fold path comprises: (1) proper vision, (2) right aim, (3) right speech, (4) proper action, (5) proper livelihood, (6) right effort, (7) correct awareness, and (8) meditation. According to Buddha's teachings, anyone who follows this path, considered as the 'middle path' (madhyama pratipad), would attain salvation irrespective of his social background.

NIRVANA

Nirvana is the ultimate spiritual goal in Buddhism and marks the soteriological release from rebirths in the world. This is the ultimate truth and ultimate goal of life. The literal meaning of Nirvana is 'the extinguishing of the lamp' means the end of all desires and afflictions. Salvation in rebirth does not mean immediate physical death; the death of an arhat, or Buddha is commonly referred to as Parinirvana or Total Nirvana. According to Mahayana Buddhist tradition, the Bodhisattva avoids the attainment of nirvana, so that he continues to work for the salvation of other people. Nirvana has a different concept in various schools of Buddhism. It means peace and liberation in the Theravada tradition. Nirvana has been compared to emptiness, goal of life, etc in the Mahayana tradition. Lord Buddha received Mahaparinirvana in Kushinagar.

DIFFERENT SECTS OF BUDDHISM

Mahayana: It was founded by Nagarjuna. The followers of Mahayana Buddhism believed in the worship of the idol of Bodhisattva and use of Sanskrit language etc. They started worshiping Buddha as an incarnation by making his

- ◆ Dipavamsa (anonymous author) and Mahavamsa (anonymous author) composed in Pali language describe the first two Buddhist Councils and the advent of Buddhism in which country? **-Sri Lanka**
- ◆ The 'Mahavamsa' contains stories of previous lives of Buddha and 'Lalitvistar' describes the life history of Buddha. 'Lalit Vistar' is basically which type of text? **-A Mahayana treatise**
- ◆ Mahayana literature is written primarily in Sanskrit language. Which period is considered to be the period of composition and translation of Mahayana classical texts? **-Period from second to sixth century AD**
- ◆ Who was the main exponent of the Madhyamika or nihilistic sect that was based on the book, titled "Madhyamarika". **-Nagarjuna**
- ◆ Which court poet, playwright, composer, and scholar of Kanishka composed a book called 'Buddhacharita', in which the life history of Buddha is described? **-Ashvaghosha**
- ◆ Who among the famous scholar brothers Asanga and Vasubandhu of Punjab composed the great book 'Abhidhammakosha'? **-Vasubandhu**
- ◆ Buddhapalit and Bhavavivek were commentators of which concept? **-Voidness**
- ◆ Which philosopher, thinker and language scientist is called the 'thorn of India'? **-Dharmakirti (Shunyavad)**
- ◆ Where was the first Buddhist council organized under the chairmanship of Mahakasyapa for compiling Buddha's precepts into two Pitakas (Vinaya Pitaka and Sutta Pitaka)? **-Rajgriha (Saptaparni cave)**
- ◆ During whose reign was the first Buddhist Council organized in 483 BC? **-Ajatashatru (Haryanka dynasty)**
- ◆ Who chaired the first Buddhist council after the death of Buddha? **-Mahakassap Upali**
- ◆ Where was the Second Buddhist Council held in 383 BC under the chairmanship of Sabakmir (Sarvakamani) during the reign of Kalashoka (Shishunag dynasty)? **-Vaishali**
- ◆ During which Buddhist Council did Buddhism split into two sects- Sthaviras and Mahasanghikas to resolve the differences regarding discipline? **-Second Buddhist Council**
- ◆ During which Buddhist council was an attempt made to stabilize Buddhism by formulating strict rules against the differences of Sangha? **-Third Buddhist Council.**
- ◆ Where was the Third Buddhist Council, headed by Moggaliputta Tissa organized in 251 BC during the reign of Ashoka (Maurya dynasty)? **-Pataliputra**
- ◆ The Fourth Buddhist Council was held in Kundalvana, Kashmir, in the first century BCE. Who was its chairman and vice-chairman? **-Vasumitra and Ashwaghosh respectively**
- ◆ During the Fourth Buddhist Council organized during the reign of Kanishka (Kushan Dynasty), Buddhism divided into which two sects? **-Hinayana and Mahayana**
- ◆ Which sect became a separate cult in Buddhism in the sixth century? **-Vajrayana**
- ◆ Who founded Sthaviravad sect that considered Buddha as a deity as well as a weak man? **-Mahakashaya of Avanti**
- ◆ Sarvastivad cult is considered close to Sthaviravism. Its main center was Mathura. Who was its founder? **-Rahulbhadra**
- ◆ Vasubandhu was the greatest scholar of which Buddhist sect? **-Sarvastivad sect**
- ◆ The flourishing sites of Sarvastivad were Kashmir and Gandhara and Kanishka is considered as the patron of this cult. By which other name is this sect known? **-Hetuvad**
- ◆ Buddha was considered as supramundane man in the Mahasanghika sect who had many divine attributes. Where was its main center located? **-Vaishali**
- ◆ Who was envisaged in the Mahasanghika Panth as superior to the Arahants and engaged in the welfare of the world? **-of Bodhisattvas**

statues. The sect spread to Tibet, China, Korea, Mongolia and Japan. Vasumitra, Ashwaghosh, Kanishka and Nagarjuna were its main propagators.

Hinayana: Those who accepted Buddha's original teachings without any change were called Hinayanists. There are followers of this sect in Sri Lanka, Burma, Siam, Java etc.

Vajrayana: By the seventh century, a new form of Buddhism emerged, called Vajrayana. The followers of this sect considered Buddha to be a man with supernatural abilities. This sect was dominated by mantras, hatha yoga and tantric ethos.

BUDDHIST COUNCILS

First Council(483 BC): This council was held in Saptaparni cave (Rajgriha, Bihar) during the reign of Ajatshatru. It was presided over by Mahakasyapa Upali. The Buddha's teachings were compiled into two Pitakas - Vinaya Pitaka and Sutta Pitaka.

Second Council (383 BC): Convened at Vaishali a century after the death of the Buddha (around 383 BC), it was probably presided over by Sabakami. It was organized during the reign of Kalasoka in Vaishali (Bihar). Its purpose was to end the controversy between the Vajji monks who began to follow some unorthodox practices, and their opponents who remained orthodox. In this council, the Buddhist Sangha was divided into the orthodox Sthaviravadins (or Theravadins) and the unorthodox Mahasanghikas.

Third Council (250 BC): This council was held in Pataliputra during the reign of Ashoka. It was presided over by Moggaliputta Tissa. This council marked the final editing of religious texts and the third Pitaka Abhidhamma Pitaka was compiled.

Fourth Council(1st or 2nd century AD / 95 AD): It was organized during the reign of Kanishka in Kundalvana, Kashmir. Vasumitra was its president and Ashwaghosh its vice-president. In this, two sects of Buddhism, Mahayana and Hinayana, emerged.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS OF THE 6TH CENTURY BC

- ◆ The followers of which sect believed in the fundamental teachings of Buddha and worshiped his insignia, not the Buddha? **-Hinayana**
- ◆ Hinayana's popularity in India gradually ended, but it still survives in Sri Lanka, Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, Laos. In which two sects did Hinayana also split over time?
-Vaibhashika sect and Sautantric community
- ◆ Who was the founder of the Sautantric sect? **-Kumar Lat**
- ◆ Hinayana literature is mainly written in Pali language. The Abhidhammakosha (source book - Vibhashastra) written by Vasubandhu is a famous book of the Vaibhashika sect. Which is the source book of the Sautantric sect? **-Sutta Pitaka**
- ◆ In which sect of Buddhism was Buddha worshiped as a deity? **-Mahayana**
- ◆ The statue of Buddha was first worshiped in India. Which Buddhist sect enjoys predominance in countries like Japan, China? **-Mahayana**
- ◆ In which language were the Mahayana texts mainly written? **-Sanskrit**
- ◆ With the passage of time, the Mahayana sect also split into which two traditions? **-Madhyamika and Yogachara**
- ◆ Nagarjuna was the founder of Madhyamika sect. Who introduced Yogachara? **-Maitreyanath**
- ◆ Which sect of Buddhism arose in the fifth-sixth century AD, influenced by Tantrism? **-Vajrayana sect**
- ◆ Which is the oldest known text of Tantric Buddhism?
-AryamanjusriMulakalpa
- ◆ The principal deities of Vajrayana were the Taras (Matangi, Pishachini, Yogini, Dakini, etc.), who were the goddesses of liberation. Whose wives were these? **-Of Buddha and Bodhisattvas**
- ◆ Which new sect emerged within the folds of Vajrayana in the ninth-tenth century, whose exponents were Manjushri and Suchandra?
-Kalchakrayan
- ◆ The major texts of Kalachakrayanism were 'Kalachakratantra' and 'Vimalprabha' (composed by Suchandra). Who was the main deity of this sect? **-Lord Srikalachakra**
- ◆ Metal coins were first minted during...? **-The time of Buddha**
- ◆ Ajanta paintings are inspired by? **-The compassionate Buddha**
- ◆ Nalanda University was a centre of learning of which religion?
-Buddhism
- ◆ The Buddhist religion left an impact on two classes of people. Who were these? **-Women and Shudra**
- ◆ Where did the Buddhist sangha permit the entry of nuns by Buddha?
-Vaishali
- ◆ In Buddhist religion, the symbol bull is related to which event of Buddha's life? **-Birth**
- ◆ How many maha janpadas were there during the time of Buddha in 6th and 7th century BC? **-16**
- ◆ Which is the last Buddhist scripture written in India?
-Vamsathapakasini
- ◆ Where is Lord Buddha's tallest stature? **-Bamiyan**
- ◆ Buddhist teachings are related to what? Purity and cleanliness of character
- ◆ The Bodhi tree in Bodh Gaya is of which generation in its family?
-Fourth
- ◆ Where has the Mahabodhi temple in Bodh Gaya has been built?
-Where Buddha was enlightened
- ◆ The famous town of Bodh Gaya was built by whom? **-Ajatshatru**
- ◆ Which religion did Ashoka adopt? **-Buddhism**
- ◆ The universe is temporal and in flux is related to whose statement?
-Gautam Buddha
- ◆ Who wanted to be the head of Sangha during the lifetime of Buddha?
-Devdutt

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HINAYANA AND MAHAYANA

The followers of Hinayana follow the basic teachings of the Buddha, while the Mahayana is the sect that considers the Buddha to be God. Hinayana emphasizes the principles of the Buddha as it is, while the Mahayana worships the Buddha by making him an idol.

Hinayana sect believes that all have to find their own path to salvation, whereas Mahayana believes in the transfer of virtues.

Hinayana believes in Buddha's historicity while Mahayana is in the Bodhisattva.

For the attainment of the post of Bodhisattva, Hinayana has said that it is necessary to follow strict code of discipline, while the Mahayanists believe that all people can attain enlightenment.

The Hinayanists consider this world to be sorrowful, while the Mahayanists hold an optimistic view and believe that all living beings can attain nirvana.

The literature of Hinayana Buddhism is in Pali language, while that of Mahayana Buddhism is in Sanskrit language. The only exception is a book called Milindapanho which is a Mahayana text and is in Pali language.

Mahayana worships the bodhisattvas and read the Mahayana sutras while Hinayanists do not perform these.

CAUSES BEHIND THE DECLINE OF BUDDHISM

The rise of Bhagavata sect and the reform movement in Brahmanical religion.

Use of Sanskrit (upper-language language) in place of Pali.

Widespread influence of wealth and corruption in monasteries.

Dilution of moral values due to idolatry, charity etc.

Invasions of Hunas and Turks during the 5th-6th and 12th centuries.

NAGARJUNA

Nagarjuna was born in South India, but spent most of his life in Kashmir. He was associated with the court of Kushan ruler Kanishka. Yajna Sri Satakarni also

- ◆ Ajeevak sect was a contemporary of which sect/religion?
-Contemporary of Buddha
- ◆ Who is considered to be the next avatar of Buddha according to Buddhism?
-Maitreya
- ◆ According to momentariness, everything in this universe is changing and is in flux. Who propounded this view?
-Buddha

Jainism

- ◆ According to the Jain tradition, Jainism had a total of 24 Tirthankaras. Who was the first Tirthankara?
-Rishabh Dev
- ◆ The twenty-third Tirthankara preached the earliest principles of Jainism. What was his name?
-Parshvanatha
- ◆ According to Jain traditions, where did Parshvanatha attain nirvana at the age of 100?
-On Mount 'Sammed'
- ◆ The Kshatriya prince Parshvanatha was a resident of Varanasi. His four main teachings were Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya and Aparigraha. Apart from all these, which other sermon did Mahavir add? -Brahmacharya
- ◆ The actual establishment of Jainism was done by Vardhman Mahavira, the spiritual disciple of Parshvanath (23rd tirthankara). Which Tirthankara was Mahavira?
-24th Tirthankara
- ◆ Vardhman Mahavira was also known as 'Jina'. What does 'Jina' literally mean?
-The Conqueror
- ◆ Which two Jain Tirthankaras are mentioned in the Rigveda?
-Rishabhdev and Arishtanemi
- ◆ Vardhman Mahavira was born in which clan of Kundagrama (Republic of the Vajji Sangha) near Vaishali?
-Jnatrika
- ◆ Which place near Nalanda is also considered to be the birth place of Mahavira?
-Kundalpur
- ◆ Mahavira's mother was a princess of the Lichchavi Republic. What was his wife's name?
-Yashoda
- ◆ At the age of 30, Mahavira abandoned his house. After 12 years of rigorous penance and meditation, he attained Kaivalya (supreme knowledge) under a Sal tree on the banks of which river near Jumbhikagram?
-Rijupalika River
- ◆ According to the Jain philosophy, the universe is made up of six eternal substances - sentient beings or souls (jīva), non-sentient substance or matter (pudgala), principle of motion (dharma), the principle of rest (adharmā), space (ākāśa) and time (kāla). What does sallekhana mean in this religion?
-The renunciation of body by fasting
- ◆ Jainism later split into two sects - the Shvetambara (Terapanthi) and the Digambara (Samaiya). Sthalabhadra led the Svetambara sect. Who led the Digambara sect?
-Bhadrabahu
- ◆ By which other name was Bhadrabahu and his followers known?
-Southern Jains
- ◆ Mahavir established a sangha in his lifetime, which included 11 prominent followers. What were they called?
-Ganadhar
- ◆ Among the 11 Ganadhar, 10 died during Lord Mahavira's time. Only one Ganadhar was left alive. What was his name? -Arya Sudharman
- ◆ Mahavir Swami died at the age of 72 in 468 BC. Where did he die?
-Pava
- ◆ Mahavira rejected the Vedas and Vedic rituals and preached to lead a pure, simple and moderate life. According to his precepts, what is the main purpose of life?
-Kaivalya (Nirvana) or attaining knowledge
- ◆ Mahavir emphasized social equality. Though, he accepted the caste system, but he based it on which among karma and birth? -Karma
- ◆ The existence of gods has been accepted in Jainism, but who has been given a place above them?
-Jina
- ◆ Jainism envisages the existence of soul in all living beings and considers it to be immortal. Do they believe in the rebirth of the soul? -Yes

known as Gautamiputra Yajna Sri, the Satavahana king of Andhra, was his friend. Nagarjuna propounded Madhyamika ("Doctrine of the Middle Way") system, also known as Shunyavad ("Theory of Negativity. The basic book of this path, Madhyamarika, was authored by Nagarjuna. Other famous texts written by him are Prajnaparamithastra, Shunyatasaptati, Vighravavyavartani etc.

BUDDHAGHOSA

Buddhaghosa is a well-known Buddhist teacher who enriched Pali literature. Buddhaghosa had attained the knowledge of Vedas in his young age. He also practiced yoga intensively. At the behest of his mentor, Raivat, he went to Sri Lanka and acquired knowledge of Sinhala commentarial texts that had been assembled and preserved by the monks of the Anuradhapura Maha Vihara. The 'Visuddhimagga' composed by him is called the Encyclopedia of Buddhism. Other compositions of Buddhaghosa are 'Dharmakirti', 'Gyanodaya', 'Panchasudni', 'Sarathapakasini', 'Samanta Pasadika' etc.

ASHVAGHOSHA

The creation of Buddhist epics in Sanskrit was first initiated by Mahakavi Ashvaghosh. He was the first Buddhist poet of Sanskrit. According to Chinese and literary traditions, Mahakavi Ashvaghosh was Rajguru and royal poet of Emperor Kanishka. He was also a poet, playwright, and musician. The book 'Buddhacharita' composed by him ranks among the three texts in which the life history of Buddha is described.

ASANGA AND VASUBANDHU

These two brothers were famous scholars of Punjab. Asanga was the most important teacher of the 'Yogachara' sect established by his mentor Maitreyanath. The great work of Vasubandhu is 'Abhidhammakosha'.

PADMASAMBHAVA

Padmasambhava was an 8th-century Buddhist master from India. Padmasambhava was invited to Tibet by king Trisong Detsen and founded Tibetan Buddhism there. He is venerated as the "second

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS OF THE 6TH CENTURY BC

- ◆ In Jainism, there are five Mahavratas (five vows or Pancha Anuvratas) - 'Ahimsa', 'Satya', 'Asteya' (not stealing), 'Aparigraha' (not accumulating wealth) and 'Brahmacharya'. The first four of these were the gift of the 23rd Tirthankara (Parshvanatha). Who added the last Mahavrata of 'Brahmacharya'? **-Mahavir**
- ◆ When Jain monks strictly followed the five vows, they were called 'Mahavratas.' What were these called when successfully followed by householders? **-Anuvrata**
- ◆ In which form are right faith, right knowledge and right conduct known in Jainism? **-Triratna**
- ◆ Arya Sudharman was made 'Thera' (Dharmaguru), head of the Jain Sangha, after Mahavira's death. Who were the two other important Theras? **-Sambhuti Vijay and Bhadrabahu**
- ◆ Who described the rise and development of Jainism from its inception till his time in his 'Kalpasutra'? **-Bhadrabahu**
- ◆ Sthalabhadra (a disciple of SambhutiVijaya) called the first Jain council in 300 B.C, in which Jain principles (angas) were compiled. Later ten commentaries were written on these Angas. What are they known as? **-Niyukti**
- ◆ After Bhadrabahu refused to accept the leadership of Sthalabhadra, Jainism got divided into which two parts? **-Digambar and Svetambar**
- ◆ Under the leadership of Sthalabhadra, the followers of Svetambar sect wore white clothes. Under whose leadership did the followers of Digambar sect remain naked? **-Bhadrabahu**
- ◆ According to Jainism, what are the five means of knowledge? **-(1) Mati-jnana (direct knowledge gained by mind and senses), (2) Srutajnana (knowledge derived from religious books), (3) Manahpariyajna Gyan (Sensory Knowledge), (4) Avadhijnana (Direct knowledge of matter (corporeal things) without the means of the mind and senses), and (5) Kaivalya Jnana Gyan (worldly knowledge)**
- ◆ The ultimate goal of Jain philosophy is to attain nirvana or salvation. For this, which of the three must be believed? **-Right faith, right knowledge and right conduct**
- ◆ According to which famous theory of Jainism, matter probably exists (siyatasti) and perhaps not (siyatnasti)? **-Syadavada**
- ◆ How many Anuvratas (vows) do each Jain follower and monk have to follow? **-Five (1. Ahimsa Anuvrat, 2. Satya Anuvrat, 3. Achaurya Anuvrat, 4. BhramacharyaAnuvrat, and 5. Aparigraha Anuvrat)**
- ◆ In which language did Mahavir deliver his sermons, so that the general public could understand him? **-Prakrit**
- ◆ The sacred literature of the Shvetambaras, which is divided into 12 Angas, 10 Prakirnas, 6 Chhedasutras 4 Mulasutras and 2 Culikasutras, was written in which language? **-Ardha-Magadhi**
- ◆ Mathura, Bundelkhand, Central India and South India can be considered as a stronghold of Jain art and architecture, where many Jain sculptures have been found. The most famous of these is the statue of Gomateshwar made of granite stone. Where is it located **-Shravanabelagola, Mysore**
- ◆ Which minister of Ganga King Rachamalla built the 6.5 feet high statue of Gomateshwara? **-Chamunda Rai**
- ◆ Ellora (originally named Verul) is an archaeological site, located 30 km from Aurangabad, Maharashtra, in India. It was built by the rulers of the Rashtrakuta dynasty. It consists of Hindu, Buddhist and Jain cave temples. How many of them are Jain caves? **-Five (30-34)**
- ◆ The Jain temple of Dilwara is the climax of temple construction. Where is it located **-Mount Abu, Rajasthan**
- ◆ What is Jain literature known as? **-Arya sutra**
- ◆ Who was the first disciple of Mahavir Swami? **-Jamali**
- ◆ With which other name is Vardhman Mahavir famous? **-Jena (Jin)**
- ◆ What are the real followers of Mahavir known as? **-Digambar**
- ◆ Which is the oldest scripture among 12 Anga, 12 Upanga, 14 Purva, and 14 Upapurva? **-15 Purva**

Buddha" by the Nyingma school, the oldest Buddhist school in Tibet. He helped construct the first Buddhist monastery in Tibet at Samye, at the behest of Trisong Detsen. The form of Buddhism that he preached in Tibet is known as 'Lama Dharma'. Tibetans worship Padmasambhava in the same way as Buddha.

LAMA

The Lama is said to be the spiritual leader or Dharma Guru of Buddhism in Tibet. They have many categories. In Tibetan language 'Lama' is called 'Bla-ma', meaning 'superior person'. Historically, the term was used for venerated spiritual masters or heads of monasteries. Today the title can be used as an honorific title conferred on a monk, nun (in the Nyingma, Kagyu and Sakya schools), etc.

24 JAIN TIRTHANKARA AND THEIR SYMBOLS

Sr. No	Name	Symbol
1	Rishabhanatha	Bull
2	Ajitanatha	Elephant
3	Sambhavanatha	Horse
4	Abhinandananatha	Monkey
5	Sumatinatha	Heron
6	Padmaprabha	Padma
7	Suparshvanatha	Swastika
8	Chandraprabha	Crescent Moon
9	Pushpadanta	Crocodile
10	Shitalanatha	Shrivatsa
11	Shreyanasanatha	Rhinoceros
12	Vasupujya	Buffalo
13	Vimalanatha	Boar
14	Anantanatha	Falcon
15	Dharmanatha	Vajra
16	Shantinatha	Antelope or deer
17	Kunthunatha	Goat
18	Aranatha	Nandyavarta or fish
19	Mällinātha	Kalasha
20	Munisuvrata	Tortoise
21	Naminatha	Blue lotus
22	Neminatha	Shankha
23	Parshvanatha	Snake
24	Mahavira	Lion

5 SUPREME BEINGS IN JAINISM IN DESCENDING ORDER

Tirthankara: One who has attained liberation

Arhat: who is on the verge of attaining nirvana.

- ◆ Which region by its virtue of association with Parsvanath is considered the divine Jain Siddha place? **-Sammudh peak**
- ◆ Pravas Giri kasba is in Kaushambi distric of Uttar Pradesh. It is a major pilgrimage centre of which religion? **-Jainism**
- ◆ Yapniya is a sect of which religion? **-Jainism**
- ◆ What is central to both Jain and Buddhist religions? **-Non-violence**
- ◆ For what is Khandgiri place famous? **-For Jaina caves**
- ◆ At a place in Gomteshwar at Shravanbelagola in the Mandya district of Karnataka, there is an ancient Jain pilgrimage centre. Whose huge statue is found here? **-Lord Bahubali**
- ◆ Bhagwan Bahubali is also known as Gomateshwar. He was the son of which Jain tirthankar? First tirthankar Rishavnath

Bhagwat Dharma (Vaishnavism)

- ◆ The other names of Bhagavat Dharma are Satvat Dharma and Pancharatra Dharma. Who was its founder? **-Krishna (Vrishnivanshi or Satvatavanshi)**
- ◆ Krishna is mentioned in two forms - Devaki Putra and Gopikrishna. Krishna was first called the son of Devaki in the Chandogya Upanishad,. Whose disciple was he? **-Ghor Angiras**
- ◆ According to Jain tradition, Vasudev Krishna was a contemporary of which Jain Tirthankara? **-Arishtanemi (22nd Jain Tirthankara)**
- ◆ Vishnu was known as the god of the sky. In which Veda is he first mentioned? **-Rig Veda**
- ◆ During the Mahabharata period, Vasudeva Krishna was identified with Lord Vishnu. Which of his other name is also found in the Mahabharata? **-Govind**
- ◆ At about 300 B.C, Krishna-Vishnu was identified with Narayana. By which other name is Vaishnavism also known? **-Pancharatra Religion**
- ◆ In his Indica, Megasthenes has mentioned the people of Surasena (Mathura) to be the worshipers of Krishna. How has he referred to Krishna in Indica? **-Heracles (Greek adaptation of Krishna)**
- ◆ The Bhagavata religion was also prevalent in the Mauryan period. In the post-Mauryan period, according to a 2nd century B.C inscription found at Vidisha (Besnagar), what was constructed by Heliiodorus, a resident of Taxila, in the honor of Vasudeva in Vidisha? **-Garuda Pillar**
- ◆ Heliiodorus, who proclaimed himself Bhagavata, was the ambassador of Antialcidas (Indo-Greek King of Taxila). He came to the court of which Sunga ruler? **-Bhagabhadra**
- ◆ From which inscription do we get information regarding the worship Bhagavata religion and Vasudeva and Samkarshana in the Satavahana period during the 1st century BC? **-From Nanaghat inscription**
- ◆ The inscription at Nanaghat belongs to the wife of Satavahana ruler Satakarni I. What was his wife's name? **-Naganika or Nayanika**
- ◆ The first century AD inscription found at which place mentions that a woman named Tosha worshiped five Vrishni heroes (Vasudeva, Samkarshana, Pradyumna, Aniruddha and Samba)? **-Mora (near Mathura)**
- ◆ The Vaishnava religion reached great heights during the Gupta period. Which titles did the Gupta rulers hold? **-Parambhavat**
- ◆ Garuda, the vehicle of Vishnu, was the royal emblem of which ruler? **-Gupta ruler**
- ◆ How many names of Vishnu are mentioned by Amar Singh in his book 'Amarkosh' in the Gupta period? **-Total 39**
- ◆ Which scholar has mentioned Bhagavat Dharma of the Gupta period in his Vrihat Samhita? **-Varahamihira**
- ◆ Which inscription of Skandagupta begins with the praise of Lord Vishnu? **-Junagadh inscription**
- ◆ According to the information mentioned in Mehrauli iron pillar of Delhi, who set up the Vishnu pillar? **-Chandragupta Vikramaditya**

Acharya: Head of group of saints
Upadhyaya: Teacher or Saint
Sadhu: The category in which all others are included.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SVETAMBARA AND DIGAMBAR

Svetambara wore white robes, while Digambara lay completely naked.

Shvetambara believed that food could be taken after attaining enlightenment, while Digambaras believed that ideal monks did not consume food.

The Svetambara were of the idea that women could attain salvation, while Digambara held the opposite view.

Shvetambara believes in the ancient Jain texts such as Anga, Upang, Vedasutra etc. considering them as authentic, while Digambar does not believe in religious books.

JAIN COUNCILS

First Council: held 200 years after Mahavira's Nirvana, it was organized in Pataliputra under the chairmanship of Sthalabhadra.

Second Council: It was organized in Kalinga in Second century BC under the chairmanship of Acharya Sambhuti Vijay under the patronage of Kalinga ruler Kharvel. The twelve Jain Angas were compiled in this council.

Third Council: It was organized in Andhra Pradesh in the first century under the chairmanship of Acharya Ardhavali. The Angas were compiled in this council.

Fourth Council: It was organized in Vallabhi under the chairmanship of Acharya Nagarjuna Suri in the fourth century.

Fifth Council: It was organized in Vallabhi in the fifth century under the chairmanship of Acharya Dewardhi Kshamashraman. Its purpose was to compile the scriptures in pure form.

SYADVADA

Syadvada, in Jaina metaphysics, is the doctrine that all judgments are conditional, holding good only in certain conditions, circumstances, or senses, expressed by the word syat (Sanskrit: "may be"). The ways of looking at a thing (called naya) are infinite in num-

- ◆ It was during the Gupta period that the famous Dasavatara temple of Devagarh (Jhansi) was built. Apart from this, the marking of the statue of Varaha is found on Mount Udayagiri. Which was the most popular avatar of Vishnu in the Gupta period? **-Varaha Avatar**
- ◆ The Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi were also followers of Vaishnava faith. What was their royal emblem? **-Garuda**
- ◆ Which Pratihara ruler has declared himself as Varaha avatar in his Gwalior inscription? **-Mihir Bhoja**
- ◆ Whose idol is found in the coins of Chandela ruler Kirti Varman and Didda, the ruler of Kashmir? **-Lakshmi**
- ◆ The Dasavatara Charita, composed by Kshendra in the 11th century, describes ten incarnations. Which writer of the 11th century described the residents of Sthaneshwar as worshipers of Chakraswami (Vishnu)? **-Alberuni**
- ◆ Who composed Geet Govind in the 12th century, describing the relationship between Krishna and Radha? **-Jayadeva**
- ◆ Which Rashtrakuta ruler built the temple of Dasavatara in Ellora? **-Dantidurga**
- ◆ In South India, the saints of the Vaishnava religion were called Alvars. Their number was 12. Who was the only female Alvar? **-Andal or Kodai**
- ◆ Anthropomorphism, Pancharatra Siddhanta and hero worship are prominent among the principles of Vaishnavism. Though 39 Avatars of Vishnu are mentioned in Amarkosh and Geet Govind; but, how many avatars are most popular in reality? **-Ten**

Shaivism

- ◆ The worshipers of Shiva were called Shaivites and the religion related to them was called Shaivism. Who has proved the idol inscribed on a coin obtained from Mohenjodaro to be that of Proto Shiva? **-Marshall**
- ◆ Shiva was known as Rudra (God of Space) in the Rigveda. In the later Vedic period, in which Samhita did he get the name Shiva? **-Taittiriya Samhita**
- ◆ The first mention of Linga Puja is in the Matsya Purana. Which festival of Mahabharata also mentions phallic worship? **-Discipline festival**
- ◆ Where was the earliest idol of Shiva found in the first century AD in the form of the famous Gudimallam Linga? **-Renigunta, near Madras**
- ◆ Panini's 14 sutras are believed to have originated from whose pellet drum? **-Shiva**
- ◆ In the historical era, who first mentions that Surasena (Mathura) worshipped Dynosis (Greek version of Shiva) in the Mauryan period? **-Megasthenes**
- ◆ Ashoka's grandson Jalauka was the follower of which religion? **-Shaivism**
- ◆ On the postures of which Kushan ruler in the post-Mauryan period, a portrait of Trishuldhari Shiva and Nandi is found and Maheshwar is inscribed on the back part, which is the first archival evidence related to Shaivism? **-Vima Kadphises**
- ◆ Which Kushan ruler's coins depict the Shivalinga? **-Huviska**
- ◆ The epic 'Kumarasambhava' describes Shiva and his three Jyotirlingas - Gola Gokaran of Kheri Lakhimpur, Mahakaal of Ujjain and Vishwanath of Kashi. Who is the author of Kumarasambhava? **-Kalidasa (Shaiva worshiper)**
- ◆ Whose temples have been found at Nachna Kuthar and Bhumra respectively? **-Parvati and Shiva respectively**
- ◆ Which inscription of Samudragupta's period mentions the origin of Ganga from Shiva's matted locks? **-Prayag Prasasti**
- ◆ In the post-Gupta period, which composition of Mahakavi Bharavi describes the war between Shiva, disguised as Kirat or mountain-dwelling hunter, and Arjuna? **-Kiratarjunyam**

ber. It is also referred to as Sapt-*abhangivada* or seven predicate theory. The seven predicate theory consists in the use of seven claims about sentences, each preceded by "arguably" or "conditionally" (*syat*), concerning a single object and its particular properties, composed of assertions and denials, either simultaneously or successively, and without contradiction. The relative pluralism of this position is implicit in the Jaina doctrine of *anektavada*, or the "many-sidedness of reality." According to this doctrine, all statements can be judged as true or not true or as both true and not true and thus inexpressible, depending on the point of view.

SHRAVANABELAGOLA

Shravanabelagola is located 84 km from the city of Mysore in the state of Karnataka. The main attraction here is the Gomateshwar Bahubali statue Bahubali was the son of the first Jain Tirthankara Rishabhdev. Bahubali attained salvation here. A statue of Gomateshwara is situated on the large Indragiri hill. A huge statue of Bahubali was built in about 983 AD by a minister named Chamunda Raya during the reign of Ganga ruler Rachmalla of Mysore. Shravanabelagola is one of the most important tirthas (pilgrimage destinations) in Jainism. According to Jain tradition, the Mauryan emperor Chandragupta Maurya is said to have died here in 298 BCE after he became a Jain monk and assumed an ascetic life style.

HEROES OF BHAGVATA SECTS

Samkarshana. Rohini Putra
 Vasudev Devaki Putra
 Pradyumna Rukmani Putra
 Samba Jambavati Putra
 Anirudh.....Pradyumna Putra

RAMAYANA

According to tradition, the Ramayana was written around 500 BC. Valmiki is considered as the author of this great book. The Ramayana originally had 6000 verses, which increased to 12,000 and eventually to 24,000. Among its seven mandalas, the first and last mandalas were later additions. It was finally compiled around 400 AD. It was composed after the Mahabharata.

- ◆ Harshavardhana (later Buddhism), Gauda ruler Shashank and Bhaskaravarma of Kamarupa were worshipers of which religion before 619 AD? -Shaivism
- ◆ King Bhoja of the Paramara dynasty was a follower of Shaivism. Which book authored by him is related to Shaivism? -Tattvapriksha
- ◆ With which mantra do most of the inscriptions of the Pal, Chandel, and Sen dynasty begin? -'Om Namah Shivaya'
- ◆ Which Chandela king built the Kandariya Mahadev temple to commemorate his victory over Mahmud Ghaznavi? -Vidyadhar
- ◆ Which temple of Gujarat, after being destroyed by Mahmud Ghaznavi, was rebuilt by Parmar ruler Bhoj and Chalukya ruler Kumarapal of Anhilwad? -Somnath Temple
- ◆ The saints who propagated Shaivism in South India were called Nayanars, whose total number was 63. Which Nayanar defeated the Jains in a debate in Madura and indoctrinated the king as well as his subjects into Shaivism and got 8000 Jains hanged? -Sambandar
- ◆ Which Nayanar indoctrinated the Pallava ruler Mahendravarman in Shaivism who was initially a Jain? -Appar or Tirunavukrushu (Appar was also a worshiper of Jainism before becoming Nayanar.)
- ◆ There are four sects of Shaivism - Pashupata, Shaiva, Kapalika and Kalamukh. The Pashupata sect is the oldest cult of Shaivas, which originated in the second century BCE. Who was the founder of this sect? -Lakulisa
- ◆ Whom do worshipers of the Kapalika sect worship, considering him to be an incarnation of Shiva and indulge in liquor and coitus, apart from eating meat and wearing human skull? -Bhairav
- ◆ Which drama shows that a place called Sri Shail was the main center of Kapalikas -The Malatimadhava drama of Bhavabhuti
- ◆ The worshipers of Veerashaiva or Lingayat sect worshipped the Shivalinga. Who is considered as the originator of this sect? -Vasavaraj and Chinnavasan
- ◆ A sect of Shaivism developed in Kashmir, which is considered to be purely philosophical or knowledge-based. It is also known as 'Trika Darshan'. What are its three branches? -Spandan Satara (Propounder: Vasugupta), Agam and Pratyabhigya (Propounder: Somanand)
- ◆ Who founded the Nathpanth sect or Yogini Kaul Marg in the tenth century, in which nine Nathas have been recognized as divine men, considering Shiva as Adinatha? -Matsyendranath or Machchandra
- ◆ Who was responsible for propagating the Nathpanth sect in the 11th century? -Baba Gorakhnath

Shakta religion

- ◆ The followers of sect who worship 'Shakti' as goddess is called Shakta Dharma. Who was worshiped in the Indus Valley Civilization as an early form of Shakti? -Mother Goddess
- ◆ In which period was the Shakta Dharma at its peak? -In the Gupta period
- ◆ There is a mention of the various names of Durga such as Mahishasura Mardini, Kanchan Devi, Amba etc. in the writings of Pratihara Mahendrapala. Which Rashtrakuta ruler once cut off his left hand and offered it to the goddess? -Amoghavarsha
- ◆ Currently, there are three main centers of Shakta worship - Kashmir, Kanchi and Kamakhya in Assam. Kamakhya is the famous center of which faith? -Kaul faith

Miscellaneous

- ◆ Which is the beginning branch of Indian Philosophy? -Samkhya
- ◆ Who is known as the father of Indian atomism? -Maharshi Kanad
- ◆ Who was the founder of Ajivak sect? -Makhli Gossal

MAHABHARATA

Mahabharata is the creation of Vyasa. Originally known as 'Jai Samhita', there were 8800 verses in the Mahabharata, which increased to 24,000 and eventually to one lakh verses. That is why it started to be called 'Shatasahasri Samhita' or 'Mahabharata'. It contains the Harivamsa Purana (lineage of Hari or Vishnu) and Bhagavad-Gita (Song of God). The Harivansh Purana itself describes the love of Krishna and maidens. The Gita contains Krishna's teachings, which he gave to Arjuna on the battlefield.

PURANAS

The Puranas are Hindu religious texts. They contain narratives about the history of the Universe from creation to destruction and the genealogies of kings, heroes, sages, and deities. Some of the Puranas are discourses on cosmology, geography and Hindu philosophy. They are usually written in the form of a dialogue. Vyasa, the narrator of the Mahabharata, is traditionally considered as the compiler of the Puranas. The Puranas are 18 in number, but none of them are of pre-Gupta period. Women and Shudras did not have the right to listen to Puranas.

6 SCHOOLS OF HINDU PHILOSOPHY (SHADA DARSHANA)

Sankhya (Kapila): Sankhya is the oldest of all philosophies put forth by the sage Kapila. It is a dualistic philosophy with Purusha (soul) and Prakriti (nature) in it. Advaita Vedanta derives its base from Sankhya School. Sankhya also devolves philosophical basis for Yoga. It emphasizes the attainment of knowledge of self through meditation and concentration.

Yoga (Patanjali): Yoga school introduces the methods of the discipline of body and mind. Sage Patanjali is the founder of Yoga. Emancipation of Purusha from Prakriti by self-awareness through the discipline of body and mind is conceptualized by Yoga. It is believed that practising Ashtanga Yoga is the way to relieve oneself from past sins in order to make way for liberation. This freedom could be attained by practising self-control (yama), observation of rules (niyama), fixed postures (asana), breath control (pranayama), choosing an object (pratyahara) and fixing the mind (dharna), concentrating on the chosen object (dhyana) and complete dissolution of self, merging the mind and the object (Samadhi).

MAHAJANPADA PERIOD AND THE RISE OF MAGADHA

- ◆ What was a major feature of the 6th century BC? **-Urbanization**
- ◆ Where was the first republic of the world in 6th century BC? **-Vaishali**
- ◆ Of the 16 Mahajanapadas, 15 Mahajanapadas were located in North India. Which was the only Janapada situated on the banks of Godavari River in South India? **-Ashmaka**
- ◆ There were 10 republican states at the time of the Buddha. Of these, 8 were under the Vajji Sangha. The remaining 2 republics were under the Mallas. What were the two parts of Malla Mahajanapada? **-Malla of Kushinara and Malla of Pava**
- ◆ The Vajji Sangha was situated on the north side of Magadha. Where was its capital located? **-Vaishali**
- ◆ Situated to the west of Magadha, the kingdom of Anga was divided into two parts by Champa River. Champa was its capital. According to the Puranas, what was the ancient name of Champa? **-Malini**
- ◆ Which two castes had the privilege of being exempt from taxation in the governance system of Mahajanapadas? **-Brahmins and Kshatriyas**
- ◆ What was the term for the number of representatives of Mahajanapadas in the republican system? **-Santhagar**
- ◆ Where do we find the list of 16 Mahajanapadas? **-In Anguttar Nikay**

Haryanka Dynasty (544 BC - 412 BC)

- ◆ One of the sixteen Mahajanapadas, Magadha emerged as an empire under the rule of the Haryanka dynasty. Who was the real founder of Magadhan Empire? **-King Bimbisara**
- ◆ According to Mahavamsa, King Bimbisara sat on the throne at which age? **-15 years**
- ◆ The people of the Haryanka clan were a sub-genre of Nagavansha. What is the name of Bimbisara's father in Dipavamsa? **-Bodhis**
- ◆ Bimbisara is mentioned in Matsya Purana as 'Kshetraja'. How was he described in Jain literature? **-Srenika**
- ◆ Bimbisara fought his first battle with which of his neighboring states and merged it into the kingdom of Magadha? **-Anga**
- ◆ After Bimbisara established his suzerainty over Anga, which of his sons was made its ruler? **-Ajatashatru**
- ◆ 'Girivraja' was the initial capital of the kingdom of Magadha, but the growing power of the Lichchavis forced Bimbisara to establish a new capital in the north. Where was the new capital established? **-Rajgriha**
- ◆ Which of his sons killed Bimbisara and became the ruler of Magadha? **-Ajatashatru (Kunika)**
- ◆ Ajatashatru (492- 460 BC) merged Kashi and the Vajji Sangh into Magadha after protracted battles. Which two major weapons did he use in this war? **- 'Rathamusal' (Scythed chariot) and 'Mahashilakantak' (engine for ejecting big stones)**
- ◆ Which Magadhan ruler built a strong fort in his capital Rajgriha for protection from the attack of the Lichchavis? **-Ajatashatru**

• **Nyaya (Gautama Muni):** Nyaya school follows a scientific and a rational approach. Sage Gautama is the founder of this school. It believes that gaining knowledge through the five senses is the sole way of attaining liberation from the cycle of birth and death. Nyaya school banks upon various pramanas (mechanism of attaining knowledge). Nyaya is considered as a technique of logical thinking. Nyaya Sutras say that there are four means of attaining valid knowledge: perception, inference, comparison, and verbal testimony.

• **Vaisheshika (Kanada):** Vaisheshika school deals with metaphysics. It was founded by the sage Kanada. Vaisheshika system is considered as the realistic and objective philosophy of universe. According to the Vaisheshika school of philosophy, all objects in the physical universe are reducible to a finite number of atoms and Brahman is regarded as the fundamental force that causes consciousness in these atoms. The reality according to