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TERM - III

VOLUME - 3

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STANDARD SIX
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HISTORY



CONTENTS

History		
Unit	Titles	Page No.
1.	Society and Culture in Ancient Tamizhagam: The Sangam Age	87
2.	The Post-Mauryan India	100
3.	The Age of Empires: Guptas and Vardhanas	112
4.	South Indian Kingdoms	128
Geography		
1.	Asia and Europe	143
2.	Globe	171
3.	Understanding Disaster	188
Civics		
1.	Democracy	196
2.	Local body	203
3.	Road Safety	212



E - Book



Assessment



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Unit 1

Society and Culture in Ancient Tamizhagam: The Sangam Age



Learning Objectives

- To understand that Sangam Tamil literature is the main source for the study of ancient Tamil society
- To know the rule of Muvendaras (Three Great Kings) – the Chera, Chola and the Pandya kings – and their contemporary minor chieftains
- To gain an understanding of the administrative system and the socio-economic conditions of Tamizhagam
- To learn about the Kalabhra period

The Sangam Age

The word 'Sangam' refers to the association of poets who flourished under the royal patronage of the Pandya kings at Madurai. The poems composed by these poets are collectively known as Sangam literature. The period in which these poems were composed is called the Sangam Age.

ArumugaNavalar (Jaffna), U.V.Swaminatha Iyer and Damodharam Pillai (Jaffna) strove hard and spent many years in retrieving and publishing the Tamil classics and the ancient Tamil texts, which were originally present as palm leaf manuscripts.

Sources

Inscriptions

Hathigumpha Inscription of King Karavela of Kalinga, Pugalur (near Karur) Inscription, Ashokan Edicts II and XIII, and inscriptions found at Mangulam, Alagarmalai and Kilavalavu (all near Madurai)

Copper Plates

Velvikudi and Chinnamanur copper plates

Coins	Issued by the Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas and the chieftains of Sangam Age as well as the Roman coins
Megalithic Monuments	Burials and Hero stones
Excavated Materials from	Adichanallur, Arikamedu, Kodumanal, Puhar, Korkai, Alagankulam, Uraiyur
Literary Sources	<i>Tholkappiyam</i> , <i>Ettuthogai</i> (eight anthologies), <i>Pathupattu</i> (ten idylls), <i>PathinanKeezhkanakku</i> (a collection of eighteen poetic works), <i>Pattinapalai</i> and <i>Maduraikanji</i> . Epics <i>Silapathikaram</i> and <i>Manimegalai</i> .
Foreign Notices	<i>The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea</i> , Pliny's <i>Natural History</i> , Ptolemy's <i>Geography</i> , Megasthenes's <i>Indica</i> , <i>Rajavali</i> , <i>Mahavamsa</i> and <i>Dipavamsa</i>

Tholkappiyam is a work on Tamil grammar. It represents the quality of Tamil language and the culture of Tamil people of the Sangam Age.

Time Span	3rd century BC (BCE) to c. 3rd century AD (CE)
Tamizhagam	Vengadam (Tirupathi hill) in the north to Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin) in the south, Bounded by sea on the east and the west.
Age	Iron Age
Culture	Megalithic
Polity	Kingship
Dynasties ruled	The Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandyas

George L. Hart, Professor of Tamil language at the University of California, has said that Tamil is as old as Latin. The language arose as an entirely independent tradition with no influence of other languages.



Cheras

Muvendaras (Three Great Kings) controlled the territories of Tamizhagam during the Sangam Age. The Tamil word 'Vendar' was used to refer to three dynasties, namely the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas. The Cheras ruled over the central and north Travancore, Cochin, south Malabar and Kongu region of Tamil Nadu. The *Pathitruvalu* (a collection of ten decades of verses) provides information about the Chera kings. It is known that the Chera king Senguttuvan went on a military expedition to North India. He brought stones from the Himalayas for making the idol of Kannagi, an epic character from *Silappathikaram*. He introduced *pattini* cult. CheranSenguttuvan's younger brother was IlangoAdigal. He was the author of *Silappathikaram*. Another Chera king, CheralIrumporai, issued coins in his name. Some Chera coins bear their emblem of bow and arrow.

Prominent Chera Rulers

- UdayanCheralathan
- Imayavaramban NetunCheralathan
- CheranSenguttuvan
- CheralIrumporai

Cholas

The Chola kingdom of Sangam period extended upto Venkatam (Tirupathi) hills. The Kaveri delta region remained the central part of the kingdom. This area was later known as Chola Mandalam. KarikalValavan or Karikalan was the most

famous of the Chola kings. He defeated the combined army of the Cheras, Pandyas and the eleven Velir chieftains who supported them at Venni, a small village in the Thanjavur region. He converted forests into cultivable lands. He built Kallanai (meaning a dam made of stone) across the river Kaveri to develop agriculture. Their port Puhar attracted merchants from various regions of the Indian Ocean. The *Pattinapala*, a poetic work in the *Pathinenkeezhkanakku*, gives elaborate information of the trading activity during the rule of Karikalan.

Kallanai

It was a dyke, built with stones. It was constructed across the Kaveri to divert water throughout the delta region for irrigation.

When it was built, Kallanai irrigated an area of about 69,000 acres.



Prominent Chola Rulers

- Ilanchetsenni
- KarikalValavan
- Kocengannan
- KilliValavan
- Perunarkilli

Pandyas

The Pandyas ruled the present-day southern Tamil Nadu. The Pandya kings patronized the Tamil poets and scholars. Several names of Pandya kings are mentioned in the Sangam literature. Nedunchezhiyan is hailed as the most popular warrior. He defeated the combined army of the Chera, Chola and five Velir Chieftains at Talayalanganam. He is praised as the lord of Korkai. Pandya country was well known for pearl hunting. Pandya

kings issued many coins. Their coins have elephant on one side and fish on another side. MudukudimiPeruvazhuthi issued coins to commemorate his performance of many Vedic rituals.

Prominent Pandya Rulers

- Nediyon
- Nanmaran
- MudukudimiPeruvazhuthi
- Nedunchezhiyan



The Titles Assumed by the Muvendaras

CHERAN

- Adhavan
- Kuttuvan
- Vanavan
- Irumporai

CHOLAN




- Senni
- Sembiyan
- Killi
- Valavan

PANDIYAN

- Maran
- Valuthi
- Sezhiyan
- Tennar

Royal Insignia

Sceptre (*kol*), drum (*murasu*) and white umbrella (*venkudai*) were used as the symbols of royal authority.

Muvendar	Garland	Port	Capital	Symbols
Cheras	Palmyra flower	Muziri/Tondi	Vanchi/Karur	 Bow and arrow
Cholas	Fig (Athi) flower	Puhar	Uraiyur/Puhar	 Tiger
Pandyas	Margosa (neem) flower	Korkai	Madurai	 Two Fish

Minor Chieftains – Ay, Velir and Kizhar

Apart from three great kings, there were several brave independent minor chieftains. The name 'Ay' is derived from the ancient Tamil word 'Ayar' (meaning shepherd). Among Ay chiefs of Sangam Age, Anthiran, Titiran and Nannan were the important names.



The Velirs–Vellalars– constituted the ruling and land-owning class in the ancient Tamizhagam. The famous Velirs were the

seven patrons (*KadaiyezhuVallalgal*). They were Pari, Kari, Ori, Pegan, Ay, Adiyaman and Nalli. They were popular for their generous patronage of Tamil poets.

Kizhar was the village chief.

Sangam Polity Kingship

The kingship was hereditary. The king was called *Ko*. It is the shortened form of *Kon*. *Vendan*, *Kon*, *Mannan*, *Kotravan* and *Iraivan* were the other titles by which the king was addressed. The eldest son of the reigning king generally succeeded to the throne. The coronation ceremony was known as *arasukattilerudhal* or *mudisoottuvila*. The crown prince was known as *komahan*, while the young ones were known as *Ilango*, *Ilanchezhiyan* and *Ilanjeral*. King held a daily durbar (*naal-avai*) at which he heard and resolved all



the disputes. The income to the state was through taxation. Land tax was the main source of revenue and it was called '*Irai*'. This apart, the state collected tolls and customs (*sungam*), tributes and fines.

The kings and soldiers wore the heroic anklet (*Veera kazhal*). On the anklet, the name and achievement of the wearer were blazoned. Spies were used not only to find out what was happening within the country, but also in foreign countries.

A wound in the back was considered a disgrace and there are instances of kings fasting unto death because they had suffered such a wound in the battle.

The Court

The king's court was called *Arasavai*. The king occupied a ceremonious throne in the court called *Ariyanai*. In the court, the king was surrounded by officials, distinguished visitors and court poets. The rulers had five-fold duties. They were encouraging learning, performing rituals, presenting gifts, protecting people and punishing the criminals. Ambassadors were employed by the kings. They played a significant role. The king was assisted by a number of officials. They were divided into *Aimperunguzhu* (five-member committee) and *Enberaayam* (eight-member group).

Army

The king's army consisted of four divisions, namely, infantry, cavalry, elephants and chariot force. The army was known as '*Padai*'. The chief of the army was known as *Thanaithalaivan*. The prominent weapons used during this period were sword, *kedayam*

(shield), *tomaram* (lance), spears, bows and arrows. *Tomaram* is mentioned as a missile to be thrown at the enemy from a distance. The place where the weapons were kept was known as *paddaikottil*. The forts were protected by deep moats and trenches. The war drum was worshipped as a deity.

Law and Justice

The king was the final authority for appeal. In the capital town, the court of justice was called *Avai*. In the villages, *Mandram* served as the place for dispensing justice. In civil cases, the method of trial followed was to call upon the plaintiff to thrust his hand into a pot containing a cobra. If the cobra bit him, he was sentenced; if the cobra did not bite him he was considered innocent and acquitted. Punishment was always severe. Execution was ordered for theft cases. The punishment awarded for other crimes included beheading, mutilation of the offending limbs of the body, torture and imprisonment and imposition of fines.

Local Administration

The entire kingdom was called *Mandalam*. Mandalam was divided into *Nadus*. *Kurram* was subdivision of Nadu. The *Ur* was a village, classified into *perur* (big village), *Sirur* (a small village) and *Mudur* (an old village) depending upon its population, size and antiquity. *Pattinam* was the name for a coastal town and *Puhar* was the general term for harbour town.

Important Towns

Puhar, Uraiyur, Korkai, Madurai, Muziri, Vanji or Karur and Kanchi.



Thinai (tract)-based Sangam Society

The land form was divided into five *thinai*s (eco-regions).

Eco-region (<i>thinai</i>)	Landscape	Occupation	People	Deity
Kurinji	Palmyra flower	Hunting /gathering	Kuravar/kurathiyar	Murugan
Mullai	Forest region	Herding	Aayar/aaichiyar	Maayon
Marutham	Riverine track (plains)	Agriculture	Uzhavan/uzhathiyar	Indiran
Neithal	Coastal region	Fishing/saltmaking	Parathavar/ nulathiyar	Varunan
Palai	Parched land	Heroic deeds	Maravar/Marathiyar	Kotravai

Land was classified according to its fertility. Marutham was called *menpulam* (fertile land). It produced paddy and sugarcane. The rest of the landscape, excluding Neithal, was called *vanpulam* (hard land), and it produced pulses and dry grains.

Status of Women

There was no restriction for women in social life. There were learned and wise women. Forty women poets had lived and left behind their valuable works. Marriage was a matter of self-choice. However, chastity (*karpu*) was considered the highest virtue of women. Sons and daughters had equal shares in their parents' property.

Women Poets of Sangam Age

Avvaiyar, VelliVeethiyar, Kakkaipadiniyar, AathiManthiyar, PonMudiyar.

Religious Beliefs and Social Divisions

The primary deity of the Tamils was Seyon or Murugan. Other gods worshipped during

Sangam period were Sivan, Mayon (Vishnu), Indiran, Varunan and Kotravai. The Hero stone (*natukkal*) worship was in practice. Buddhism and Jainism also co-existed.

Veerakkal/Natukkal

The ancient Tamils had a great respect for the heroes who died in the battle field. The hero stones were erected to commemorate heroes who sacrificed their lives in war.



Caste did not develop in Tamizhagam as it did in the northern India. Varuna system (occupation-based caste) came to the Dravidian south comparatively late.

Dress and Ornaments

The rich people wore muslin, silk and fine cotton garments. The common people



wore two pieces of clothes made of cotton. The Sangam literature refers to clothes, which were thinner than the skin of a snake (*Kalingam*). Women adorned their hair plaits with flowers. Both men and women wore a variety of ornaments. They were made of gold, silver, pearls, precious stones, conch shells and beads. The People were fond of using aromatic perfumes.

Arts

There are many references to variety of musical instruments such as drum, flute and yazh. Karikalan was master of seven notes of music (*EzhisaiVallavan*). Singing bards were called *panar* and *vraliyar*. Dancing was performed by *kanigaiyar*. *Koothu* (folk drama) was the most important cultural practice of the people of Sangam Age. They developed the concept of *Muthamizh* (*Iyal, Isai, Naatakam*).

Occupation

The major occupations of the people were: agriculture, cattle rearing, fishing and hunting. Other craftsmen like carpenter, blacksmith, goldsmith, and potters were

also part of the population. Weaving was the most common part-time occupation of the farmers and a regular full time job for many others.

Festivals and Entertainments

People celebrated several festivals. The harvest festival, (Pongal) and the festival of spring, kaarthigai, were some of them. Indira vizha was celebrated in the capital. There were many amusements and games. This included dances, festivals, bull fights, cock fights, dice, hunting, wrestling and playing in swings. Children played with toy cart and with the sand houses made by them.

Trade

Trade existed at three levels: local, overland and overseas. The extensive and lucrative foreign trade that Tamizhagam enjoyed during this period stands testimony to the fact that Tamils had been great seafarers. Warehouses for storing the goods were built along the coast. The chief ports had light houses, which were called *KalangaraillanguSudar*. Caravans of merchants carried their merchandise to different places in oxen-driven carts. Barter system was prevalent.

Malabar Black Pepper

When the Mummy of Ramses II of the Egypt was uncovered, archaeologists found black pepper corns stuffed into his nostrils and in his abdomen (as a part of embalming process practised in olden days).



There were two kinds of markets or bazaars in the leading cities like Puhar and Madurai. In Madurai they were Nalangadi (the morning bazaar) and Allangadi (the evening bazaar). In these markets large varieties as well as large quantities of goods were sold and purchased.

Major Ports: Musiri, Tondi, Korkai

Main Exports

- salt, pepper, pearls, ivory, silk, spices, diamonds, saffron, precious stones, muslin, sandal wood

Main Imports

- Topaz, tin, wine, glass, horses

Silk supplied by Indian merchants to the Roman Empire was considered so important that the Roman emperor Aurelian declared it to be worth its weight in gold.

Muziris – First Emporium

The Roman writer Pliny the Elder writes of Muziris in his *Natural History* as the 'first emporium (shopping complex) of India'. A temple of Augustus was built at Muziris, which had a Roman colony.

A papyrus document (now in Vienna museum) of 2nd century BC (BCE) records the agreement between two merchants' shippers of Alexandria and Muziris.

Trade Contact with Overseas Countries

Archaeological excavations have confirmed the trading relations between the Tamizhagam and the countries such as Greece, Rome, Egypt, China, South East Asia and Sri Lanka.

Kalabhras

Towards the end of the 3rd century AD (CE), the Sangam period slowly went into a decline. Following the Sangam period, the Kalabhras had occupied the Tamil country for about two and half centuries. We have very little information about Kalabhras. They left neither artefacts nor monuments. But there is evidence of their rule in literary texts. The literary sources for this period include *Tamil NavalarCharithai*, *Yapernkalam* and *Periapuranam*. *SeevakaChinthamani* and *Kundalakesi* were also written during this period. In Tamizhagam, Jainism and Buddhism became prominent during this period. Introduction of Sanskrit and Prakrit languages had resulted in the development of a new script called *Vattezhuthu*. Many works under *PathinenKeezhkanakku* were composed. Trade and commerce continued to flourish during this period. So the Kalabhra period is not a dark age, as it is portrayed.

Elsewhere



Gateway
Han Dynasty – China
206 BC(BCE) – 220 AD(CE)



Pyramid
Mayan Civilisation
Central America



Colosseum
Roman Civilisation – Italy
3rd BC(BCE) – 1st AD(CE)

Summary

- The word 'Sangam' refers to the association of poets who flourished under the royal patronage of the Pandya kings at Madurai.
- Muvendars – the Cheras, Cholas and the Pandyas—controlled the territories of Tamizhagam during the Sangam Age.
- Apart from three great monarchs, Tamil country was ruled by several independent minor chieftains.
- Archaeological excavations have confirmed the trading relations between Tamizhagam and many foreign countries.
- Towards the end of the 3rd century AD (CE), the Sangam period slowly started to decline. The Kalabhras occupied the Tamil country. Evidence of their rule is available in Jain and Buddhist literature.

GLOSSARY

Strove	-	tried hard	-	கரும் முயற்சி
Dynasty	-	a line of hereditary rulers	-	ராஜ வம்சம்
Commemorate	-	to honour the memory of	-	கௌரவிப்பதற்காக
Royal insignia	-	symbols of power	-	அரச சின்னம்
Patronage	-	support given by a patron	-	ஆதரவு
Blazoned	-	displayed vividly	-	வெளிக்காட்டுதல்
Acquitted	-	released	-	விடுதலை
Bards	-	poets singing in praise of princes and brave men	-	புலவர்கள்
Warehouses	-	a large building for keeping goods	-	சேமிப்புக் கிடங்கு
Portrayed	-	described elaborately	-	சித்தரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது



EXERCISE.

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Pattini cult in Tamil Nadu was introduced by _____.
a. PandyanNeduncheliyan b. CheranSenguttuvan
c. IlangoAdigal d. Mudathirumaran
2. Which dynasty was not in power during the Sangam Age?
a. Pandyas b. Cholas
c. Pallavas d. Cheras
3. The rule of Pandyas was followed by _____.
a. Satavahanas b. Cholas
c. Kalabhras d. Pallavas
4. The lowest unit of administration during the Sangam Age was _____.
a. Mandalam b. Nadu
c. Ur d. Pattinam
5. What was the occupation of the inhabitants of the Kurinji region?
a. Plundering c. Cattle rearing
c. Hunting and gathering d. Agriculture



II. Read the Statement and tick the appropriate answer

- 1 **Assertion (A):** The assembly of the poets was known as Sangam.

Reason (R): Tamil was the language of Sangam literature.

- a. Both A and R are true. R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. Both A and R is not true.

2. Which of the following statements are not true?

- a. Karikala won the battle of Talayalanganam.
- b. The *Pathitru* provides information about Chera Kings.
- c. The earliest literature of the Sangam age was written mostly in the form of prose.
 - a. 1 only
 - b. 1 and 3 only
 - c. 2 only



3. The ascending order of the administrative division in the ancient Tamizhagam was

- a. Ur < Nadu < Kurram < Mandalam
- b. Ur < Kurram < Nadu < Mandalam
- c. Ur < Mandalam < Kurram < Nadu
- d. Nadu < Kurram < Mandalam < Ur

4. Match the following dynasties with the Royal Insignia

- a. Chera - 1. Fish
 - b. Chola - 2. Tiger
 - c. Pandya - 3. Bow and arrow
- A. 3 2 1
B. 1 2 3
C. 3 1 2
D. 2 1 3

III. Fill in the blanks

- 1. The battle of Venni was won by _____.
- 2. The earliest Tamil grammar work of the Sangam period was _____.
- 3. _____ built Kallanai across the river Kaveri.
- 4. The chief of the army was known as _____.
- 5. Land revenue was called _____.

IV. True or False

- 1. The singing bards of the Sangam age were called Irular.
- 2. Caste system developed during the Sangam period.
- 3. Kizhar was the village chief.
- 4. Puhar was the general term for city.
- 5. Coastal region was called Marudham.

V. Match

- a. Thennar Cheras
- b. Vanavar Cholas
- c. Senni Velir
- d. Adiyaman Pandyas

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

- 1. Name any two literary sources to reconstruct the history of ancient Tamizhagam.
- 2. What was Natukkal or Virakkal?

3. Name five *thinai*s mentioned in the Sangam literature.
4. Name any two archaeological sites related to Sangam period.
5. Name the seven patrons (*KadaiyeluVallalgal*).
6. Name any three Tamil poetic works of Kalabhra period.

VII. Answer the following

1. Discuss the status of women in the Sangam Society.

VIII. HOTs

1. KarikalValavan is regarded as the greatest Chola king. Justify.
2. The period of Kalabhra is not a dark age. Give reasons.

IX. Map Work

1. Mark and colour the extent of Chera, Chola and Pandya empires on the river map of South India.
2. Mark the following places.
a. Korkai b. Kaveripoompattinam c. Musiri d. Uraiyur e. Madurai

X. Life skill

Collect and paste the pictures of landscape and find out the eco-region to which it belongs. Write the important crops grown and occupation of the people there.

XI Answer Grid

Mention two epics of the Sangam period. Ans:	Name the two groups of officials who assisted the king. Ans:	Name any two women poets of the Sangam period. Ans:
Name any three major ports of Sangam age. Ans:	What constituted Muthamizh? Ans:	<i>Silapathikaram</i> was written by_____
Talayalanganam is related to which Pandya king? Ans:	Which eco-region was called menpulam? Ans:	The light houses in the ports are called_____ Ans:

Unit 2

The Post-Mauryan India



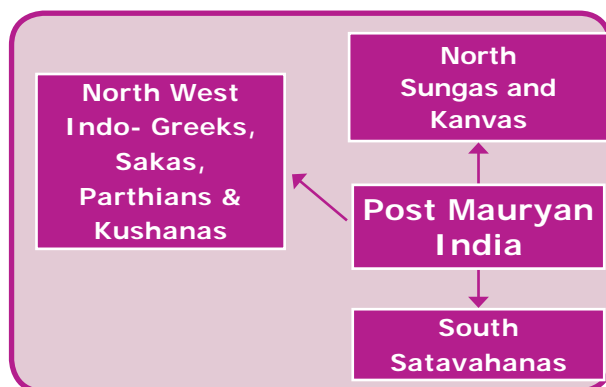
Learning Objectives

- To acquire knowledge of the history of dynasties and kingdoms that emerged after the breakup of the Mauryan Empire
- To gain an understanding of the polity, society, economy, and culture of various kingdoms that were established in the south, north and north-west of India
- To become familiar with their contributions to early medieval India



Introduction

The break-up of Mauryan Empire resulted in the invasions of Sakas, Scythians, Parthians, Indo-Greeks or Bactrian Greeks and Kushanas from the north-west. In the south, Satavahanas became independent after Asoka's death. There were Sungas and Kanvas in the north before the emergence of Gupta dynasty. Chedis (Kalinga) declared their independence.



It has to be noted here that, though Magadha ceased to be the premier state of India, it continued to be a great centre of Buddhist culture.

Sources

Archaeological Sources

Inscriptions

- Ayodhya Inscription of Dana Deva
- Persepolis, Nakshi Rustom Inscriptions
- Moga (Taxila copper plate)
- Junagadh/Girnar Inscription
- Nasik *Prasasti*
- Inscription of Darius I





Coins

- Coins of Satavahanas
- Coins of Kadphises II
- Roman coins

Literary Sources

- *Puranas*
- *Gargi Samhita*
- *Harshacharita* of Banabhatta
- *Mahabhasya* of Patanjali
- *Brihastkatha* of Gunadhya
- *Madhyamika Sutra* of Nagarjuna
- *Buddhacharita* of Asvaghosha
- *Malavikagnimitra* of Kalidasa

Foreign Notice

- Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller

The Sungas and Kanvas in the North

The Sungas

The last Mauryan emperor, Brihadratha, was assassinated by his own general, Pushyamitra Sunga, who established his Sunga dynasty in Magadha. Pushyamitra made Pataliputra as his capital.

Pushyamitra's kingdom extended westward to include Ujjain and Vidisha. He successfully repulsed the invasion of Bactria king, Menander. But Menander managed to keep Kabul and Sindh.

Pushyamitra thwarted an attack from the Kalinga king Kharavela. He also conquered Vidarba. He was a staunch

follower of Vedic religion. He performed two Asvamedha yagnas (horse sacrifices) to assert his imperial authority.



During the Sunga period, stone was replaced by wood in the railings and the gateways of the Buddhist *stupas* as seen in Bharhut and Sanchi.

Pushyamitra was succeeded by his son Agnimitra. This Agnimitra is said to be the hero of Kalidasa's *Malavikagnimitra*. The drama also refers to the victory of Vasumitra, Agnimitra's son, over the Greeks on the banks of the Sindhu river.

The weak successors of Sungas constantly faced threats from the Indo-Bactrians and Indo-Parthians. The Sunga dynasty lasted for about one hundred years. The last Sunga king was Devabhuti. He was killed by his own minister Vasudeva Kanva. Vasudeva established the rule of Kanva dynasty in Magadha.

Importance of the Sunga Period

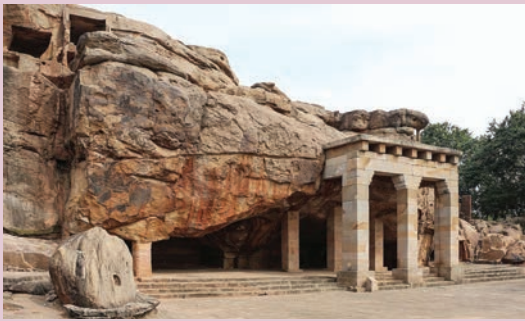
The Sungas played an important role in defending the Gangetic Valley from the encroachments of the Bactrian Greeks. Pushyamitra, and then his successors, revived Vedic religious practices and promoted Vaishnavism. Sanskrit gradually gained ascendancy and became the court language.

Patanjali, the second grammarian in Sanskrit, was patronized by Pushyamitra.



Though Pushyamitra persecuted Buddhists, during his reign the Buddhist monuments at Bharhut and Sanchi were renovated and further improved. The Great Stupa of Sanchi and the railings, which enclose it, belong to the Sunga period.

King Kharavela of Kalinga was a contemporary of the Sungas. We get information about Kharavela from the Hathigumpha Inscription.



Hathigumpha Elephant cave Inscription

The Kanvas

The Kanva dynasty produced four kings and their rule lasted only for 45 years. The history of Magadha after the fall of the Kanvas is devoid of any significance until the emergence of the Gupta dynasty.

The Kanva rulers were

- Vasudeva
- Bhumi Mitra
- Narayana
- Susarman

The last Kanva ruler Susarman was assassinated by his powerful feudatory chief of Andhra named Simuka, who laid the foundation of the Satavahana dynasty.

Satavahanas in the South

The Kushanas in the north and the Satavahanas (Andhras) in the south flourished for about 300 years and 450 years, respectively. Simuka, the founder of the Satavahana dynasty, is said to have ruled for twenty-three years. His successor was his brother Krishna. The latter and his nephew Satakarni ruled for ten years each, establishing an empire, holding control over a vast area stretching from Rajasthan in the northwest to Andhra in the southeast and from Gujarat in the west to Kalinga in the east. Satakarni is said to have performed two horse sacrifices (*Asvamedha* yagna), indicative of his imperial position.



Coin of Satavahanas

Gautamiputra Satakarni was the greatest ruler of the family. In the *Nasik prashasti*, published by his mother Gautami Balasri, Gautamiputra Satakarni is described as the destroyer of Sakas, Yavanas (Greeks) and Pahlavas (Parthians). The extent of the empire is also mentioned in the record. Their domain included Maharashtra, north Konkan, Berar, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Malwa. His ship coins are suggestive of Andhras' skill in seafaring and their naval power. The Bogor inscriptions suggest that South India played an important role in the process of early state formation in Southeast Asia.



Coins of Gautamiputra Satakarni

Contributions of Satavahanas

Literature

The Satavahana king Hala was himself a great scholar of Sanskrit. The Kantara school of Sanskrit flourished in the Deccan in second century B.C. Hala is famous as the author of *Sattasai* (*Saptasati*), 700 stanzas in Prakrit.

Art and Architecture

The Satavahana rulers were great builders. They began constructing Buddhist

stupas in Amaravati. A bronze statue of the standing Buddha discovered in Oc-Eo (an archaeological site in Vietnam) resembles the Amaravati style. The later Satavahana kings issued lead or bronze coins depicting ships with two masts. A stone seal discovered in NakhonPathom in Thailand has the same design.

Gandhara, Madhura, Amaravati, Bodh Gaya, Sanchi and Bharhut were known for splendid monuments and art. The Mathura School of Sculpture produced images and life-size statues of the Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jain deities.

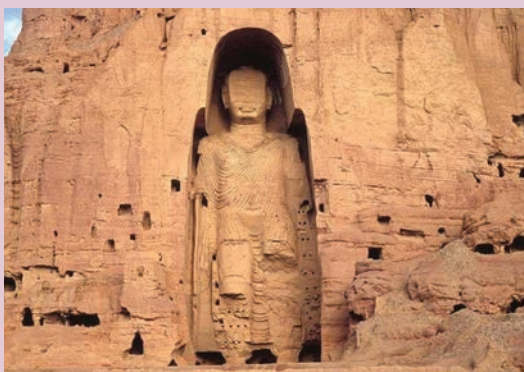
Indo-Greeks, Indo-Parthians, Sakas and Kushanas

Indo-Greeks and Indo-Parthians

After the conquest of north-western India and the Punjab region, Alexander the Great left the conquered territories under provincial governors. Two of its eastern satrapies, Bactria and Parthia, revolted under their Greek Governors and declared their independence. The satrapy of Bactria became independent under the leadership of Diodotus I and Parthia under Arsaces.

After the decline of the Mauryan empire, the Greek rulers of Bactria and Parthia started encroaching into the northwestern border lands of India. The Bactrian and Parthian settlers gradually inter-married and inter-mixed with the indigenous population. This facilitated the establishment of Indo-Greek and Indo-Parthian colonies along the north-western part of India.

The world-famous life-size statues of Buddha at Bamyán valley on the mountains of the erstwhile northwestern frontiers of ancient India (currently in central Afghanistan and recently destroyed by the Talibans), were carved out of the solid rocks by the dedicated artists of the Gandhara School of Art during the post-Mauryan period.



Buddha at Bamyán valley



Rulers of Indo Greeks

Demetrius I – He was the son of Greco-Bactrian ruler Euthydemus.

He was king of Macedonia from 294 to 288 BC (BCE). Numismatic evidence proves that Demetrius issued bi-lingual square coins with Greek on the obverse and Kharosthi on the reverse. Scholars are not able to decide which of the three, named Demetrius, was the initiator of the Yavana era, commencing from second century BC (BCE) in India.



Demetrius



Menander

Menander– He was one of the best known Indo-Greek kings. He is said to have ruled a large kingdom in the north-west of the country. His coins were found over an extensive area ranging from Kabul valley and Indus river to western Uttar Pradesh. *MilindaPanha*, a Buddhist text, is a discourse between Bactrian king Milinda and the learned Buddhist scholar Nagasena. This Milinda is identified with Menander. Menander is believed to have become a Buddhist and promoted Buddhism.

Contributions of Indo-Greeks

Coinage: Indo-Greek rulers introduced a die system and produced properly shaped coins with inscription, symbols and engraved figures on them. Indians learnt this art from them.

Sculpture: The Gandhara School of Indian Art is heavily indebted to Greek influence. The Greeks were good cave builders. The Mahayana Buddhists learnt the art of carving out caves from them and became skilled in rock-cut architecture.

Sakas

The Indo-Greek rule in India was ended by the Sakas. Sakas as nomads came in huge number and spread all over northern and western India. The Sakas were against the tribe of Turki nomads. Sakas were Scythians, nomadic ancient Iranians, and known as Sakas in Sanskrit.

Saka rule was founded by Maos or Mogain in the Gandhara region and his capital was 'Sirkap'. His name is mentioned in Mora inscription. His coins bear images of Buddha and Siva.

Rulers of Indo-Parthians (Pahlavas)

Indo-Parthians came after the Indo-Greeks and the Indo-Scythians who were, in turn, defeated by the Kushanas in the second half of the first century AD (CE). Indo-Parthian kingdom or Gondopharid dynasty was founded by Gondophernes. The domain of Indo-Parthians comprised Kabul and Gandhara. The name of Gondophernes is associated with the Christian apostle St. Thomas. According to Christian tradition, St. Thomas visited the court of Gondophernes and converted him to Christianity.

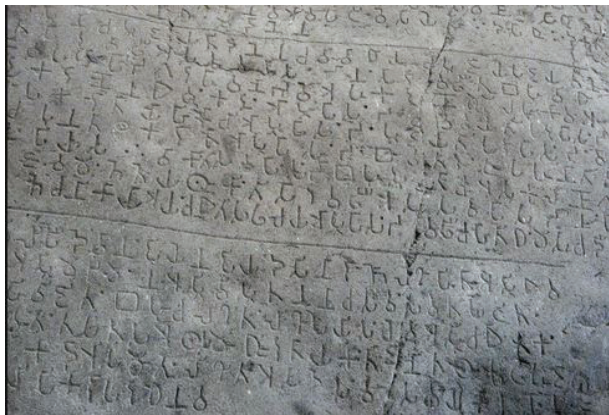


St. Thomas





Rudradaman was the most important and famous king of Sakas. His Junagadh/Girnar inscription was the first inscription in chaste Sanskrit. In India, the Sakas were assimilated into Indian society. They began to adopt Indian names and practise Indian religious beliefs.



Junagadh Inscriptions



Coin of Rudradaman

The Sakas appointed kshatrapas or satraps as provincial governors to administer their territories.

Kushanas

The Kushanas formed a section of the yueh-chi tribes, who inhabited north-western China in the remote past. In the

first century BC(BCE), the yueh-chi tribes were composed of five major sections, of which the Kushanas attained political ascendancy over others.

By the beginning of Christian era, all the yueh-chi tribes had acknowledged the supremacy of the Kushanas; they had shed their nomadic habits and settled down in the Bactrian and Parthian lands, adjacent to the north-western border of India.

The Kushanas overran Bactria and Parthia and gradually established themselves in northern India. Their concentration was mostly in the Punjab, Rajaputana and Kathiawar. Kushana rulers were Buddhists. Takshashila and Mathura continued to be great centres of Buddhist learning, attracting students from China and western Asia.

The Kushana Kings

Kanishka


Kanishka was the greatest of all the Kushana emperors. He assumed the sovereignty in 78 AD and proclaimed his rule by the foundation of a new era, which later became Saka era.

The Kushana capital initially was Kabul. Later, it was shifted to Peshavar or Purushpura.



Coin of Kanishka



Rulers	Contributions
Kadphises I	He was the first famous military and political leader of the Kushanas. He overthrew the Indo-Greek and Indo-Parthian rulers and established himself as a sovereign ruler of Bactria. He extended his power in Kabul, Gandhara and upto the Indus.
Kadphises II 	He maintained friendly relationship with the emperors of China and Rome and encouraged trade and commerce with the foreign countries. Some of his coins contained the inscribed figures of Lord Siva and his imperial titles were inscribed in the Kharosthi language.

Conquests

Kanishka conquered and annexed Kashmir. He waged a successful war against Magadha. He also waged a war against a ruler of Parthia to maintain safety and integrity in his vast empire on the western and south-western border. After the conquest of Kashmir and Gandhara, he turned his attention towards China. He defeated the Chinese general Pan-Chiang and safeguarded the northern borders of India from Chinese intrusion.

His empire extended from Kashmir down to Benaras, and the Vindhya mountain in the south. It included Kashgar, Yarkhand touching the borders of Persia and Parthia.

Religious Policy

Kanishka was an ardent Buddhist. Kanishka's empire was a Buddhist empire. Kanishka adopted Buddhism under the influence of Asvaghosha, a celebrated

monk from Pataliputra. Though a great warrior and an empire-builder, Kanishka was as equal as the exponent and champion of Mahayanism.

Kanishka made Buddhism as the state religion and built many stupas and monasteries in Mathura, Taxila and many other parts of his kingdom. He sent Buddhist missionaries to Tibet, China and many countries of Central Asia for the propagation of Buddha's gospel.

He organised the fourth Buddhist Council at Kundalavana near Srinagar to sort out the differences between the various schools of Buddhism. It was only in this council that Buddhism was split into Hinayanism and Mahayanism.

Art and Literature

Kanishka was a great patron of art and literature. His court was adorned with a number of Buddhist saints and scholars, like Asvaghosha, Vasumitra and Nagarjuna.



Asvaghosha was the celebrated author of the first Sanskrit play, *Buddhacharita*.

He founded the town of Kanishkapura in Kashmir and furnished the capital of Purushapura with magnificent public buildings.

The Gandhara School of Art flourished during his time. The most favourite subject of the Gandhara

artists was the carving of sculptures of Buddha.

Buddhist learning and culture was taken to China and Mongolia from Takshashila. The great Asiatic culture mingled with Indian Buddhist culture during the Kushana's time.

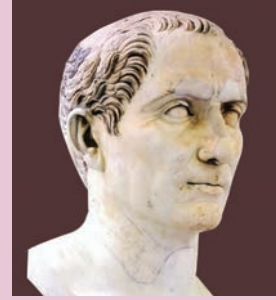
Kanishka's successors were weak and incompetent. Kushana empire rapidly disintegrated into number of small principalities.

Elsewhere

Kushana Empire corresponded with the last days of the Roman Republic, when Julius Caesar was alive. It is said that Kushana Emperor sent a great embassy to Augustus Caesar.



Augustus Caesar



Julius Caesar

Summary

- The break-up of Mauryan empire resulted in the invasions of Sakas, Scythians, Parthians, Indo-Greeks and Kushanas from the north-west.
- The last Mauryan emperor, Brihadratha, was assassinated by his own general, Pushyamitra Sunga, who established Sunga dynasty in Magadha.
- The history of Magadha after the fall of the Kanvas is devoid of any significance until the emergence of the Gupta dynasty.
- The Kushanas in the north and the Satavahanas (Andhras) in the south flourished for about 300 years and 450 years, respectively.
- Rudradaman was the most important and famous king of Sakas.
- The best known of the Kushanas was Kanishka who was an ardent follower of Mahayana form of Buddhism. Gandhara Art developed during this period.

GLOSSARY

repulsed	driven back by force	விரட்டியடிக்கப்பட்டது
thwarted	prevent from accomplishing something	முறியடிக்கப்பட்டது
encroachments	intrusion on a person's territory, rights etc,	ஆக்கிரமிப்புகள்
renovated	Restored(something old, especially a building) to a good state of repair	புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்டது
assimilate	absorb (information, ideas or culture) fully	ஒன்றிப்போதல்
ardent	enthusiastic or passionate	தீவிர
magnificent	impressively beautiful	அற்புதமான



EXERCISE



I. Choose the correct answer

1. The last Mauryan emperor was killed by_____.
(a) Pushyamitra (b) Agnimitra
(c) Vasudeva (d) Narayana
2. _____ was the founder of Satavahana dynasty.
(a) Simuka (b) Satakarani
(c) Kanha (d) Sivasvati
3. _____ was the greatest of all the Kushana emperors.
(a) Kanishka (b) Kadphises I
(c) Kadphises II (d) Pan-Chiang
4. The Kantara School of Sanskrit flourished in the _____ during 2nd century BC.
(a) Deccan (b) north-west India
(c) Punjab (d) Gangetic valley
5. Sakas ruled over Gandhara region _____ as their capital.
(a) Sirkap (b) Taxila
(c) Mathura (d) Purushpura

II. Match the statement with the reason and tick the appropriate answer

1. **Assertion (A):** Colonies of Indo-Greeks and Indo-Parthians were established along the north-western part of India.

Reason (R): The Bactrian and Parthian settlers gradually intermarried and intermixed with the indigenous population.

- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct but R is not correct.
- d) A is not correct but R is correct.

2. **Statement I:** Indo-Greek rulers introduced die system and produced coins with inscription and symbols, engraving figures on them.

Statement II: Indo-Greek rule was ended by the Kushanas.

- a) Statement I is wrong, but statement II is correct.
- b) Statement II is wrong, but statement I is correct
- c) Both the statements are correct.
- d) Both the statements are wrong.



3. Circle the odd one

Pushyamitra, Vasudeva, Simuka, Kanishka

4. Answer the following in a word

1. Who was the last Sunga ruler?
2. Who was the most important and famous king of Sakas?
3. Who established Kanva dynasty in Magadha?
4. Who converted Gondophernes into Christianity?

III. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ was the founder of Indo-Parthian Kingdom.
2. In the South, Satavahanas became independent after _____ death.
3. Hala is famous as the author of _____.
4. _____ was the last ruler of Kanva dynasty.
5. Kushana's later capital was _____.

IV. State whether True or False

1. Magadha continued to be a great centre of Buddhist culture even after the fall of the Mauryan Empire.
2. We get much information about Kharavela from Hathigumba inscription.
3. Simuka waged a successful war against Magadha.
4. *Buddhacharita* was written by Asvaghosha.

V. Match the following

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| i) Patanjali | - | 1. Kalinga | |
| ii) Agnimitra | - | 2. Indo-Greek | |
| iii) King Kharavela | - | 3. Indo-Parthians | |
| iv) Demetrius | - | 4. Second grammarian | |
| v) Gondophernes | - | 5. Malavikagnimitra | |
| a) 4 3 2 1 5 | b) 3 4 5 1 2 | c) 1 5 3 4 2 | d) 2 5 3 1 4 |

VI. Find out the wrong statement from the following

1. The Kushanas formed a section of the yueh-chi tribes who inhabited north-western China.
2. Kanishka made Jainism the state religion and built many monasteries.
3. The Great Stupa of Sanchi and the railings which enclose it belong to the Sunga period.
4. Pan-Chiang was the Chinese general defeated by Kanishka.

VII. Answer in one or two sentences

1. What happened to the last Mauryan emperor?
2. Write a note on Kalidasa's *Malavikagnimitra*.
3. Name the ruler of Kanva dynasty.
4. Highlight the literary achievements of Satavahanas.
5. Name the places where Satavahana's monuments are situated.
6. Give an account of the achievements of Kadphises I.
7. Name the Buddhist saints and scholars who adorned the court of Kanishka.

VIII. Answer the following

1. Who invaded India after the decline of the Mauryan empire?
2. Give an account of the conquests of Pushyamitra Sunga.
3. Write a note on Gautamiputra Satakarni.
4. What do you know of Gondopharid dynasty?
5. Who was considered the best known Indo-Greek King. Why?
6. Who were Sakas?
7. Give an account of the religious policy of Kanishka.

IX. HOTs

1. The importance of Gandhara School of Art.
2. Provide an account of trade and commerce during the post-Mauryan period in South India.

X. Activity

1. Prepare an album with centres of archaeological monuments of Satavahanas and Kushanas.
2. Arrange a debate in the classroom on the cultural contribution of Indo-Greeks Sakas and Kushanas.

XI. Answer Grid

Who wrote <i>Brihastkatha</i> ? Ans. _____	Name the Satavahana ruler who performed two Asvamedha sacrifices. Ans. _____
How many years did the Satavahanas rule the Deccan? Ans. _____	Who laid the foundation of Saka era? Ans. _____
What was the favourite subject of the Gandhara artists? Ans. _____	Where did Kanishka organise the fourth Buddhist Council? Ans. _____

Unit 3

The Age of Empires: Guptas and Vardhanas



Learning Objectives

- To know the establishment of Gupta dynasty and the empire-building efforts of Gupta rulers
- To understand the polity, economy and society under Guptas
- To get familiar with the contributions of the Guptas to art, architecture, literature, education, science and technology
- To explore the signification of the reign of HarshaVardhana



Introduction

By the end of the 3rd century, the powerful empires established by the Kushanas in the north and Satavahanas in the south had lost their greatness and strength. After the decline of Kushanas and Satavahanas, Chandragupta carved out a kingdom and establish his dynastic rule, which lasted for about two hundred years. After the downfall of the Guptas and thereafter and interregnum of nearly 50 years, Harsha of Vardhana dynasty ruled North India from 606 to 647 A.D (CE).

Sources

Archaeological Sources

- Gold, silver and copper coins issued by Gupta rulers.
- Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta.
- The Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription.
- Udayagiri Cave Inscription, Mathura Stone Inscription and Sanchi Stone Inscription of Chandragupta II.
- Bhitari Pillar Inscription of Skandagupta.
- The Gadhwa Stone Inscription.



- Madubhan Copper Plate Inscription
- Sonpat Copper Plate
- Nalanda Inscription on clay seal

Literary Sources

- *Vishnu, Matsya, Vayu* and *Bhagavata* Puranas and *Niti Sastras* of Narada
- Visakhadatta's *Devichandraguptam* and *Mudrarakshasa* and Bana's *Harshacharita*
- Dramas of Kalidasa
- Accounts of Chinese Buddhist monk Fahien who visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II.
- Harsha's *Ratnavali*, *Nagananda*, *Priyadharshika*
- Hiuen-Tsang's *Si-Yu-Ki*

Foundation of the Gupta Dynasty

Sri Gupta is considered to be the founder of the Gupta dynasty. He is believed to have reigned over parts of present-day Bengal and Bihar. He was the first Gupta ruler to be featured on coins. He was succeeded by his son Ghatotkacha. Both are mentioned as Maharajas in inscriptions.

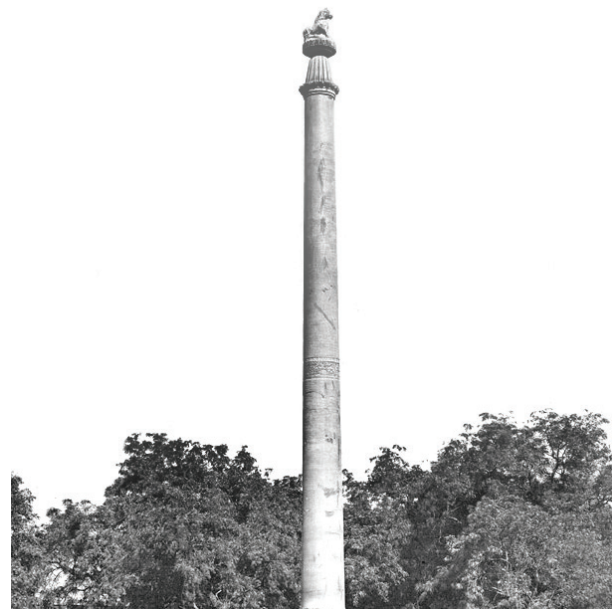
Chandragupta I (c. 319–335 AD(CE))

Chandragupta I married Kumaradevi of the famous and powerful Lichchhavi family. Having gained the support of this family, Chandragupta could eliminate various small states in northern India and crown himself the monarch of a larger kingdom. The gold coins attributed to Chandragupta bear the images of Chandragupta, Kumaradevi and the legend 'Lichchhavayah'.

Lichchhavi was an old gana-sanga and its territory lay between the Ganges and the Nepal Terai.

Samudragupta (c. 335–380)

Samudragupta, son of Chandragupta I, was the greatest ruler of the dynasty. The Prayog Prashasti, composed by Samudragupta's court poet Harisena was engraved on Allahabad Pillar. This Allahabad Pillar inscription is the main source of information for Samudragupta's reign.



Allahabad Pillar

Prashasti

Prashasti is a Sanskrit word, meaning commendation or 'in praise of'. Court poets flattered their kings listing out their achievements. These accounts were later engraved on pillars so that the people could read them.

Consolidation of Gupta Dynasty

Samudragupta was a great general and when he became emperor, he carried on a vigorous campaign all over the country and even in the south. In the southern Pallava kingdom, the king who was defeated by Samudragupta was Vishnugopa.

Samudragupta conquered nine kingdoms in northern India. He reduced 12 rulers of the southern India to the status of feudatories and forced them to pay tribute. He received homage from the rulers of East Bengal, Assam, Nepal, the eastern part of Punjab and various tribes of Rajasthan.

Samudragupta was a devotee of Vishnu. He revived the Vedic practice of performing horse sacrifice to commemorate victories in wars. He issued gold coins and in one of them, he is portrayed playing harp (veena). Samudragupta was not only a great conqueror but a lover of poetry and music and for this, he earned the title 'Kaviraja'.

Primeghavarman, the Buddhist king of Ceylon, was a contemporary of Samudragupta.

Chandragupta II (c.380 - 415)

Chandragupta II was the son of Samudragupta. He was also known as Vikramaditya. He conquered western Malwa and Gujarat by defeating the Saka rulers. He maintained friendly relationship with the rulers of southern India. The iron pillar near

Qutub Minar is believed to have been built by Vikramaditya. Fahien, a Buddhist scholar from China, visited India during his reign. Vikramaditya is said to have assembled the



greatest writers and artists (Navaratna [Nine Jewels]) in his court. Kalidasa is said to be one among them.

Navaratna in the court of Vikramaditya

Kalidasa	Sanskrit poet
Harisena	Sanskrit poet
Amarasimha	Lexicographer
Dhanvantri	Physician
Kahapanaka	Astrologer
Sanku	Architect
Varahamihira	Astronomer
Varauchi	Grammarians and Sanskrit scholar
Vittalbhata	Magician

The surnames of Chandragupta II were Vikramaditya, Narendrachandra, Simhachandra, Narendrasimha, Vikrama Devaraja, Devagupta and Devasri.

Chandragupta II was succeeded by his son Kumaragupta I, who built the famous Nalanda University.

Kumaragupta's successor Skandagupta had to face a new threat in the form of the invasion of Huns. He defeated them and drove them away. But after twelve years, they came again and broke the back of the Gupta Empire. The last of the great Guptas was Baladitya, assumed to have been Narasimha Gupta I.



Fahien

During the reign of Chandragupta II, the Buddhist monk Fahien visited India. His travel accounts provided us information about the socio-economic, religious and moral



conditions of the people of the Gupta age. According to Fahien, the people of Magadha were happy and prosperous, that justice was mildly administered and there was no death penalty. Gaya was desolated. Kapilavasthu had become a jungle, but at Pataliputra people were rich and prosperous.

He was himself attracted towards Buddhism. He was paying tribute to Mihirakula but was distressed by his hostility towards Buddhism. So he stopped paying tribute. Though Baladitya succeeded in imprisoning him, Mihirakula turned treacherous and drove away Baladitya from Magadha. After Baladitya, the great Gupta Empire faded away.

The last recognised king of the Gupta Empire was Vishnugupta.

Gupta Polity

The divine theory of kingship (the concept that king is the representative of God on earth and so he is answerable only to God and not to anyone else) was practised by the Gupta rulers. The Gupta kings wielded enormous power in political, administrative, military and judicial

spheres. The Gupta king was assisted by a council of *mantris* (ministers). The council consisted of princes, high officials and feudatories. A large number of officials were employed by the Gupta rulers to carry on the day-to-day administration of the country. High-ranking officials were called *dandanayakas* and *mahadandanayakas*.

The Gupta Empire was divided into provinces known as *deshas* or *bhuktis*. They were administered by the governors, designated as *uparikas*. The province was divided into districts such as *vishyas* and they were controlled by the officers known as *vishyapatis*. At the village level, there were functionaries such as *gramika* and *gramadhyaksha*.

The extensive empire shows the important role of military organisation. Seals and inscriptions mentioned military designations as *baladhikrita* and *mahabaladhikrita* (commander of infantry and cavalry respectively). The system of espionage included spies known as *dutakas*.

Society and Economy

Land and Peasants

Nitisara, authored by Kamandaka, emphasises the importance of the royal treasury and mentions various sources of revenue. The military campaigns of kings like Samudragupta were financed through revenue surpluses. Land tax was the main revenue to the government. The condition of peasants was pathetic. They were required to pay various taxes. They were reduced to the position of serfs.



Classification of land during Gupta period

<i>Kshetra</i>	cultivable land
<i>Khila</i>	waste land
<i>Aprahata</i>	jungle or forest land
<i>Vasti</i>	habitable land
<i>Gapata Saraha</i>	pastoral land

Trade and Commerce

The contribution of the traders for the development of Gupta's economy was very impressive. There were two types of traders, namely *Sresti* and *Sarthavaha*.

Nalanda University

- Nalanda University flourished under the patronage of the Gupta Empire in the 5th and 6th centuries and later under emperor Harsha of Kanauj.
- At Nalanda, Buddhism was the main subject of study. Other subjects like Yoga, Vedic literature and Medicine were also taught.
- Hiuen Tsang spent many years studying Buddhism in the University.
- Eight Mahapatashalas and three large libraries were situated on the campus.
- Nalanda was ravaged and destroyed by Mamluks (Turkish Muslims) under Bhaktiyar Khalji.
- Today, it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Nalanda University

Who were the Huns? Huns were the nomadic tribes, who, under their great Attila, were terrorising Rome and Constantinople. Associated with these tribes were the White Huns who came to India through Central Asia. They undertook regular invasions and were giving trouble to all Indian frontier states. After defeating Skandagupta, they spread across Central India. Their chief, Toromana, crowned himself as king. After him, his son Mihirakula ruled the captured territories. Finally, Yasodharman, ruler of Malwa in Central India, defeated them and ended their rule.



Portrayal of Toromana, the Hun chief, in coins.

Sresti	Sarthavaha
<i>Sresti traders usually settled at a standard place.</i>	Sarthavaha traders were caravan traders who carried their goods to different places

Trade items ranged from daily products to valuable and luxury goods. The important trade goods were pepper,

gold, copper, iron, horses and elephants. Lending money at a high rate of interest was in practice during Gupta period.

The Guptas developed roadways connecting different parts of the country. Pataliputra, Ujjain, Benaras, Mathura were the famous trade centres. Ports in western (Kalyan, Mangalore, Malabar) and eastern (Tamralipti in Bengal) coasts of India facilitated trade.



Samudragupta introduced the Gupta monetary system. Kushana coins provided inspiration to Samudragupta. The Gupta gold coins were known as *Dinara*. Guptas issued many gold coins but comparatively fewer silver and copper coins. However, the post-Gupta period saw a fall in the circulation of gold coins, indicating the decline in the prosperity of the empire.

Metallurgy

- Mining and metallurgy were the most flourishing industries during the Gupta period.
- The most important evidence of development in metallurgy was the Mehrauli Iron Pillar installed by King Chandragupta in Delhi. This monolithic iron pillar has lasted through the centuries without rusting.

The metals used by them were: iron, gold, copper, tin, lead, brass, bronze, bell-metal, mica, manganese and red chalk.



Mehrauli Iron Pillar

Society

The society that adhered to four *varna* system was patriarchal. According to laws of Manu, which was in force, women should be under the protection of their father, husband or eldest son. Polygamy was widely prevalent. The kings and feudatory lords often had more than one wife. Inscriptions refer to Kubernaga and Dhruvaswamini as the queens of Chandragupta II. Sati was practised during the Gupta rule.

Slavery

Slavery was not institutionalised in India, as in the West. But there are references to the existence of various categories of slaves during the Gupta age.

Religion

There was revival of Vedic religion and Vedic rites. Samudragupta and Kumaragupta I performed *Asvamedha* Yagna (a horse sacrifice ritual). We notice the beginning of image worship and the emergence of two sects, namely Vaishnavism and Saivism, during the Gupta period. Buddhism also continued to flourish though it split into two sects, namely Hinayana and Mahayana.

Art and Architecture

The Guptas were the first to construct temples, which evolved from the earlier tradition of rock-cut shrines. Adorned with towers and elaborate carvings, these temples were dedicated to all Hindu deities.



The most notable rock-cut caves are found at Ajanta and Ellora (Maharashtra), Bagh (Madhya Pradesh) and Udaygiri (Odisha). The structural temples built during this period resemble the characteristic features of the Dravidian style.

Two remarkable examples of Gupta metal sculpture are (i) a copper image of Buddha about 18 feet high at Nalanda and (ii) Sultanganj Buddha seven-and-a-half feet in height. The most important examples of the Gupta paintings are found on the Fresco of the Ajanta caves and the Bagh cave in Gwalior.

Literature

Though the language spoken by the people was Prakrit, the Guptas made Sanskrit the official language and all their epigraphic records are in Sanskrit. The Gupta period also saw the development of Sanskrit grammar based on the grammar of Panini and Patanjali who wrote *Ashtadhyayi* and *Mahabhashya* respectively.

A Buddhist scholar from Bengal, Chandrogomia, composed a book on grammar titled *Chandravyakaranam*. Kalidasa's famous dramas were *Sakunthala*, *Malavikagnimitra* and *Vikramoornavashyam*. Other significant works of Kalidasa were *Meghaduta*, *Raghuvamsa*, *Kumarasambava* and *Ritusamhara*.

Mathematics, Astronomy and Medicine

- Invention of zero and the consequent evolution of the decimal system were the legacy of Guptas to the modern world.

- Aryabhatta, Varahamihira and Brahmagupta were foremost astronomers and mathematicians of the time. Aryabhatta, in his book *Surya Siddhanta*, explained the true causes of solar and lunar eclipses. He was the first Indian astronomer to declare that the earth revolves around its own axis.
- Dhanvantri was a famous scholar in the field of medicine. He was a specialist in Ayurveda. Charaka was a medical scientist. Susruta was the first Indian to explain the process of surgery.

Vardhana Dynasty

The founder of the Vardhana or Pushyabhuti dynasty ruled from Thaneshwar. Pushyabhuti served as a military general under the Guptas and rose to power after the fall of the Guptas. With the accession of Prabhakaravardhana, the Pushyabhuti family became strong and powerful.

Rajavardhana, the eldest son of Prabhakaravardhana, ascended the throne after his father's death. Rajavardhana's sister Rajayashri's husband, Raja of Kanauj, was killed by the Gauda ruler Sasanka of Bengal. Sasanka also imprisoned Rajayashri. Rajavardhana, in the process of retrieving his sister was treacherously killed by Sasanka. This resulted in his younger brother Harshavardhana becoming king





by Chalukya king Pulikesin II. The kingdom of Harsha disintegrated rapidly into small states after his death in 648 AD (CE). He maintained a cordial relationship with the rulers of Iran and China.

Harsha met the Chinese traveller, Hiuen Tsang, at Kajangala near Rajmahal (Jharkhand) for the first time.

Administration

The emperor was assisted by a council of ministers. The prime minister occupied the most important position in the council of ministers. Bhaga, Hiranya and Bali were the three kinds of tax collected during Harsha's reign.

Criminal law was more severe than that of the Gupta age. Life imprisonment was the punishment for violation of the laws and for plotting against the king.

Perfect law and order prevailed throughout the empire. Harsha paid great attention to discipline and strength of the army. Harsha built charitable institutions for the stay of the travellers, and to care for the sick and the poor.

of Thaneswar. The notables of the Kanauj kingdom also invited Harsha to take its crown. After becoming the ruler of the both Thaneswar and Kanauj, Harsha shifted his capital from Thaneswar to Kanauj.

Conquest of Harshavardhana

- The most popular king of the vardhana dynasty was Harshavardhana. Harsha ruled for 41 years. His feudatories included those of Jalandhar, Kashmir, Nepal and Valabhi. Sasanka of Bengal remained hostile to him.
- It was Harsha who unified most of northern India. But the extension of his authority in the south was checked



Coins of Harsha



Religious Policy

Harsha was the worshipper of Shiva in the beginning, but he embraced Buddhism under the influence of his sister Rajyashri and the Buddhist monk and traveller Hiuen Tsang. He belonged to Mahayana school of thought. Harsha treated Vedic scholars and Buddhist monks alike and distributed charities equally to them. He was the last Buddhist sovereign in India. As a pious Buddhist, Harsha stopped the killing of animals for food.

Hiuen Tsang, the 'prince of pilgrims', visited India during Harsha's reign. His *Si-Yu-Ki* provides detailed information about the social, economic, religious and cultural conditions of India during Harsha's time. Hiuen Tsang tells us how Harsha, though a Buddhist, went to participate in the great *kumbhamela* held at Prayag.



Hiuen Tsang

He was noted for his policy of religious toleration and used to worship the images of Buddha, Shiva and Sun simultaneously. He summoned two Buddhist assemblies, one at Kanauj and another at Prayag.

The assembly at Kanauj was attended by 20 kings. A large number of Buddhist, Jain and Vedic scholars attended the assembly. A golden statue of Buddha was consecrated in a monastery and a small statue of Buddha (three feet) was carried in a procession.

In the assembly at Prayag, Harsha distributed his wealth among the Buddhists, Vedic scholars and poor people. Harsha offered fabulous gifts to the Buddhist monks on all the four days of the assembly.

Art and Literature

Harsha, himself a poet and dramatist, gathered around him a best of poets and artists. Harsha's popular works are *Ratnavali*, *Nagananda* and *Priyadharshika*. His royal court was adorned by Banabhatta, Mayura, Hardatta and Jayasena.

Temples and monasteries functioned as centres of learning. Kanauj became a famous city. Harsha constructed a large number of viharas, monasteries and stupas on the bank of the Ganges. The Nalanda University, a university and monastery combined, was said to have had 10,000 students and monks in residence, when Hiuen Tsang visited the university.



Elsewhere

Chandragupta I was the contemporary of Constantine the Great, the Roman Emperor, who founded Constantinople.

Harsha's time coincided with the early days of Tang Dynasty of China. Their capital (Xi'an) was a great centre of art and learning.



Constantine the Great



King of Tang Dynasty

Summary

- Sri Gupta was the founder of Gupta dynasty
- Chandragupta I, Samudragupta and Chandragupta II were the great kings of Gupta dynasty
- Vishnugupta was the last recognised king of Gupta Empire
- Divine Right Theory of kingship was practised by the Gupta rulers
- Mining and metallurgy were the most flourishing industries during the Gupta Period
- The society that adhered to four varna system was patriarchal
- There was a revival of Vedic religion and Vedic rites
- The Guptas were the first to construct temples which evolved from the earlier tradition of rock-cut shrines
- Aryabhatta, Varahamihira and Brahmagupta were foremost astronomers and mathematicians of the time
- Harsha was a prominent ruler of Vardhana dynasty and was elevated to the position of an emperor
- Harsha was a great artist and dramatist and contributed to the development of literature and art
- Hiuen Tsang visited Nalanda and wrote his useful travel accounts, which help us understand the condition of India during Harsha's reign
- Harsha, though a strong follower of Buddhism, also promoted Vedic religion

GLOSSARY

Engraved	carved/inscribed	பொறிக்கப்பட்ட (செதுக்கிய)
Flattered	lavish insincere praise and compliments upon (someone) especially to further one's own interest	முகஸ்துதி
Collapse	fall	சரிவு
Pathetic	pitiful	பரிதாபகரமான
adhered to	abide by, bound by	பின்பற்றப்பட்ட
pastoral land	land or farm used for grazing cattle	மேய்ச்சல் நிலம்
Portrayed	depicted in a work of art or literature	சித்தரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது
Desolated	made unfit for habitation	பாழடைந்த

EXERCISE

I. Choose the correct answer

- _____ was the founder of Gupta dynasty.
 - Chandragupta I
 - Sri Gupta
 - Vishnu Gopa
 - Vishnugupta
- Prayog Prashasti was composed by _____.
 - Kalidasa
 - Amarasimha
 - Harisena
 - Dhanvantri
- The monolithic iron pillar of Chandragupta is at _____.
 - Mehrauli
 - Bhitari
 - Gadhva
 - Mathura
- _____ was the first Indian to explain the process of surgery.
 - Charaka
 - Sushruta
 - Dhanvantri
 - Agnivasa
- _____ was the Gauda ruler of Bengal.
 - Sasanka
 - Maitraka
 - Rajavardhana
 - Pulikesin II



II. Match the statement with the reason and tick the appropriate answer

- Assertion (A):** Chandragupta I crowned himself as a monarch of a large kingdom after eliminating various small states in Northern India.

Reason (R): Chandragupta I married Kumaradevi of Lichchavi family.

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are correct but R is not correct explanation of A.
- A is correct but R is not correct.
- A is not correct but R is correct.



V. Match the following**A**

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| a. Mihirakula | 1 Astronomy |
| b. Aryabhatta | 2 Kumaragupta |
| c. Painting | 3 Skandagupta |
| d. Nalanda University | 4 Caravan trader |
| e. Sartavaga | 5 Bagh |

(a) 1, 2, 4, 3, 5 (b) 2, 4, 1, 3, 5 (c) 3, 1, 5, 2, 4 (d) 3, 2, 1, 4, 5

B

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| a) Bana | 1 10,000 students |
| b) Harsha | 2 Prayag |
| c) Nalanda University | 3 Harshacharita |
| d) Hiuen -Tsang | 4 Ratnavali |
| e) Buddhist Assembly | 5 Si-Yu-Ki |

(a) 4, 3, 2, 1, 5 (b) 5, 2, 1, 3, 4 (c) 3, 5, 1, 2, 4 (d) 2, 1, 3, 4, 5

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

- Who was given the title Kaviraja? Why?
- What were the subjects taught at Nalanda University?
- Explain the Divine Theory of Kingship.
- Highlight the achievement of Guptas in metallurgy.
- Who were the Huns?
- Name the three kinds of tax collected during the Harsha's reign.
- Name the books authored by Harsha.

VII. Answer the following briefly

- Write a note on Prashasti.
- Give an account of Samudragupta's military conquests.
- Describe the land classification during the Gupta period.
- Write about Sresti and Sarthavaha traders.
- Highlight the contribution of Guptas to architecture.
- Name the works of Kalidasa.
- Estimate Harshvardhana as a poet and a dramatist.

VIII. HOTs

- The gold coins issued by Gupta kings indicate_____.
 (a) the availability of gold mines in the kingdom
 (b) the ability of the people to work with gold
 (c) the prosperity of the kingdom
 (d) the extravagant nature of kings

2. The famous ancient paintings at Ajanta were painted on _____.
 (a) walls of caves (b) ceilings of temples
 (c) rocks (d) papyrus
3. Gupta period is remembered for _____.
 (a) renaissance in literature and art (b) expeditions to southern India
 (c) invasion of Huns (d) religious tolerance
4. What did Indian scientists achieve in astronomy and mathematics during the Gupta period?

IX. Student activity

Stage any one of the dramas of Kalidasa in the classroom.

Compare and contrast the society of Guptas with that of Mauryas.

X. Life Skills

1. Collect information about the contribution of Aryabhatta, Varahamihira and Brahmagupta to astronomy.
2. Visit a nearby ISRO centre to know more about satellite launching.

XI. Answer Grid

Who was Toromana? Ans.	Name the high ranking officials of Gupta Empire. Ans.
Name the Gupta kings who performed Asvamedha yagna. Ans.	Name the book which explained the causes for the lunar and solar eclipses. Ans.
Name the first Gupta king to find a place on coins. Ans.	Which was the main source of information to know about the Samudragupta's reign? Ans.
Harsha was the worshipper of _____ in the beginning. Ans.	_____ University reached its fame during Harsha period. Ans.



ICT CORNER

HISTORY - THE AGE OF EMPIRES: GUPTAS AND VARDHANAS

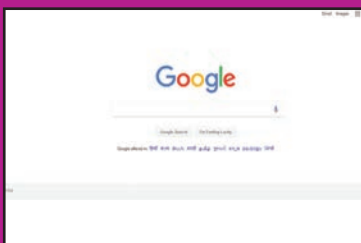
This activity is to explore Maps. You can know about countries, capitals, flags and cities in all the continents using an Educational Interactive game

Settera Map Quiz.



Steps:

- Step 1: Open the Browser and type the given URL (or) Scan the QR Code.
- Step 2: Free map Quiz page will appear on the screen.
- Step 3: Scroll down and You can select any continent or Country (ex. India Cities)
- Step 4: Explore various places on the map, play and create customized quiz activities.



Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4

*Pictures are indicatives only.

Browse in the link

Web: <https://online.seterra.com/en/> (or) scan the QR Code

Mobile : <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.seterra.free>



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Unit 4

South Indian Kingdoms



Learning Objectives

- To know the southern Indian states that emerged after the fall of the Mauryan Empire
- To acquire information of the ruling dynasties such as Pallavas, Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas and their domains
- To understand their contribution to society and culture with reference to literature, art and architecture
- To become familiar with the artistic and architectural splendour of Mamallapuram shore temple, Ellora monuments and Elephanta cave temples



South Indian Kingdoms

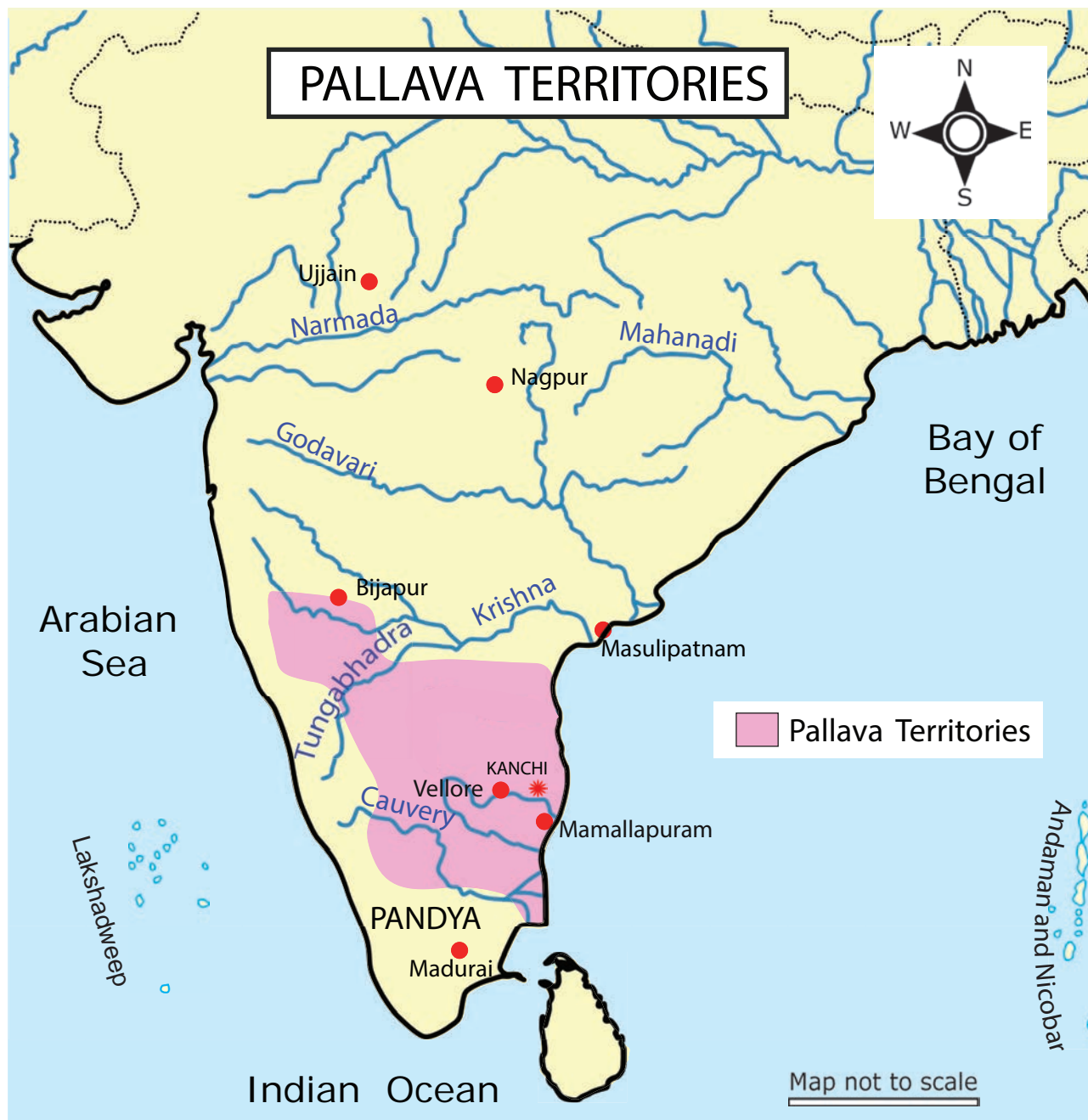
By the early 7th century, synchronising with the Harsha's reign in the north, the far south had come under the control of the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram. Pallava sovereignty included the domains of the Cholas and the Pandyas. The latter were then emerging as ruling dynasties in their respective river valley regions. Much of the central and eastern Deccan was under the Chalukyas of Badami (Vatapi), who were then pushed away by the Rashtrakutas. The medieval period in India was marked by the emergence of regional centres of power. There was no single imperial power like Mauryas or Guptas who exercised

control over the greater part of India in this period.

The Pallavas

The Pallava kings ruled around the prosperous agrarian settlement and important trade centre of Kanchipuram on the southeast coast of India. Kanchipuram was well known to Chinese and Roman merchants. From the flourishing trade centre of Kanchipuram, the later Pallavas extended their sovereignty over all the Tamil-speaking regions during the 7th and 8th centuries. The central part of their kingdom, however, was Thondaimandalam, a large political region comprising northern parts of Tamil Nadu and the adjoining Andhra districts.





Sources

Inscriptions	Mandagapattu Cave, Aihole Inscription of Pulakesin II
Copper Plates	Kasakudi Plates
Literature	<i>Mattavilasa Prahasana</i> , <i>Avanthi Sundarakatha</i> , <i>Kalingathu Parani</i> , <i>Periya Puranam</i> , <i>Nandi Kalambagam</i>
Foreign Notice	Accounts of Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang



Pallava Genealogy (Prominent Kings)

There were early Pallava rulers who were feudatories of Satavahanas. Simhavishnu, son of Simhavarman II (around 550 AD (CE)), created a strong Pallava kingdom after destroying the Kalabhras. He defeated many kings in the south including the Cholas and the Pandyas. His able son was Mahendravarman I. He was succeeded by his son Narasimhavarman I. The other prominent Pallava rulers were Narasimhavarman II or Rajasimha and Nandivarman II. The last Pallava ruler was Aparajita.

Mahendravarman (c. 600–630 AD (CE)) contributed to the greatness of the Pallava kingdom. Mahendravarman I was a follower of Jainism in the early part of his rule. He was converted to Saivism by the Saivite saint Appar (Tirunavukkarasar). He was a great patron of art and architecture. He is known for introducing a new style to Dravidian architecture, which is referred to as 'Mahendra style'. Mahendravarman also wrote plays, including (c. 620) *Mattavilasa Prahasana*. (*The Delight of the Drunkards*) in Sanskrit, which denigrates Buddhism.

Mahendravarman's reign involved constant battles with the Western Chalukya kingdom of Badami under Pulakesin II. Pulakesin seems to have defeated Mahendravarman in one of the battles and taken over a large part of his territory (Vengi) in the north. His son Narasimhavarman I (c. 630–668) avenged the defeat by capturing Vatapi, the capital of Chalukyas. He set Vatapi on fire, killing Pulakesin in the process.

Narasimhavarman I's army general was Paranjothi. Popularly known as Siruthondar (one of the 63 Nayanmars), Paranjothi led the Pallava army during the invasion of Vatapi. After the victory he had a change of heart and devoted himself to Lord Siva

—Periya Puranam

Narasimhavarman II (c. 695–722), also known as Rajasimha, was a great military strategist. He exchanged ambassadors with China. His reign was comparatively free from any political disturbance. Therefore, he could concentrate on temple-building activities. During his reign, the famous Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram was built.

Name of the King	Title/s Adopted
Simhavishnu	Avanisimha
Mahendravarman I	Sankirnajati Mattavilasa Gunabhara Chitrakarapuli Vichitra Chitta
Narasimhavarman I	Mamallan, Vatapi Kondan

Pallava's Contribution to Architecture

Pallava period is known for architectural splendour. The Shore Temple and various other temples carved from granite monoliths and the Varaha cave (7th century) at Mamallapuram, are illustrious examples of Pallava architecture. In 1984, Mamallapuram was added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.



Pallava architecture can be classified as

1. Rock-Cut temples – Mahendravarman style
2. Monolithic Rathas and Sculptural Mandapas – Mamalla style
3. Structural Temples – Rajasimhan style and Nandivarman style

Mahendra Style

The best example of MahendraVarma style monuments are cave temples at Mandagapattu, Mahendravadi, Mamandur, Dalavanur, Tiruchirapalli, Vallam, Tirukazhukkundram and Siyamangalam.



Cave Temple Mandagapattu

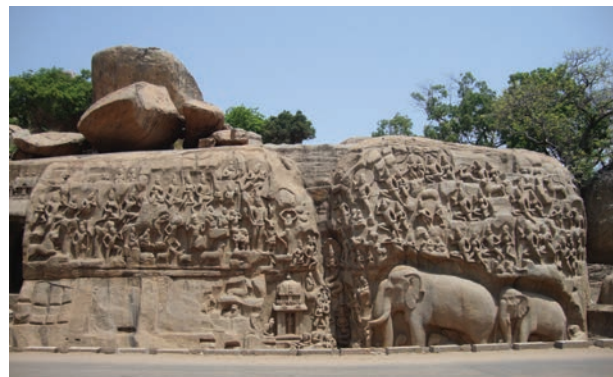
Mamalla Style

The five *rathas* (chariots), popularly called Panchapandavar rathas, signify five different style of temple architecture. Each ratha has been carved out of a single rock. So they are called monolithic. The popular mandapams (pillared pavilions) they built are Mahishasuramardhini mandapam, Thirumoorthi mandapam and Varaha mandapam.



Panchapandavar Rathas

The most important among the Mamalla style of architecture is the open art gallery. Several miniature sculptures such as the figure of lice-picking monkey, elephants of huge size and the figure of the ascetic cat have been sculpted beautifully on the wall of a huge rock. The fall of the River Ganga from the head of Lord Siva and the Arjuna's penance are notable among them. The Great Penance panel is considered to be the world's largest open-air bas relief.



Arjuna's Penance

Rajasimha Style

Narasimhavarma II, also known as Rajasimha, constructed structural temples using stone blocks. The best example for the structural temple is Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram. This temple was built by using sand stones. Kailasanatha temple is called Rajasimheswaram.



Kanchi Kailasanatha Temple



Nandivarma Style

The last stage of the Pallava architecture is also represented by structural temples built by the later Pallavas. The best example is Vaikunda Perumal temple at Kanchipuram.



Kanchi Vaikunda Perumal Temple

Society and Culture

The Pallavas supported Jainism, Buddhism and the Vedic faith. They were great patrons of music, painting and literature. Some of the Pallava kings patronised the Azhwars and Nayanmars. These exponents of Bhakti Cult preached a new form of Vaishnavism and Saivism. Among the Saivites were Appar and Manikkavasakar. Among the Vaishnavites were Nammazhvar and Andal. The Bhakti movement aimed at preaching a popular faith, in which prayers in Tamil were preferred to those in Sanskrit. Women were encouraged to participate in the religious congregations. The Tamil devotional cult was competitive with Buddhism and Jainism. Therefore the latter suffered a gradual decline in most parts of Tamil country.

Education and Literature

- Gatika (monastery or centre of learning) at Kanchi was popular during the Pallava

times and it attracted students from all parts of India and abroad. Vatsyaya who wrote *Nyaya Bhashya* was a teacher at Kanchi (Gatika).

- The treatise on *Dakshin Chitram* (Paintings of South India) was compiled during the reign of Mahendravarma I.
- The great Sanskrit scholar, Dandin, lived in the court of Narasimhavarma I. Dandin composed *Dashakumara Charita*.
- Bharavi, the great Sanskrit scholar, lived in the time of Simhavishnu. Bharavi wrote *Kiratarjuniya*, an epic in verses.
- Tamil literature had also flourished during the Pallava rule. *Thevaram* composed by Nayanmars and *Nalayradivya prabantham* composed by Azhwars, which are still chanted by devout people. Perundevanar, who was patronized by Nandivarman II, translated the *Mahabharata* into Tamil as *Bharathavenba*.

Pallava Art

The Pallava kings had also patronised fine arts. The music inscriptions in Kudumianmalai and Thirumayam temples show Pallavas' interest in music. The famous musician Rudracharya lived during Mahendravarma I. The sculptures of this period depict many images in dancing postures.

The Chalukyas

The Chalukyas ruled larger parts of west and centre of South India, consisting of Maratha country with Vatapi (Badami) as



their capital. There were three distinct but closely related and independent Chalukya dynasties. They were (1) Chalukyas of Badami, (2) Chalukyas of Vengi (Eastern Chalukyas) and (3) Chalukyas of Kalyani (Western Chalukyas). These Chalukyas held Harsha in the north, the Pallavas in the south and Kalinga (Odisha) in the east.

Sources

Inscriptions	Badami Cave Inscription of Mangalesha
	Kanchi Kailasanatha Temple Inscription
	Pattadakal Virupaksha Temple Inscription
	Aihole Inscription of Pulakesin I
Foreign Notice	Accounts of Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang

Aihole Inscription: It is found at Meguti Temple in Aihole (Bagalkot district, Karnataka). It is written in Sanskrit by Ravikirti, a court poet of Chalukya king Pulakesin II. It makes a mention of the defeat of Harsha Vardhana by Pulakesin II.



The Chalukyas of Vatapi

Pulakesin I, a petty chieftain of Pattadakal in the Bijapur district, took and fortified the hill fort of Vatapi around 543 AD (CE). He soon conquered the territory between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers and the Western Ghats. His son Kirtivarman I (c. 566 to 597) brought the Konkan coast under Chalukya control. Pulakesin II (c.610 to 642) emerged as the most powerful ruler of the dynasty. The Persian (Iran) king Khusru II sent an embassy to the court of Pulakesin II. Pulakesin succeeded in seizing parts of Gujarat and Malwa. He defied the North Indian ruler Harsha and according to an agreed understanding Narmada river was fixed as the boundary between the two. About 624, Pulakesin II conquered the kingdom of Vengi and gave it to his brother Vishnuvardhana, the first Eastern Chalukya ruler.

During 641–647 the Pallavas ravaged the Deccan and captured Vatapi, but the Chalukyas had recaptured it by 655. Vikramaditya I (655 to 680) and Vikramaditya II, the successor of Vikramaditya I captured Kanchipuram but spared the city. Kirtivarman II, the successor of Vikramaditya II was defeated by Dantidurga, the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

Western Chalukyas of Kalyani

They were the descendants of Badami Chalukyas ruled from Kalyani (modern-day Basavakalyan). In 973, Tailapa II, a feudatory of the Rashtrakuta ruling from Bijapur region defeated Parmara of



Malwa. Tailapa II occupied Kalyani and his dynasty quickly grew into an empire under Somesvara I. Somesvara I moved the capital from Manyakheta to Kalyani.

For over a century, the two empires of southern India, the Western Chalukyas and the Chola dynasty of Thanjavur, fought many fierce battles to control the fertile region of Vengi. During the rule of Vikramaditya VI in the late 11th century, vast areas between the Narmada River in the north and Kaveri River in the south came under Chalukya control.

Contributions to Art and Architecture

As supporters of both Saivism and Vaishnavism, the Chalukyas contributed richly to art and architecture. A new style of architecture known as Vesara was developed. Vesara is a combination of south Indian (Dravida) and north Indian (Nagara) building styles. They perfected the art of stone building without mortar. They used soft sandstones in construction.

They built a number of rock-cut cave-temples and structural temples dedicated to Siva, Vishnu and Brahma. The structural temples of Chalukyas exist at Aihole, Badami and Pattadakal. The important stone temples are the Vishnu temples at Badami and Aihole and the Virupaksha or Siva Temple at Pattadakal in Bijapur district in present-day Karnataka. The Vishnu temple at Badami was built by Mangalesa of the Chalukya Dynasty and contains the Aihole inscription of



Cave Temple Badami



Kalleshwara Temple - Bagali

Vikramaditya II. Their cave temples are found at Ajanta, Ellora and Nasik.

The cave temples at Badami contain fine sculptures of Vishnu reclining on Sesha Nag; Varaha, the Boar; Narasimha or the lion-faced man; and Vamana, the dwarf. The Kasi Vishweshwara Temple at Lakkundi, the Mallikarjuna Temple at Kuruvatti, the Kalleshwara Temple at Bagali and the



Mahadeva Temple at Itagi represent well-known examples of the architecture of Western Chalukyas of Kalyani.

Chalukyas adopted the Vakataka style in paintings. Some of the frescoes of the caves of Ajantha were created during the reign of Chalukyas. The reception given to the Persian embassy by Pulakesin II is depicted in a painting at Ajanta.

Pattadakal (UNESCO World Heritage Site) is a small village in Bagalkot district of Karnataka. It has ten temples. Out of them, four were built in northern style (Nagara), while the rest six are in the southern (Dravida) style. Virupaksha Temple and Sangameshwara Temple are in Dravida Style and Papanatha temple is in Nagara style. The Virupaksha temple is built on the model of Kanchi Kailasanatha temple. Sculptors brought from Kanchi were employed in its construction.



The Rashtrakutas

The Rashtrakutas ruled not only the Deccan but parts of the far south and the Ganges plain as well from 8th to 10th century AD(CE). They were of Kannada origin and their mother tongue was Kannada. Dantidurga was the founder of Rashtrakuta dynasty. He was an official of high rank under the Chalukyas of

Badami. Krishna I succeeded Dantidurga. He consolidated and extended the Rashtrakuta power. He was a great patron of art and architecture. The Kailasanatha temple at Ellora was built by him.

Rashtrakuta Kings

The greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was Amogavarsha. He built a new capital at Manyakheta (now Malkhed in Karnataka) and Broach became the port. Amogavarsha (c. 814–878) was converted to Jainism by Jinasena, a Jain monk. Krishna II, who succeeded his father Amogavarsha, suffered a defeat in the battle of Vallala (modern Tiruvallam, Vellore district) at the hands of Cholas under Parantaka in c. 916. Krishna III (c. 939–967) was the last able ruler of Rashtrakuta dynasty. He defeated the Cholas in the battle of Takkolam (presently in Vellore district) and captured Thanjavur. The Chalukyas under Krishna III contested with other ruling dynasties of north India for the control of Kanauj. He built Krishneshwara temple at Rameshwaram. Govinda III was the last ruler to hold the empire intact. After his death, the Rashtrakuta power declined.

Contribution of Rashtrakutas to literature, art and architecture

Literature

Kannada language became more prominent. *Kavirajamarga* composed by Amogavarsha was the first poetic work in Kannada language. Court poets produced eminent works in Kannada. The three



gems of Kannada literature during the period were Pampa, Sri Ponna and Ranna. Adikavi Pampa was famous for his creative works *Adipurana* and *Vikramarjunavijaya*. The life of Rishabadeva, the first Jain Tirthankara is depicted in *Adipurana*. In *Vikramarjunavijaya* Pampa's patron, Chalukya Arikesari, is identified with Arjuna, epic hero of Mahabharatha.

Art and architecture

The Rashtrakutas made significant contribution to Indian Art. The art and architecture of the Rashtrakutas can be found at Ellora and Elephanta.

Kailasanatha Temple – Ellora (near Aurangabad, Maharashtra)

Kailasanatha Temple was one of the 30 temples carved out of the hill at Ellora. It was built during the reign of Krishna I. The temple is known for its architectural grandeur and sculptural splendour. The temple covers an area of over 60,000 sq. feet and *vimanam* (temple tower) rises to a height of 90 feet. This temple has resemblance to the shore temple at Mamallapuram. The Kailasanatha temple portrays typical Dravidian features.



Kailasanatha Temple – Ellora

Elephanta Island

Originally known as Sripuri and called Gharapuri by the local people, Elephanta is an island near Mumbai. The Portuguese named it as Elephanta, after seeing the huge image of an elephant. The Trimurthi (three-faced) Siva icon is an illustrative of the sculptural beauty portrayed in the Cave Temple of Elephanta. There are impressive images of *dwarapalakas* (entrance guards) at the entrance of the Temple.



Elephanta Cave

Pattadakal

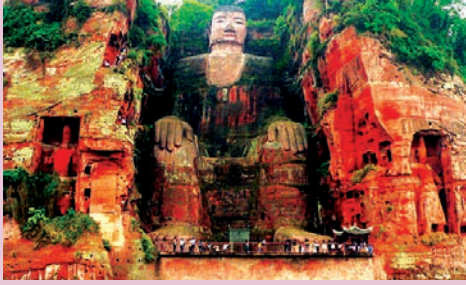
Rashtrakutas built temples in the complex of Pattadakal. The Jain Narayana temple and the Kasi Vishwesvara temple were built by Rashtrakutas.



Jain Narayana Temple



Elsewhere



Leshan Giant Buddha

(71 metre tall)

Built during Tang dynasty in China,
(713 and 803 AD (CE)).



Baghdad

The greatest city of Islamic Empire
of 8th to 10th centuries AD (CE).

Summary

- By the early 7th century, South India had come under the control of Pallavas of Kanchi and Chalukyas of Badami
- Pallava period is known for architectural splendour. Pallava architecture can be classified as rock-cut temples, structural temples, monolithic *rathas* and *mandapams*
- The Chalukyas contributed richly to art and architecture. A new style of architecture known as Vesara style developed during their period
- The Rashtrakutas also made significant contribution to Indian art. Their art and architecture can be found at Ellora cave and Elephanta island

GLOSSARY

feudatories	being subject to a sovereign	சிற்றரசர்கள்
ambassador	envoy	தூதுவர்
granite	a very hard rock	கருங்கல்
ravaged	severely damaged	சூறையாடிய
descendants	offspring	வழித்தோன்றல்கள்
reclining	leaning back	சாய்ந்திருக்கக்கூடிய

EXERCISE

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Who among the following built the VaikundaPerumal temple?
 - a. Narasimhavarma II
 - b. Nandivarma II
 - c. Dantivarman
 - d. Parameshvaravarma







5. Find out the wrong pair.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------------------|
| a. Dandin | - | <i>Dasakumara Charitam</i> |
| b. Vatsyaya | - | <i>Bharathavenba</i> |
| c. Bharavi | - | <i>Kiratarjuneeyam</i> |
| d. Amogavarsha | - | <i>Kavirajamarga</i> |

III Fill in the blanks

- _____defeated Harsha Vardhana on the banks of the river Narmada.
- _____destroyed Vatapi and assumed the title *VatapiKondan*.
- _____was the author of Aihole Inscription.
- _____was the army general of Narasimhavarma I
- The music inscriptions in _____ and _____ show Pallavas' interest in music.

IV Match the following.\

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------|
| 1. Pallavas | - | Kalyani |
| 2. Eastern Chalukyas | - | Manyakheta |
| 3. Western Chalukyas | - | Kanchi |
| 4. Rashtrakutas | - | Vengi |

V State True or False

- The famous musician Rudracharya lived during Mahendravarma I.
- The greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was Pulakesin II.
- Mamallapuram is one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites.
- Thevaram* was composed by Azhwars.
- The Virupaksha temple was built on the model of Kanchi Kailasanatha Temple.

VI Answer in one or two sentences

- Name the three gems of Kannada literature.
- How can we classify the Pallava architecture?
- What do you know of Gatika?
- Panchapandavar *rathas* are monolithic *rathas*. Explain.
- Make a note on Battle of Takkolam.

VII Answer the following

1. Examine Pallavas' contributions to architecture.
2. Write a note on Elephanta island and Kailasanatha temple at Ellora.

VIII HOTs

1. Give an account on Western Chalukyas of Kalyani.

IX Life Skills

1. Collect temple architecture pictures of Pallavas, Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas and identify the distinguishing features of each period.
2. Field Trip :
Plan a trip to any place of historical importance.

X Activity

- a. Sketch the biography of Mahendravarma I and Pulakesin II.
- b. See the picture and write a few sentences on it.

**XI. Answer Grid**

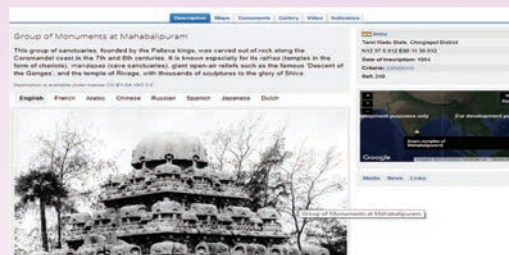
Give examples for the structural temples of Pallava period. Ans:	Name the new style of architecture developed during Chalukya period. Ans:	What does Aihole inscription mention? Ans:
Who built the Kailasanatha temple at Ellora? Ans:	Name the sculptural mandapas of Mamallan style of architecture. Ans:	Where do structural temples of Chalukya exist? Ans:
Name two Saivite saints and Vaishnavite saints who practised <i>bhakti</i> cult during Pallava period? Ans:	Who was the founder of Rashtrakuta dynasty? Ans:	What were the titles adopted by Narasimhavarma I? Ans:



ICT CORNER

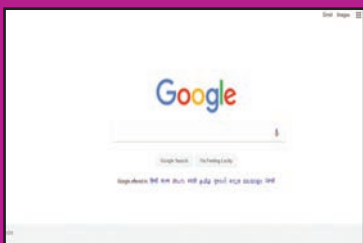
HISTORY - South Indian Kingdoms

This activity for Interactivity Map is a UNESCO World Heritage Sites helps to know learn about ancient **Heritage Sites**

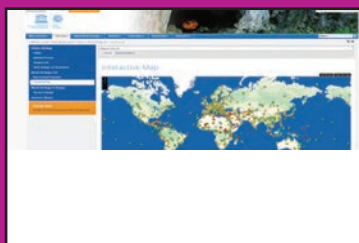


Steps:

- Step 1: Open the Browser and type the URL given below (or) Scan the QR Code.
- Step 2: World Heritage Centre page will appear on the screen.
- Step 3: Double click or Zoom any tagged sites or places. (ex. Mamallapuram)
- Step 4: You can see collective pictures, videos and more details.



Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4

*Pictures are indicatives only.

Browse in the link

Web: <http://www.elections.in/> (or) scan the QR Code



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GEOGRAPHY



ASIA AND EUROPE



Learning Objectives

- To understand the location, extent and political divisions of the continents of Asia and Europe
- To know about the physical features and drainage of these two continents.
- To understand the climate and natural vegetation of these continents.
- To discuss the economic activities and resources.
- To appraise the cultural mosaic of both the continents.
- To gain the skill of locating the given places on the map.



Students: Asia.

Teacher: Exactly. In the first term, you have learnt about how many continents are in the world and their names. In this lesson, we are going to learn in detail about Asia and Europe. Let us explore these two continents.

This lesson discusses about the location, boundaries, physical and political divisions of Asia and Europe. The major rivers, climate and natural vegetation are highlighted in this lesson. It also explains about how economic activities are determined by the resources.

The cultural mosaics of Asia and Europe are great eye openers for learners in terms of European and Asian cultures.

PART A. ASIA

Asia is the largest and the most populous continent in the world. It covers about 30 percent of the world's land area and about 60 percent of the world's population. Most of the land of Asia lies in the northern hemisphere. It has different types of physical and cultural features. Lofty mountains, plateaus, plains, islands and peninsulas are the major physiographic features of Asia. Many perennial rivers flow through different parts of Asia. These river valleys are the cradles of ancient civilizations (Indus valley, Mesopotamian and Chinese civilizations). Let us know more about our home continent.

Location and Area

Asia extends from 10°11' South to 81°12' North latitudes and from 26°2' East to 169°40' West, longitudes. It spreads for an area of 44 million km².

Boundaries

Asia is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean in the north, Pacific Ocean in the east, Indian Ocean in the south and the Ural Mountains, Caucasus Mountains, Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Caspian Sea and Black Sea in the west.

The Suez Canal separates Asia from Africa. The narrow Bering Strait separates Asia from North America.

Political Divisions

There are forty eight countries in Asia. The countries are grouped into several realms based on landscape and political status such as

1. East Asia
2. Southeast Asia
3. South Asia
4. Southwest
5. Central Asia

Physiographic Divisions

Asia is the land of long mountain ranges, snow capped high mountains, vast plateaus, extensive plains, river valleys and sea coasts. These diverse physical features encourage the people of this continent to



ASIA - POLITICAL



Fact :

There are 12 landlocked countries in Asia. Among these, only one is doubly landlocked which means it is surrounded entirely by other landlocked countries. Find out the doubly landlocked country.

involve in diverse economic activities. The physiography of Asia can be divided into five major groups. They are;

1. The Northern lowlands
2. The Central High Mountains
3. The Southern Plateaus
4. The Great Plains and
5. The Island Groups

1. The Northern Lowlands

The most extensive lowland in Asia is the **Siberian plain**. It extends from the Ural Mountains in the west to the Verkhoyansk Range in the east.

2. The Central Highlands

The central highlands stretches from Turkey to the Bering Strait. There are two knots found in Asia. They are **1. The Pamir Knot** **2. The Armenian Knot**.



'Knot' refers to the convergence of mountain ranges

The Hindukush range, the Sulaiman range, the Himalayan range and the Tian Shan range radiate from the Pamir



Mountain Ranges radiate from the Pamir and the Armenian Knot

Knot. The Hindukush range continues westward as the **Elburz**, whereas the **Sulaiman** range continues south west as the **Zagros** range. The Elburz and the **Zagros** converge at the Armenian knot. The **Taurus** and the **Pontine** ranges radiate from the Armenian knot. The other important mountain ranges are the great **Khingan**, the **Altai**, the **Verkoyansk** and the **Arakan yoma**. The Himalayan mountain range is the highest mountain range in the world Mt. Everest (8848 m) is the highest peak in Asia, as well as the world.

The lowest point in the world is located in **Dead Sea** in Asia. Intermontane plateaus are found in these mountain ranges. The important plateaus are

1. The **plateau of Anatolia** (Pontine to Taurus)

2. The **plateau of Iran** (Elburz to Zagros mt)
3. The **plateau of Tibet** (Kunlun to Himalayas)



Tibet is called the '**Roof of the world**' and it is also known as the **third pole** because of its cold weather, largest reserve of freshwater and inhospitable environment.

HOTS :

The Khyber Pass is located in the Sulaiman range, the Bolan Pass is located in Toba Kakar range. What is the importance of these two passes?



3. The Southern Plateaus

The southern plateaus are relatively lower than the northern plateaus. The four important southern plateaus are the **Arabian Plateau** (Saudi Arabia), **Deccan Plateau** (India), **Shan Plateau** (Myanmar) and the **Yunnan Plateau** (China). Among these plateaus, the Arabian Plateau is the largest Plateau.

4. The Great Plains

The great plains are formed by the major rivers of Asia. They are the **West Siberian plain** (Ob and Yenisey), **Manchurian Plain** (Amur), **Great Plain of China** (Yangtze and Sikiang), **Indo-Gangetic Plain** (Indus and Ganga), **Mesopotamian plain** (Tigris and Euphrates) and **the Irrawaddy plain** (Irrawaddy).

5. The Island Groups

Numerous islands are found in the Pacific coast of Southeast Asia. **Kuril**, **Taiwan**, **Singapore** and **Borneo** are the important island groups.

The **Philippines**, **Japan islands** and **Indonesia** are the major archipelagos in Asia. Smaller archipelagos are also located in the Indian Ocean such as the islands

of **Maldives** and **Lakshadweep** in the **Arabian Sea**. **Bahrain** is in the **Persian Gulf**. **Sri Lanka** is an island, which is located in the Bay of Bengal.



A group of islands is called an archipelago. The largest archipelago is Indonesia.



Drainage

The rivers of Asia originate mostly from the central highlands. The **Ob**, **Yenise** and **Lena** are the major rivers that flow towards the north and drain into the Arctic Ocean. These rivers remain frozen during winter. On the other hand, South Asia has many perennial rivers (e.g.) **Brahmaputra**, **Indus**, **Ganga** and **Irrawaddy** which originate from the snow covered high mountains that do not freeze during winter. The **Euphrates** and **Tigris** flow in West Asia. The **Amur**, **Huang He**, **Yangtze**

Major Rivers of Asia

S. No	Name of the River	Origin	Outflow	Length in Km
1	Yangtze	Tibetan plateau	East China sea	6,350
2	Huang He	Tibetan plateau	Gulf of Pohai	5,464
3	Mekong	Tibetan plateau	South China sea	4,350
4	Yenisei	Tannuala Mountain	Arctic Ocean	4,090
5	Ob	Altai Mountain	Gulf of Ob	3,650
6	Brahmaputra	Himalayas	Bay of Bengal	2,900
7	Indus	Himalayas	Arabian sea	3,610
8	Amur	Confluence of Shika and Argun rivers	Tatar Strait	2,824
9	Ganga	Himalayas	Bay of Bengal	2,525
10	Irrawaddy	North Myanmar	Bay of Bengal	2,170



and **Mekong** rivers flow in the south and south eastern parts of Asia. **Yangtze** is the longest river in Asia.



River Yangtze



The Three Gorges dam has been constructed across the river Yangtze. It is the largest power station dam in the world. It fulfills ten percent of power needs of China.



Climate

Asia exhibits a variety of climate. The northern part of Asia experiences severe long winter and cool summer. (**Winter -37°C** and **Summer 10°C**). Precipitation is in the form of snow (**250 mm to 300 mm**). The north eastern part of Asia experiences cold winter and warm summer and a moderate rainfall of **50 mm to 250 mm**.

The south, south east and eastern parts of Asia are strongly influenced by monsoon winds. Summer is hot and humid while winter is cool and dry. The summer

monsoon winds bring heavy rainfall to India, Bangladesh, Indo-China, Philippines and Southern China (**1500 mm to 2500 mm**). In India, **Mawsynram (11871 mm)** receives the highest rainfall. So, this place is called the wettest place in the world.

The areas found in and around the equator have uniform climate throughout the year. There is no winter. The average temperature is **27°C** and the mean rainfall is **1270 mm**.

HOTS :

There is no winter in the equatorial region. Why?

The west and central parts of Asia have hot, dry climate. The temperature is very high during the day and very low during the night. Rainfall varies from **25 mm to 200 mm**. The West coastal fringe of Asia (along the Mediterranean Sea) receives **rainfall in winter** and is warm in summer.

Deserts are found along the western part of Asia. The major hot deserts are the **Arabian** (Saudi Arabia) and **Thar** (India and Pakistan) **deserts**. The cold deserts of Asia are **Gobi** and **Taklamakan**. The largest desert in Asia is the Arabian Desert.

Natural Vegetation

Natural vegetation depends upon **rainfall, temperature** and **soil**. As Asia stretches from the equator to poles, all types of vegetation are found here. Some rare species are found in Asia. (**Orang-Utan, Komodo Dragon, Giant panda**).

The Asian flora and fauna are listed below:

The Natural Regions (Flora & Fauna)

Sl. No.	Climate	Location	Flora	Fauna
1	High Temperature, High rainfall	Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka	Evergreen trees - Mahogany, Rubber, Rosewood, Sal	Rhinoceros, Tiger, Babirusa, Orangutan, Komodo Dragon
2	Summer rainfall, Dry winter	India, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Southern China	Deciduous trees – Teak, Sandal wood, Bamboo	Tiger, Elephant, Indian Cobra, viper
3	Extreme temperatures	Arabian desert, North, North West India	Cactus, Dates (Oasis), Thorny shrubs, Babul tree	Bactrian Camel, The Sand grouse, desert oryx
4	Dry winter, Warm summer	East China, Japan, North and South Korea	Cherry, Apricot, Plum	Giant Panda, Japanese macaque
5	Warm Summer and winter rainfall	Israel, Lebanon, Turkey, Syria	Figs, Olives, Citrus fruits	Lynx, Jackrabbit
6	Long and dry winter, short and cool summer	Siberia, Himalayas	Coniferous trees - Pine, Fir, Spruce	Siberian Tiger, Brown bear, Wolf
7	Permanent snow cover	Beyond the snow line	Lichen, mosses, Grass	Polar bear, Lemming, Reindeer, Arctic fox



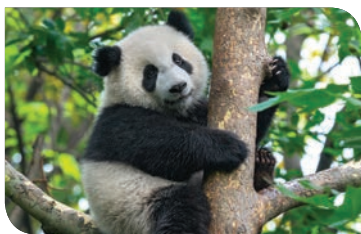
Orang-Utan



Tiger



Bactrian Camel



Panda



Wolf



Lynx

**Fact :**

A Desert is a large area that gets very low rainfall and very few plants and animals. There are two types of deserts found in Asia, Hot and cold deserts.



Rub'al Khali desert is the largest, continuous sandy desert in the world. It is found in the southeastern part of Saudi Arabia.

Resource Base and Economic Activities of Asia

Mineral Resources

Asia has a variety of mineral deposits. It holds an important place in the production of **Iron, Coal, Manganese, Bauxite, Zinc, Tungsten, Petroleum, Tin** etc. **Oil** and **Natural Gas** found in the west Asian countries. One third of the world's oil is produced in Asia. Among the west Asian countries, **Iran** has a considerable wealth of mineral resources. The important minerals found in Asia are:

Iron Ore: Asia has the largest deposits of iron ore in the world. **China** and **India** are the important iron ore deposit countries of Asia. **Turkey, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar** etc., are a few other countries that have iron ore deposits.

Coal: Coal is a **fossil fuel**. Asia has the largest deposits of coal in the world. **China** and **India** are the largest producers of coal in Asia.

Petroleum: Petroleum is a **mineral oil**. The largest petroleum reserves are found in South West Asia. The important petroleum producing countries are **Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Bahrain, Qatar** and **UAE**. **South China, Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia, India, Russia** are the other important petroleum producing countries in Asia.



Coal mine in India

Bauxite is found in India and **Indonesia**. **India** is the largest producer of **Mica** in the world. **Tin** is found in **Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia** and **Indonesia**.

Agriculture

Only about 18 percent of the total area is cultivable in Asia. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people here. The river valleys in the South, South East and East Asia have rich alluvial soil. Agriculture is intensively practised in the riverine plains of Asia. However, some areas are not suitable for agricultural practices. **India** has the largest area of **arable lands** in Asia. Most of the west Asian countries cultivate their crops where the ground water level is nearer to the surface. Iraq practices agricultural activities based on the availability of rainfall and supply of water from Euphrates and Tigris rivers.



Rice and **Wheat** are the staple food crops in Asia. China and India are the leading producers of rice in the world. Other important rice producing countries are **Myanmar, Japan, Bangladesh** and **Thailand**. Monsoon Asia is suitable for rice cultivation because of the abundant rainfall, fertile plains and availability of labour. **Thailand** is called the **Rice bowl** of South East Asia.

**Banaue rice terrace:**

The Banaue rice terraces were built 2000 year ago by the Ifugaos people in the Philippines. It is located approximately about 1524 m above sea level.



Wheat is grown in the **temperate** regions of Asia. **Russia, India, China** and **Pakistan** are the leading producers of wheat in Asia. Millets like **Bajra, Jower, Ragi and Sorgham** are grown in the drier parts of Asia. These are widely cultivated in **India, Pakistan** and a few **gulf countries**. Apart from these, **pulses, spices** and **oil seeds** are also cultivated in various parts of Asia.

Jute and **cotton** are the important natural fibres cultivated in Asia. One third of the world's cotton is produced by Asia.

The major cotton producing countries are **India, China, Russia** and **Kazakhstan**. **India, Pakistan, China** and **Bangladesh** are the leading producers of **jute**.

The tropical wet and dry climate is suitable for **sugarcane** cultivation in Asia. **India, Indonesia** and **Philippines** are the major producers of sugarcane. **Coffee, Tea, Rubber, Palm trees** and **Cocoa** are the important plantation crops. **India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia** and **Indonesia** are important producers of plantation crops. **Malaysia** and **Thailand** are the leading producers of **natural rubber**.

Dates are produced in west Asia, among the countries Iran is the largest producer of dates in the world.



Cocoa Tree

Fishing

Fishing is an important economic activity in Asia. It is prevalent in open seas as well as inland water bodies. **China** and **Japan** are the leading fishing nations. In **Cambodia**, **Tonle Sap** lake is one of the world's richest sources of fresh water fishing. Bay of Bengal is the major fishing ground for India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Bangladesh. Fishing is the mainstay of the national economy in **Maldives**. **Pearl fishing** (Bahrein) is popular in the eastern **coast of Arabia**.