ANCIENT HISTORY

TARGET JUDICIARY

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e-book + 58 pages.

12:45

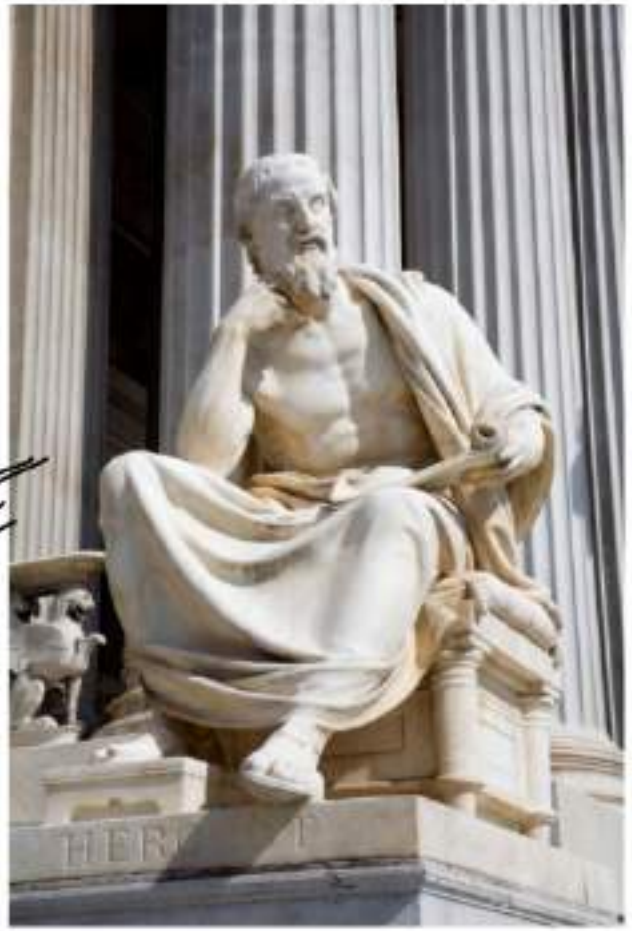
FATHER OF HISTORY

Herodotus has been called the *"father of history."*

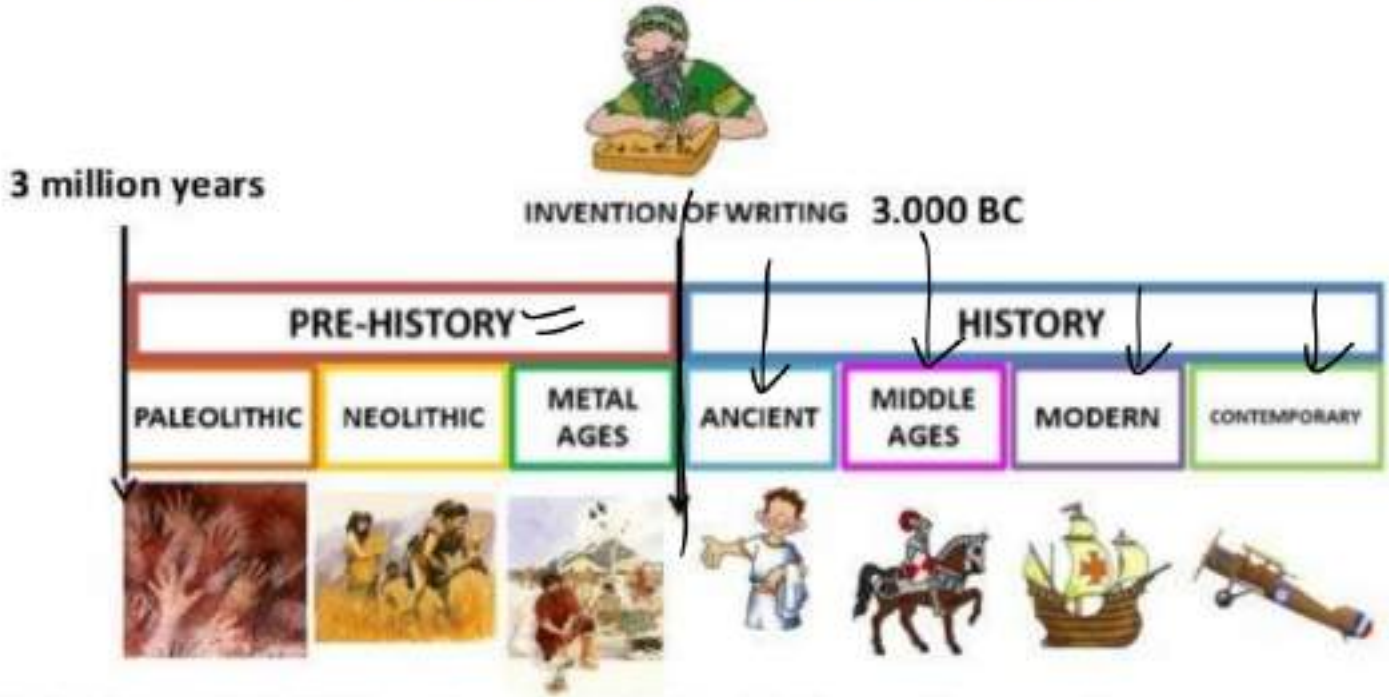
हेरोडोटस को "*इतिहास का पिता*" कहा जाता है।

Historical

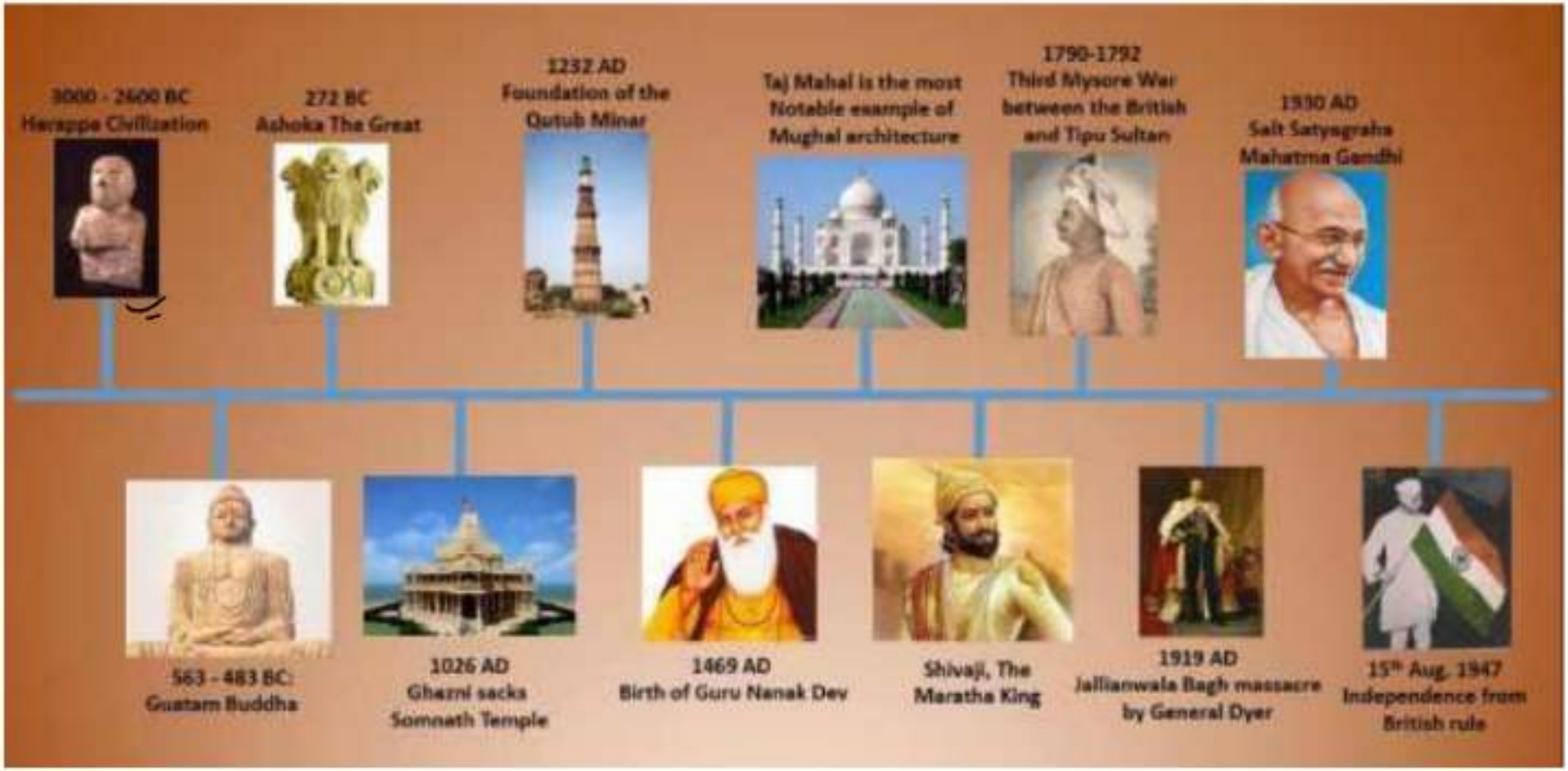
World history

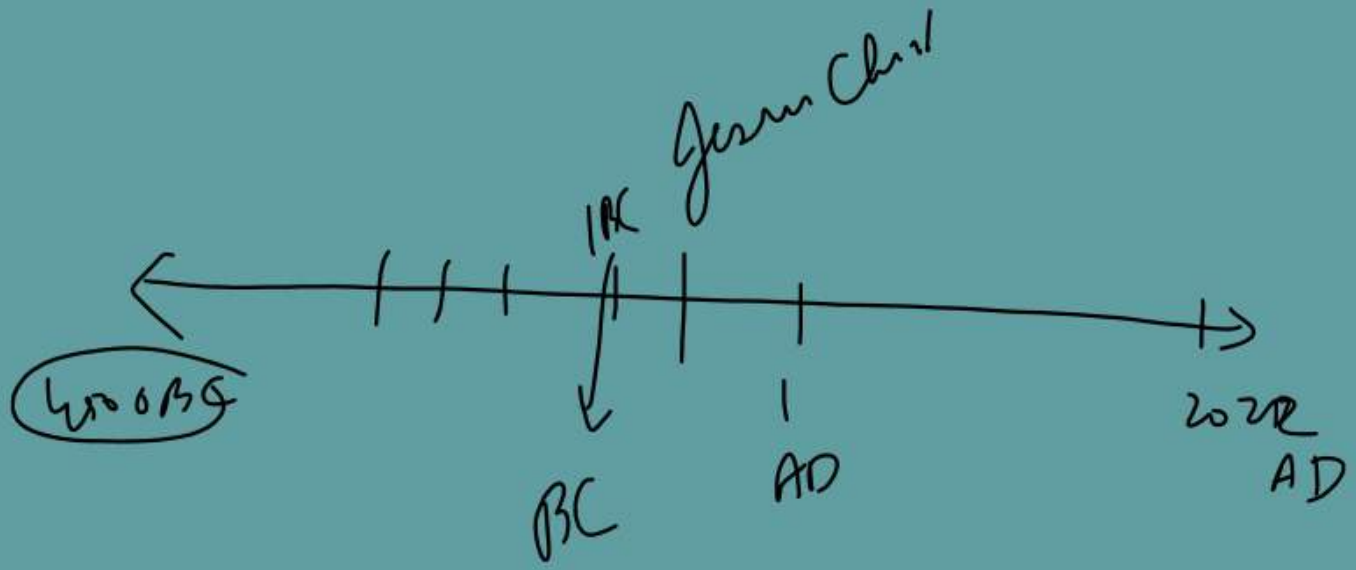


PREHISTORY



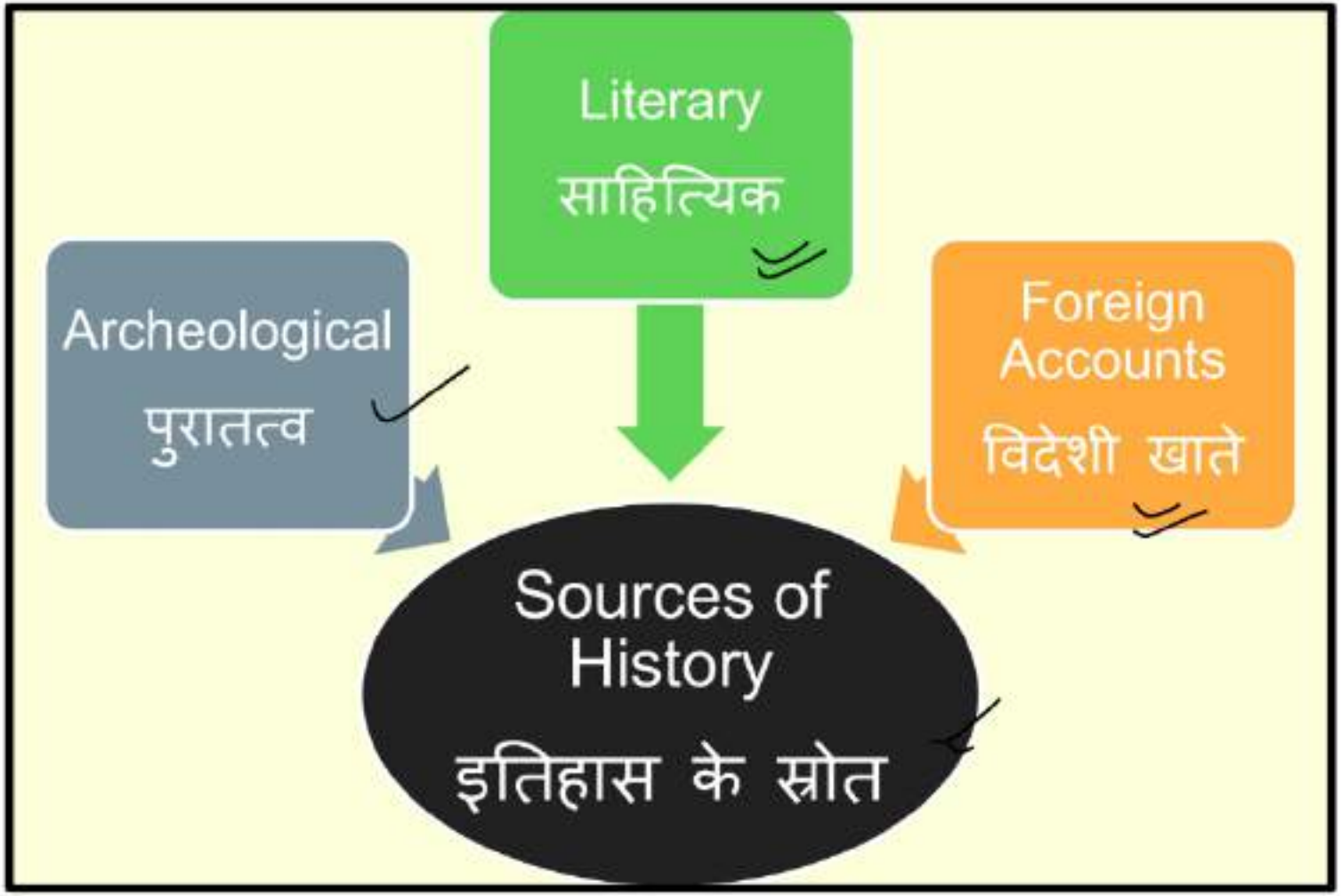
PREHISTORY is the period of time from the *appearance* of the **first human** being to the *invention* of **writing**.


3000 - 2600 BC
Harappa Civilization
272 BC
Ashoka The Great
1232 AD
Foundation of the
Qutub Minar
Taj Mahal is the most
Notable example of
Mughal architecture
1790-1792
Third Mysore War
between the British
and Tipu Sultan
1930 AD
Salt Satyagraha
Mahatma Gandhi
563 - 483 BC:
Gautam Buddha
1026 AD
Ghazni sacks
Somnath Temple
1469 AD
Birth of Guru Nanak Dev
Shivaji, The
Maratha King
1919 AD
Jallianwala Bagh massacre
by General Dyer
15th Aug. 1947
Independence from
British rule


Jesus Christ
1BC
4500BC
BC
1
AD
2022
AD

Dating the Events of History

- History is the study of past events in chronological order.
- The year of Jesus birth was assigned as year one.
- The years before 'year one' are known as before Christ or B.C.
- The years after that are known as Anno Domini or A.D. which means in Latin "In the year of our Lord".


Literary
साहित्यिक
Archeological
पुरातत्व
Foreign
Accounts
विदेशी खाते
Sources of
History
इतिहास के स्रोत

Archaeological Sources

- The study of the past examining the remaining materials is called archaeology.
- The people who study these remains are known as archaeologists.
- Archaeological sources are buried under the ground and can be recovered by digging up the ground. This process of digging is called excavation.

(1) 1861

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was established in 1861 during the British rule in India.

Archeological Sources:

- Inscriptions शिलालेख
- Coins सिक्के
- Seals मुहर
- Potteries मिट्टी के बर्तन
- Monuments स्मारक
- Caves गुफाएं
- Sculptures मूर्तियां

4500 year

500 year

The study of inscription is known as **Epigraphy.**

The study of coins is known as **numismatics.**

The study of the old writing systems found on the inscriptions and other old records is called palaeography.

The sources which help in reconstructing history are:

1. Non-literary sources
2. Literary sources – which include religious literature & secular literature

इतिहास के पुनर्निर्माण में मदद करने वाले स्रोत हैं:

1. गैर-साहित्यिक स्रोत
2. साहित्यिक स्रोत - जिसमें धार्मिक साहित्य और धर्मनिरपेक्ष साहित्य शामिल हैं

12:45

Religious Literature	Secular Literature	Foreign Accounts
• Vedas, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Puranas and the Aranyakas	• The Dharma Sutras and Kautilyas Arthashastra • Kalidasa, Surdarka, Bhasa, Banabhatta	• Indika by Megasthenes • Fa-Hsein and Hiuen Tsang from China.

Indika → Megasthanes

Rihala → Al Beruni

There are four Vedas –

होत्री (Hotra)

Rigveda → hymns

Samaveda → संगीत

Yajurveda → (यजुर)

Atharvaveda → black magic, Medicine,

चार वेद हैं - ऋग्वेद, सामवेद, यजुर्वेद और अथर्ववेद।

Gayatri Mantra → 3rd Mandal / Rigveda

10th Mandal Varna System

BRAHMINS
priests

KSHATRIYAS
warriors

VAISYAS
herders, farmers, merchants, craftspeople

SUDRAS
farm workers, servants, laborers

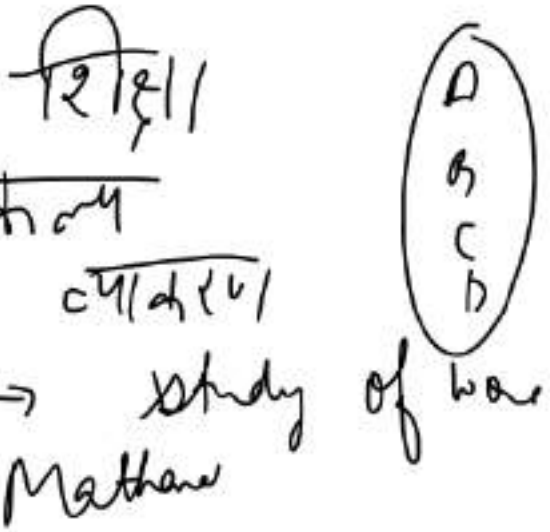
ARYANS

NON-ARYANS

Six *Vedangas* are the important limbs of Vedas.

They were evolved for the proper understanding of the Vedas.

1. *Siksha* (Phonetics)
2. *Kalpa* (Rituals)
3. *Vyakarna* (Grammar)
4. *Nirukta* (Etymology)
5. *Chhanda* (Metrics) and
6. *Jyotisha* (Astronomy)



EPICS OF INDIA

Mahabharata → Ved Vyas

↓

Jai Sahina → Bharat

Ramayana → Valmiki

↓

(Adikavya)

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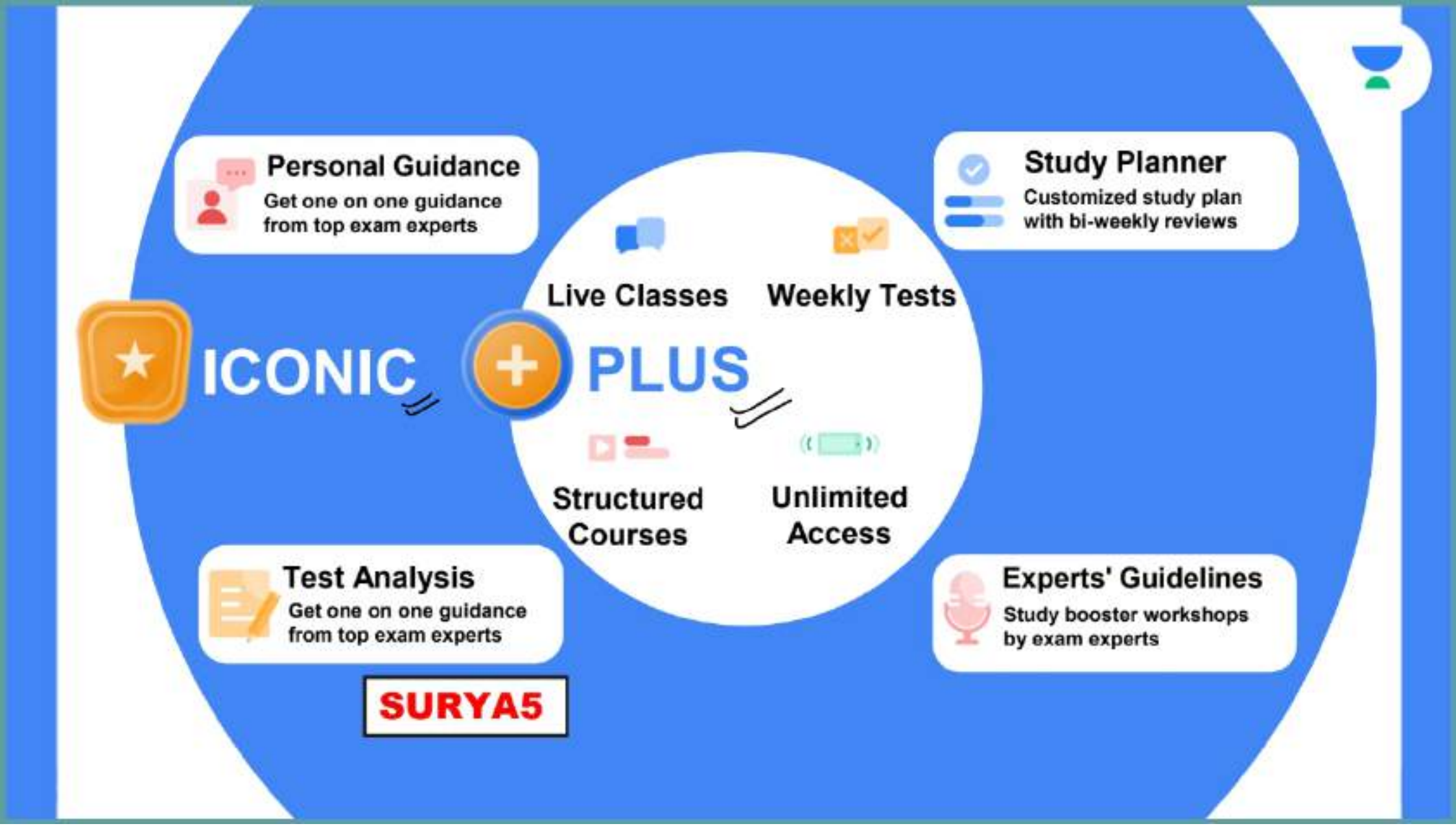
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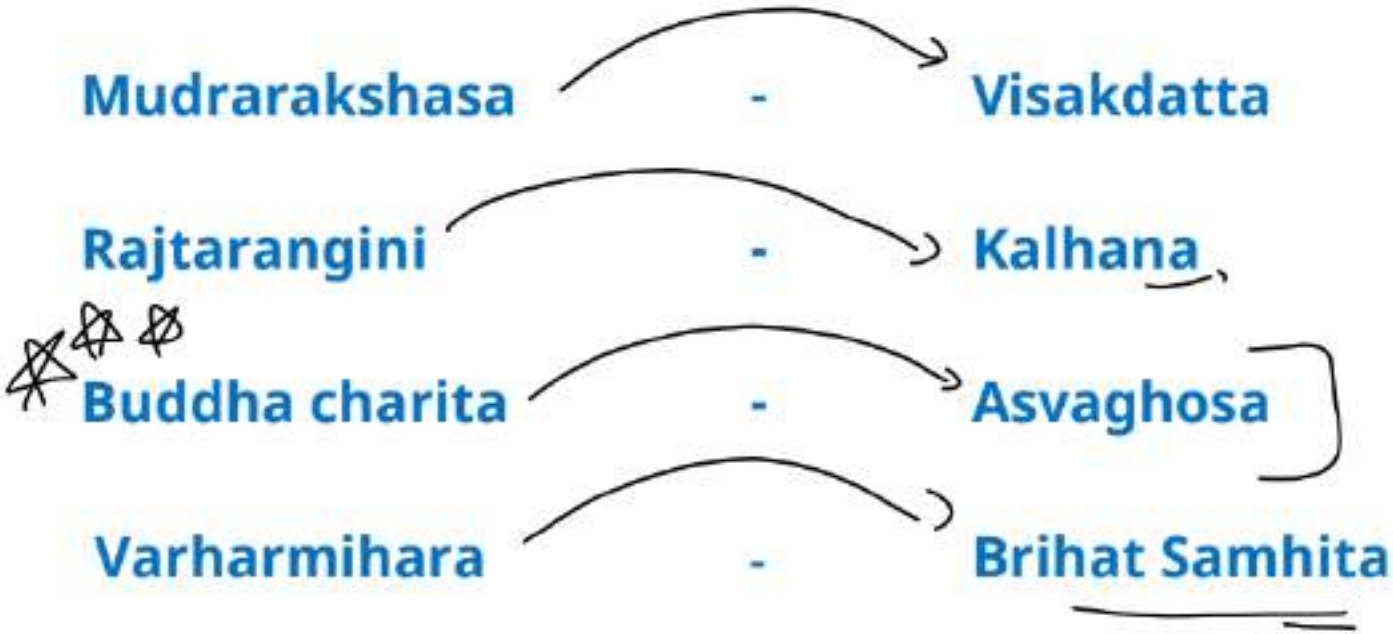
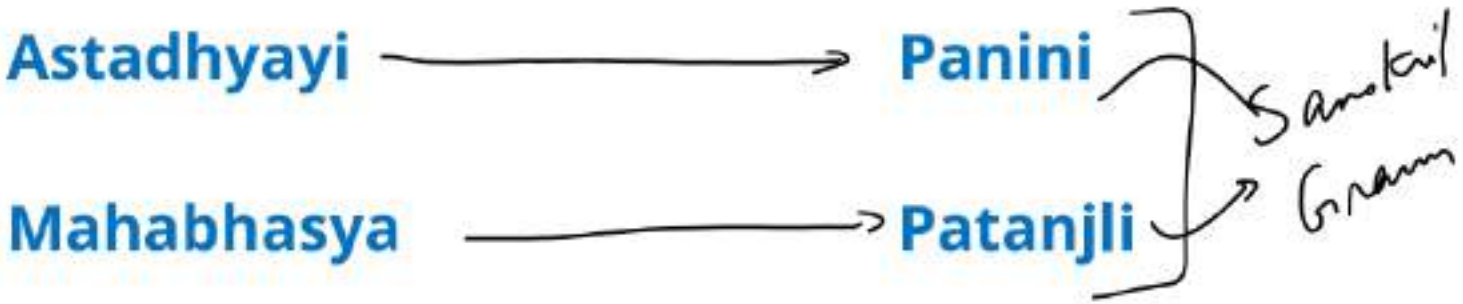

Mudrarakshasa - Visakdatta
Rajtarangini - Kalhana
Buddha charita - Asvaghosa
Varharmihara - Brihat Samhita

Abhigyan Shakuntala
Vikramorvashi
Raghuvansan
Meghdoot
Kalidasa
Surya Sidhanta
Aryabhattam
Aryabhatta

Panchtantra	Vishnu Sharma
Indica	Megasthanese
Arthasastra	Kautilya
Charaka Samhita	Charaka
Lilawati	Bhaskara II



Mrichhakatika → Sudraka

Gitagovinda → Jayadev

Prithviraj Raso → Chandra Bardayi

The Jain and the Buddhist literature had been written in *Prakrit* and *Pali* languages.

Early Jain literature is mostly written in *Prakrit* language.

Prakrit language was a form of Sanskrit language.

Pali language was a form of Prakrit language which was used in Magadha.

Most of the early Buddhist literature is written in Pali language.

Ashokan edicts had been written in *Pali* language.

जैन और बौद्ध साहित्य प्राकृत और पाली भाषाओं में लिखे गए थे।

प्रारंभिक जैन साहित्य ज्यादातर प्राकृत भाषा में लिखा गया है।

प्राकृत भाषा संस्कृत भाषा का ही एक रूप था।

पाली भाषा प्राकृत भाषा का एक रूप थी जिसका प्रयोग मगध में किया जाता था।

अधिकांश प्रारंभिक बौद्ध साहित्य पाली भाषा में लिखा गया है।

अशोक के शिलालेख पाली भाषा में लिखे गए थे।

There were three styles of architecture in India:

- Nagar style in the North.
- Dravid style in the South.
- And in Deccan i.e, in central part of India, a new style developed which came to be known as **Baser style.**

भारत में स्थापत्य की तीन शैलियाँ थीं:

NEP 2020

उत्तर में नगर शैली।
दक्षिण में द्रविड़ शैली।
और दक्कन में अर्थात् भारत के मध्य भाग में एक नई शैली विकसित हुई जिसे बेसर शैली के नाम से जाना जाने लगा।

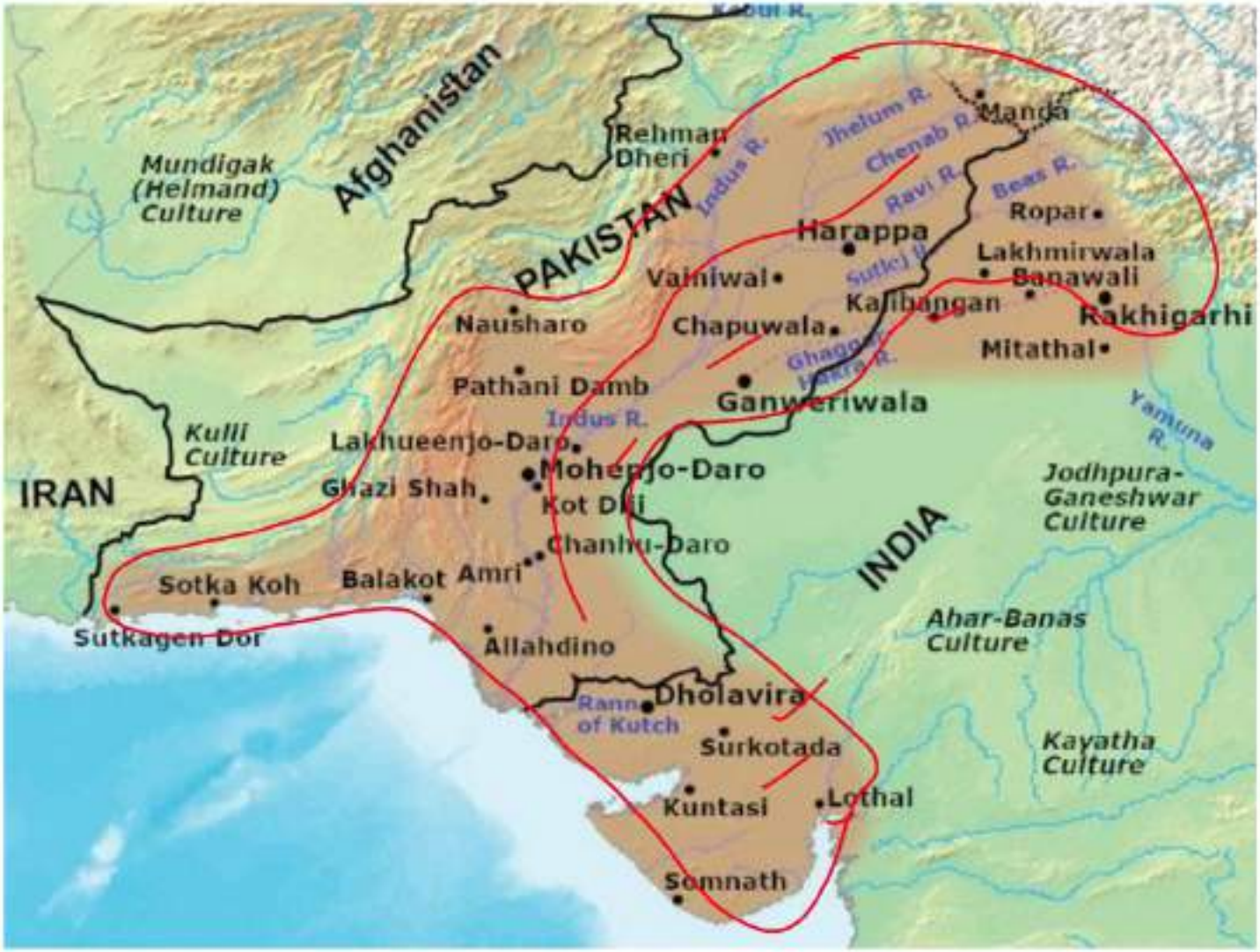
Nagara

Dravida

Vesara

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

(सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता)


Kabul R.
Afghanistan
Mundigak (Helmand) Culture
Rehman Dheri
Indus R.
Jhelum R.
Chenab R.
Manda
Ravi R.
Beas R.
Ropar
PAKISTAN
Harappa
Lakhmirwala
Banawali
Vainiwal
Sutlej R.
Kalibangan
Rakhigarhi
Nausharo
Chapuwala
Mitathal
Ghaggar Hakra R.
Pathani Damb
Ganweriwala
Yamuna R.
Indus R.
Kulli Culture
Lakhueenjo-Daro
Mohenjo-Daro
IRAN
Ghazi Shah
Kot Dili
Jodhpura-Ganeshwar Culture
Chanhu-Daro
INDIA
Sotka Koh
Balakot
Amri
Sutkagen Dor
Allahdino
Ahar-Banas Culture
Dholavira
Rann of Kutch
Surkotada
Kayatha Culture
Kuntasi
Lothal
Somnath

(1)

John Marshall was the first researcher to use the term, 'Indus Valley Civilization'.

Indus Valley Civilization spread from the year 2500 – 1750.

(2)

The most distinctive feature of the Harappan Civilisation was its urbanisation.

Moreover, sheep and goats, dogs, humped cattle buffalo, and elephants were domesticated in the Indus Valley Civilization.

जॉन मार्शल 'सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता' शब्द का प्रयोग करने वाले पहले शोधकर्ता थे।

सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता का विस्तार 2500 - 1750 ई. तक हुआ।

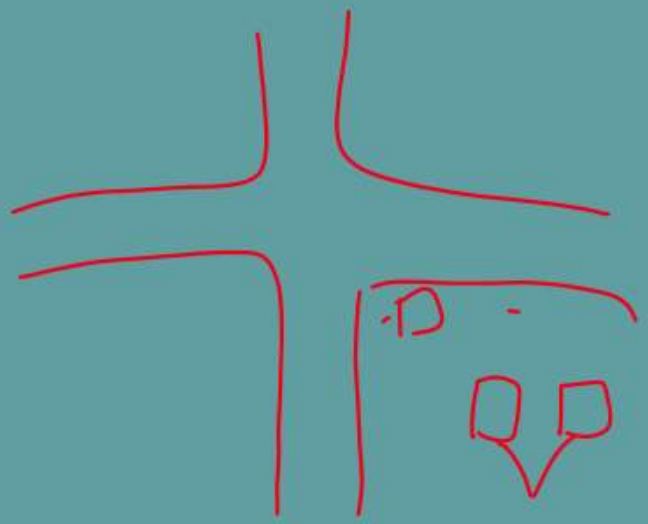
हड़प्पा सभ्यता की सबसे विशिष्ट विशेषता इसका शहरीकरण था।

इसके अलावा, सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता में भेड़ और बकरी, कुत्ते, कूबड़ वाले मवेशी भैंस और हाथियों को पालतू बनाया जाता था।

2500 – 1750 → I V C

1750 BC – 450 BC → Ancient

_____ Medieval



The capital cities are Mohenjodaro and Harappa.

The port cities are Sutkagendor, Balakot, Lothal, Allahdino, and Kuntasi.

The Indus valley people were well-acquainted with the use of both cotton and wool.

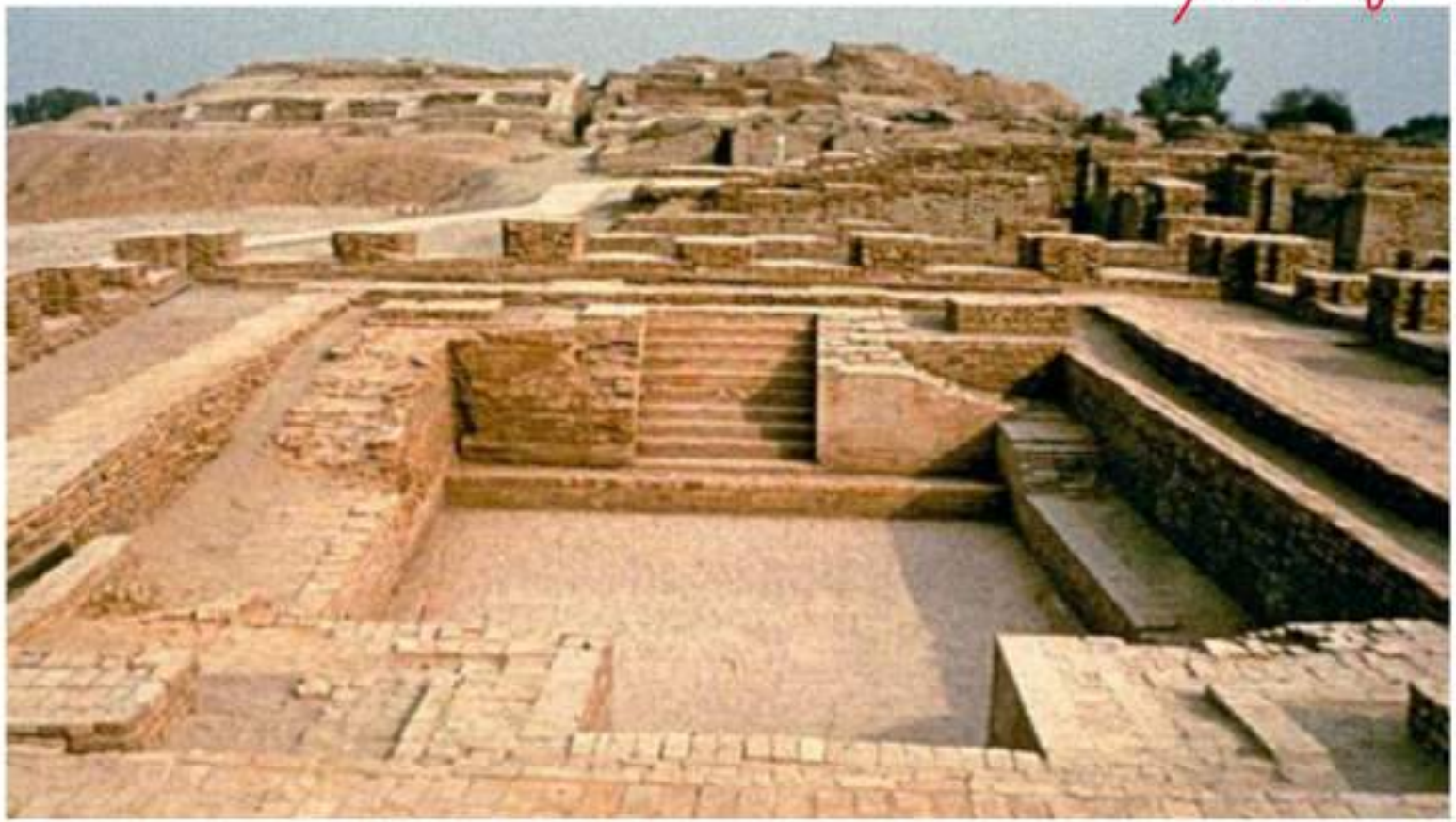
राजधानी शहर मोहनजोदड़ो और हड़प्पा हैं।

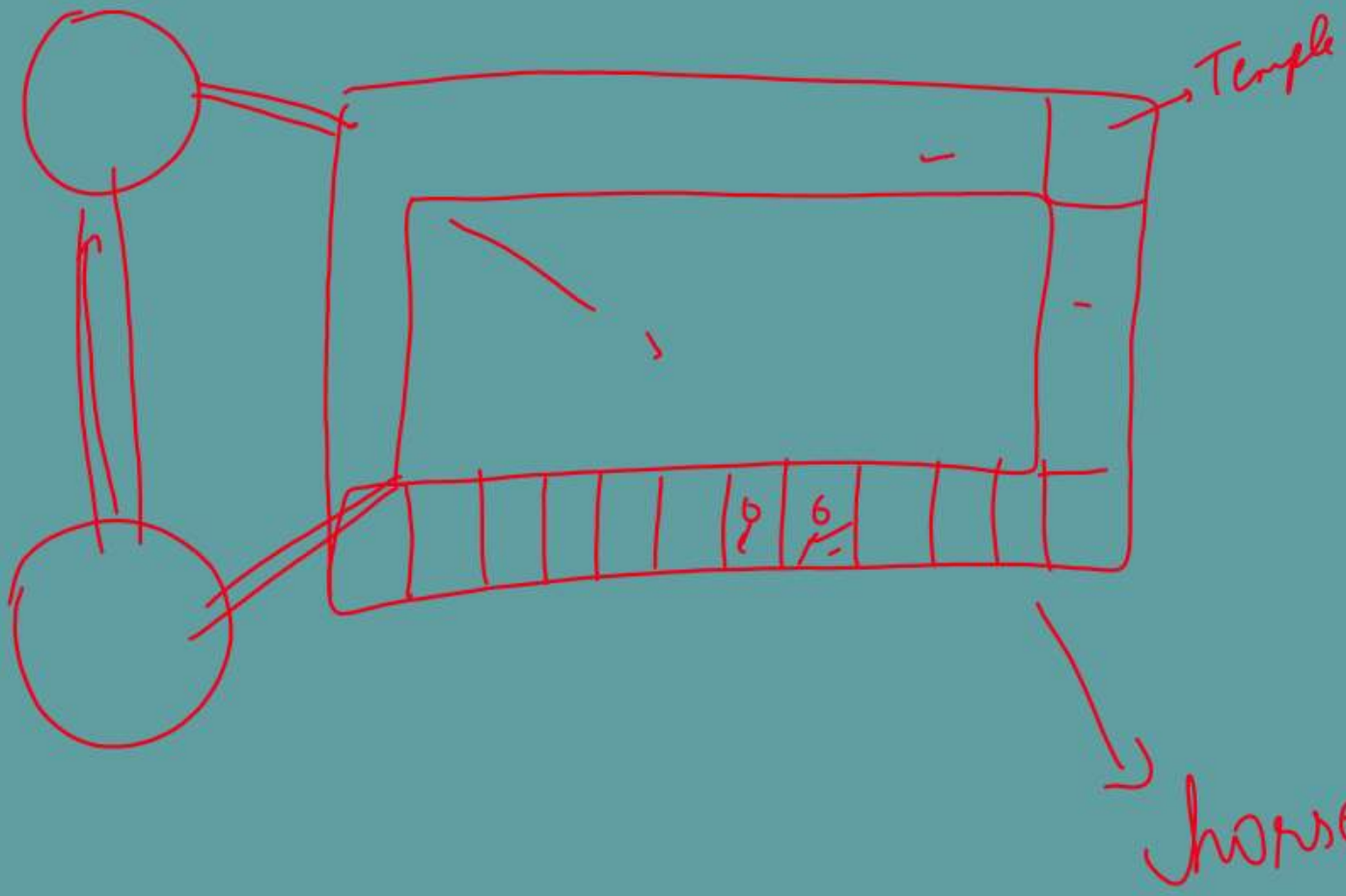
बंदरगाह शहर सुतकागेंडोर, बालाकोट, लोथल, अल्लाहदीनो और कुंतासी हैं।

सिंधु घाटी के लोग कपास और ऊन दोनों के उपयोग से अच्छी तरह परिचित थे।

City	State/Country	Facts about Indus Valley Civilization's Cities
Mohenjodaro	Sindh Province, Pakistan	It was located on the right bank of River Indus.
Kalibangan	Rajasthan	It was located on the banks of Ghaggar River
Chanhudaro	Sindh Province, Pakistan	It was on the left bank of River Indus, to the South of Mohenjodaro
Lothal	Gujarat	It was located at the head of Gulf of Cambay
Surkotada	Gujarat	It was at the head of Rann of Kutch
Banawali	Haryana	It was situated on the banks of now-extinct Saraswati River
Dholavira	Gujarat	It was excavated in the Kutch district

The Great Bath, Mohenjodaro





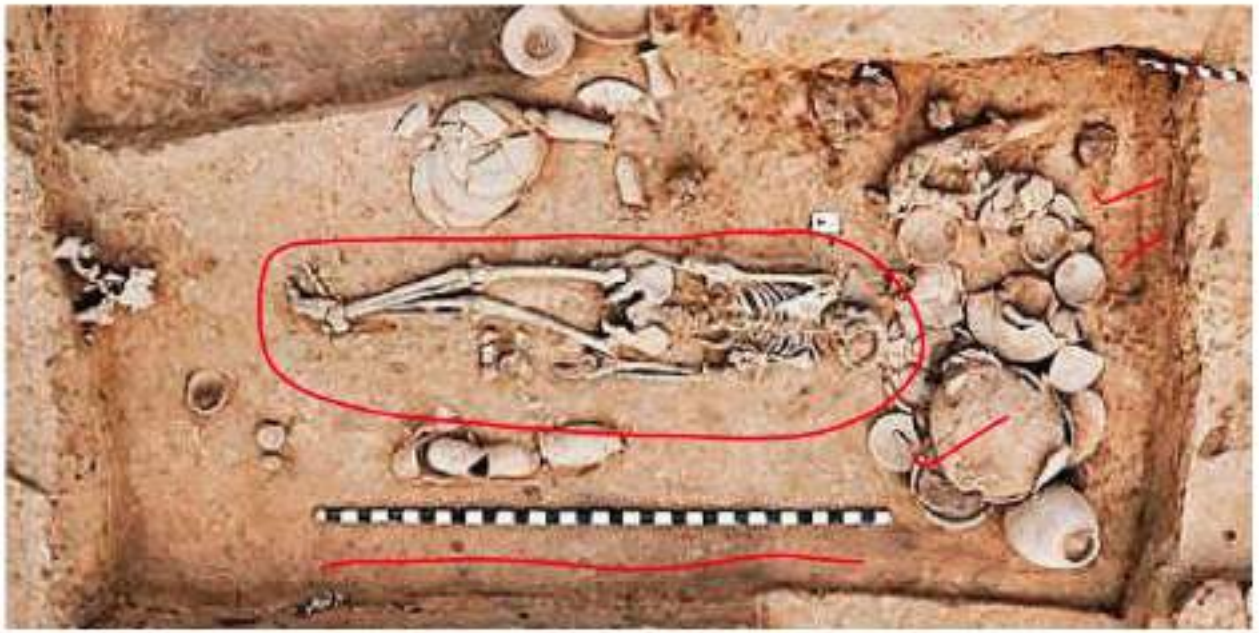
(1) Gypsum

(2) Pashupati Shiva

Gopa

Bronze

5000-year-old Harrapan artefacts may get a place in new Rakhigarhi museum



Rakhigarh
↓
Haryana

Dholavira

↓

40th UNESCO WHS

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Gujarat

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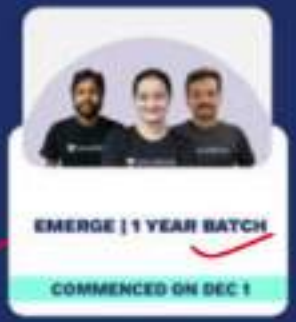

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