



H.K.E. SOCIETY'S

**SMT. CHINNAMMA BASAPPA PATIL ARTS
AND COMMERCE DEGREE COLLEGE
CHINCHOLI**



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

B.A 1st Semester-Ancient Indian History

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Ancient India

chapters:

1. pre-historic culture [1.4 million yrs ago - 2500BC]
(Earliest)
2. Indus valley civilization [2500 - 1500 BC]
3. Vedic/Aryan civilization [1500- 600BC]
4. Pre-mauryan Age (600-300BC)
5. Mauryan Age [300-200BC]
6. Post-Mauryan Age [200 - 300AD]
7. Gupta Age [300-550AD]
8. Post-Gupta period [550-750AD]

Pre-historic Culture

Culture - living pattern/way of life/ what you are

Civilization - what you have.

Advancement in materialistic development & technology

Features of civilization:

- i) Urban life
- ii) Script
- iii) sophisticated technology
- iv) Materialistic development
- v) Increasing use of metals (Alloys)

First civilization in India - Indus valley civilization [2500BC]

The classification of ancient period on the basis of script is 2 types

- * Pre-historic period
- * Historic period

Pre-historic : The period where no scripts and records
Not studied by any historians

Historic : The age studied by historians

Archaeologists name the culture based on metals, used to prepare weapons, coins, tools, etc.

Earliest culture is named as stone age

- * Old stone age
- * Middle stone age
- * New stone age

First metal used by human beings is "Copper". Simultaneous use of stone & copper leads to fourth culture called copper-stone age.

Bronze age culture

Bronze is an alloy [copper + tin]

Iron age culture

In historian's perspective Iron age is called as Aryan Civilization

The first four cultures are come under pre-historic cultures.

Paleolithic culture [old stone age]

BORI CAVES: First evidence of Human beings in India.
[1.4 million yrs ago]

Pallavaram: { First paleolithic culture site. [1863]

"Robert Bruce Foote", British Archaeologist
identified the pallavaram site.

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) - 1861., first director
General - "Alexander Cunningham."

Tools: "Quartzite" is used to made all types of tools, like,
blades, hand axes, flakes, breeds, scrapads ---

Race: Homo sapien [Human being with thinking capability]

- Food hunting and food gathering are sources of economy.
- village communities were not formed

People were living as a Bands (small group of people)

- pleistocene conditions [extreme cold conditions]
- Culture is determined by Geography
- Thousands of settlements coere found at coastal areas except Kerala

Mesolithic culture [middle stone age]

Man was so happy in this period because of comfortable conditions for living.

- Holocene conditions [warming conditions]
- Domestication of animals.

First domestication of animals found at two sites.

* Adamgarh (Madhya Pradesh)

* Bargoa (Rajasthan)

- Construction of houses

First houses in India — Sarai Nahar Rai [UP]

- Pottery

Mesolithic man started making pots.

First pots (handmade) in the world — Chopanimando [UP]

- Microoliths

The stone tools made by mesolithic man were too small in range [1cm-8cm], so these are called microoliths.

* Bhimbetka — mesolithic site in M.P (Narmada region), so many paintings were found on the walls of rocks. This is one of the earliest art in world.

UNESCO recognized it as world Heritage centre.

Jantar-Mantar in Jaipur, recognised as world Heritage centre recently by UNESCO, which was built by Sawai Jai Singh in 18th c.

Neolithic Culture (New stone age)

Agriculture → North India : wheat, Barley
South India : Ragi, Horsegram

Villages were formed.

* Mehargarh (Pak) : First to take up agriculture in Indian subcontinent

Mehargarh people invented Cotton, pottery wheel first time in world.

* Koldihwa:

First evidence of rice in world.

Radio Carbon or C¹⁴ method is used to find the dates of only organic materials. Half time decay of radio activity is 5568 yrs.

* Burzahom:

Large no of pit (houses under the earth) were found.

* Chiranj: Large no of Bone tools

* Karnataka sites: Maski, Piklihal, Tekkelakota (some gold ornaments were found), Sangankal

* Andhra Pradesh: Nagajuna konda

* Tamil Nadu: Piyomalliy

* Assam: Daojali Hading

Chalcolithic culture: (copper-stone age)

Copper (3000BC) → Bronze (2500BC) → Iron (1000BC)
[m.p of Iron is very high]
melting point

Most of the sites found at Rajasthan because it is large source of copper. Ahaz, Guling, Balathal, Thambavati

Maharashtra region → Kayatha, Navdatoli, Iran

Maharashtra → more than 200 sites

Jorwe, Inamgam, Chandoli, Daimabad.

Daimabad:

population: 4000

Cemetery → burial ground, here skeletons do not have feet.

Infant mortality rate (IMR) is very high

[deaths of one yr below children]

People of Daimabad have no dairy technology.

Indus-valley Civilization

Diff names:

- Harappan civilization

Harappa is the Type Site of civilization because it is first site discovered (1921) in entire civilization.

- Bronze age civilization
- Proto-Historic civilization

This civilization had script, but it is not studied by any archaeologist. So it is called proto-historic

There are another 3 imp civilizations contemporary to the Indus-civilization in the world.

- * Sumerian civilization [Mesopotamia]

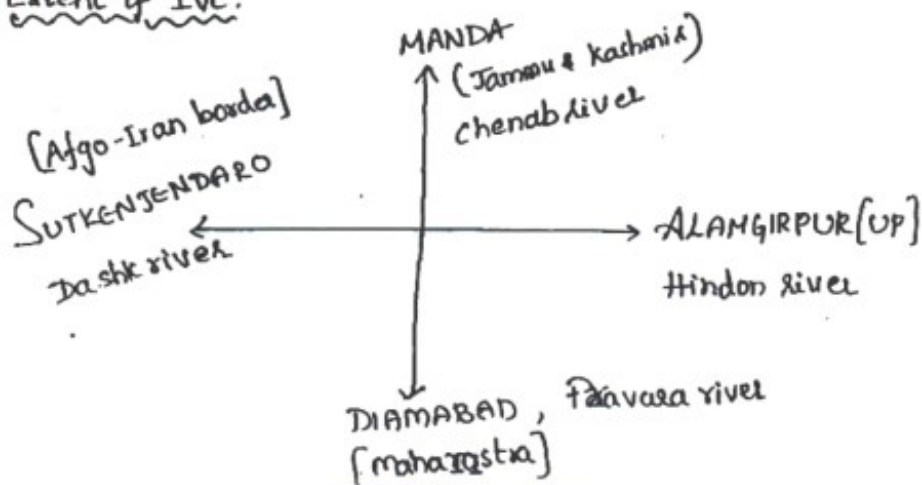
↳ Land b/w two rivers

Two rivers are Tigris, Euphrates

- * Egyptian civilization [Nile valley]

- * Chinese civilization [Hwang Ho valley]

30/11/21 Extent of IVC:



Total area of civilization: 1.3 million sq. km

Authors of IVC:

Archaeologists discovered 4 diff races of people were built this civilization.

- Mongoloids
- Proto-Australoids
- Albinoids
- Mediterranean/Draiveans

North-Indian languages → Aryan group of languages

South " " → Draivean group of languages.

Important cities of IVC:

Total: 1400 sites

India: 900

Pakistan: 500

Mohenjodaro means "mound of dead" [sindi]

Lothal means "mound of dead" [Gujarati]

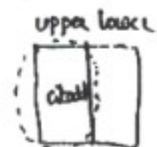
Important characteristics of IVC:

* Town planning

Every city is divided into 2 parts: Upper [citadel]

Lower

Citadel part is protected by the wall



Chanhudara → only city doesn't have citadel

Bholavira → The city was divided into 3 parts

S.No.	Name of City	Year	Excavator	River	State	Findings/significance
1.	Harappa	1921	Dayaram Sahani	Ravi	Punjab (in Pak)	• 6 granaries. • wooden coffin → box where dead bodies kept • From a grave - 12 bronze mirrors, many gems and jewellery
2.	Mohenjadaro	1922	R.B. Berrice	Sindh (in Pak)	Karachi	• Great granaries • Great bath (so big in area) 39 x 23 x 8 feet • A bronze dancing girl, steatite bust of a priest
3.	Chanhudaro	1931	M.G. Majumdar	Sindh	—	• Lipsticks • Evidence of cat
4.	Lothal	1955	S.R. Rao	Phogaro	Gujarat	• Yard (26) • fire alter • Twin burial
5.	Kalibangan	1961	B.B. Lal	Ghaggar (branch of Saraswati)	Rajasthan	• 7 fire alters [around some bone of cattle]
6.	Bholavira	1991	J.P. Joshi	—	Gujarat	• Largest site in India • A reservoir • stadium was found.

The cities built on Grid pattern [chess board pattern]

Chandigarh, only city built on Grid pattern in India.

Every city in IVC is built on Grid pattern except Banawali.

* Under ground drainage system along with manholes

- Every city had this drainage system except Banawali

Social structure of IVC:

Society is class divided based on wealth

class → mobility is allowed

caste → mobility is not allowed

John Marshall, Director-General of ASI at the time of Indus valley excavation.

- According to him, Indus Society is Matriarchal society

ie Mother is head of family

- Religion is the reflection of society

IVC society was highly matured.

Political System:

It is difficult to study

P.D. Kaushambi → the priest class people are rulers

ie Theocracy

R.S. Sharma rejected this hypothesis, because there were no religious symbols (ie temples) in IVC. If priests were the rulers then they built temples which reflects their religious culture.

According to him, merchants are rulers.

Economy of IVC:

Agrarian economy → Economy to which agriculture is backbone.

Imp. food grains → barley & wheat

Commercial crops → cotton, mustard,

Rice was rarely cultivated

In Lothal, a rice grain was found

In Rangapur, rice husk was found.

Hoe was used by Indus people instead of plough

* ^{usage} plough, evidences were found in two places

- Thalibangan → Furrows [a field which has plough marks]

- Banawali → Terrakota replica of plough

* Evidence of Horse

- Lothal [a doubtful terrakota horse was found]

- Suskotado (Gujarat) → skeleton of horse was found

Industries:

- Textile Industry [cotton]

- Brick Industry

- Metallurgical industry [copper & bronze]

- ship building industry [only at Lothal]

- Jewellery industry (beads & shell ornaments)

↳ located in 8 sites

- Chanhudaro

- Lothal

- Bhobakia

Trade and Barter:

Trade $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{International [Lothal]} \\ \text{Internal} \end{array} \right.$

Sumeria is imp trading partner

The Indus valley seals were found in Mesopotamia

Seal $\rightarrow$ the small pieces of steatite (1cm)

Seal consists the pictographs, animals etc

4000 seals found. shape: rectangle or square

Mesopotamian seals were always cylindrical shape.

Mohenjodaro $\rightarrow$ 3 seals of mesopotamia were found.

Indian cotton was found in UMMA

In 2300 BC, SINDON (means cotton) from Meluhā.

Mesopotamia scripts were in cuneiform

Barter system $\rightarrow$ Exchanging the good.

Religious beliefs of IVC people:

- Mother goddess
- Pashupati Mahadeva

In Mohenjodaro, a seal was found, consists the pashupati mahadeva image (with 3 heads, two horns) surrounded by animals

In the opinion of John Marshall, pashupati mahadeva was "Puro-shiva" and most of scholars accepted it.

- Evidence of Linga-yoni

- Bull, snake, tree ... worship
- clear evidence of rituals along with animal slatting
- Large no of amulets (talismans) were found in many sites.

Causes for the end of IVC:

Opinions of diff scholars:

- * Mortimur Wheeler → Aryans invasion

Evidence: 13 skeletons were found at one place [including women & children], those are scattered & has some knife marks.

Many scholars opposed this because the arians come to India in 1500 BC.

- * Some scholars said, "floods" were the cause of end of IVC. Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro cities were destroyed many times by floods and those cities were rebuilt.

But there was no evidence of floods.

- * Earth-quakes
- * Drying of rivers or the direction of flow of rivers was changed.

Today, Indus river is 40 km away from the Mohenjodaro but in ancient period, this city was built on the banks of Indus.

- * Ecological Degradation.

Indiscriminant use of natural resources

Weights & Measures of IVC:

16 is base for weights & measures

Today, 1 Rs = 16 annas

1 sare = 16 Chakans¹⁷