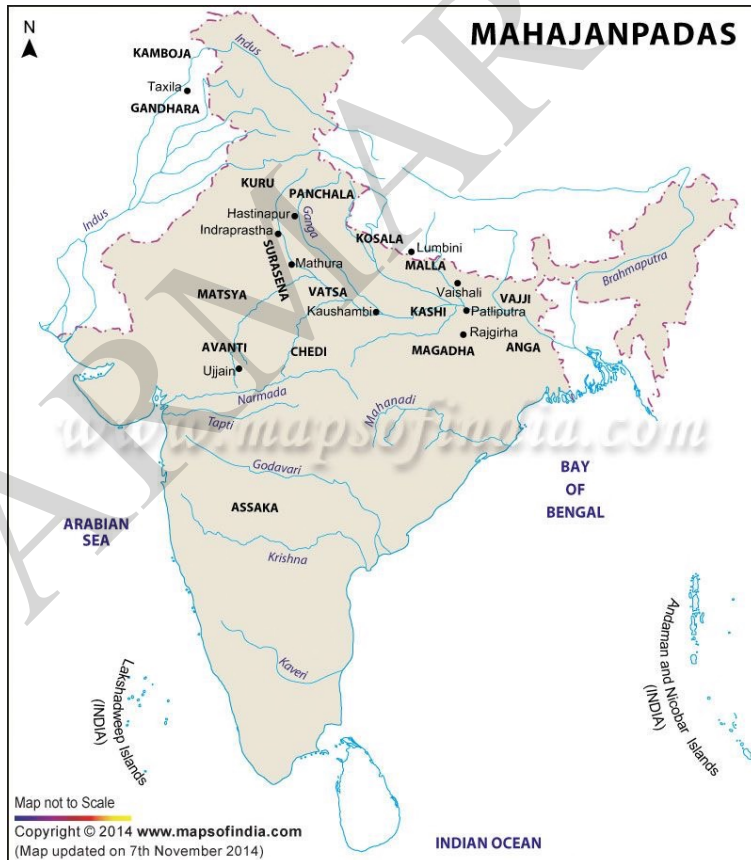
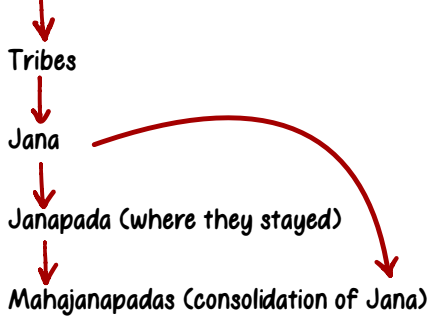


MAHAJANAPADAS AND MAGADHA EMPIRE



Aryans (migrated from Central Asia)



Mahajanapadas

Total: 16

→ From where? (Source)

- Texts: "Ashtadhyayi" in Sanskrit by Panini
- Mentions total 40 Janapadas

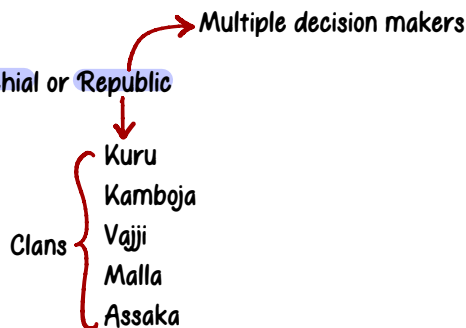
Buddhist Literature:

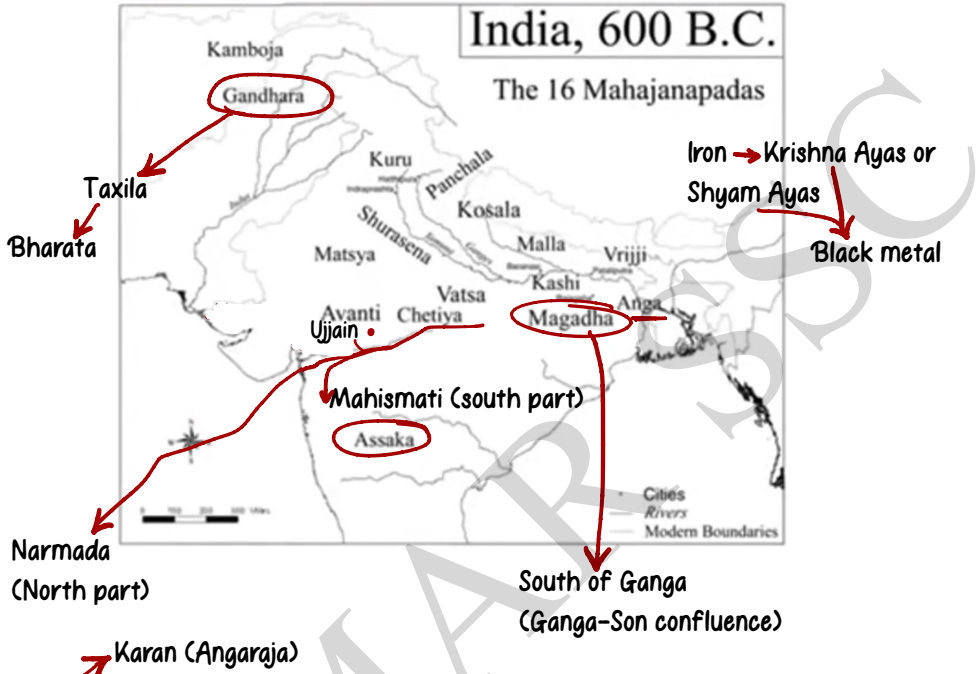
- Anguttara Nikaya (total 16 Mahajanapadas mentioned)
- Digha Nikaya (total 12 Mahajanapadas mentioned)

Jaina Literature:

- Bhagavathi Sutra

→ They were either Monarchical or Republic





S.NO.	Mahajanapadas	Capital	Modern Location
1.	Anga	Champa	Munger and Bhagalpur
2.	Magadh	Rajagir/Pataliputra	Gaya and Patna
3.	Kasi	Varanasi → Varuna + Assi (rivers)	Banaras
4.	Vatsa	Kausambi	Allahabad → Gonda, Bharai
5.	Kosala	Sravasti / Ayodhya	Eastern Uttar Pradesh
6.	Surasena	Mathura	Mathura → Bareilly
7.	Panchala	Ahichchatra and Kampilya	Western Uttar Pradesh
8.	Kuru	Indraprastha	Merrut and S.E. Haryana

Shipra river

S.NO.	Mahajanapadas	Capital	Modern Location
9.	Matsya	Viratnagar	Jaipur
10.	Chedi / Chetiya	Sothivati / Banda	Bundelkhand
11.	Avanti	Ujjain / Mahismati	Madhya Pradesh & Malwa
12.	Gandhar	Taxila	Rawalpindi
13.	Kamboj	Pooncha	Rajori and Hajra (Kashmir)
14.	Asmaka	Pratisthan / Paithan / Potana	Bank of Godawari
15.	Vajji	Vaishali	Vaishali
16.	Malla	Kusinara	Deoria and U.P.

8 clans

- Vajji → 8 clans → Jnatrika, Videha, Lichchavi

Reasons for the Rise of Magadha

1. Advantageous position
2. It's capital Rajgriha surrounded by 5 hills and Pataliputra situated at the confluence of Ganga and Son
3. Availability of large no. of Elephants
4. Great leaders

Dynasties which Ruled in Magadha

1. Haryanka Dynasty

a. Bimbisara (544 BC-492 BC)

- Anga conquest
- Diplomatically: through marriage → 3 wives
 - Sister of Prasenjit (son of Kaushal King)
 - Chellana (Lichchavi)
 - Madra Clan (Punjab)
- Sent his physician "Jivaka" to Ujjain (when they were suffering from jaundice)

b. Ajatshatru

- Son of Chellana
- Conquered Lichchavi
- Defeated Koshala (married the King's daughter)
- Patronised 1st Buddhist Council
- Killed his father Bimbisara



War Engines/Catapults

- Conquered Vaishali using War engines/Catapults

c. Udayin

Shifted Rajgriha $\xrightarrow{\text{to}}$ Pataliputra

2. Shishunaga

- Defeated Avanti and merged with Magadha
- Kalashoka patronised 2nd Buddhist Council

3. Nanda Dynasty

a. Mahapadmananda

- Title: Ekkrat (meaning: Empire builder)

b. Dhanananda

- Alexander invaded India during his reign (326 BC)

- "Alexander the Great" defeated many places and was defeated by his own Army

- Battle of Hydapses: between Alexander and Porous

↓
On the banks of Jhelum

↓
Defeated

4. Mauryan Dynasty

a. Chandragupta Maurya

Society

Pottery:

- Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)



- Punched mark silver coins
(Form of money)

Nishka

Facilitated to trade

Satamana



- Artisans and Merchants: Guilds/Shrenis (organizations)

- Crafts was hereditary

- Iron ploughshares → Agriculture surplus (2nd urbanisation after Harappa)

Post

- Village headman: Bhojaka

- Peasants had to pay tax → 1/6th of their produce

- Rich peasants: Gahapatis

↓
Vaishyas



- **Bali:** Voluntary offerings to the King (was compulsory)
- Toll tax persisted → Collected by officers known as "Shaulkika"/"Shulkadhyaksha"

One Liners (MCQs)

- Last ruler of Nanda dynasty: Dhanananda
- Vikramshila University was founded by a Pala King: Dharmapala

PARMAR SSC