



# HISTORY BY-SUJEET BAJPAI SIR





मैक्स मूलर एक विख्यात हैं :

Max Muller was a famous :

(1) जर्मन विद्वान / German scholar

(2) इटालियन विद्धान / Italian scholar

(3) फ्रेंच विद्वान / French scholar

(4) रूसी विद्वान / Russian scholar



- किसके शासनकाल को प्राचीन भारत का स्वर्णिम काल कहते हैं?
- Whose period is referred to as Golden Age of ancient India? (1) गुप्त शासन / Gupta
- (2) मौर्य शासन / Maurya
- (3) मुगल शासन / Mughal
- (4) वर्धन शासन / Vardhan

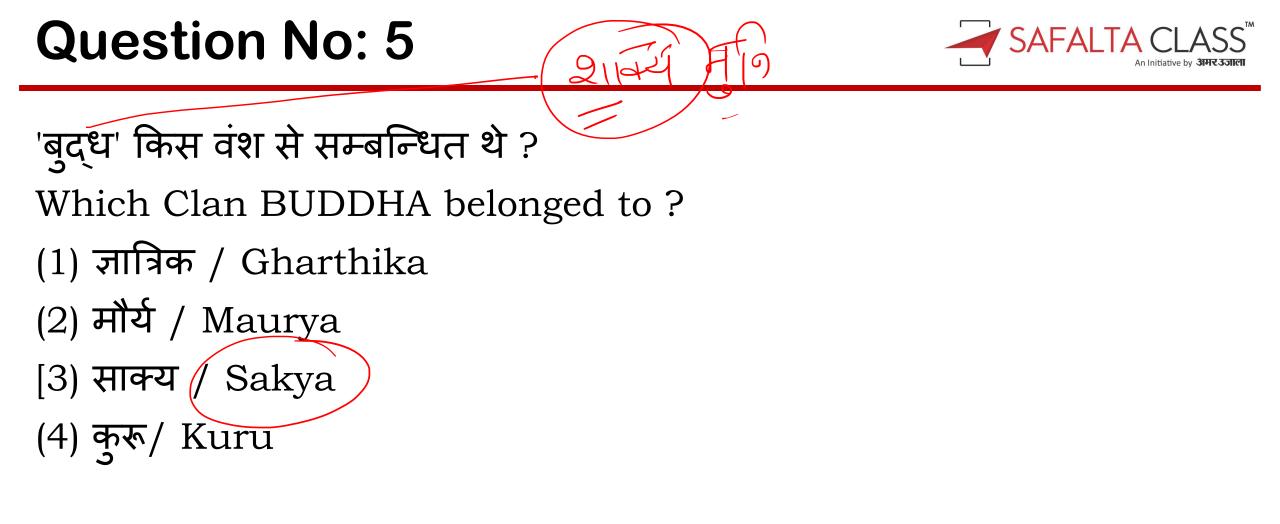


- 'ग्रामीण स्वायत्तता' किसके शासनकाल की विशिष्टता थी?
- Village Autonomy" was a unique feature of the
- administrative system of
- (1) चोल/ Cholas
- (2) सातवाहन / Satsavahanas
- (3) मौर्य / Mauryas (4) कुषाण / Kushalis Kushans





- निम्नलिखित में से 'सत्यमेव जयते' कहाँ से लिया गया है ?
- "Satyameva Jayate" has been adopted from
- भी मुण्डक उपनिषद / Mundak Upariishad
  - (2) प्रश्न उपनिषद / Prashna Upanishad
  - (3) तैत्रीय उपनिषद / Taittiriya Upanishad
  - (4) माण्डूक्य उपनिषद / Mandukya Upanishad

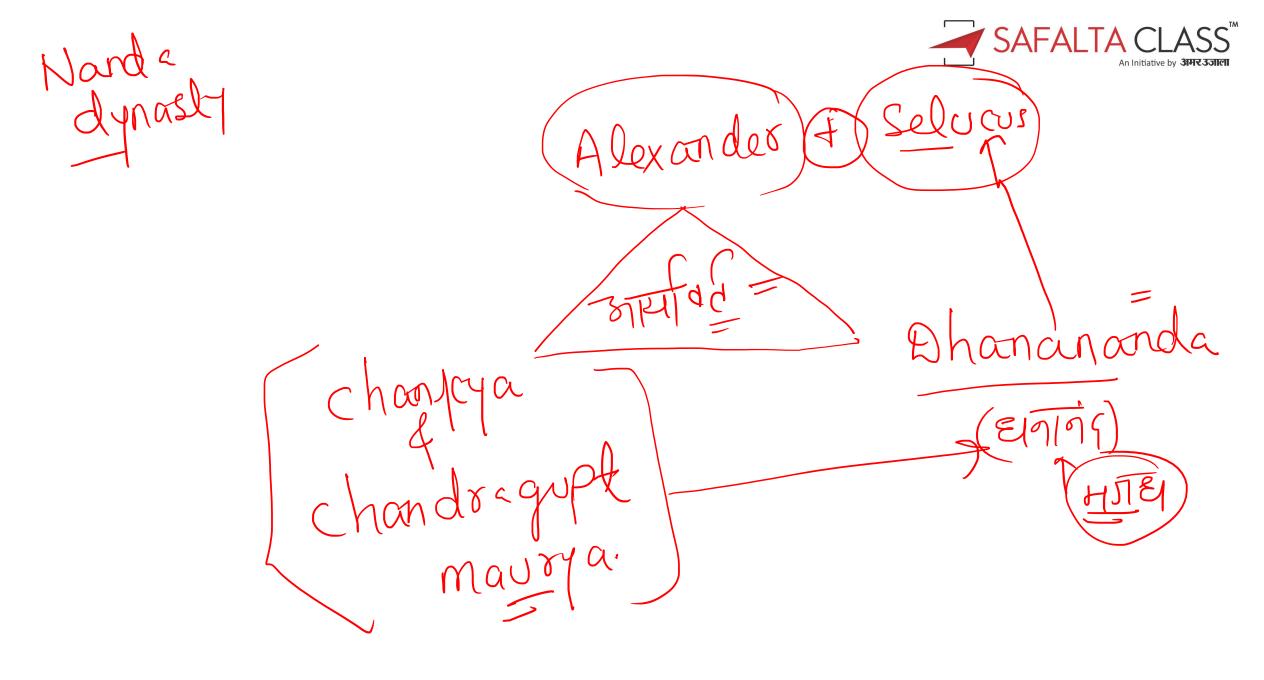


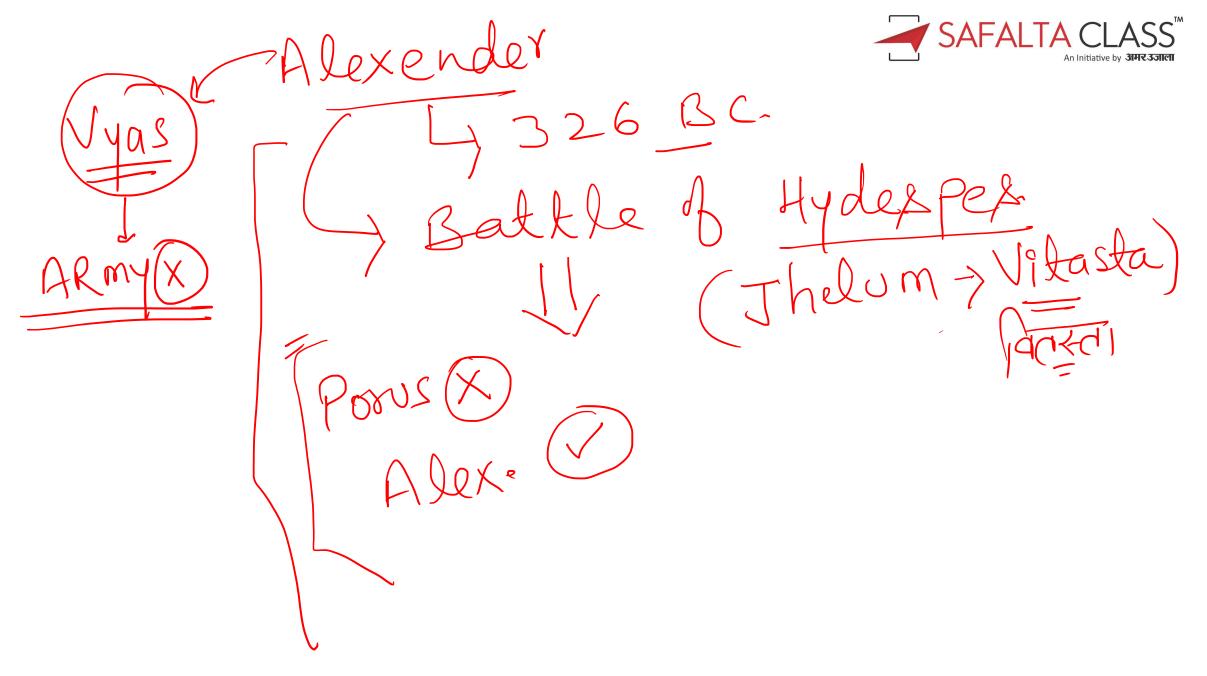


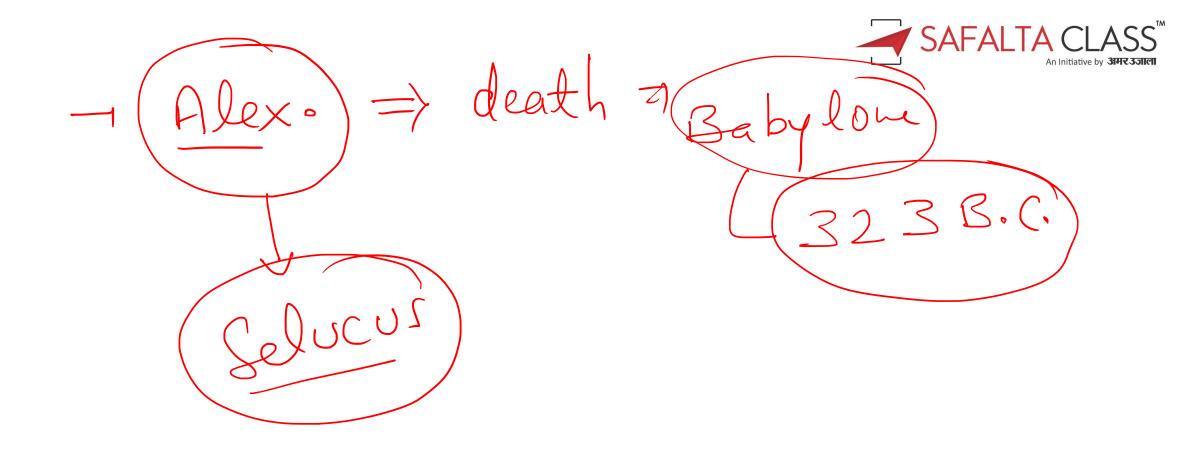
Which Harappan site is located in Haryana? कौन-सा हड़प्पाई स्थल हरियाणा में स्थित है? (1) Dholavira/धौलावीरा (2) Rakhigarhi/राखीगढ़ी (3) Kalibangan/कालीबंगन (4) Alamgirpur/आलमगीरप्र



Who was the ambassador sent to the court of Chandragupta Maurya by Greek ruler of West Asia, Selucus Nicator? चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य के दरबार में पश्चिम-एशिया के यूनानी राजा सेल्यूकस निकेटर द्वारा भेजा गया राजदूत कौन था? Harsha chandragupt-II (1) Hiuen Tsang/ह्एन त्सांग (2) Fa-Hien/फा-हियान , (3) Megasthenes (मेगस्थनीज - medieval (4) Al-Biruni/अल-बिरुनी

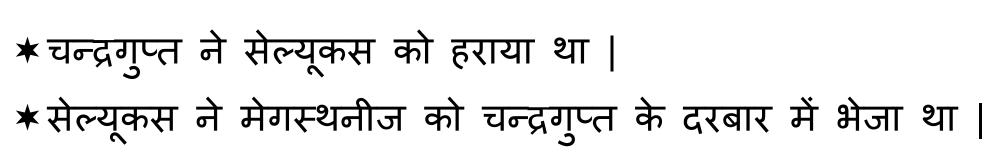




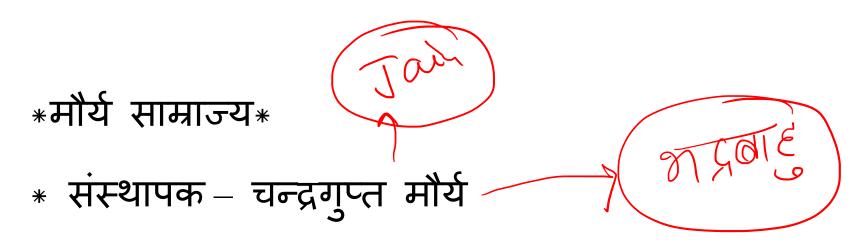




Mauryan Empire SAFALTACLASS In Initiative by SHIFTS JIET 7 chandragupt mauria



\* शिक्षक – चाणक्य





### \*Mauryan Empire\*

- ≻Founder Chandragupta Maurya
- Teacher Chanakya Chandragupta Maurya is also known as sandrokots.
- Chandragupta had defeated selukas.
- $\succ$  selukas had sent Megsthanese to the court of Chandragupta.



# \*मेगस्थनीज भारत आने वाला पहला अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजदूत था | \*मेगस्थनीज ने इंडिका नामक एक पुस्तक लिखी थी | \*चंद्रगुप्त की राजधानी पाटलीपुत्र तथा प्रधानमंत्री चाणक्य थे |

- Megsthanese was the first international ambassador to Visit India.
  Megsthanese wrote a book called Indica.
- Chandragupta was the first to establish the All India Empire.
- Chandragupta's capital was Patliputra and Prime Minister Chanakya.

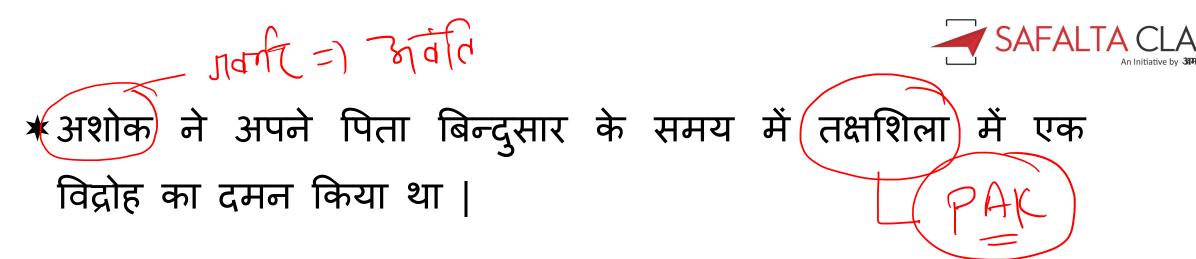


\* चंद्रगुप्त ने सुंदर्शन झील का निर्माण करवाया था। (गिरनार,गुजरात) \* चंद्रगुप्त की मृत्यु श्रवणबेलगोला (कर्नाटक) में हुयी थी। - (नेलखण \* चंद्रगुप्त की मृत्यु के बाद उसका पुत्र बिन्दुसार सत्ता में आया था। Chandragupta had constructed Sudarshan Lake (Girnar, Gujarat)
 Chandragupta died in Shravanbelgola (Karnataka).

After Chandragupta's death, his son Bindusar came to power.

Pushyceppt & Jarch Constr

chandragupt Maurya. Ami Caghat 180N REHI 150 NUSKO.



\* Ashoka had repressed an uprising in Takshashila during the time of

his father Bindusar.



\*अशोक\*

\*इसका आधिकारिक नाम देवनांप्रिय था |

★ अशोक ने कलिंग पर 261 B.C. में आक्रमण किया था और इसकी जानकारी 13वें शिलालेख से मिलती है |

\* अशोक ने उपगुप्त (मोगलीपुत्त) के द्वारा बौद्ध धर्म को स्वीकार किया था

devancemp \*Ashok\* ≻Its official name was Devnamdarling.  $\succ$  It was derived from the records of Ashok Maski and Gurjara. Ashoka had invaded Kalinga in 261 B.C. and is known by the 13th inscription. >Ashoka had accepted Buddhism by Upgupta (Mogliputta).

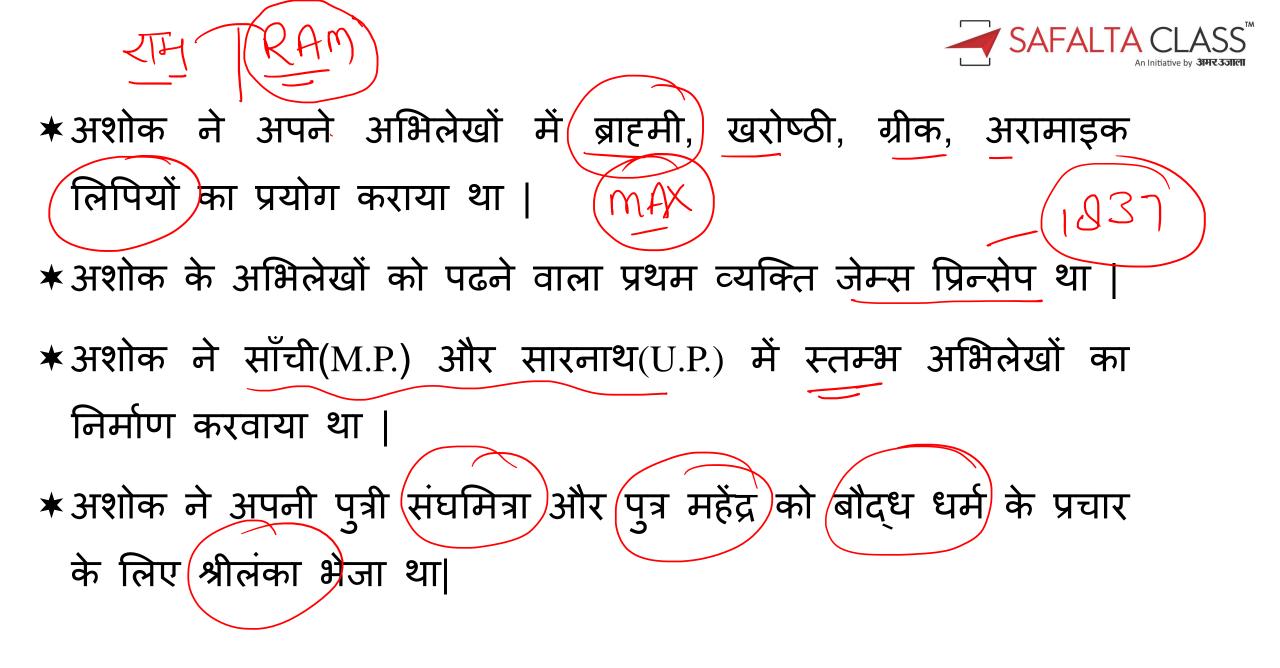


\* अशोक अपनी पत्नी कौरवकी से प्रभावित था |

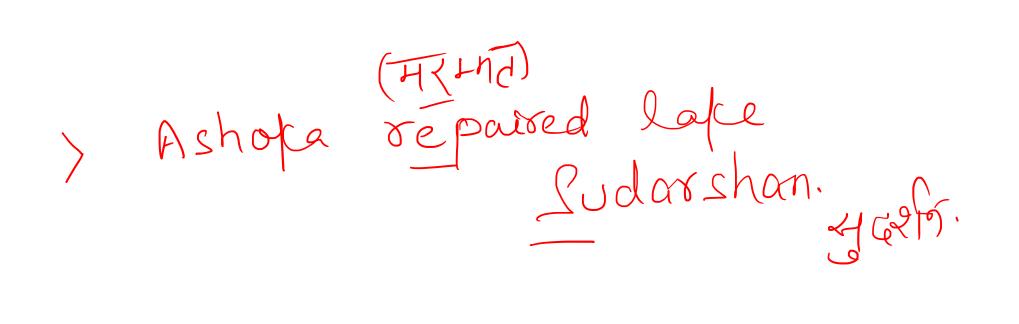
\* अशोक ने लुम्बिनी की यात्रा की थी और नेपाल में बौद्ध धर्म आरंभ किया था|

\* अशोक के चौथे अभिलेख से धम्म की जानकारी प्राप्त होती है | \* तीसरी बौद्ध संगीति(251B.C.) अशोक के समय में हुयी थी। (पाटलीपुत्र)

- ≻Ashok was influenced by his wife Kaurvaki.
- Ashok had travelled to Lumbini and started Buddhism in Nepal.
- ≻The fourth inscription of Ashoka gives information about Dhamma.
- ➤The third Buddhist council (251 B.C.) was in Ashoka's time. (Patliputra)



- Ashoka used Brahmi, Kharothi, Greek, Aramic scripts in his records.
- The first person to read Ashoka's inscription was James Princep.
- Ashoka had constructed pillar inscriptions at Sanchi (M.P.) and Sarnath (U.P.).
- ➢Ashok had sent his daughter Sanghamitra and son Mahendra to Sri Lanka to spread Buddhism.



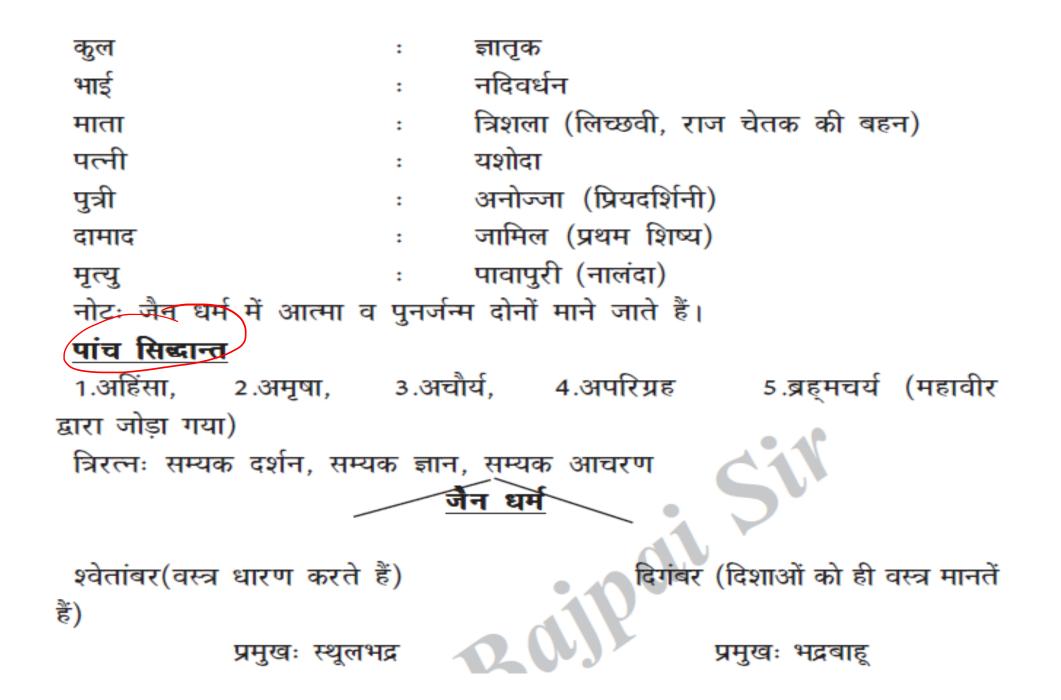


\* अशोक और इसके <u>पौत्र दशर</u>थ ने आजीवकों के लिए गुफाओं का निर्माण करवाया था |

\* अशोक ने जम्मू-कश्मीर में श्रीनगर की स्थापना की थी | \* मौर्य वंश के अंतिम शासक ब्रहद्रथ की हत्या उसके सेनापति पुष्यमित्र शुंग ने की थी |

- Ashoka and his grandson Dasrath had built caves for the Ajivak.
- Ashok had established Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir.
- ➢Brahadratha, the last ruler of the Mauryan dynasty, was murdered by his army chief Pushyamitra Shung.

JAIN RELIGION						
<u>जैन धर्म</u>						
*	<ul> <li>जैन धर्म में मोहनजोदड़ो के पशुपति की मुहर को प्रथम तीर्थकर ऋषभदेव मानते हैं।</li> </ul>					
*	<ul> <li>दूसरे तीर्थकर अजीतनाथ की चर्चा युजुर्वेद में मिलती है।</li> </ul>					
*	23वें तीर्थकर पार्श्वनाथ थे,	काशी ज	जो काशी नरेश अश्वसेन के पुत्र थे। ये इक्ष्वाकु के			
	थे।					
पार्श्वनाथ की पत्नी - प्रभावती						
	पार्श्वनाथ की माँ	-	वामा			
<u>महावीर के बारे में</u>						
*	जैन धर्म के 24वें तीर्थकर	वर्धमान	महावीर थे।			
	जन्म	:	कुण्डग्राम (वैशाली)			
	कब	:	540 बी.सी.			
	पिता	:	सिद्धार्थ			



- महावीर के बाद सुधर्मन अध्यक्ष बना था।
- महावीर के जृम्भिक ग्राम के समीप ऋजुपालिका नदी के किनारे साल के वृक्ष के नीचे साल के वृक्ष के नीचे ज्ञान प्राप्त हुआ था।

- ➢ Jains consider Pashupati of Mohanjodaro as 1<sup>st</sup>Tirthankar, Rishabhdev.
- > 2<sup>nd</sup> Tirthankar, Ajitnath is mentioned in Yajurveda.
- 23<sup>rd</sup> Tirthankar, Parsvanath was son of Asvasen,King of Kashi.
  Parsvanath belonged to ICCHVAKU dynasty. Mother of Parsvanath was Vama & his wife was Prabhavati.

### ABOUT MAHAVIR

➢ He was 24<sup>th</sup> Tirthankar of Jain religion.

Birth year	540 B.C.			
Birth Place	Kund Gram (Vaishali)			
Father	Siddhartha	$\bigcirc$		
Dynasty	Gyatraka (STICC)	- लिंग्ट्सवि		
Brother	Nandivardhan			
Mother	Trishala (Sister of Licchavi King			
	Chetak) JEA			
Wife	Yashoda 🗸	Reley		
Daughter	Anojja Priyadarshini	(		
Son-in-law	Jamil (1st Pupil of Mahavir)			
Death	Pava-Puri (Nalanda)			

Mahavir got enlightenment near Rijupalik river in Jambhrik Village.

#### FIVE VOWS OF JAIN RELIGION:

- 1. Non-violence.
- 2. Truth. 🦯
- 3. Non- stealing.
- 4. Non-possession.
- 6. Chastity (Added by Mahavir).

THREE JEWELS OF JAIN RELIGION:

- 1. Right Faith
- 2. Right Knowledge
- 3. Right Conduct

### JAIN RELIGION IS DIVIDED IN TWO PARTS:

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1.Shvetambar :
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A)Chief Priest :Sthoolbhadra.

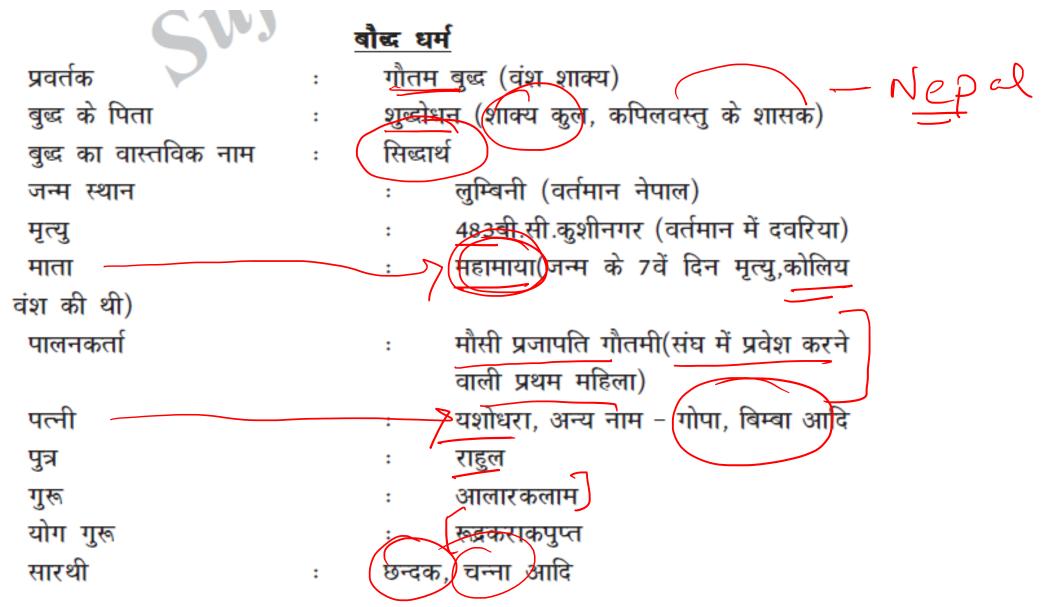
B)They wear white clothes.

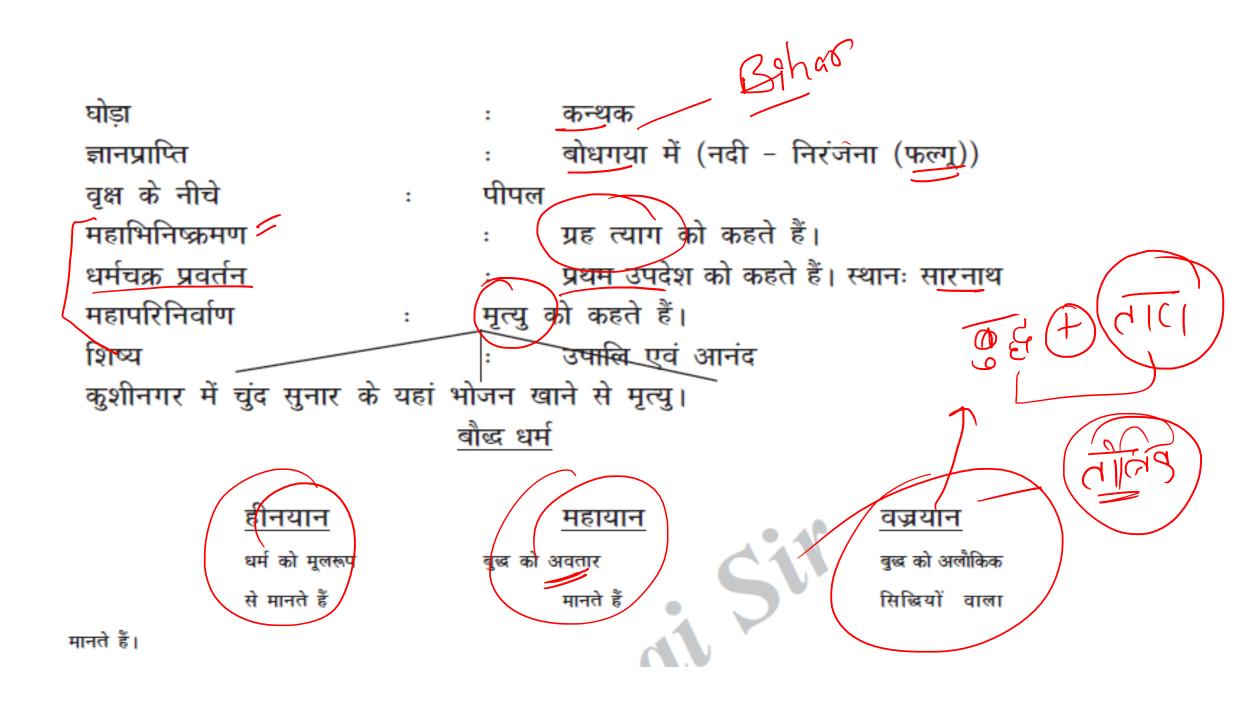
2.Digambar:

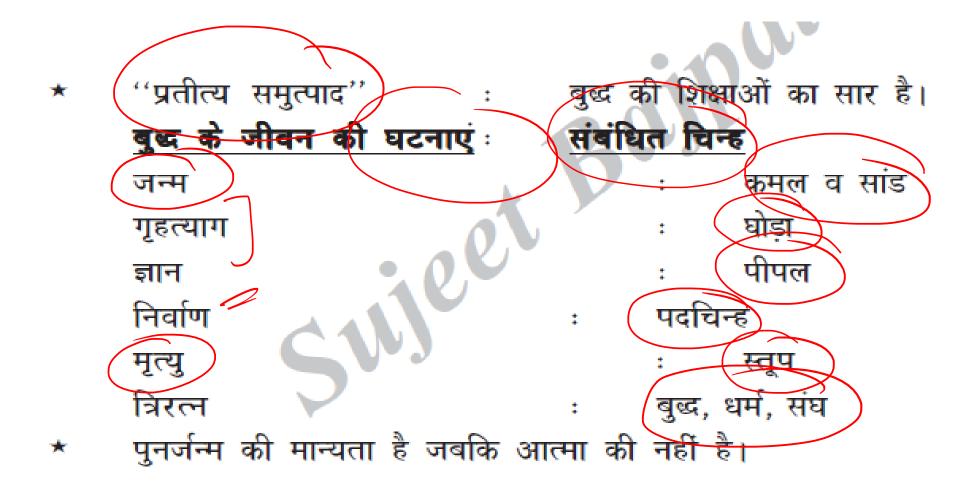
A) Chief Priest: Bhadrabahu

B) They consider directions as their clothes.

### **BAUDDHA RELIGION**









Founder	Gautam Buddha
Dynasty	Shakya
Father	Shuddhodhana (King of Kapilvastu)
Real Name of Buddha	Siddhartha
Birth Place	Lumbini (Nepal)
Death	Kushinagar (Devariya) in 483 B.C.
Mother	Mahamaya of Koliya Dynasty (She Died on 7 <sup>th</sup> day of His Birth)
Brought up by	Aunt Prajapati Gautmi She First Women to get permission to enter in Sangha
Wife	Yashodhara (Other Names- Gopa, Bimba)
Son	Rahul
Yog Teacher	Rudrak Ramputta
Charioteer	Chandak, Channa etc.

Charioteer	Chandak, Channa etc.
Horse	Kanthak
Place of	Bodhgaya
Enlightenment	
River	Niranjana(Falgu)
Tree	Pipal
Maha Bhinish	Leaving of Home
Kraman	
Dharmachakra	1 <sup>st</sup> Surmon (Place: Sarnath)

Pravrton	
Mahaparinirvan	Death
Pupil	Upali and Ananda

### **BAUDDHA RELIGION IS DIVIDED IN THREE PARTS:**

- 1<sup>ST</sup>- Heenyan = Oldes form of religion.
- 2<sup>ND</sup>- Mahayam = Buddha considered as a Carnation.
- 3<sup>RD</sup>- Vajrayan = Buddha considered man of magic. Tara is related with Vajrayan.

\*\* PratityaSamutpad- Gist of Buddha's teachings.

\*\* PratityaSamutpad- Gist of Buddha's teachings.

LIFE EVENTS OF	SYMBOL
BUDDHA	
Birth	Lotus and Ox
Leaving of Home	Horse
Enlightenment	Pipal
Nirvana	Foot Step
Death	Stupa
Three Jewels	Buddha, Dhamma, Sangh

\*\* Rebirth is considered in Bauddha religion but Soul is not considered in Bauddha religion.