

MagadhaEmpire



MAJOR DYNASTIES

HARANYAK DYNASTY (544-412 BCE)

SHISHUNAGA DYNASTY (412-344)

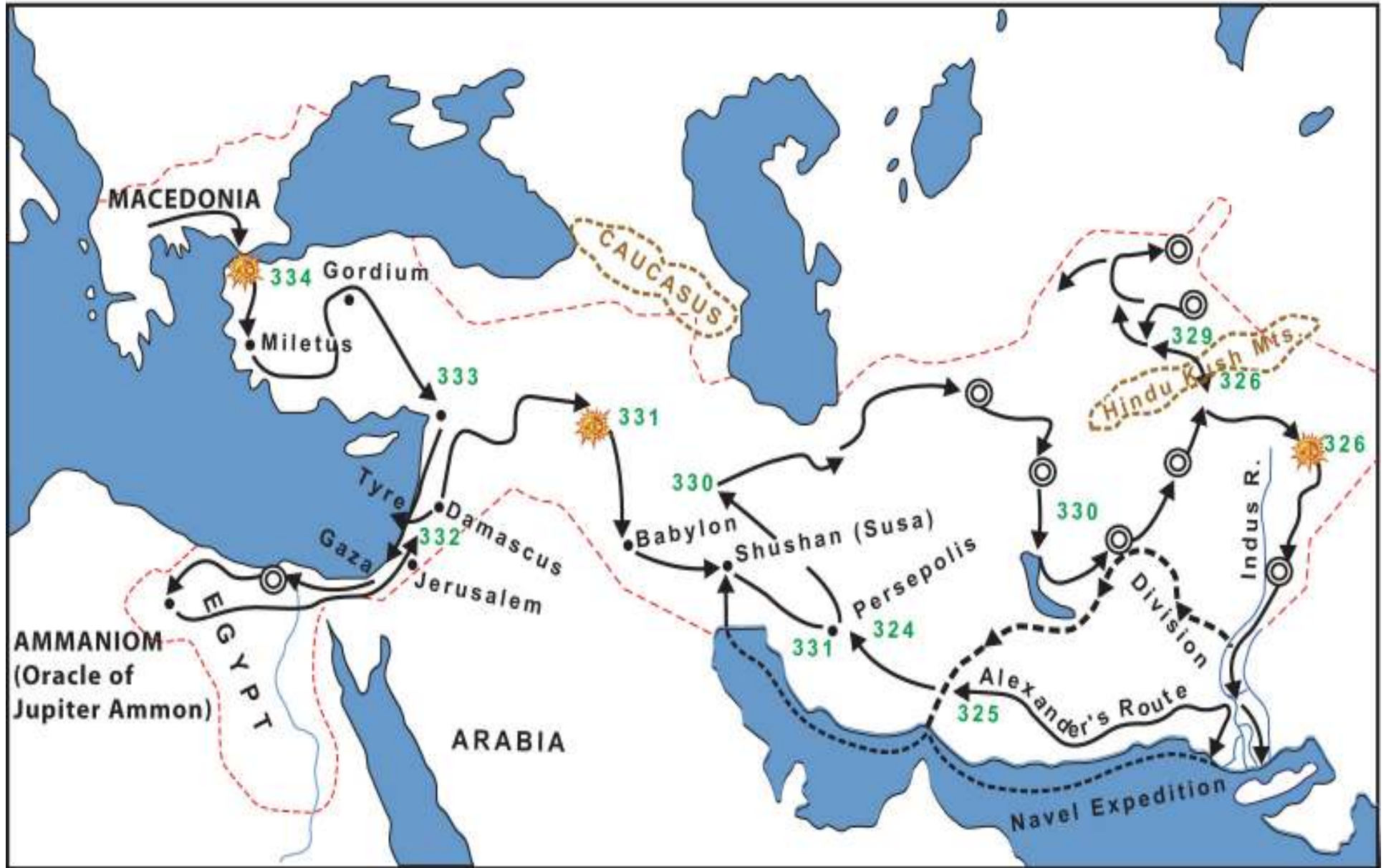
NANDA DYNASTY (344-322)

MAURYA DYNASTY (322-184 BCE)

SHUNGA DYNASTY (185-73 BCE)

KANVA DYNASTY (73-30 BCE)

CAMPAIGNS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT



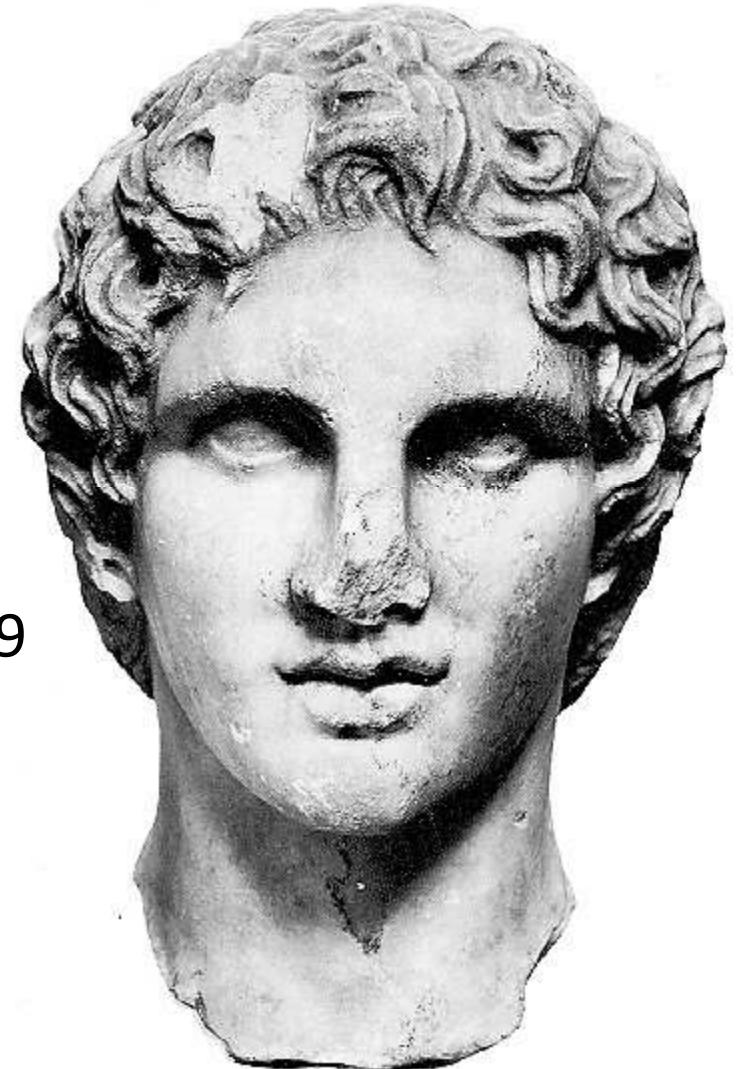
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⊙ Cities Named After Alexander

☀ Decisive Battles

Alexander

- Son of **Philip** of Macedonia
- Started the Greek invasion of Asia minor and Babylon to defeat **Dariu III** of the **Achaemenid** Empire
- Major Battles of **Issus**, **Guagamela** and **Hyduspes**
- Moved into the subcontinent via **Khyber Pass** in 326 BCE and remained here for 19 months
- Alexander's Indian invasion is dated as **326-325** BCE
- **Herodotus** in **Historika** writes, Alexander was tempted by the riches of India



- King **Ambi** of **Taxila** submitted to him without a fight
- It was at **Hydespes** or **Jhelum** that he had to fight **Porus**
- **Arrian (Indika)**, a Greek historian says that 'Indian art of war was far superior to Greek'
- Alexander advanced towards **Beas** but never crossed it
- He retreated to Babylon via land route and died in 323 BCE
- **Nearchus** was given command to survey Indus, Makran coast and up the Tigris
- **Astrobulus** wrote his account of India in **History of War**
- **Oncikritus** wrote the **Biography of Alexander**

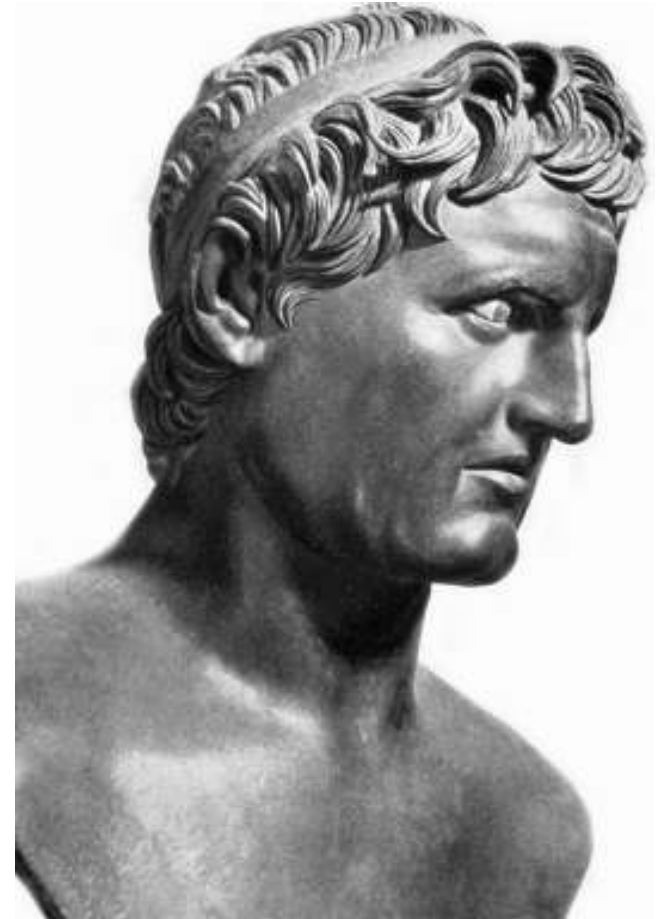
PARTITION TREATIES

323 BCE

- After his death his generals divided his empire
- Some generals were unhappy with distribution and began a civil war

321 BCE

- Final settlement
- As per which **Seleucus I Nicator** got the regions of Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Iran, and India



SANDROCOTTUS

- Greek sources mention him to be present in Punjab
- **Plutarch** (Lives) says he visited Alexander's camp during his Invasion
- **Mahavamsa, Deepvamsa & Mahavamsa** tikka says he was organizing rebellion in Punjab
- **Justin** (Epitome) says he was throwing away the yoke of Greeks from Punjab with an army of 6,00,000.
- 322 BCE Sandrocottus became the ruler of Punjab
- In 305 BCE **Seleucus** invaded Punjab and fought him

TREATY OF ARIANA

- Even 303 BCE no result of the war are evident
- There then emerges the following treaty with clauses as
 - Arian region to be given to Sandrocottus
 - **Aria**: Herat
 - **Archosia**: Kandahar
 - **Greedosia**: Sindh
 - **Paropanisheda**: Baluchistan
 - Daughter of **Seleucus I Nicator** was married to **Sandrocottus**
 - **Megesthanese** was appointed in the Mauryan court as a Greek ambassador
 - 500 war elephants were gifted to Seleucus for his war efforts in west

Mauryan Empire

Sandrocottus / Chandragupta Maurya (322-295 BCE)

- He defeated **Dhanananda** in the **Battle of Intrigues**
- **Chanakya** was his **agramatya**
- **Puran** call him a Shudra
- **Justine** calls him of Humble origin
- **Mudrarakshasa** of Vishakdutt calls him Vrishal (Humble origin)
- **Parishistparvan** of Hemchandra calls him Kshatriya
- **Divyavadan** of Taranath calls him a Kshatriya
- **Mahavamsa** also calls him a Kshatriya
- **Bhadrabahu** converted him into jainism
- Abdicated the throne after the 12 year famine
- He moved to south where he performed **Prayopaveshan** to attain **niranjana**

Bindusar/Amitrochete (298-273 BCE)

- Greek name derived from **Amitroghata** (destroyer of Enemies)
- Syrian King **Antiochus**, successor of Seleucis sent **Deimecus** to his court
- According to **Epiyakus**, he asked Antiochus 3 things i) Sweetwine ii) Dry Figs iii) philosopher
- Under him **Taxila** rebelled whose governor was **Sushima**, later **Ashoka** governor of **Ujjain** was sent to suppress the same.
- With his death in 273 BCE civil war broke out

Ashoka (273-269 BCE) & (269-232 BCE)

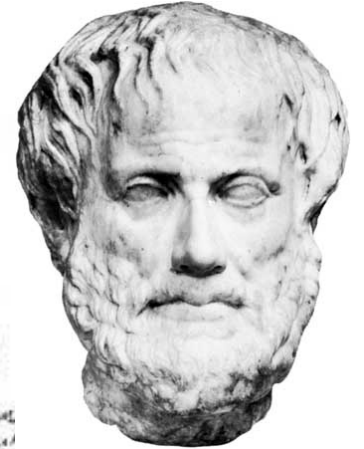
- Taranath calls him Chandrasoka, Dhammasoka, Kanasoka
- Puran call him Ashokavardhan
- He called himself Devanampriya Preyadarshi in all his edicts
- According to the lankan chronicle mahavamsa he killed his 99 brothers except the youngest Tisya
- Ashoka was Kumaramatyia of Avantipatha (ujjain)
- He was coronated after 4 years of internal rebellion
- Ptolemy Philidelphus I the egyptian king sent Dionysus to his court
- After 8years of coronation in 261 he fought the Kalinga War
- Conversion to Buddhism in 259 BCE
- He was converted to Buddhism as a lay follower by Nigrodha the son of Sushima
- Upaguta taught him Buddhist principles
- Mogliputratisa finally converted him as an active convert

MAURYAN ADMINISTRATION

- **Uttarpath** (north) : Taxila
 - **Toshila** (central)Kalinga
 - **Dakshinapath** (south) Swarnagiri
 - **Avantipath** (West) Ujjain
 - **Prachya** (East) Patliputra
-
- Each of these 5 major divisions were put under **Kumara/Kumaramatya**

MEGESTHENESE ORDERING OF SOCIETY

- PHILOSPHER
- FARMER
- HERDSMEN
- ARTISAN
- SOLIDER
- MAGISTRATE
- COUNSELOR



CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

1. **AGRAMATYA** (Prime Minister) under ashoka Radhagupta
 2. **MANTRINAH** (Top officials)
 3. **PARISHA** (Broad group of advisors)
 4. **AMATYA** (Minister)
 5. **TIRTHAS** (a group of 18 officials)
 6. **ADHYKSHA** (27 officers)
- It is stated by Kautilya that Amatya was appointed by exams **updhashuddhan** and **updhaparikshan**
 - Important **Tirthas** were
 - **Mantri** (minister)
 - **Yuvraj** (Heir apparent)
 - **Purohit** (Chief Priest)
 - **Samaharta** (chief tax collector)
 - **Samnidhata** (Chief treasurer)

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

- **KUMAR AMATYA** : Royal Prince
- **PRADESHIKA** : Provincial administrator
- **RAJUKA / VYAVADHARIKA** : Chief Judicial officer (rope barer)
- **YUKTA / AYUKTA** : Commissioner
- **UPAYUKT** : Deputy Commissioner

LOCAL/ VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION

- **STANIK** : Judicial Officer
- **GOPA** : Head of 5-10 village & Judicial officer
- **GRAMIK** : Village headman

CITY ADMINISTRATION

- Megasthenes mentions 5 member in 6 Commissions which took care of city of Patliputra (total $5 \times 6 = 30$)
- They were called **Astynomoi** or Commission members
 1. ART & CRAFT
 2. TRADE & COMMERCE
 3. WEGHTS & MEASURES
 4. COLLECTION OF TAXES
 5. FOREIGNER WELFARE
 6. CONDUCTING CENSUS
- The city Judicial Officer was called **Nagarvaharika**
- Arthashatra mentions **Nagarguttia** whose work still remains unclear

ADHYAKSHA

1. AKAR: mines
2. LOHA: Iron
3. KUPYA: Forest
4. PAUTAV: Weights
5. MANA: Measures
6. SUNA: Slaughter
7. SURA: Wine
8. GAVA: Cattle
9. LAKSHAN: Minting
10. SUTR: Weaving
11. SURNA: Gold
12. GANIKA: Courtesan
13. DHYUTA: Casino
14. LAVNA: Salt
15. SITA: Cultivation
16. SAMSTHA: Market
17. SHULKA: Taxes
18. PANYA: Trade
19. DEV: God
20. NAV: Boat
21. BANDHAN: Prison
22. PATTAN: Port
23. NAGAR: City Administration

AYA-SARIR (BODY OF INCOME)

1. **BHUMI** (Land)
2. **VAN** (Forest)
3. **VIRAJA** (Pasture land)
4. **DURG** (Fort)
5. **VANIK PATH** (Trade route)
6. **SETU** (bridges)
7. **KHANI** (mines)

- All seven formed the 7 fold body of state income
- State applied monopoly over mines.

TAXATION

- **BHAG** (1/6 of Produce)
- **BHOGA** (Religious Tax)
- **HIRANYA** (Tax on income and Gold)
- **UDRAGA** (Minor taxes)
- **SENABHUKTI** (Emergency taxes)
- **UPARIKAR** (subsidiary taxes)
- **UDAK BHAK** (water tax 10%)
- **NISHKARAMYA** (export duty)
- **PRAVESHGA** (Import duty)

- Even **Gadika**/ Prostitutes/ **Rupajiva** were also taxed

SPY SYSTEM & COURTS

- **MAHAMATYASHARPA** (head of espionage department)
- **EPHOI / EPHISCOPOI** (Inspector)
- **PRATIVEDIKA** (Informer)
- **GUDHAPURSHA** (Secret informer of two types)
 - **SAMSTHA** : Stationary
 - **SANCHARA** : Moving
- Courts were of two types and who is to go in which for punishment was decided by the espionage department
- **DHARMASTHIYA** : Civil
- **KANTAKSHADHAN** : Criminal