

- ✓ “Jaya Deva” was the author of Gita Govind.
- ✓ Harsha Moved capital from Thaneshwar to Kanauj
- ✓ Harsha was defeated by Chalukya ruler Pulakesini II.
- ✓ Bana Bhatta lived in the court of Harshavardhana.
- ✓ Harsha belongs to pushyabuti dynasty. He followed Buddhism.
- ✓ Elephanta caves (Maharashtra) were built by the Chalukyas. It has both Hindu caves (Shiva) and Buddhist caves.

- ✓ Harsha belongs to pushyabuti dynasty. He followed Buddhism.
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- ✓ Jains used **Prakrit language**.
- ✓ Buddhists used **Pali languages**.
- ✓ Ajanta caves – Buddhism.
- ✓ Ellora caves – Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism.

✓ Nasik caves – Buddhist, Shivite & Vaishnavite.

✓ Bactrian's were the first kings to issue coins bearing their names.

✓ During Vedic period “**Goghana**” means a guest.

✓ **Nishka** means Gold.

✓ **Yava** means Barley.

✓ **Vrihi**, Tandula, Sali means Rice.

✓ Junagad Inscription (Gujarat) is the **first official inscription** in Sanskrit.

- ✓ Ashoka's Rock Edict XIII gave importance to the policy of Dhamma.
- ✓ These Rock Edicts are the collection of 33 inscriptions.
- ✓ Taxila (Punjab) sculpture represents the nature.
- ✓ Mahavira was associated with triratnas (Right Knowledge, Right faith and Right Action)

✓ **Tripitikas** – Buddhist literature compiled in Pali language.

✓ Vinaya Pitika

✓ Sutta Pitika

✓ Abhidamma Pitika.

✓ Jatakas are part of Suttapitika and they explain the stories of previous birth of Buddha.

✓ **Buddhist Councils:**

- 1st – Rajagriha (483 BC)
- 2nd – Vaisali (383)
- 3rd – Pataliputrs (250 BC)
- 4th – Kashmir (1 AD).

✓ 3rd Buddhist council was held during Ashoka period.

✓ During 4th council Buddhism was divided into Hinayana and Mahayana.

- ✓ Linga raja temple is present in Bhubaneswar. It represents the Nagara style of architecture. It was built by Jajati Keshari in 11 AD.
- ✓ Dasavatara temple is present in Deogarh in UP. It was built during Gupta period.
- ✓ Ashoka Pillar or Allahabad inscription at Allahabad provided the information of Samudra Gupta.
- ✓ Avesta was the oldest Iranian texts.
- ✓ Swapnavasavadatta was written by Bhasa. Vasavadatta was the prince of Avanti.

✓ **Mahajanapadas and capital:**

✓ Kashi - Varanasi

✓ Anga - Champa

✓ Vajji - Vaisali

✓ Vasta - Kausambi.

✓ Selucus Nicator was the contemporary of Chandra Gupta Maurya.

✓ Bimbisara, Ajatasatru and Udayin are the 3 important kings belong to Haryanka dynasty.

✓ Haryanka, Naga, Nanda, Maurya and Sunga are the sequence of dynasties that ruled Magadha.

✓ Terracotta was used for making Harappa seals.

✓ Bronze dancing girl was found at Mohenjo-Daro.

✓ Mohammad-Bin-Tuglaq introduced token copper currency.

- ✓ Firoz-shah-Tuglaq set up a separate department to maintain slaves.
- ✓ Alexander was the king of Macedonia. He crossed Hindukush Mountains and Indus River in the year 326 BC.
- ✓ The battle of Hydaspes was fought on the river Jhelum between Alexander and Porus and Porus was defeated.
- ✓ Rishaba was the first Jain Thirthankara. Rishaba means bull.
- ✓ Parshva was the 23rd Jain Thirthankara.

✓ Mahavira was the 24th Thirthankara.

✓ Mahavira died at Pavapuri in 468 BC. According to Jainism plants and trees have 2 jivas.

Animals have 3 or more jivas.

- ✓ Mahavira preached in Magadhi. The teachings of Jainism were recorded at a council conducted at Pataliputra in 5 AD.
- ✓ The Third Battle of Panipat took place in 1761. Fought between Marathas and Afghans led by Ahmad Shah Durrani also called Ahmad Shah Abdali. Marathas were defeated.
- ✓ Rahim was the court poet of Akbar.
- ✓ Taj Mahal was finest Mughal architecture in Marble.
- ✓ Babur tomb is present in Kabul (Afghanistan).
- ✓ Jaipala (Shaka king) was the 1st ruler to face the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni.

- ✓ Aiteraya Brahmana is associated with Rig-Veda.
- ✓ Shatapatha Brahmana is associated with Yajur Veda.
- ✓ Jaiminiya is associated with Sama Veda.
- ✓ Gopatha is associated with Atharva Veda.
- ✓ Iron was unknown to the people of Indus Valley civilization.

✓ Wheat and Barley were the earliest cereals grown.

✓ The 4 ashramas. (Remember the sequence).

✓ Bramhacharya

✓ Gruhasthya

✓ Vanaprastha

✓ Sannyasa

✓ The **Battle of 10 kings** mentioned in Rig-Veda. This was fought over the division of RAVI water.

✓ During Vedic period Rice was called Vrihi, Wheat – Godhuma, Barley – Yava.

✓ These are the four yugas. (Remember the sequence).

✓ Krita

✓ Treta

✓ Dwapara

✓ Kali

✓ Domestication of animals started during Neolithic period. Dog and sheep 1st domesticated.

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✓ Alexander died in 323BC in Babylonia

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- ✓ Tamraparni (Sri Lanka) and now it is called Tamirabarani) and
- ✓ The ancient name of Burma was Suvarnabhumi.
- ✓ In the ancient days the name Suvarnadweepa was used for South-east Asia.
- ✓ The Ancient name for the Indian subcontinent is Jambudvipa.
- ✓ Periplus of Erythrean Sea was written by unknown author.
- ✓ Zero was invented by unknown Indian.
- ✓ Saka Era began in 78 AD.

✓ Nitisataka was written by Bhartrihari.

✓ Navarasas are the 9 basic emotions.

✓ Angry

✓ Disgust

✓ Fear

✓ Humor

✓ Love

✓ Mercy

✓ Peace

✓ Valour

✓ Wonder.