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As on 15/05/2023

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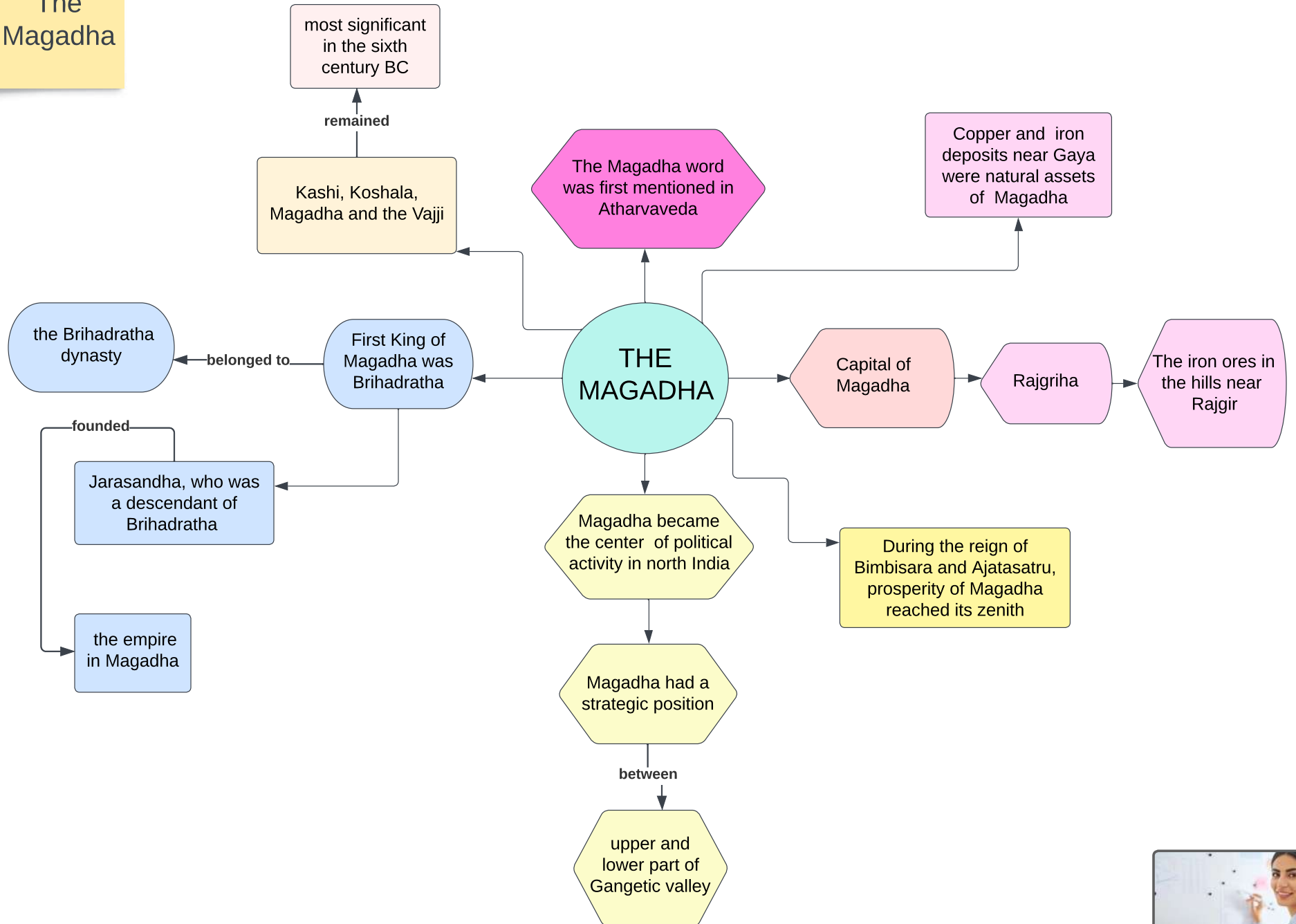
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Note : More Topics are being added and Existing  
Topics are modified every week

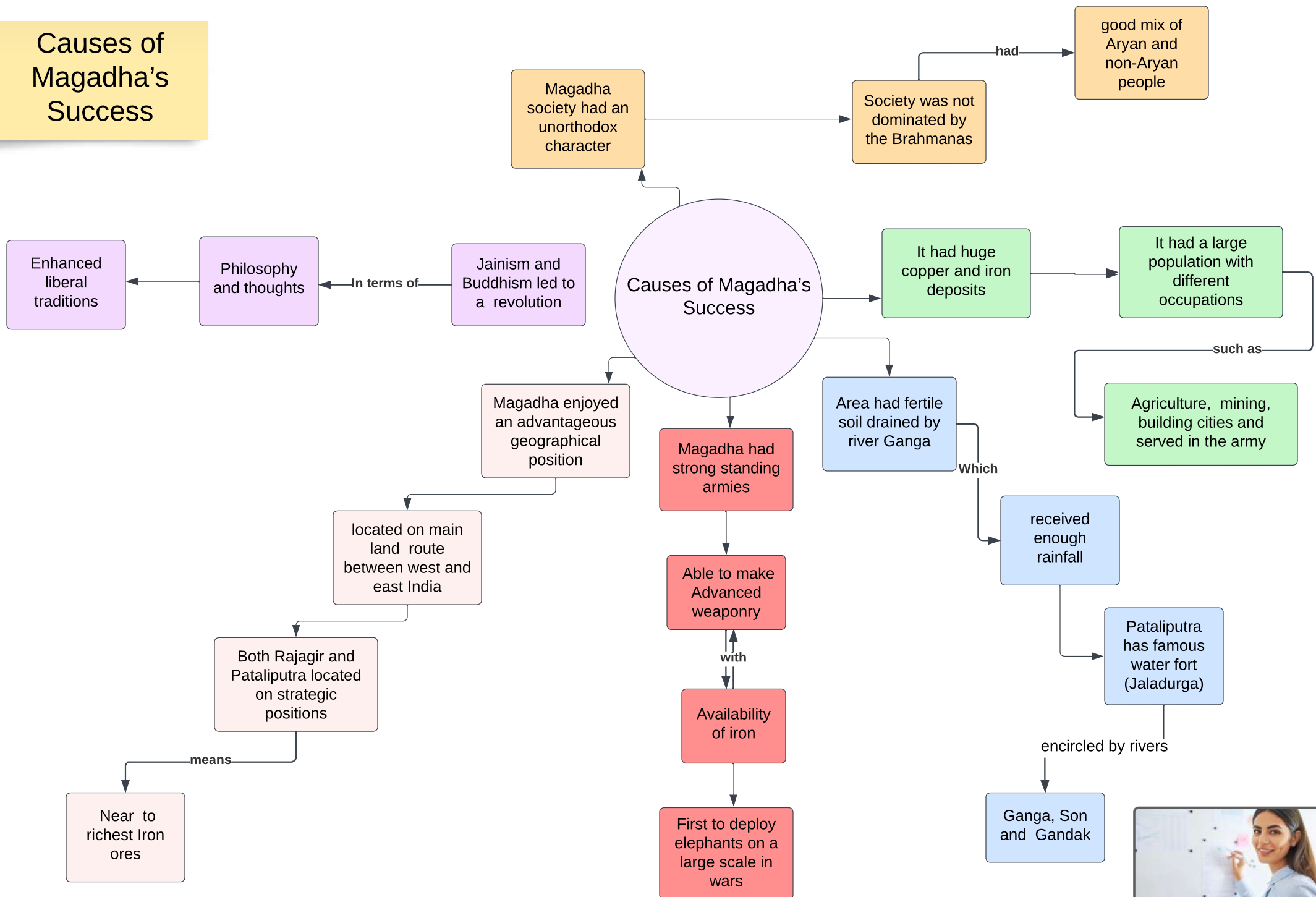
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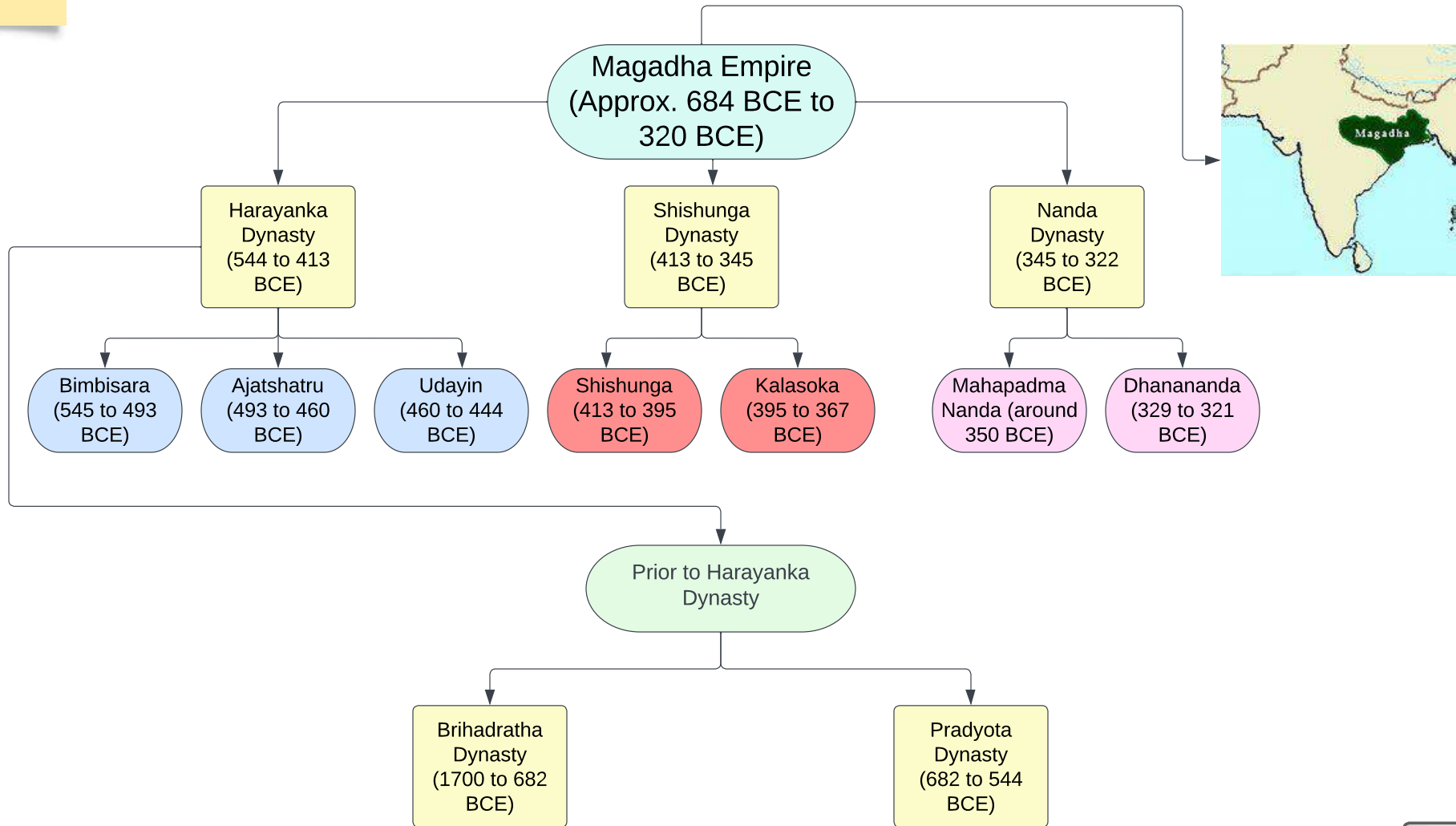
# The Magadha



# Causes of Magadha's Success



Magadha Empire  
(Dynasties)



# Haryanka Dynasty

## Haryanka Dynasty (544-413 BCE)

Bimbisara (542-493 BC)

Ajatashatru (493-460 BC)

Udayin (Udayabhadra) (460-444 BC)

Dynastic marriages promoted goodwill

First ruler of Magadha, Bimbisara

He is described as Seniya

Ajatashatru killed his father - Bimbisara

Most powerful and aggressive ruler

As per the Mahavamsa, Ajatashatru's son Udayin succeeded Ajatashatru

Succeeded by three kings:

between

was

i.e.

and

and

Aniruddha, Manda, Nagadasaka

Bimbisara and contemporary rulers of Koshala and Viji

Patron of Buddhism

Started the practice of using matrimonial alliances

Ascended the throne

Just after the death of Buddha in 483 BC

Ruled for the next sixteen years

Later succeeded by the Sisunaga dynasty

First king to have standing army

He was a contemporary

to

Adopted expansionist policy

He convened the First Buddhist Council at Rajgriha

founded

Policy of conquest and expansion

of both

Strengthen his political position

Defeated Koshala and Vaishali

The fortification of Rajgriha

new capital at Pataliputra (modern Patna)

His conquest of Anga gave Magadha control over the routes to the Ganges Delta

which had important ports that gave access to the eastern coast of India

Effective and excellent administrative system

Ajatashatru was contemporary of Buddha

Used two innovative military weapons:

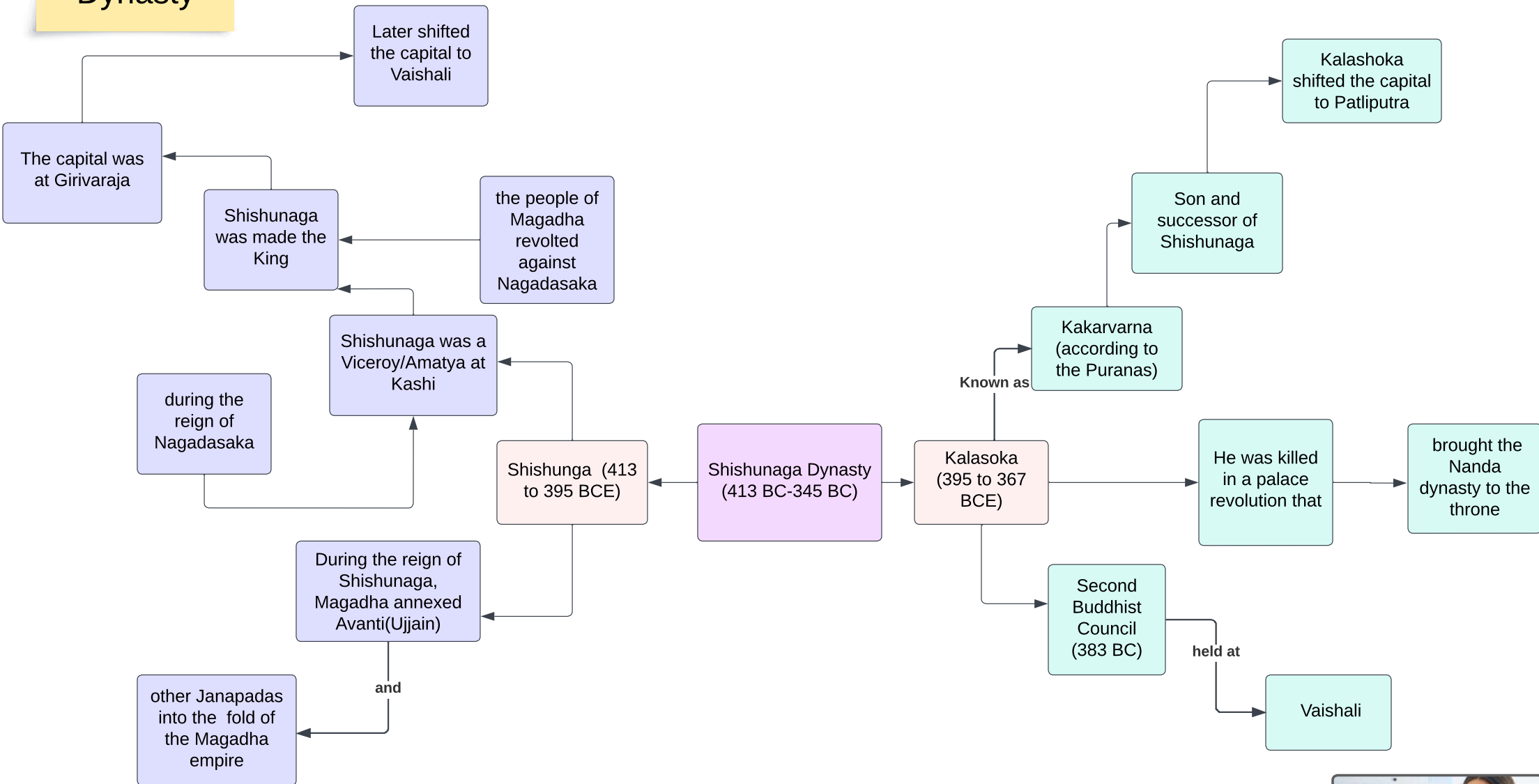
The last ruler of the Haryanka dynasty

War engine (Mahashilakantaka)

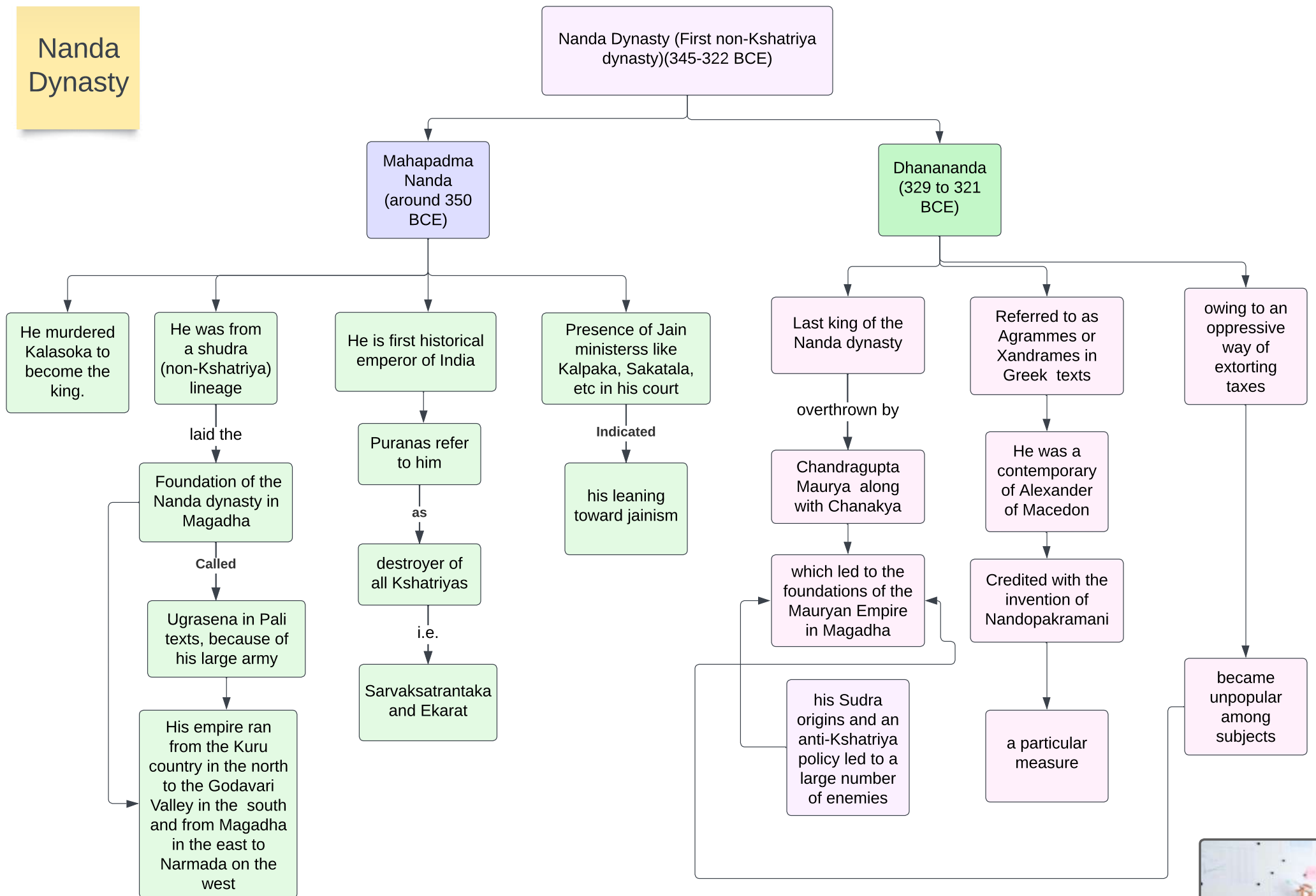
Chariot with mace (Rathamusala)



# Shishunaga Dynasty

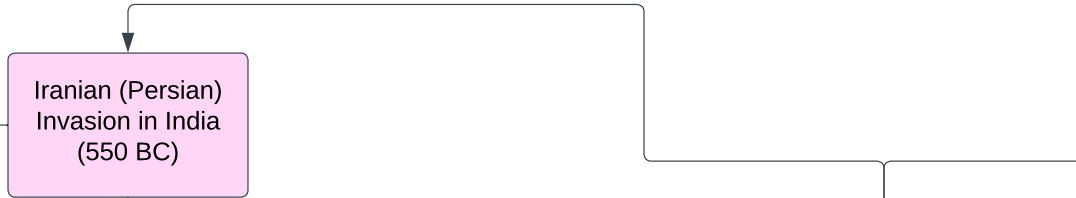


# Nanda Dynasty





**FOREIGN INVASIONS**



Products of this influence were

Bell-shaped capital, Ashokan inscriptions and introduction of Kharosthi script

Indo-Iranian trade, influences of language, art and architecture increased

Founder of the Achaemenid empire of Persia (Iran), Cyrus II

invaded during

Bimbisara's reign in Magadha

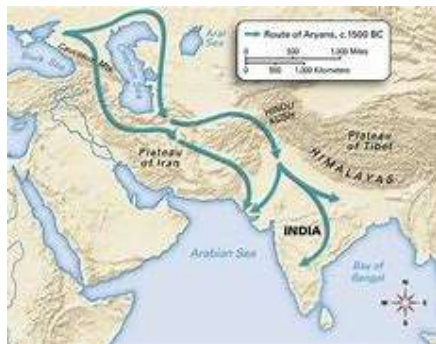
succeeded in

Establishing control over Gandhara, Kamboja, and Madra

His grandson Darius I

conquered

Punjab and Sindh



**FOREIGN INVASIONS**

Greek/Alexander's Invasion (327 BC - 325 BC)

After defeating Darius III, Last Achaemenid emperor, Alexander

crossed

Hindukush and entered north western India

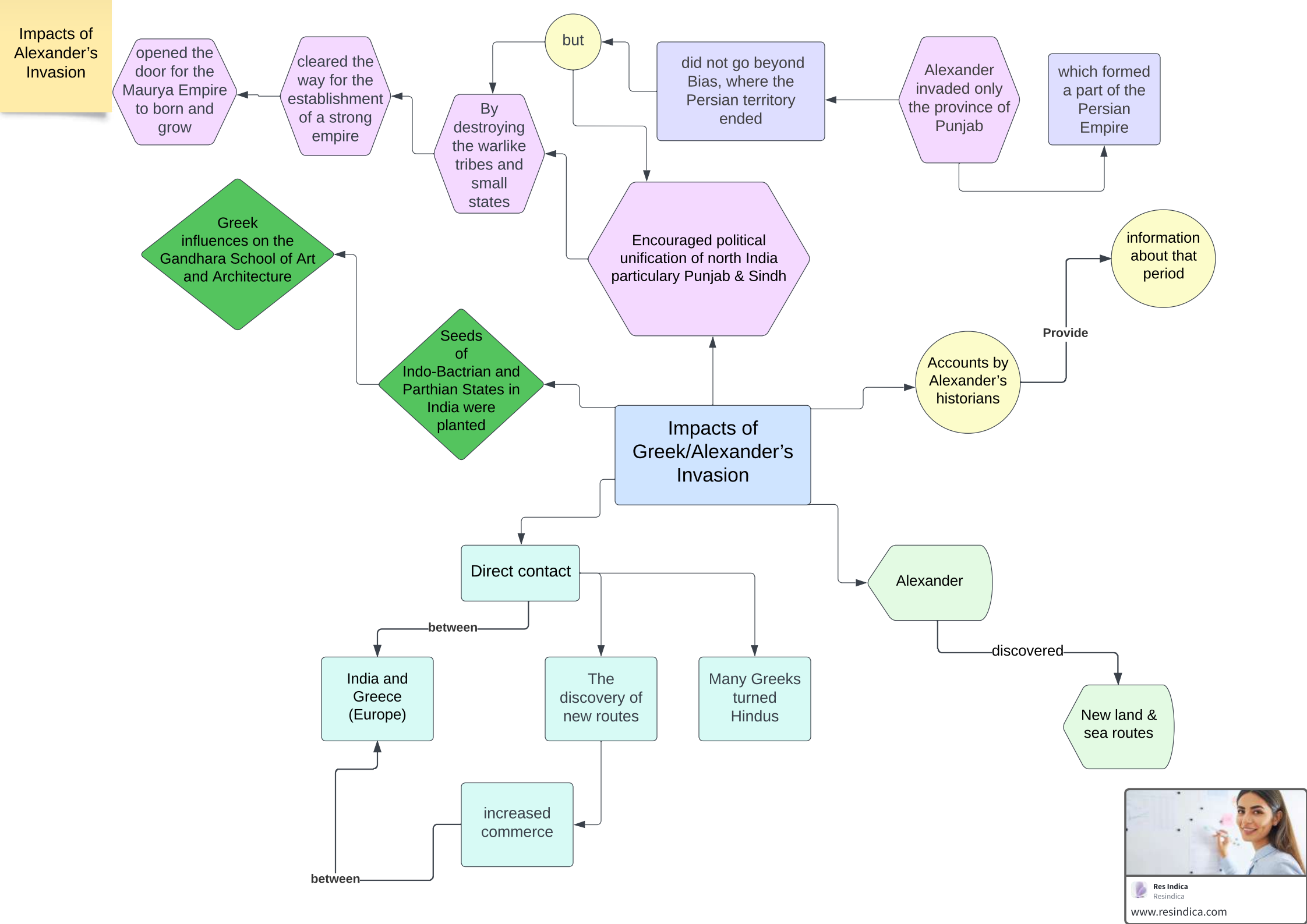
which was an Achaemenid province in 327 BC

Ambhi (Omphis), the king of Takshashila

submitted to

Alexander





Impacts of Alexander's Invasion

Impacts of Greek/Alexander's Invasion

Direct contact

Alexander

India and Greece (Europe)

The discovery of new routes

Many Greeks turned Hindus

increased commerce

New land & sea routes

Greek influences on the Gandhara School of Art and Architecture

Seeds of Indo-Bactrian and Parthian States in India were planted

Encouraged political unification of north India particularly Punjab & Sindh

By destroying the warlike tribes and small states

cleared the way for the establishment of a strong empire

opened the door for the Maurya Empire to born and grow

but

did not go beyond Bias, where the Persian territory ended

Alexander invaded only the province of Punjab

which formed a part of the Persian Empire

information about that period

Accounts by Alexander's historians



# Mauryan Age

