



## Sunga Dynasty

→ Pushyamitra Sunga



Commander in chief  
of Brihadrata

↓ (last  
Mauryan  
ruler)

185 BC.

Capital - Vidisa (Madhya Pradesh)

Pushyamitra Sunga actually ruled in the name of

Senani

→ He performed 2 horse sacrifices. (Ashvamedha)



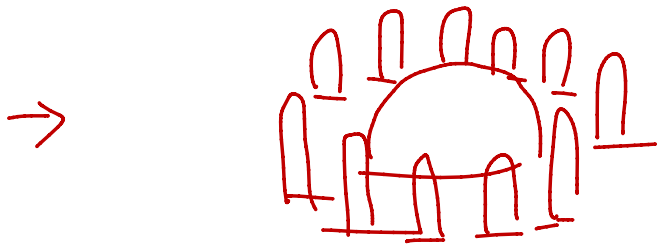
1 of them was the great  
grammarian — Patanjali

→ Revival of Brahminical influence.



Bhagavata religion

→ The great Buddhist Stupa at Bharhut  
(in M.P) was built.



→ Pushyamitra Sunga was succeeded by  
Agnimitra.

↓ major character in Kalidasa's  
'Malvikagnimitra'

→ Greek king 'Antialchidas I' sent his  
ambassador named Herodotus to the  
court of the Sungas.

Herodotus constructed a pillar  
( Gravedadhwaja ) in honore of God  
Vasudeva.

→ Weak  
Rulers  
↓

Vasumitra

Vajramitra

Bhaga bhadra

Devabhuti

Kavana Dynasty ( 73 to 28 BC )

73 BC Devabhuti was murdered by his  
minister Vasudeva,

↓  
founded the Kavana Dynasty

It was only confined to Magadha.

The period ended in 28BC

# Satavahana Dynasty (60 BC - 225 A.D)

→ Deccan and Central India

Capital → Pratishtana or Paithan

Imp. city → Bhruach

First, they appeared in Maharashtra / or in

→ Andhra Pradesh

→ Simuka (founder). (60 BC - 37 BC)

↓

Immediate successor of Ashoka.

→ 3rd ruler → Satakarni I → performed Vedic sacrifices  
↓  
powerful

→ 17th ruler → Hala ↓  
author of ... /



author of  
→ 'Crathasaptasahi' /  
↳ Sattasai (Prakrit)  
↓  
Love lives.

→ patriarchal

→ 23<sup>rd</sup> ruler - Gautamiputra Satakarni  
(106 - 130 AD)

→ he defeated the Saka Ksatrap  
Nahapana.

Gautamiputra was the greatest Satavahana ruler.

Nasik inscription

↳ by his mother, Gautami  
Balasri

→ 24<sup>th</sup> ruler - Vasishthiputra Sri Satakarni

married to the  
daughter of Saka Kshatrapa Rudradaman.

→ 27<sup>th</sup> Ruler Yajña Sri Satavahani  
↳ last great ruler.

→ 30<sup>th</sup> Ruler → Pulamayi III

→ Vakataka dynasty took over → Maharashtra  
+  
Ishuvaku dynasty → Andhra

→ Pradesh

→ Satavahanas started the practice of  
donating land with fiscal and administrative  
rights to Brahmins and Buddhist monks.

Rise of feudalism slowly. . . .

→ 1<sup>st</sup> Century BC.

(earliest evidence of land grant  
was seen)

was seen) ^

Stupas of this period are located in Amravati and Nagarjunakonda.

→ Official language - Prakrit

→ Coins made of lead, copper and bronze.

Chedi Dynasty

↓

Kalinga region (modern Orissa) / Odisha

Capital city → Sisupalgarh

→ Important ruler of this period was Kharavela (Jainism)

→ Hatigumpha inscriptions talk about the victories of Kharavela.

Indo Greek Kings

(Bactrian Greeks)



1st foreign rulers of North Western

India

→ famous Indo-Greek ruler was Menander  
(165 BC | 145 BC)

↓  
Milinda



→ Capital city → Sialkot

famous

Buddhist text

→ Milind-Paraha

Converted to Buddhism by Nagasena/  
Nagarjuna

→ regular coinage in large numbers was done during this period.

→ last Indo-Greek king → Heliodorus

## The Sakas ( Scythians )

→ Replaced the Indo Greek kings in India.

5 branches of the Sakas :-

1. Kapisa (Afghanistan)
2. Taxila (Pakistan)
3. Mathura (U.P)
4. Upper Deccan
5. Ujjain

Famous Saka ruler in India :- Rudradaman

known for  
military conquests as  
well as fore public works

→ restored the famous Sudarshan Lake of the Mauryan Period.

→ gave patronage to Sanskrit language.

→ Grave patronage to Sanskrit language -  
→ Junagadh inscription (Gujarat) <sup>in</sup> Sanskrit  
↳ Rudradaman

→ Mahapana  
Ushavadeva  
Ghamatika  
Chastana . . .

→ 58 BC a king of Ujjain - [Vikramaditya]  
Vikrama Samvat (58 BC)

The Parthians (1st Century BC - 1st Century AD)

→ originally called Pahlavas (lived in Iran)

→ they replaced the Sakas in the North Western India - , but controlled an area much smaller than the Sakas.

→ Famous Parthian king → Gondaphernes

↓  
St. Thomas

from Israel for  
the propagation of  
Christianity.

→ Pahlavas restricted themselves to copper coins  
and sometimes silver money.