



by: Piyush Kumar

# UPSC CSE

**Key to Success for  
UPSC Prelims Examination-2023**

# HISTORY GLOSSARY

**Ancient and Medieval History**

 8929879230, 8929879231



<https://momentumias.com>



2nd Floor, 17A/41 WEA, Gurudwara Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi-110005



# MOMENTUM IAS

CONTACT US- +91-8929879230, +91-8929879231



by.  
**Piyush Kumar**

STARTS FROM

 **04<sup>th</sup>**  
**SEPTEMBER**

# HISTORY FOUNDATION 2023

-  Coverage of Entire Syllabus (4.5 months)
-  Updated Study Material
-  Focus on Conceptual Clarity
-  Weekly Answer Writing
-  Extra Emphasis on Maps

 **15<sup>th</sup>**  
**Oct, 2022**

## HISTORY TEST SERIES MAINS: 2022

 **27<sup>th</sup>**  
**August, 2022**

## REVISION-*cum*-ANSWER WRITING PROGRAM: 2023

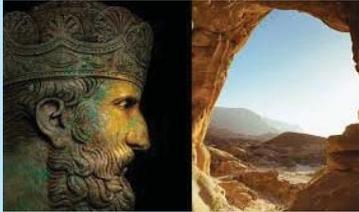
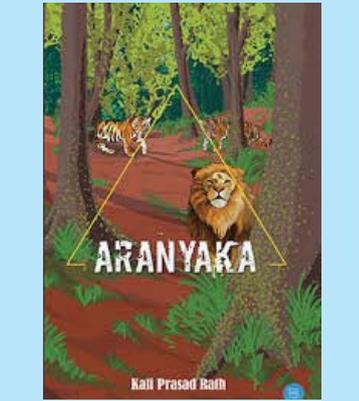
-  20 Tests (16 Sectional + 4 Full-Length Tests)
-  Complete Revision System
-  Pre-Class before Every Test
-  Detailed Model Hints
-  One-to-One Discussion after Evaluation

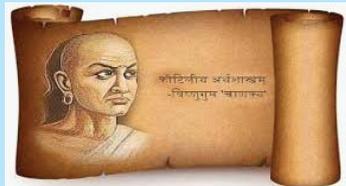
 **07<sup>th</sup>**  
**August, 2022**

## HISTORY MOCK TEST: 2022

<p><b>Aghnya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Rigveda, referred as 'Not to be killed'.</li> <li>• Can be related to Bull as Masculine and Cow as feminine</li> </ul>
<p><b>Agnikula</b></p>  <p><small>That the Gujara Pratihars were born out of a yajna done at Mount Abu. Others born out of this yajna were Chalukyas, Parmaras and Chauhans</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Rajput clan who claimed to have arisen from yajna havan kund</li> <li>• According to the Agnikula theory mentioned in Prithviraj raso of Chand Bardai, the forefathers of the Rajputs were born at Mount Abu. These include four agnikula clan : Chauhans, Pratiharas, Parmars and Solankis.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Agyadheya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ceremonial ritual preceding public rituals.</li> <li>• Relates to Kindling the sacred fire.</li> <li>• One of the rituals referred mentioned in Vaikhanasagrhyasutra, belonging to Yajurveda.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Agrahara</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution of taxes from a village by the king to the Brahmins</li> <li>• A land grant made for religious purposes.</li> <li>• It is utilized by brahmins to maintain temples and also to sustain their families.</li> <li>• Also, known as Chaturvedimangalams in ancient India.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ahara</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A yoga philosophy to refer to the vehicle, or support of consciousness.</li> <li>• It is responsible for life sustenance of all living beings.</li> <li>• It represents a concept linking nutrition to the health of one's body and mind.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ajivika</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heterodox sect believed in the concept of destiny, that is everything is predetermined</li> <li>• Humans do not have control even on the slightest actions of their life.</li> <li>• Propounded by Makkhali Gosala</li> <li>• Emerged along with Buddhism and Jainism in the 6th century.</li> </ul>

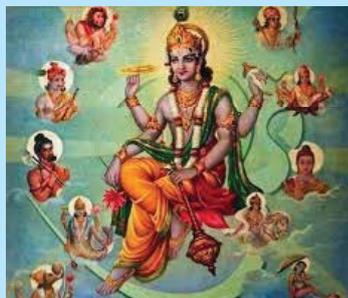
## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p><b>Akaradhyaksha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Superintendent of mines during the Mauryan period</li> <li>• The imperial state established their Monopoly over the mines, minerals and metallurgy.</li> <li>• Inspects new mines and discard the old ones with the potential of reusing.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Akshavapa</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accounts officer of vedic period.</li> <li>• Nascent stage of accounting keeping handled by the him.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Amatya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A higher official of Mauryan period.</li> <li>• Can be referred as present day civil servant</li> <li>• It included counsellors, executive heads of the department</li> </ul>
<p><b>Apabhransha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literary language of the final phase of the Middle Indo-Aryan.</li> <li>• Spoken during the 6th - 13th centuries AD</li> <li>• Refer to languages spoken in North India before the rise of the modern languages</li> </ul>
<p><b>Aranyaka</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vedic texts composed by hermits</li> <li>• Part of Indian vedas concerned with the meaning of ritual sacrifice.</li> <li>• Considered as later sections of the vedas along with the Samhitas, Brahmanas and Upanishads.</li> <li>• The term Aranyaka is derived from the word 'Aranya' meaning 'forest'. The Aranyaka texts are so-called because 'they were works to be read in the forest' in contradistinction to the regular Brahmanas, which were to be read in the village.</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Artha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pursuit of wealth or material advantage</li> <li>• One of the four aims of the life evolved in the early Christian era.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Arthashastra</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An ancient India treatise on economic policy, statecraft ship, military strategy.</li> <li>• Written by Chanakya or Kautilya.</li> <li>• The book further divided into 15 book titles, 150 chapters and 180 topics; which includes Raja, Senapati, Nagarika, Mantri, Yuvraja, etc.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ashramas</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 4 stages of life based on Dharma concept of Hinduism</li> <li>• The four ashramas are: Brahmacharya (student), Grihastha (householder), Vanaprastha (forest dweller) and sanyasa (renunciate).</li> <li>• Devised as a compromise formula to the upanishadic ascetism</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ashtangika marg</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eight fold path according to the buddhist living</li> <li>• Right view, Right resolve, Right conduct, Right efforts, Right speech, Right livelihood, Right mindfulness, Right meditation.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Aushadhi</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An ancient term for Medicine</li> <li>• It included plants derivative cures.</li> <li>• Charak Samhita can be cited as an example which included the cure for Kala Azar.</li> </ul>

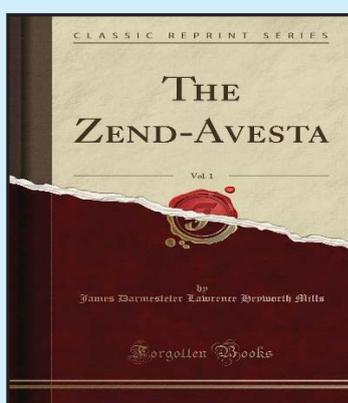
## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

### Avatara



- Incarnation in religions
- In Hinduism, included incarnations of lord Vishnu and lord shiva
- Avatar is a concept within Hinduism that in Sanskrit literally means "descent". It signifies the material appearance or incarnation of a deity on Earth.
- In buddhism, avatars are seen as incarnation philosophy and jainsim also hold this philosophy.

### Avesta



- A sacred text of Zoroastrians
- Wrote by Zarathustra in Avestan language
- It contains subjects of cosmology, law, liturgy, teachings of Zoroastrians.

### Ayas



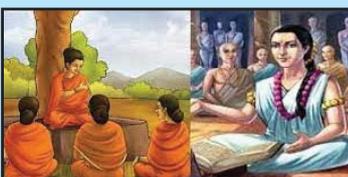
- Term used for 'metal' during vedic period.
- Can be referred as bronze, copper or iron metals.

### Ayukta

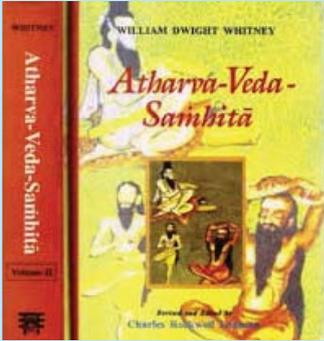


- A title given to the officers during Mauryan age and literal meaning is 'accompanying'.
- But possesses different meanings in various languages
- In buddhism, it means 'something which is not right'.
- In marathi, it can be referred as unconnected or unfit.

### Amaju

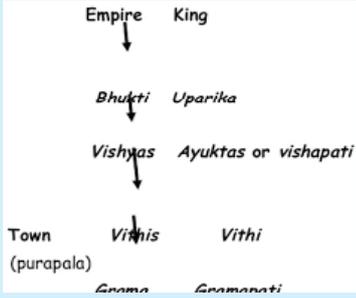
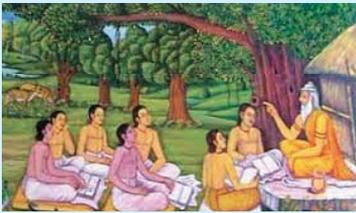


- Refers to the lifelong unmarried girl
- Well educated girls included in to this category.

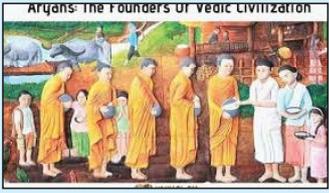
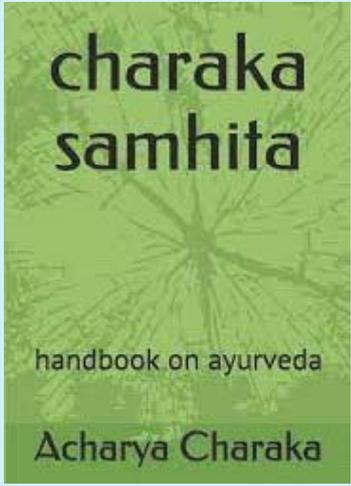
<p><b>Ashwamedha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Horse sacrifice</li> <li>• Related to a ceremony to confer victory and sovereignty</li> </ul>
<p><b>Atharvaveda : Oldest literary reference of Indian medicines</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One the four vedas belonging to the later vedic period.</li> <li>• Oldest literary reference of Indian medicines</li> </ul>
<p><b>Atma</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to the soul</li> <li>• The philosophical aspect of liberation of soul emphasized upon.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Bali</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The tax collected from the subjects during Vedic age</li> <li>• It consisted of 1/6 th agricultural produce or cattle for a given person</li> <li>• Another form of bali was tribute extracted from the conquered enemies by the king</li> </ul>
<p><b>Balisadhaka</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The collector of Bali tax</li> <li>• He collected from the villagers as well as from the enemies of the conquered land</li> <li>• At times, coercion also used</li> </ul>

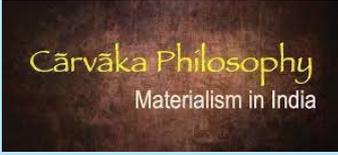
## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Basadi</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jaina monastic establishment</li> <li>• The word is generally used in south India.</li> <li>• In north India, it is referred by the names of Vimala Vasahi, luna vasahi in Mount Abu.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bhaga</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land revenue collected from the cultivators</li> <li>• Also, referred to the Vedic god of fortune.</li> <li>• In addition, also a word used for 'lord, patron'</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bhagavata</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sect dedicated to Lord Vishnu, which includes bhakti to Krishna(an avatar of lord Vishnu)</li> <li>• Also known as Bhagavata purana, one of the 18 puranas composed in Sanskrit and other languages.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bhandagarika</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official treasurer of the ancient India</li> <li>• In Nigrodha Jataka, it is mentioned as an official designated to maintain a record of the convention and transaction of the guilds.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bherigosgha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The approach of Conquest as means of state policy</li> <li>• King Ashoka adopted it before the battle of Kalinga in 261 BC</li> <li>• Several neighbouring kingdoms like those in eastern india annexed by him</li> <li>• Bherigosha means war drums. After the war of Kalinga dismayed Asoka declared that now instead of Bherigosha he would favour in future Dhammagosha (drum of dhamma).</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bhoga</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ceremonial gifts given during religious rituals</li> <li>• Tax in kind in form of flowers, woods, fruits, etc</li> </ul>

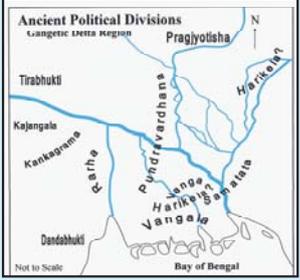
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bhojaka</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The one who has hired people to cultivate the land or a title of feudatory.</li> <li>• Other interpretation according to Dharmashastra, refers to “the worshippers of the sun”.</li> <li>• In pali language, related to “the one who feeds”.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bhukti</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An administrative unit of Guptas, referred to a province</li> <li>• Another meaning, “ a means to spirituality through the fulfillment of all materialistic desires.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Boddhisattva</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual who helped others to attain salvation in Buddhism</li> <li>• These are altruistic beings</li> <li>• Mahayanists are referred as Bodhisattvas</li> <li>• Also, related to previous incarnations of buddha</li> <li>• The elaborate concept refers to a sentient being or sattva that develops bodhi or enlightenment — thus possessing the boddhisattva’s psyche; described as those who work to develop and exemplify the loving-kindness (metta), compassion (karuṇā), empathetic joy (mudita) and equanimity (upekkha). These four virtues are the four divine abodes, called Brahmavihara (illimitables).</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Brahmacharya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The state of celibacy</li> <li>• Also, the first stage of Ashrama system which involved living a student life</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Brahmadeya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tax free Village or land grant given to Brahmanas</li> <li>• Initially, a practice opted by ruling dynasties but later followed by the chiefs, merchants, feudatories, etc</li> <li>• One the famous villages is Uttaramerur in Chingleput district( Andhra Pradesh)</li> </ul>

## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p><b>Bhagadugha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An official who collect the royal share of the produce</li> <li>• Commonly used during vedic period.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Bhishaka</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A term used to refer to a Doctor or Vaidya</li> <li>• Person with high wisdom</li> </ul>
<p><b>Chaitya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A place of worship</li> <li>• It is a shrine, sanctuary, temple or prayer hall in Indian religions.</li> <li>• The term is most commonly used in buddhism, where it refers to a space with a stupa</li> <li>• Chaityas of Ajanta caves are the most famous.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Chakravartin</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ancient Indian conception of the world ruler</li> <li>• The concept is present in the cultural traditions of Vedic, Hindu, Jain and Buddhist.</li> <li>• The first reference to Chakravartins in the monuments is made to Chandragupta Maurya and his grandson Ashoka</li> </ul>
<p><b>Charaka samhita</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The book on ayurveda, written in Sanskrit by Charaka during Kanishka era</li> <li>• The text is based on the Agnivesha Samhita, an eight century BC encyclopedia on medical science by Agnivesa. It was revised and renamed as 'Charak samhita' by Charaka .</li> <li>• It describes Ancient theories related to human body, therapeutics for a wide range of diseases, diet, hygiene, medical education.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Charvaka</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The heterodox school of Indian philosophy</li> <li>• Based on materialism approach</li> <li>• It believed in things that can be seen and soul, god are products of human imaginations.</li> <li>• The notion of rebirth and the theory of karma are rejected.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Chettis</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moneylenders or merchants in southern india</li> <li>• A Caste in south india as well</li> <li>• Attributed to people originated from chettinad in Tamil Nadu.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Chhanda</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is the study of poetic metres and verse in Sanskrit.</li> <li>• One of the six vedangas or limbs of vedic studies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Charmana</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to the Blacksmith</li> <li>• Also, a caste in the Indian society</li> </ul>
<p><b>Chhanda</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chhandas are the basic rules used while writing the verses in Sanskrit.</li> <li>• They makes the verses sound beautiful.</li> <li>• The study of Vedic meters is the part of Chhandas</li> <li>• Chanda has been one of the Vedanga.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Dakshina</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The donation or a fee given for religious purpose</li> <li>• Usually given after the performance of rituals and other religious practices</li> </ul>

## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p><b>Dakshinapatha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A path leading to the South</li> <li>• Also, used for the entire Southern Indian region.</li> <li>• Satavahanas were known as the lords of Dakshinapatha</li> <li>• By the time of Buddha it started at Varanasi and ran through Vidisha in central India, to Pratishthana (now Paithan). It probably extended all the way to Chola, Chera and Pandya kingdoms of the far south.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Damanganga</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Daman Ganga also called Dawan River is a river in western India. The river's headwaters are on the western slope of the Western Ghats range, and it flows west into the Arabian Sea.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Danda</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers as a Punishment</li> <li>• Provided as per the judicial procedure of law and justice</li> <li>• Arthashastra mentions about Danda given to the so called low borns</li> </ul>
<p><b>Dandabhukti</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An ancient and medieval region spread across Medinipur districts of West Bengal</li> </ul>
<p><b>Dasas</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mentioned in Vedic literature as enemies of the Vedic Aryans</li> <li>• People of Aryan group who lost their colour and influence due to intermix with non Aryan groups</li> </ul>
<p><b>Dasyuhatyā</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The slaughter of Dasyus who were considered as hostile, uneducated, uncultured thieves and robbers by Aryan group</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dasyus</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mentioned in Vedic literature as enemy foreigner to vedic Aryans</li> <li>• This group was considered as the descendent to Harappans</li> <li>• Vedic Aryans considered them as the most hostile than the dasas.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Davaka</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Kingdom of ancient Indian subcontinent located in region of Assam</li> <li>• References mentioned in Allahabad Pillar inscription of Samudragupta.</li> <li>• In 4th century specified as the frontier kingdom with Kamarupa</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Devadana</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land gifted to a temple</li> <li>• Tax free land gift</li> <li>• Donated mainly to the temple which employed peasants to cultivate the lands and take the produce after making payment to the peasants</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dhammagosha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The policy of peace and harmony followed by King Ashoka after harrowing experience of the Battle of kalinga in 261 BC</li> <li>• Elements of peaceful coexistence incorporated in the state policy</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dharma</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Hinduism, dharma is the religious and moral law governing individual conduct</li> <li>• Considered as one of the four aims of life or purushardha</li> </ul>

## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

### Dharmapravartaka



Chandragupta Maurya

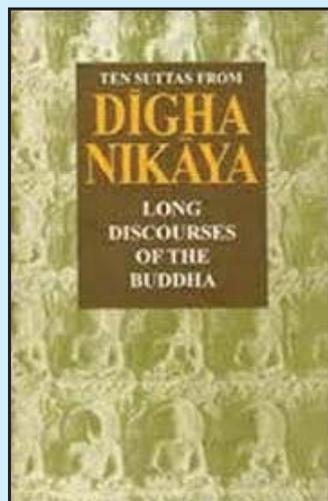
- Promulgator of the social order
- According to the arthashastra, kautilya advises the king to promulgate dharma when the social order based on varna and ashramas perishes; therefore, the king is called by him dharampravartaka.

### Digambara



- A Jaina sect who believes in attaining moksha by giving up the luxury of clothes.
- In Sanskrit, it is called "sky-clad".
- Also, it is another name for lord Shiva

### Digha Nikaya

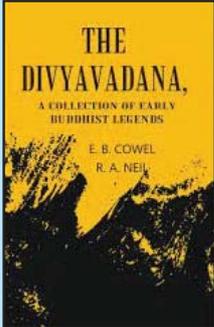
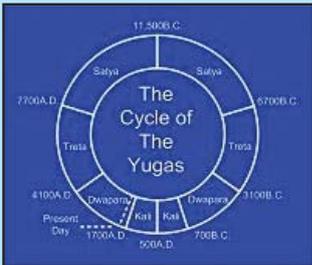


- A book of Buddhist scripture as part of five nikayas in the Sutta Pitaka
- It consists of 34 discourses divided into three groups :
- Silakkandha- vagga, Maha-vagga, Patika-vagga.

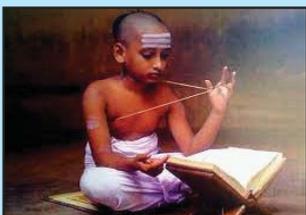
### Dinaras



- The gold coins issued during gupta period
- After kushanas, guptas were the one to issue gold coins on a significant scale and one of the reasons for calling gupta age as the golden age.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Divodasa</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He was the king in Rigveda.</li> <li>• The father of the famous king Sudas.</li> <li>• Pijavana is another name of Divodasa.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Divyavadana</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literal meaning, Divine narratives.</li> <li>• A Sanskrit anthology of Buddhist avadana tales(name given to a buddhist literature relating to past lives' virtuous deeds to subsequent lives' events)</li> <li>• Probably dated to 2nd century BC.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dravidian</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A south Indian architectural style.</li> <li>• Developed during the period of Pallavas and reached its climax during Cholas.</li> <li>• Its typical features include construction of temples without the platforms, high pyramidal roofs called as vimanas, building materials involves stones, bricks and metals.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dvapara</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3rd and the best of the yuga in a yuga cycle.</li> <li>• Preceded by Treta yuga and followed by Kali yuga.</li> <li>• It lasts for 864000 years(2,400 divine years)</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dvarapandita</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A term referred to a gate scholar in ancient times.</li> <li>• Jnanasmrimita was the dvarapandita of vikramshila</li> </ul>

## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dahyu</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another name for Dasyu (non Aryan)</li> <li>• Aryans were hostile to them</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dasarajna war</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The battle of Ten kings during Rig Vedic age</li> <li>• It was fought between a Bharata king and a confederation of Tribes on banks of river Ravi.</li> <li>• At the end, King Sudas of Bharata tribe became victorious.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Datra</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An agricultural equipment i.e sickle.</li> <li>• Widely used in the vedic period</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Duhitri</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Known as the "Milker of cow"</li> <li>• And, also referred to a " daughter"</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dvija</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning as "Twice born"</li> <li>• Commonly used term during vedic period.</li> <li>• During initiation ceremony(education), the upper varnas became Twice born.</li> <li>• It was the privilege of the upper varnas as the lower varnas not given the chance to educate themselves</li> </ul>

**Ekarat**



- A Sole Sovereign who destroyed all other ruling princes.
- Mahapadma Nanda, the first empire builder of india is claimed to be the Ekarat.

**Ela/ Aditi/ Usha**



- Prominent female goddess of vedic era.
- Compared to male gods, they were less prominent.

**Fanam**



- The fanam (or panam in the local language of Tamil) was a currency issued by the Madras Presidency until 1815.
- It circulated alongside the Indian rupee, also issued by the Presidency.
- The fanam was a small silver coin, subdivided into 80 copper cash, with the gold pagoda worth 42 fanams. The rupee was worth 12 fanams.

**Gabarbands**



- The referred to large old dams.
- The regions of Baluchistan, Kutch includes Gabarbands of Prehistoric and protohistoric times.

**Gahapati**



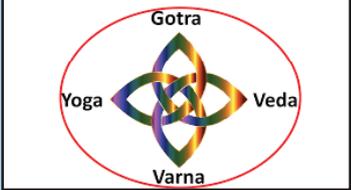
- A householder
- Generally a wealthy, prestigious familial patriarch
- An influential social class of countryside involved in moneylending, trading, etc

## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gana</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Sanskrit and pali means “flock,troop,number, tribe”.</li> <li>• Referred to as Assembly or Body of attendants or association of men formed for the attainment of the same aims</li> <li>• Can also be referred to assemblies formed to hold religious discussions.</li> <li>• In Hinduism, the Ganas are the attendants of lord Shiva .</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gandhikas</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Among the artisans, the Perfumers were referred as Gandhikas.</li> <li>• Later the term came to be associated with all kinds of shopkeepers</li> <li>• The title Gandhi is derived from this ancient term</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Garbhagriha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Sanctum sanctorium of the Hindu and jaina temples</li> <li>• It is the inner most sanctuary of temples where resides the primary deity of the temple.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gaulmika</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official in charge of military regiment during the satavahana period.</li> <li>• He maintained elephants, chariots, horses and foot soldiers.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gokarna</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A town in the southwestern part of Karnataka state</li> <li>• A popular pilgrimage destination for Hindus</li> <li>• Known for its sacred sites like Mahabaleshwar temple and Scenic beauty</li> </ul>

<p><b>Godhuli</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An auspicious time during sunrise.</li> <li>• Considered as auspicious for all kinds of works in astrological aspect</li> </ul>
<p><b>Godhuma</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A term used for wheat during vedic time</li> <li>• One of the principal crops of vedic Aryans</li> </ul>
<p><b>Goghna</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person for whom a cow is slaughtered during later vedic period</li> <li>• A guest in a hindu household is referred as 'Goghna'.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gomat</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A wealthy man who owned many cattles during Rig vedic period</li> <li>• At present, A village in Uttar Pradesh Is named after this term</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gopati</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Owner or leader of cows</li> <li>• A person who takes care of cows.</li> <li>• Owning cows considered as the main source of wealth during vedic period</li> </ul>

## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gotra</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A kinship relation, individuals who can be traced from the same ancestors or descendants of the same lineage</li> <li>• Also, referred commonly to people who put their cows under the same cowshed or same area</li> <li>• Gotra exogamy practiced according to the social norms of the period</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Grama</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A term used for a village</li> <li>• Primary activities dominated the economic sphere</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Grambhojaka</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The largest landowner in a village</li> <li>• Considered as the affluent and most significant class or group in a village</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gramika</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The head of the village</li> <li>• Generally an old male belonging to a upper varna was the gramika.</li> <li>• The person also possessed immense resources to exert his influence</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gramini</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The officer appointed by the king to look after the administration of villages</li> <li>• Oftenly, he disturbed the functioning of the social order of the village</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Griha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A term used for a house during ancient times</li> <li>• The head of the griha id always the male adult controlling the behaviour of the householders.</li> </ul>

**Gandharva**



- Referred to a “Heavenly Musician”
- Also, One of the four upvedas.
- It is the upveda of Sama Veda

**Gaura**



- It refers to a Buffalo
- A common term of Vedic age

**Gavishti/ Gavyat/Goshu/ Gavyu**



- Known as the Battle for cattle
- Cattles as the main source of wealth during vedic age, so frequently people fought for the ownership of cattles.

**Godhuli**



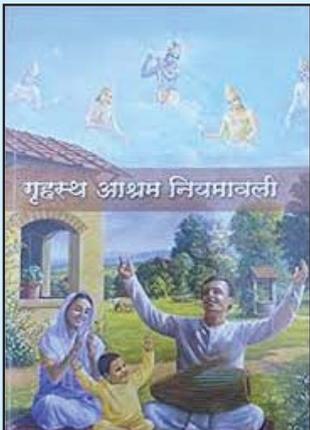
- Godhuli was a measure of time.
- A literary term of vedic age

**Godhuma**



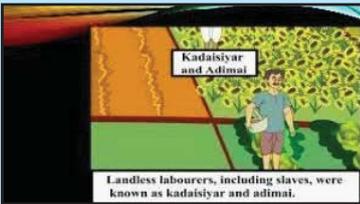
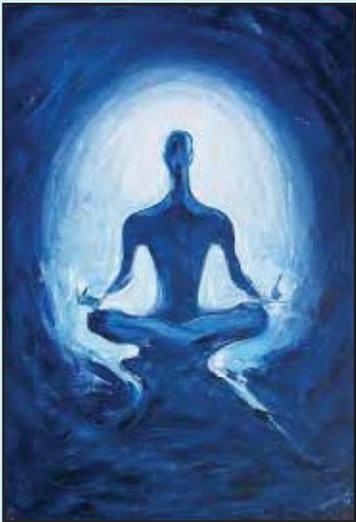
- Refers to Wheat in later vedic age.
- Rig vedic people weren't aware of the agricultural practices and it was in later vedic times wherein cultivation of crops in wild initiated.

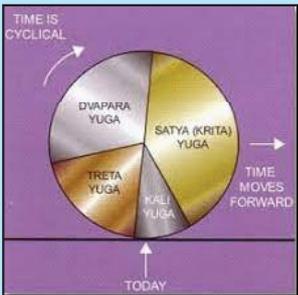
## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p><b>Goghna</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Term referred to a Cow killer</li> <li>• Cow was an essential economic instrument in the vedic age</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gopati Janasya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leader of the people belonging to a particular tribe and not the ruler of any territory was known as <b>Gopati Janasya</b>.</li> <li>• Means the Protector</li> </ul>
<p><b>Grihastha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Means "A householder"</li> <li>• One of the 4 stages of Ashrama system</li> </ul>
<p><b>Hinayana</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A conservative Buddhist sect</li> <li>• Known as lesser vehicle</li> <li>• Believed in attainment of Moksha or Salvation by individuals via working themselves.</li> <li>• Preserved the teachings of Buddha in its pristine form</li> </ul>
<p><b>Hindsa</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The subject of mathematics in Arabic.</li> <li>• Also referred as mathematical numerals.</li> </ul>

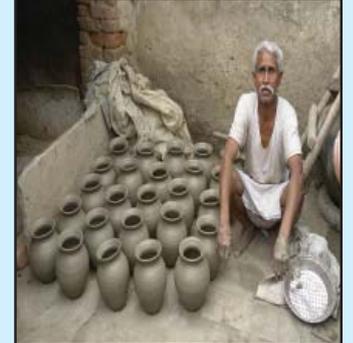
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hulas</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An IVC site in Saharanpur district, Uttar Pradesh</li> <li>• Also, belonging to the chalcolithic culture.</li> <li>• Rectangular mud structures with rammed floor, post-holes and hearth found at the settlements of Hulas.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hiranyakara</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Referred to a "Goldsmith"</li> <li>• One of the most respectable profession of ancient times</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jaladurga</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A village in Raichur district of Karnataka</li> <li>• According to the local belief, there is box hidden in the river containing lakhs of verses of great saint Basavana.</li> <li>• The Adil shahi kings of Bijapur built the fort here.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jaya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another name for " for being Victorious".</li> <li>• Normally the word used to denote victory in the Battle fields</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jansaya Gopa</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A tem for the "Tribal chief"</li> <li>• Responsible for the welfare of the concerned tribe.</li> </ul>

## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jyotisha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The vedic Astronomy</li> <li>• one of the six Vedanga disciplines.</li> <li>• Movement of heavenly bodies emphasized upon.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kadaiyyar</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sub-caste of Vellalar, an agricultural community found in south India.</li> <li>• Also, present outside the country in Srilanka</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kaivalya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A state of liberation in the samkhya school of Hinduism</li> <li>• The consciousness of an individual achieves by realizing that it is separate from the matter.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kalpa</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Means “proper, fit”</li> <li>• One of the six vedanagas.</li> <li>• This field focused on the procedures and ceremonies associated with vedic ritual practice.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kama</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the Purushardha (four aims of life)</li> <li>• Refers to the Physical pleasures</li> </ul>

<p><b>Karma</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Means Actions or deeds of an individual</li> <li>• Philosophical schools revolved around this aspect and believed in the theory of karmas which includes Upanishad, buddhism, Jainism.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Kataka</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Military camps and settlements during satavahana period</li> <li>• These camps and settlements served as the administrative units for so long as the king was there.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Kilkanakku</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diactive works of sangam literature</li> <li>• Referred as Eighteen minor works</li> <li>• These texts prescribe a code of conduct which is meant not only for the subjects but for the king and his court too.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Kala aya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A term used for a black or dark metal during the vedic period</li> <li>• Preferably used for copper or bronze.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Krita</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satyug, the first and the best of the four yugas in Hinduism</li> <li>• Preceded by kali yuga and followed by Treta Yuga</li> <li>• It lasts for 178000 years (4800 divine years)</li> </ul>

## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kula</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A family unit or extended family</li> <li>• Sometimes, also implies a sense of lineage</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kulapas</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The head of the families or extended families</li> <li>• Generally, is a male adult of dominant status</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kulathi</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Term used for a leguminous plant, Horse gram.</li> <li>• One of the principal crop of ancient times</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kumaramatyas</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The officials appointed by the guptas who helped the Princes in governing the provinces of the Gupta empire.</li> <li>• Their assistance eased the governance aspect of imperial guptas.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kulala</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Term used for a "Potter"</li> <li>• One of the common profession of vedic age.</li> </ul>



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## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

### Kulapa



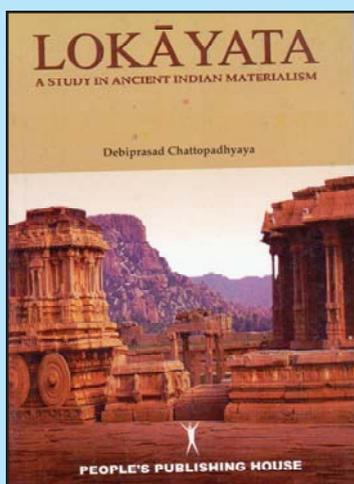
- Known as the Protector of the family
- Also, referred as the head of the family.

### Kulah-Daran



- The Sayyids put on a pointed cap ( Kulah ) and they were known as Kulah - Daran.

### Lokayata

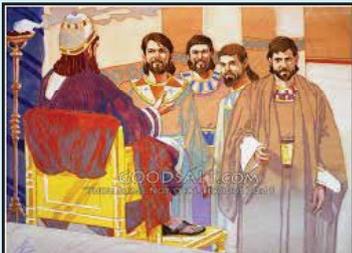


- The materialistic philosophical Indian school
- Propounded by Brihaspati(although some scholars dispute this)
- It rejected the notion of an afterworld, Karma, Liberation, the vedas.
- It stresses on materialism as the means by which one understands and lives in the world

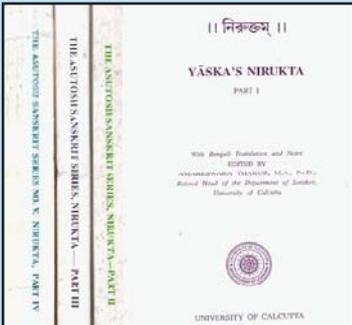
### Langala



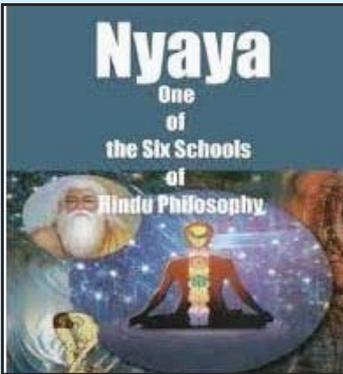
- Another term for "Plough"
- Widely used for clearing forests to extend area under cultivation

<p><b>Maha chaityas</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Great Buddhist stupas or large places of the buddhist shrines.</li> <li>• Generally bigger in sizes than the usual ones.</li> <li>• Post Mauryan age of Sunga dynasty witnessed construction of large stupas</li> <li>• Example includes Amravati Stupa</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mahabhoja</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feudatories of Satavahanas</li> <li>• They were primarily located in western Deccan.</li> <li>• Related by blood to the feudatory maharathis, who were feudatories of Satavahanas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Manadhyaksha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Superintendent of weights and Measurement during the Mauryan period.</li> <li>• They worked under Pautvadyaksha, their grandmaster.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mandalam</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An administrative unit frequently used in South India</li> <li>• The south Indian kingdoms divide into provinces known as Mandalams.</li> <li>• These the largest territorial division.</li> <li>• At its apex, the Chola kingdom was divided into nine mandalams.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Math / Matha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A centre of education attached to a religious denomination</li> <li>• It also refers to a monastery in Hinduism.</li> <li>• The earliest epigraphical evidence for mathas related to Hindu-temple comes from 7th – 10 th century.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Melkannakku</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The narrative texts of the sangam literature.</li> <li>• These are the eighteen major works consisting of eight anthologies and ten idylls(short poems).</li> <li>• The narrative texts are considered as the works of heroic poetry and the perpetual wars and cattle raids..</li> <li>• Also gives the idea of state formation, military organization, taxation system, judiciary system.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Murugan</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another name for God Karthikey known inTamilakam or Tamil region.</li> <li>• Another name includes skanda, kumar, shanmugha.</li> <li>• His weapon is Vel ( a divine javelin spear)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Murundas</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A dynasty ruled in the Utkal region during 2nd and 3rd century AD</li> <li>• They succeeded the Mahameghavahana Dynasty and then conquered by the Gupta Empire.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mushika Vamsha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Sanskrit chronicle belonging to Mushika dynasty who ruled the northern part of present day kerala.</li> <li>• Composed in 11th century by poet Atula.</li> <li>• It includes mythological beginnings of the founding ancestors, more authentic genealogical history.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mahishi</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The term denotes to one which is powerful.</li> <li>• Generally used in context of kings, state officials.</li> </ul>

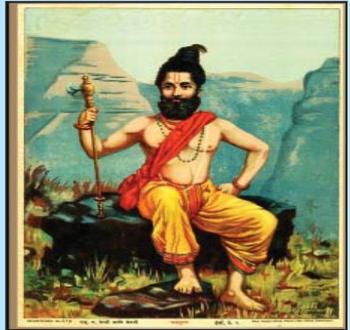
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nagara</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An architectural temple style developed in north India</li> <li>• Flourished under the patronage of Guptas.</li> <li>• The temples were constructed with high raised platforms with flat roofs, though dravidians's vimana influence could be seen in the later years as seen in Dashavatar temple at Deogarh.</li> <li>• The main elements include garbha griha (the place of main diety), manadapas(for gathering of devotees).</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nagaraka</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The city person superindentent during the Mauryan period</li> <li>• He have a virtual control over all aspects of city administration</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nagaram</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commercial towns in ancient south india</li> <li>• At nagaram, the merchants and traders formed their associations.</li> <li>• It also served as the markets for the Nadus.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Navadhyaksha</b></p> <p><b>Celebrities:</b> We are all in the same boat...</p> <p><b>Their boat:</b> </p> <p><b>My Boat:</b> </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Superintendent of boats during Mauryan period.</li> <li>• Inspects the boats for voyages within the subcontinent and overseas.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nirukta</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the six ancient Vedangas.</li> <li>• It related to Etymology and is concerned with the correct interpretation of Sanskrit words in vedas.</li> <li>• Yaska is said to be the author of nirukta</li> </ul>

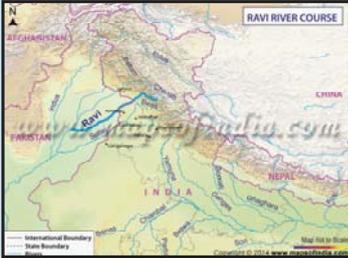
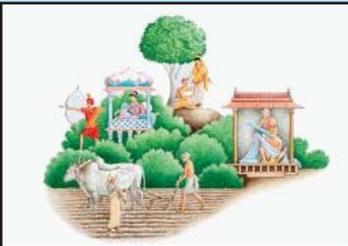
## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nishaka</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A term used for coins.</li> <li>• Arthashastra mentioned them as the Gold coins of Mauryans.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Niyoga</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The practice of cohabiting a childless widow with her brother-in-law until the birth of a son</li> <li>• A common practice during the patriarchal vedic society.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nyaya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• school of philosophy based on system of logic.</li> <li>• It is both philosophical and religious, its ultimate concern is to bring an end to human sufferings.</li> <li>• Liberation is attained via right knowledge.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nagaras</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are the Towns</li> <li>• The centre of trade and commerce for artisans and craftsmen</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nirukta</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Referred to as Etymology</li> <li>• The <i>Nirukta</i> attempts to explain how certain words get to have their meanings, especially in the context of interpreting the Vedic texts.</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nishka</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reference to a coin during the vedic age</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Niyoga</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The practice of cohabiting a childless widow with her brother-in-law until the birth of a son</li> <li>• Can be seen in reference to the patriarchal outlook of the vedic society</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pana</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A term used for coins</li> <li>• Mahajanpadas introduced the first punch marked coins known as pana in the 6th century BC.</li> <li>• These coins were made of silver and were not in any regular shapes.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Panchajanya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A shank or conch of the Hindu God Vishnu</li> <li>• According to the Mahabharata, Pusrushottama killed a Danava called Panchajana and the conch was named after him.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Panchayatana</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A temple architecture style adopted by chandellas of Bundelkhand</li> <li>• Temples built on raised platforms with north and east facing directions.</li> <li>• Khajuraho temple is the most prominent one.</li> </ul>

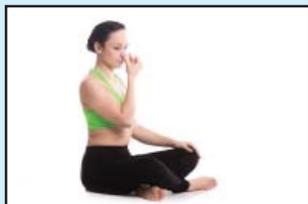
## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p><b>Panyadhyaksha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Superintendent of prices during Mauryan period.</li> <li>• The state maintained over the prices via this official.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Parambhattakaraka</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The title adopted by Guptas</li> <li>• It indicates existence of feudatories</li> </ul>
<p><b>Parameshwara</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another title adopted by Guptas</li> <li>• It denotes existence of feudatories in the gupta period</li> </ul>
<p><b>Parashurama</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 6th incarnation among the dashavatara of God Vishnu.</li> <li>• Also referred as Ram Jamadagnya, Rama Bhargava.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Parishadh</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Means a council or an assembly</li> <li>• In vedic period, it is translated as a family council which included women and elders as participants.</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Paraiyar</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A caste found in Tamil, Kerala regions</li> <li>• It belongs to the Schedule Caste category.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Parushni</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Ravi is known as Parushni in the vedic times.</li> <li>• Also referred as Iravati.</li> <li>• It is a part of the Indus river system.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pitakas</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Buddhist Canons in Pali.</li> <li>• Literal meaning is basket.</li> <li>• Three pitakas or tripitaka are the main categories of texts including: sutta pitaka, Vinaya pitaka and Abhidhamma pitaka.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pitribhaktas</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Means "Immense Respect for fathers".</li> <li>• Also, a dynasty ruled in the kalinga region of eastern india in 5th century CE.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pokharna</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to a caste</li> <li>• Also, the name of a village in Giridh District of Jharkhand state.</li> </ul>

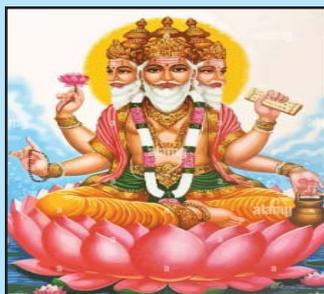
## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

### Pranayama



- The yogic practice of focusing on breath
- In Sanskrit, the prana means 'vital life force' and yama means to gain control.
- The goal is connect your body and the mind.

### Prajapati



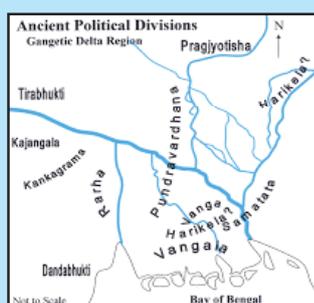
- The creator deity of the Vedic period which Later came to be identified with God Brahma.

### Puhar



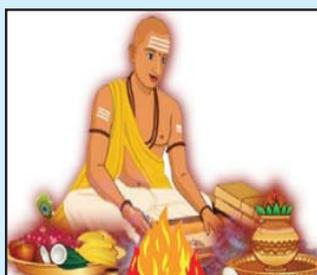
- An ancient name for Kaveripatnam
- Was the flourishing ancient port city
- Also, served as the capital of early Chola kings in Tamilakam.
- Located near the mouth of the river Kaveri.

### Pundarvardhanabhukti

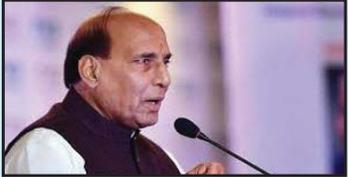


- An important territorial division of the pundravaradhana kingdom, an ancient kingdom during the Iron age period.
- Located in West Bengal

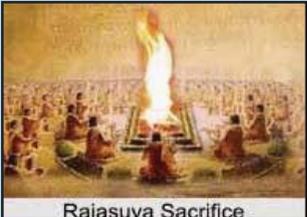
### Purohita

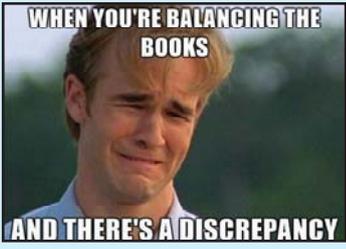


- It means family priest within the Vedic priesthood.
- At present, it is also a caste of brahmin group.

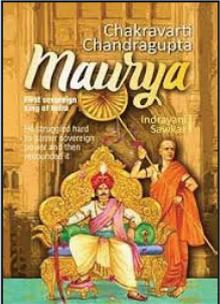
<p><b>Purandara Dasa</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A haridasa philosopher in the 15th century.</li> <li>• Also follower of Madhawacharya's Dwaitha philosophy.</li> <li>• He was also composer, singer of Carnatic music</li> </ul>
<p><b>Purusha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to a Person</li> <li>• Also, it is the spirit or conscious energy that governs life and reality.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Panchajanya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The term is used to denote "Five tribes".</li> </ul>
<p><b>Purapati</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An official Responsible for defense</li> <li>• Maintaining troops also taken care of by him.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pushan</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guardian of roads, herdsmen and straying cattle</li> <li>• One of the influential official of the state of the later vedic times</li> </ul>

## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p><b>Pushkara</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A term used for the Tank</li> <li>• Commonly used for irrigation purposes</li> </ul>
<p><b>Rajan</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Means "Kingship"</li> <li>• Early vedic kings were not that powerful but later kingship became monarchical.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Rajanya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These were the Warriors</li> <li>• Responsible for the protection of the state</li> </ul>
<p><b>Rajasuya</b></p>  <p>Rajasuya Sacrifice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coronation ceremony of the kings</li> <li>• Several rituals, sacrifices followed in the ceremony</li> </ul>
<p><b>Rashtra</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It denotes "Territory"</li> <li>• It resembled private ownership of land getting crystallised.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ratnins</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officers of the king</li> <li>• They mentioned during later vedic age.</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rita</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rita is the physical order of the universe,</li> <li>• The order of the sacrifice, and the moral law of the world.</li> <li>• Varuna was referred as upholder of rita in vedic age.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rathakara</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chariot maker mentioned in several hindu scriptures such as Rigveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda.</li> <li>• Several Rathakaras mentioned in the texts with the varying social status.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rajanya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to 'Kshatriya' varna, the noble or warrior category.</li> <li>• The second highest of the four varnas.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rajasuya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sruta ritual of the Vedic religion.</li> <li>• It is the imperial sacrifice and rituals for the coronation ceremony of the king.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rajukas</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The provincial officials of Mauryan period.</li> <li>• They engaged in clerical and accounting works.</li> </ul>

## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p><b>Rashtra</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a word for "Nation" in Indo-Aryan languages.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Shiksha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the six vedangas</li> <li>• It refers to Phonetics.</li> <li>• It focused on the letters of the Sanskrit alphabet, accent, quantity, stress, melody and the rules of euphonic combination of words during a vedic recitation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Samaharta</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The tax collector during Mauryan period.</li> <li>• Also, given the duty to look after the ways to increase the revenue of the state.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Samithi and sabha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The tribal assemblies of Vedic Aryans</li> <li>• Earlier women were part of them but during later vedic age they werenot included in the assemblies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sansthadyaksha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Superintendent of Markets during the Mauryan period.</li> <li>• With the flourishment of trade and commerce, their role enhanced too</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sandrokottas</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chandragupta Maurya has been called sandrokottos by Strabo, Pliny.</li> <li>• He was the founder of Mauryan Empire.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Sangha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A monastic communities of Monks and Nuns across the Buddhist world</li> <li>• Certain code of conduct followed in the sanghas which are equal for all.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sangrihitri</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The officers who collected the taxes and tributes in the later Vedic period.</li> <li>• Also, referred as Treasurer of the Vedic period.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sannidhata</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chief treasurer and custodian of the store house during Mauryan period.</li> <li>• One of the most important state official of the time.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sanyasin</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to the Ascetic Wanderer</li> <li>• Life stage of renunciation after preceding three life stages of ashrama system.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sharabha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part lion and part bird beast in hindu and Sanskrit literature.</li> <li>• Lord shiva as Sharabha subdued Narasimha.</li> </ul>

## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

### Satamana



- A coin belonging to Gandhara kingdom during Mahajanapadas.
- Silver coin with main centre of Taxila found.

### Satdaya



- Compensation for manslaughter during the vedic period.

### Skandhavaras



- The temporary military camps during the satavahana rule
- Additional information : the permanent camps known as Kataka.

### Senanayaka

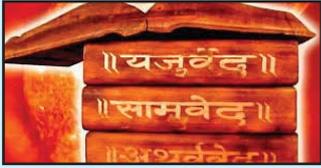
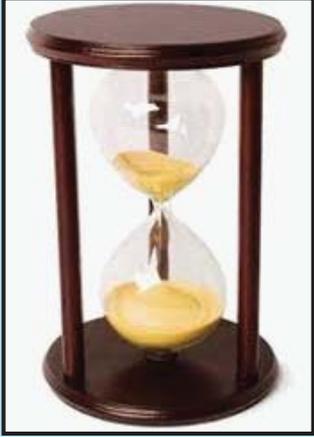


- The commander in the military during the ancient times

### Sethis

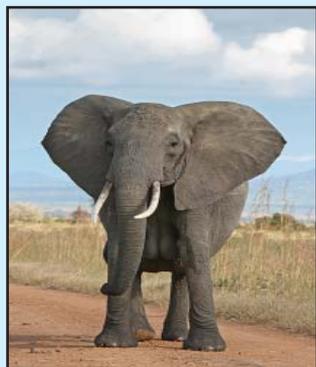


- Refers to the Guilds, the traders or the merchant organization.
- An influential class in the urban areas.

<p><b>Shataka</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A special type of Mathura cloth</li> <li>• Was high in demand in the overseas market.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sindon</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to a type of muslin fabric.</li> <li>• Generally used as a burial shrouds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sabha , Samitis</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tribal assemblies of the vedic period</li> <li>• Earlier women were part of them but later their participation was restricted</li> </ul>
<p><b>Samaveda</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Veda of melodies and chants</li> <li>• One of the four main vedas</li> </ul>
<p><b>Samgavan</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A measure of time</li> <li>• A term used widely during the ancient india</li> </ul>

## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

### Sarabha



- Used to denote the Elephant
- They were used in the military of the state.

### Savitri



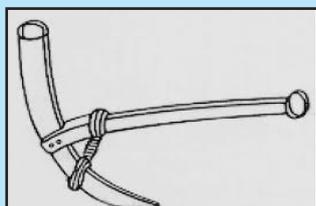
- The deity to whom the famous gayatri manta is addressed
- Mentioned in Rig veda

### Shrotriya



- He was a Learnt Brahamana
- Highly reputed class in the society

### Sira

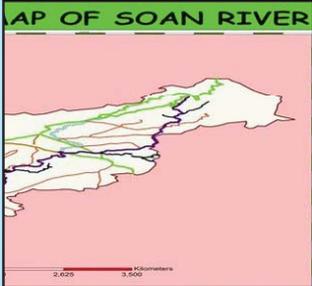
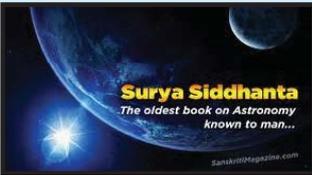


- A term used for the Plough
- Used in agrarian practices

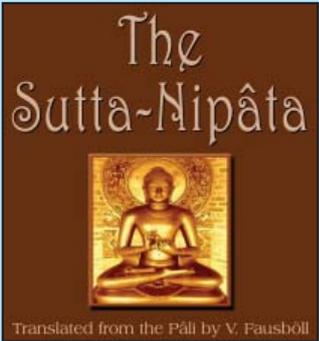
### Sita

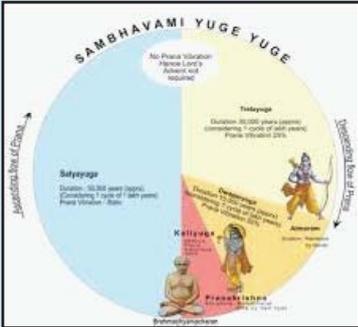


- The etymology of the word "Sita" is derived from the Sanskrit word for furrow.
- Also, An ancient Vedic earth goddess - associated with fertility - who is mentioned once in Rig Veda as "auspicious Sita". Though, there is no mention of Rama in the Vedas.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Spas</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A term used for Spies</li> <li>• Usually hidden but highly significant persons for state administration.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Suvirah</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He is a Brave son</li> <li>• Usually attained bravery during the battles</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Soan</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another name for the River sohan during the ancient times</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Strategos</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These Were the military Governors.</li> <li>• The term is used in the Hellenistic world.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Stridhana</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to the Women's wealth given during the marriage.</li> <li>• Considered as one of the ways to conquer wealth by women during the ancient times.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Suryasiddhanta</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanskrit treatise on astronomy.</li> <li>• Belonged to the 4th- 5th century CE.</li> </ul>

## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

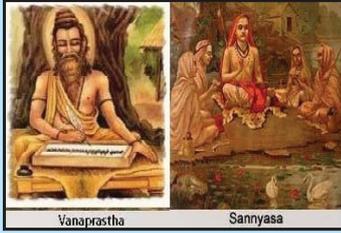
<p><b>Suttanipata</b></p>  <p>Translated from the Pâli by V. Fausböll</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sutta collection of buddhist scriptures</li> <li>• Part of the pali canon of Theravada Buddhism.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Suvarnabhumi</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "land of gold", refer to South East Asian countries.</li> <li>• Specifically refered to Thailand.</li> <li>• Trade relations with the Suvarnabhumi established by Indian kingdoms of early centuries CE.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Tamraparni</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to the a perennial river of western ghats.</li> <li>• Its source found to be Agasthyamalai.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Taradih</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only excavation site in India where remains of seven cultures from the Neolithic Age to the Pala period.</li> <li>• It is a place in present day Bihar</li> </ul>
<p><b>Theravada</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literal meaning "School of the elders".</li> <li>• A conservative Buddhist sect</li> <li>• Believed in liberation via self efforts</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Treta</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The second Yuga and the second best yuga in Hinduism</li> <li>• It lasts for 1296000 years.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Triratna</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Three jewels of Jainism.</li> <li>• It includes right belief, right knowledge, right conduct.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Takshan</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Referred to the Carpenter</li> <li>• One of the many artisans of the ancient time.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tvasht</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tvasht is a Vedic artisan god or fashioner.</li> <li>• He is also mentioned in later literature of Hinduism like the Harivamsa.</li> <li>• Sometimes, Tvasht is identified with another deity named Vishvakarma</li> </ul>

## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Upanayana</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education initiation ceremony during the vedic age</li> <li>• Earlier women were part of it and during later vedic age they were excluded.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Uparaja</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to the Vice- king</li> <li>• A politically motivated post which was created.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ur</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A village inhabited by vellalas.</li> <li>• Also, referred to the village level assemblies.</li> <li>• Used with respect to the south Indian regions.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Uttarapatha</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An important trading route during mauryans</li> <li>• It extended from tamralipti to pushkalvati</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vajapeya</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A ritual performed to strengthen the position the king during the vedic age.</li> <li>• Literal meaning, a drink for strength</li> </ul>

**Vanaprastha**

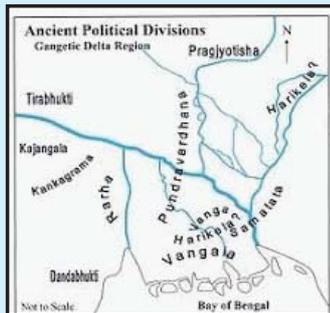


Vanaprastha

Sannyasa

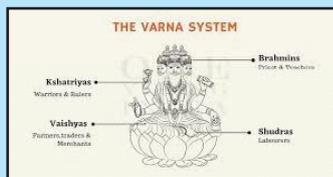
- Withdraw from worldly consideration to become an ascetic
- One of the four phases of the ashrama system.

**Vanga**



- An ancient kingdom in Ganges delta

**Varna**



- Four fold division of Hindu society
- It includes brahmanas, kshatriyas, vaishyas and shudras in decreasing order of their social status.

**Varnasankara**



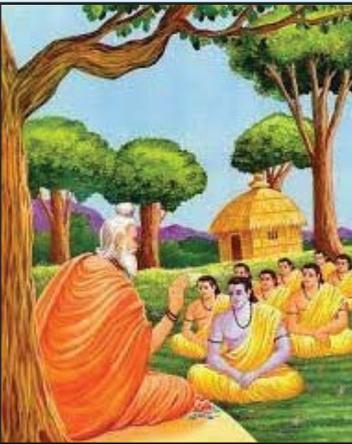
- Refers to a mixed caste or race.
- Frequently used in the post Mauryan era where intermix of varna was largely witnessed.

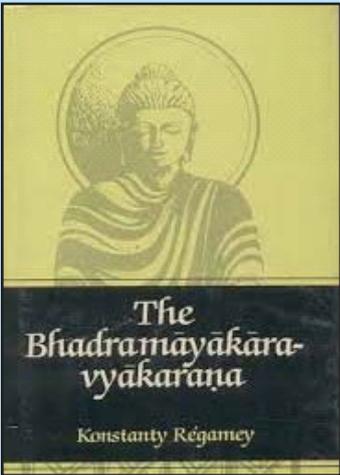
**Vatapikonda**



- Meaning, The conqueror of Vatapi
- Pallava king Narasimhavarman I assumed this title when defeated Pulekesin II.

## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vesara</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Hybrid of Nagara and Dravidian temple styles of the north and south respectively</li> <li>• Chalukyas patronized this style of temple construction</li> <li>• Badami, pattadakal, etc are places showcasing this pattern.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vihara</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A residential place of a buddhist monastery</li> <li>• Places like Ajanta, Ellora, etc witnessed magnificent viharas.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vish</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to a village</li> <li>• The head of the village is known as “vishyapati”</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vishamatta</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to the “Devourer of the people”.</li> <li>• It was mentioned with reference to the king exploiting the masses.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vishpati</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Head of villages known as vishpati.</li> <li>• Responsible for looking after the administration of the village.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Vishti</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to a Forced labour during the ancient times.</li> <li>• Used especially to the one working in the agricultural fields.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Vrajapati</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He was the officer incharge of pasture ground</li> <li>• Mentioned in vedic literature</li> </ul>
<p><b>Vrata</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The practice of fasting</li> <li>• Part of the religious belief</li> <li>• Also seen as a step to have control over the senses</li> </ul>
<p><b>Vrihi</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to the Rice during later vedic period.</li> <li>• Important food grain which required irrigation facilities for the cultivation</li> </ul>
<p><b>Vyakarana</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to the Grammar</li> <li>• One of the six vedangas</li> </ul>

## HISTORY GLOSSARIES

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Varatra</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was the Leather strap of the plough used in the agrarian activities.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yava</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another name for "Barley" during the vedic period.</li> <li>• One of the widely cultivated crops.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yavanika</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Means "Curtains" during the post Mauryan period.</li> <li>• Borrowed from the greeks and used in the art field.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yajna</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yajna refers in Hinduism to any ritual done in front of a sacred fire, often with mantras.</li> <li>• Yajna has been a Vedic tradition, described in a Vedic literature called Brahmanas, as well as Yajurveda.</li> </ul>

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