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LL.B (Hons) 2021 History Paper IV

Unit-1

- 1. History-Meaning and Definitions**
- 2. Sources of History: Literary and Archaeological**
- 3. Methodology: Dating methods. Numismatics. main Inscriptions, Epigraphy, Paleography and scripts**
- 4. Relationship between History and Law, History And Sociology, History And Politics And History And Economics**
- 5. Scientist, Mathematician, Astronomic and Physician in Ancient India:**
(i) Aryabhata, Brahmagupta, Bhaskar-I and Varahamihir (ii) Charak and Sushrut

Topic- I Meaning and Definition of History

1. The origin of the word History is associated with the Greek word 'Historia'
2. 'Historia' which means 'information' or 'an enquiry designed to elicit truth'
3. Herodotus has been called the "Father of History."
4. History is the story of man in time, an inquiry into the past based on evidence.
5. E.H.Carr - "History is a dialogue between the present and the past"

Topic II- Sources of History: Literary Source

6. Source of history is divided into two categories:

- a) Literary Sources
- b) Archeological Sources

7. The Literary Source can also be divided into three groups, namely:

- a) Religious Literature,
- b) Secular Literature,
- c) Foreign Accounts.

8. The Religious Literature can also be divided into three parts:

- a) Hindu Religious Texts,
- b) Buddhist Religious Texts,
- c) Jain Religious Texts.

9. Hindu Religious Texts includes the Vedas, the Upanishads, the great epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata, and the Puranas of the Hindus.

10. Arthshastra gives an account of Mauryan Administration & Mauryan Society and Mauryan Economy.

Vedas:

11. Vedic literature is also called Shruti.

12. Number of Vedas is four: Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samveda and Atharveda.

13. Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samveda are also called Vedtrayi or Trayi.

14. Rigveda is oldest veda among four.

15. Rigveda Veda has 10 mandal, 1028 sukta, and 10552 verses (Richa).

16. 2 to 7 mandals of Rigveda are known to be most ancient.

17. Gayatri Mantra is mentioned in the third mandal. It is written by Vishwamitra.

18. The world Shudra is mentioned for the first time in Purushsukta of 10th mandals
19. Yajurveda in Sanskrit means 'wisdom of sacrificial formulas'.
20. Yajurveda contains prose and verse formulas.
21. Atharveda work provides detail information about political social and family life in later Vedic period.
22. Ayurveda that is 'Science of life' appeared first in Atharvaveda.
23. Samveda has lyrical composition (Origin of the music)
24. The Samaveda is shortest among all the four Vedas.
25. The Sanskrit term Upanishad translates to "Sitting down near"
26. Upanishads are total 108, but only 12 are authentic.
27. The phrase "Satyameva Jayate" is a Sanskrit word taken from the 'Mundakopanishad'.
28. The phrase "Tamsa Ma Jyotirgamaya" is originally mentioned in Brihadaranyaka upnishad.
29. Total number of puranas is 18.
30. Mahabharata originally has only 8,800 Shloks and its original name is 'Jaya' Jayasamhita.

Jainas and the Buddhists Religious Texts :

31. Tripitaka is the most important holy book of Buddhism.
32. Buddhists texts: Tripitakas has been divided into three parts, namely Vinayapitaks, Suttapitaks and Abhidhammapitaks.
33. Tripitakas were written down after Buddha's Death.
34. Jainastexts : Agams, VrahatKalpa Sutra.
35. The Fourteen Purvas is the ancient Jain scripture, which was preached by all Tirthankaras.

Secular Text

36. Kalhana's Rajatarangini was a historical text of great value. It is an account of the history of Kashmir.
37. Secular books:

Name of the writer	Book
a) Visakhadatta	-Devichandragupta

- b) Sudraka - Mrichchhaktika
- c) Vishnusarma - Panchantatra
- d) Nagasena - Milindapanho

38. Naturalis Historia was written in Latin by Pliny's.

39. Herodotus is known for having written the book The Histories.

40. Indica is a reliable source for the history of Chandragupta Maurya. It was written by Megasthenes (Greek historian).

Topic: III Archaeological Sources

41. The Archaeological Sources are divided into three groups, namely

- a. Archaeological Remains and Monuments,
- b. Inscriptions and
- c. Coins / Numismatic

42. There are six types of inscriptions:

- a) Religious
- b) Administrative
- c) Dedicative
- d) Commemorative
- e) Poetic
- f) Eulogistic

43. India's earliest inscriptions are seen on the seals of Harappa, belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization.

44. The most famous inscriptions of India are the huge inscriptions of Asoka.

45. Sarnath pillar was constructed by Ashoka.

46. Ashokan inscriptions were written in the Brahmi script from left to right.

47. Panchmark coins are the initial coins on which symbols were found.

48. Kushan emperor Vima Kadphises, is known as the first king, who introduced gold coins for regular use in India.

Topic: IV Methodology: Dating Methods

49. There are two main categories of dating methods in archaeology:

- a. relative dating or indirect and
- b. Absolute dating.

50. Relative Dating Method is further divided in two types:

- a) Stratigraphy
- b) Typology

51. Absolute dating method is further divided into three parts:

- a) Carbon 14 Dating
- b) Dendrochronology
- c) Thermoluminescence

52. Radiocarbon dating can only be used for dating objects that are less than 50 000 years.

53. Dendrochronology is a method that studies the rings of tree trunks to define characteristic sequences by analyzing the morphology of growth rings for a given species.

54. Thermoluminescence uses the phenomenon of ionizing radiations that naturally occur in the atmosphere.

Topic: V Methodology: Numismatics, Main Inscriptions, Epigraphy, Paleography and Scripts

55. Numismatics means study of coins.

56. Earliest coins are known as the punch-marked coins.

57. Punch-marked coins are made of either silver or copper.

58. The Kushanas issued their coins mostly in gold and copper, rarely in silver.

59. One of the most important and reliable sources of history writing are inscriptions.

60. The earliest system of writings is found in the Harappan seals. (2500BC).

61. Harappan seals are pictographic script- ideas/objects expressed in form of picture.

62. The writing system of the Ashokan inscriptions (in Brahmi script) are considered to be the earliest (3rd AD).

63. Epigraphy refers to the study of inscriptions on rocks, pillars, temple walls, copper plates.

64. A person using the methods of epigraphy is called an epigrapher or epigraphist.

65. Paleography is the term used to describe the science that studies writing as a creative, human activity, and its relation to cultural history.

66. Palaeography originated as a support discipline to Diplomatic, the science that studies the documents of kings, popes, and other important people in the Middle Ages.

67. In Ancient India there are three types of Script:

a) Indus Script

b) Brahmi Script

c) Khrosthī Script

68. Khrosthī Script was written from right to left.

Topic- VI Relationship between- History And Law

69. History evolves from the events of society and it often considered as the mother of all social science.

70. History helps us to know the past cases and about the decisions taken in each case law so that it helps us in solving similar cases.

TOPIC: VIII Mathematician, Astronomic and Physician in Ancient India: Aryabhata, Brahmagupta, Bhaskar-I.

71. Aryabhata is fifth century mathematician, astronomer & astrologer.

72. Aryabhata is known as Father of Indian Mathematician.

73. First time had calculated the value of pi at 3.1416.

74. Aryabhata is Author of Aryabhatiya & Aryasiddhanta.

75. Aryabhata stated its theory that 'earth is round and rotates on its axis'.

76. Scientific explanation of solar and lunar eclipse was also explained by him.

78. Brahmagupta rebuts the idea that the Moon is farther from the Earth than the Sun, an idea maintained in scriptures.

79. Brahmasphutasiddhanta /Brahmasputrasiddhanta are written by Brahmagupta.

80. Brahmagupta also formulated the rules for the negative numbers in algebra and made important contributions in quadratic and indeterminate equations.

81. Indian astronomer and mathematician named Bhaskar-I who helped to disseminate the mathematical work of Aryabhata (born 476).

82. Bhaskar-I invented Hindu Decimal System in place of numbers.

83. Famous Book Bhaskar-I :

a) Mahabhaskariya ("Great Book of Bhaskara")

b) Laghubhaskariya ("Small Book of Bhaskara")

Topic: IX Scientist, Mathematician, Astronomic and Physician in Ancient India: Varahamihir Charak and Sushrut

84. Varahamihir wrote PanchSiddhantika.

85. Varahamihir had made great contributions in the fields of hydrology, geology, math and ecology.

86. Vrahamihira was one of the nine gems, who were scholars in the court of Vikramaditya.

87. Even the predictions of Varahamihira's were so accurate that king Vikramaditya gave him the title 'Varaha'.

88. Acharya Charak is known as Father of ancient Indian Science of Medicine.

89. Acharya Charak wrote the book "Charak Samhita" in which he described the medicinal qualities and functions of 1,00,000 herbal plants.

90. Sushruta was an ancient Indian surgeon commonly credited as the author of the treatise Sushruta Samhita.

91. Sushruta is said to be as "founding father of surgery" and the Sushruta Samhita is identified as one of the best and outstanding commentary on Medical Science of Surgery.