

Ancient History of Uttar Pradesh

- Proof of **copper-stone age** in Uttar Pradesh have been found at **Meerut and Saharanpur**.
- Evidence of **Paleolithic civilization** in Uttar Pradesh has been found the **Belan Valley in Allahabad, Singrauli Valley of Sonbhadra and Chakia of Chandauli**.
- The potholes of the **Belan river** valley were explored and excavated under the direction of Allahabad University Professor **R. Sharma**.
- Statue of a bone-built goddess along with stone equipment has also been obtained from the archaeological site '**Lohadanala**' of the **Belan Valley**.
- Remains of Humans belonging to the medieval stone age have been obtained from **Pratapgarh's Sarinahar Rai and Mahadeva**.
- Based on the latest excavation, the oldest agricultural evidence in the Indian subcontinent is **Lahuradev located in the city of Saint Kabir Nagar in Uttar Pradesh**.
- From here evidence of, **Rice** belonging to 8000 BC-9000BC, has been discovered.
- The tools and weapons of Neolithic have been found in excavation by **Sarai Nahar Rai (Pratapgarh), Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Bundelkhand**.
- Remains of Harrapa civilisation have been discovered from Alamgirpur. It also reveals the eastward extension of the Harappan civilization. Evidence of cotton cultivation has also been obtained from here.
- **8 Mahajanapadas** of 16 were in **Madhya Desh (Modern UP)**. They were **Kuru, Panchal, Kashi, Koshal, Shurasen, Chedi, Vats and Malla**.
- Evidence of the attack of the **Hunas on Kushinagar** has also been discovered.
- In **Kushinagar**, Gautam Buddha attained **Mahaparinirvana in 483 BC**.
- **The fourteenth inscription of Ashoka has been found in Kalasi** (present-day Uttarakhand).
- Most of the life of Gautam Buddha was spent in Uttar Pradesh.
- **Gautam Buddha** had spent most of the rainy seasons in the **Kosala state**.
- Shuktimati (Near Banda) was the capital of **Chedi** Mahajanapada.
- The ancient name of **Ayodhya was Ayazsa (अयाजसा)**.
- According to Buddhist tradition, Ashoka built a stupa in **Ayodhya**.
- According to Jain texts, the birthplace of **five Tirthankara** including **Adinath was Ayodhya**.
- Repeated conflicts between **Gujjar-Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas** ensued for occupation Kannauj's.
- For a Long period, Kannauj was ruled by **Gujjars-Pratahars**.
- In 1018-1019, Mahmud Ghajnavi invaded Kannauj.

- Prayag pillar mentions donation made by Ashok's Queen Karaowaki. It has also been called '**Queen's Record**'.
- **Kashi's** first mention is found in **Atharva Veda**. According to the Mahabharata, this city was founded by Divodas.
- The capital city of **Kashi Mahajanapati was Varanasi**.
- Two rock inscription of **Kumargupta I and one of Skand Gupta** have been found at Garhwa (Allahabad).
- Bhitari Column inscription of (Ghazipur) describes the war between Pushyamitran and the war of Skanda Gupta.
- In 1194 AD, **Mohammad Ghori** defeated **Gaharwal Naresh Jayanchad (ruler of Kannauj)** in the **Battle of Chandavar**.
- In 1018 AD, Mohammad **Ghajnavi destroyed the temples of Mathura**.
- In 1670 AD, **Aurangzeb destroyed the Krishna Temple (built by Veer Singh Bundela) of Mathura**.
- Ashok had built a **lion pillar in Sarnath**. The lions of this pillar have been adopted as the **national symbol**.