

ANCIENT HISTORY (Stone Age to 700 A.D.)

Stone Age

1. Palaeolithic age
 - Nagaur
 - Didwana
2. Mesolithic Age

Bagor

- On the bank of river Kothari in Bhilwada District.
- Most ancient source of animal husbandry is found here.
- Tools are excavated in large numbers.
- Excavated by Virendranath Mishra.
- Biggest Mesolithic Site in India.

Tilwara

- On the bank of river Luni in Barmer district.
- Evidence of animal husbandry is found here.
- Excavated by Virendranath Mishra.

Chalcolithic Age

Ahar Culture

- Also known as Banas Culture.
- 6 hearthstone are found from a single home which shows the evidence of joint families living under the same roof.
- Black and Red Ware pottery were found here.
- Other important sites were Gilund, Balathal, Pachamta, etc.

Indus Valley Civilization

1. Kalibangan
 - Located on the bank of river Ghaghhar in Hanumangarh District.
 - Discovered by Amlanand Ghosh in 1953.
 - Excavated by Brijvasilal in 1961.



- Evidence of ploughed field is found.
- Evidence of growing Barley and Mustard are found.
- Cylindrical seal of Mesopotamia is found here.
- Houses were made from Raw bricks (Kachhi Int).
- The drainage system was not properly developed.
- Evidence of Earthquake.

2. Sothi (Sothi Civilization)

- It was a rural civilization.
- Located in Ganganagar District.
- Situated on the plain of Ghaghhar and Chautang River.
- It is also called Kalibanga 1st.
- Historian mentioned it as the origin place of Harappan civilization.

Mahajanpada Period

Mahajanpadas of Rajasthan

1. Matsya

- Capital: - Viratnagar
- Present: - Alwar, Bharatpur and Jaipur

2. Shurasena (Brajmandala)

- Capital: - Mathura
- Present: - Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur and Karauli.

3. Kuru

- Capital: - Indraprastha (Delhi)
- Present: - Delhi and northern Region of Rajasthan.

4. Some Other Janapada Of Rajasthan

Shivi Janapada

- Capital: - Madhyamika (Present name Nagari)
- Present region: - Chittorgarh And Udaipur district
- Rajasthan's first excavated site.
- Excavated by D.R. Bhandarkar.



Arjunayana Janapada

- Present Alwar and Bharatpur District.
- They emerged as political power During Sunga Period.

Malav Janapad

- Present Jaipur and Tonk district.
- Capital: - Nagar (Tonk)
- They are mentioned in Mahabhashya of Patanjali

Yaudheyas

- Present Hanumangarh and Ganganagar district.
- Kushana power was stopped by them.
- They are mentioned in Ashtadhyayi and Ganapatha of Panini.

Shalya

- Present Alwar district.

Rajanya

- Present Jodhpur and Bikaner region.

Mauryan Period

1. Bairat (Viratnagar)

- It was capital of Matsya Mahajanapada.
- It was a part of Mauryan Empire.
- In 1837, Ashoka's Rock Edict was discovered by Capt. Burj from Bijak-ki-Pahadi.
- Evidence of the Buddhist stupa sites was found.
- In 634 A.D Huang Tsang visited Bairat.
- Sculptures, coins, pottery, seals and metal objects were found from the excavation.
- It was excavated by Daya Ram Sahni in 1936.
- According to Maan Sarovar inscription of 713 A.D., Maan Maurya was the ruler of Bairat. This inscription also mentions the name of 4 rulers. Maheshwar, Bhoj, Bhim and Maan.

Post Mauryan Period



- Greek ruler Menander attacked Rajasthan in 150 B.C.
- 16 Greek coins were found from Bairat.
- Coins were found from the Rang Mahal of Hanumangarh belonging to Kushan period.
- The first Saka king in India was Maues who ruled in Gandhar and extended his power in northwest India.

Gupta Period

- According to Prayag Prashasti (Allahabad Inscription), Samudragupta defeated many republican kingdoms.
- Samundra Gupta defeated Rudradaman II in 351 A.D. and captured southern Rajasthan.
- Vikramaditya Defeated last Shaka ruler and whole Rajasthan came under Gupta dynasty.
- Maximum Gupta period coins are found from Bayana (Bharatpur) belonging to Kumar Gupta.
- Baran(Rajasthan) inscription mention about Gupta.
- Durga Temple (Kota) and Shiv Temple (Chachanura) are the best examples of Gupta Architecture.

Post Gupta Period (Huns, Vardhan and Gurjars)

- In 503 A.D, Toranmal of Hun Dynasty defeated Guptas and captured Rajasthan.
- Mihirkula built Shiva temple in Badauli.
- Later Mihikula was defeated by Narsingh Baladitya Gupta and Rajasthan was reoccupied by Guptas.
- The capital of Gurjar-Pratihara was Bhinmal.
- Chinese traveller Huang Tsang visited Bhinmal during his period.
- Brahmagupta belongs to Bhinmal.
- Gurjar Pratihara stopped Arab invasion from North West.

Other Archeological Sites

Ganeshwar

- Located on the bank of river Kantali in Sikar District.

Sunari

- On the bank of river Kantali in Jhunjhuni district.
- Iron Age site.



Kurada

- In Nagaur district.
- Called Town of Tools.

Iswaal

- In Udaipur district.
- Industrial Town (Bcz of Iron Mine in Ancient time)

Gardara

- In Bundi district.
- Rock paintings of ancient India are found.

Jodhpura

- On the bank of river Sabi in Jaipur district.

